COT THE, FOR

Dear Bill,

My comments will be utterly random and filled with personal bias to say nothing of disorganised for lack of time.

** to wit:

Page 22" the goal is for self contained communities complete with industry etc..." In other words the epitome of the Garden City Superb envisioned by Ebenezer Howard in 1898. The planned community. planned recreation, planned education, planned entertainment, planned shopping etc. etc Anything that shows up that isnot in the plan is doomed. A latter day company town..; probably without sidewalks. I too would join a motorcycly gang and rip the town to bits just because it was so goddamned planned!

(Read, although it is redundent, The Death and Life of Great American Cities. by Jane Jacobs..paperback Vintage. 1.95)

On the matter of Citizen Action: I always find myself asking "specifi cally what"? Just how could religious groups do something besides be represented in civil rights marches while other members of their group throw rocks at the marchers? And I wondered if anything like the following has been tried or is worth thinking about: With as little ganfare as possible invite to Washington for a meeting the leaders of all religious denominations. These would come from either a certain selected city, number of cities or most cities. Omitting Cardinal MacIntyre of L.A.) . Let's assume the city is Detroit. Divide the city into neighborhoods in such a way as to cut across ethnic and economic groups as much as possible. In Detroit it should be possible to have such a neighborhood consist of a Jewish congregation, Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist Baptist etc. Out of all of these there surely would be ministers, priests and rabbis each of whom would know of at least a few members of their congregation who would be willing to form a committee for that neighborhood. The function of the committee would include, helping to find housing, "welcome wagon" type service for the newly moved family and myriad not very spectaculer but effective ways to ease them into the community. The only reason I suggest that it start here is because it has to start somewhere and needs that first push. For those who do the job there will be no rewards except the best one.

The lifeblood of our nation has been our ability to provide for change within order and order amidst change.

This history rests on a deeply felt agreement about fundamental principles. While understood and receiving tacit assent from the overwhelming majority of our citizens, they are rarely stated. These ordering principles cover political processes and ideals. Stated as a credo, they represent our national identity.

In times of national emergency, our agreement about ends makes us call a temporary halt to our continuing discussion of means. The cohesive force so clearly manifest $\epsilon \mathcal{A}$ at these critical junctions is a measure of our agreement.

At such critical times, the spirit of partisanship

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is shown by only a surface effect of a deep-running current.

The
In the last several decades, most stirring challenges met in
the bi-partisan spirit were in the international arena.

Today the hallmarks of our national character are being challenged by stresses and strains in our domestic affairs. Among them; that justice must be dispensed with evenhanded equity; that equality of opportunity is an inalienable right in a society without hereditary privilege; that repression is not the proper method to deal with social inequities.

That instinctive commitment to the best of our American traditions, called patriotism, requires that a bi-partisan domestic policy for the public interest be stated.

We affirm that it is the common aim of both parties to see that the methods of orderly change shall be used to eliminate those restrictions on the equality of opportunity which is a American birthright.

We shall persist in these non-partisan matters, until these joint goals have been achieved.

COPY

Bul Personal

September 23, 1966

Dear Frank:

Congratulations on the new job - Dean!

As you can see from the letterhead, I too have moved and must now take a different look at the world around me.

I'll still see that you get on Senator Hart's mailing list and have an obvious continuing interest in his welfare.

Please let the Welsh's know when the Stilling's come to Washington. As you can well imagine, the Vice President's office is just as wide open to constituents as was Phil Hart's.

Best wishes to all of you.

Sincerely,

William B. Welsh Assistant to the Vice President

Frank S. Stillings, Dean School of Fine and Applied Arts Central Michigan University Mount Pleasant, Michigan 48858

Mount Pleasant, Michigan 48858

September 19, 1966

Mr. William B. Welsh Administrative Assistant c/o Senator Philip A. Hart United States Senate Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill:

Just a note to let you know that we are again constituents of your boss. We have moved back to Michigan to a different university in a position with a little more responsibility and a considerably greater challenge than the one at Kent.

The Stillings' family seems to have made the transition from KSU to CMU in good style. The home which we bought is comfortable and is in a neighborhood where there are youngsters of both Scott and Susan's ages. As you know, in Kent there were no "little people" around for them to play with. The house was deliberately purchased in the school district with the best reputation and close enough that both Scott and Susan can walk if they wish. Scott rides his bike, but Susan rides the school bus. Yes, Susan was admitted, after testing, even though she is only five and she is delighted, as you can imagine. Jean has survived nicely. The bulk of the moving fell her lot, and she has at last moved eight tons of impulse buying into its appropriate place in the house, and her good taste is reflected, as usual.

You can now put us back on the Senator's mailing list. Also, you had better warn your secretary that if Stillings shows up at the door not to let him in, since he will probably be wanting something. If I don't see you on business, the family will see you next summer since we plan to take the kids through the Washington area in considerable detail. We certainly would like to see both of you and to get reacquainted with your not-so-young youngsters.

The next time you are in this great state, come and visit. The latchstring is always out.

Cordially

WONDERLAND

Frank S. Stillings, Dean

School of Fine and Applied Arts

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October 31, 1966

Dear Jay:

A rumor, particularly when it comes through Frances Williams, is usually pretty accurate. I am working for the Vice President, as you can see, and I am intrigued by the idea that you have similar aspirations.

If your law firm will send you to Washington, let me know so we can have a long chat.

Best wishes to you and the family.

Sincerely,

William B. Welsh

Mr. Jay J. Jacobson 165 West 66th Street New York, New York 10023

KARELSEN KARELSEN LAWRENCE & NATHAN

COUNSELLORS AT LAW 230 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

EPH A. KARELSEN (1903-1956)
FRANK E. KARELSEN
MALCOLM R. LAWRENCE
FRANK E. KARELSEN, 111
EDGAR J. NATHAN, 3F9
JOHN T. McNALLY

SHOLOM B. KOPLOVITZ JAY J. JACOBSON ERNEST L. BIAL MURRAY HILL 6-6543 (AREA CODE 212) CABLE ADDRESS "KARELSEN" NEW YORK

10/20/66

DEAR B:11-

The other Elkning, PAT And I had The near delight of having Flances Williams over for dunier. We had a splendid time reminiscing — and I'm glad you weren't there for you would have been embarrassed by the Enthusiasm of our recollections of the Welsh family.

The reason for This NOTE however, is That TRANCES
mentioned That she heard on the grape vive That you
would be moving over To the Vie-Resident's office.
Since Frances' hearing it makes it Thue, I Thought
I would say that I would be intrested in a
position on The Humphrey statt - point alarly if
I could carrier on my special intreest in Africa.

To retresh your recollection, The Enclosed resume' Tells some of my adventures since we saw you last. It frances' story is As True as I think it must be, let me Anow how I can help. Best of

October 12, 1966

Dear Mr. Manning:

Thank you for calling the article to my attention. Mrs. Drew did a remarkably good and fair job, considering all the problems. A similar piece, based on what is happening a year after the Act has operated, would be a most useful contribution.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

William B. Welsh Assistant to the Vice President

Mr. Robert Manning Editor The Atlantic Monthly 8 Arlington Street Boston, Massachusetts 02116

BOSTON, MASS, 02116

The Atlantic Monthly

October 5, 1966

Dear Mr. Welsh:

I think you will be interested in reading the article on the Auto Safety Legislation by Elizabeth Brenner Drew in the October issue of the Atlantic.

I will be very interested in your reaction to it, and, naturally, I hope that you find it a worthwhile contribution to the understanding of the legislation and the issues involved.

Yours sincerely,

RoberMenn

Mr. William Welsh c/o Vice President Hubert Humphrey New Senate Office Building

Thank you This - property good to

having a list in the problem of a property of the problem of

An Jeworal October 4, 1966 Dear Sir: The Vice President thought you would like to have the enclosed copy of "Water Resources of the Appalachian Region" for your collection. Best wishes. Sincerely, William B. Welsh Assistant to the Vice President Librarian Berea College Berea, Kentucky

BILL Commell

THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

October 25, 1966

Bus Welsh Persond fil

Memo for The Vice President From The Vice President

There is a girl in Ross Bass's office by the name of Karen Kollmansperger. She is supposed to be very good. Also, of course, there is Bruce Shine.

File - hu/personal LEON H. KEYSERLING Consulting Economist and Attorney at Law 1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 STERLING 3-9191 October 27, 1966 By Messenger of some Mr. William Walsh Office of the Vice-President of the United States 5121 New Senate Office Building Washington, D. C. Dear Bill: In accord with your telephone conversation this morning, I am enclosing a couple of complimentary copies of \underline{A} "FREEDOM BUDGET" FOR ALL AMERICANS. I know that both you and the Vice President will find it interesting, and perhaps helpful. It has already had excellent stories in the papers. With kindest regards and best wishes, Very sincerely yours, LHK: jcag Encls.

October 28, 1966

Sid:

I am sure everyone out there has this, but in the event it has been forgotten, it may have some usefulness.

Bill Welsh

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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MEMORANDUM

Date: October 26, 1966

To:

Bill Welsh

From:

Kenneth A. Meiklejohn

Subject: Changes in Landrum-Griffin Act

Enclosed is the material on the Landrum-Griffin Act which we talked about this noon. I have excerpted it from McAdams book ("Power and Politics in Labor Legislation", 1964). The Table which he included in his book shows labor changes made in Landrum-Griffin bill by Conference Committee.

To back up the Table, there is also enclosed an excerpt from the Congressional Record of September 3, 1959, in which Kennedy elaborated on the changes made in the Landrum-Griffin bill by the Conference Committee. This should serve as back-up for the Table.

Table 6. Major Changes Made in Landrum-Griffin Bill by Conference Committee

1. Subcontracting. The legality of restricting subcontracting in the garment

industry in order to keep out sweat shops was established.

2. Consumer Appeals. The right to publicize non-union goods to consumers, without causing a secondary work stoppage, is recognized in the Conference agreement. Employees will also be entitled to publicize, without picketing, the fact that a wholesaler or retailer sells goods of a company involved in a labor dispute. All appeals for a consumer boycott would have been barred by House bill.

3. Organizational Picketing. The Conference report preserves the right to engage in organizational picketing provided that a petition for an election is filed within a reasonable time not to exceed 30 days. Unless the union won

the election, the picketing would have to cease.

4. Informational Picketing. The right to engage in purely informational picketing without filing a petition for an election is secured provided that the picketing does not halt the pick-up or delivery of goods or the rendition of services by the employees of other employers.

Primary Strikes. The Conference report recognizes the right to engage in primary strikes and primary picketing, thereby eliminating the danger that

the House bill would sometimes invalidate such picketing.

6. Defense to Picketing. Although the Conference agreement contains a prohibition upon picketing an employer who has a contract with another union,
language was added to the House bill which would make it a defense to
show that the General Counsel had issued a complaint charging the employer with unlawfully dominating, maintining, or assisting the other union.

Union Liability for Damage Suits. The section imposing liability on labor unions for damages in the case of unlawful organizational picketing was

eliminated.

8. Federal-State Jurisdiction (No-Man's Land). The Conference report permits the State to take jurisdiction over labor cases over which the Board currently refuses to assume jurisdiction. Under the House bill the NLRB could have refused jurisdiction over additional cases. The Board's present jurisdictional standards are broader than they have ever been, thus insuring more unions and employers protection of the Act.

9. Economic Strikers. The House bill contained no provision permitting economic strikers to vote in representation elections. The Conference provision permits strikers to vote in representation elections within one year after

the commencement of a strike.

10. Struck Work. The Conference report preserves existing law on the question of the right of labor to refuse to work on struck goods. The House bill would

have limited this right.

Pre-Hire Contracts in the Construction Industry. Conference report permits pre-hire contracts in construction industry accepting Senate provision on this subject. Conference report also permits unions and prime contractors in construction industry to enter into agreements by which contractor refuses to subcontract to non-union operators.

12. Bonding. Conference report places a \$500,000 limitation on amount of bond required to be taken by a union officer; the House bill had no such limita-

tion.

13. Elections. Conference report makes the Secretary of Labor responsible for bringing suits in a Federal Court to remedy improper elections. The House bill would have provided that individual members could bring suits in U.S. District Courts to overturn improper elections.

Table 6 (cont.)

14. Membership Lists. House bill gave candidates for union office the right to inspect and copy from membership lists in union shops. Conference report restricts this to one inspection 30 days prior to an election without right to copy.

15. Employer Reporting. Conference strengthened immeasurably employer re-

porting section 203 which was meaningless in the House bill.

SOURCE: Handout by Senate Subcommittee on Labor.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

& Co. (1910), 198 pages (PS3523.146C3). Lincoln, Joseph Crosby: "Rhymes of the Old Cape"; illustrated by Harold Brett; New York, London, D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc.

(1939), 258 pages (PS3523.146R5). Livermore, Charles W.: "The Ancient Wreck," loss of the Sparrow Hawk in 1626; remarkable preservation and recent discovery of the wreck; Boston, printed by A. Mudge & Son (1865), 38 pages (F72.C3L7)

Miller, William Anthony, Jr.: Block prints of old Cape Cod buildings, first edition (Yarmouth Port, Mass.); the artist (1935), 47

pages (F72.C3M65).
Mitchell, Edwin Valentine: "It's an Old Cape Cod Custom"; New York, Vanguard Press (1949), 242 pages (F72.C3M68).

Otis: Amos: An account of the discovery of an ancient ship on the eastern shore of Cape Cod; Albany, J. Munsell (1864), 10

pages (F72.C3081).

Perry, Ezra G.: "A Trip Around Cape Cod,"
our summer land and memories of my childhood (Boston Press of the C. S. Binner Co. (1895)), 188 pages (F72.C3P4).

Shay, Edith (Foley) edition: "Sand in Their Shoes"; a Cape Cod reader; Boston, Houghton Mifflin (1951), 364 pages (F272 .-

Sherman, Bradford: Souvenir; a letter from Cape Cod; Orleans, Mass. (1913), 34 pages (F72.C3S5).

Shoemaker, Elisabeth: "Cape Cod Legends" (Boston, the Berkeley Press (1935)), 43 pages (F72.C3S55).

Stone, Thomas Newcomb: "Cape Cod Rhymes"; Cambridge, Mass.; printed at the Riverside Press (1869), 217 pages (PS2943.-88).

Tarbell, Arthur Wilson: "I Retire to Cape Cod"; New York, S. Daye, Inc. (1944), 143 pages (F72.C3T264).

pages (F12.C31204).
Thoreau, Henry David: "Cape Cod", arranged with notes by Dudley C. Lunt; introduction by Henry Beston: illustrated by Henry Bugbee Kane (first edition), New York, Norton (1951), 360 pages (F72.C3T434).

Tripp, Thomas A .: "Cape Cod and Buzzards Bay"; reminders, memories, contacts; New York, Newcomen Society of England, American branch (1948), 32 pages (F72.-

Wainwright, Wainwright Johnson: "Cape Cod in Picture and Story"; Cotuit, Mass., Picture Book Press (1954), 64 pages (F72.-C3W3).

CAROLINE B. FURNESS, History and Government Division.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, my colleague and I hope this bill will be given thoughtful consideration this autumn, with the possibility of hearings being held on Cape Cod, and that in January there will be hearings on it for the purpose of receiving any suggested amendments to the bill. This is a draft we have prepared carefully, and which we believe is a sound basis for legislative consideration of the proposal which has been made by the National Park Service.

I thank my colleague, the junior Senator from Massachusetts, for yielding to me.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959-CONFERENCE REPORT (S. DOC. NO. 51)

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1555) to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and admin-

Kemble: New York and London, D. Appleton istrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations, and for other pur-

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President-

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum, without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield with that understanding.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I

suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without

objection, it is so ordered,

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, as I remarked yesterday, no one is fully satisfied with the product of compromise, for in the nature of the process each one gives away something of one's position. This bill is a compromise. I must frankly state that it goes a good deal further in some areas than I think is either desirable or necessary-this is especially true in the Taft-Hartley amendments. On the other hand, the House bill contained some serious weaknesses in the antiracketeering parts of the bill, all of which we were not able to shore up. I regret that it was not possible to close these loopholes.

The point is, nevertheless, that we have before us in this conference report what I believe to be the only bill that it is possible to obtain under all of the circumstances. As it came from the House with the Griffin-Landrum amendment, the bill, in my opinion, should not have commanded the support of a majority of the Senate. It contained serious flaws and in the form in which it passed by the other body, unnecessarily restricted normal, legitimate trade union

activity. The Senate conferees had several serious problems with the first six titles of the House bill-but these titles with certain exceptions followed very closely the substance of S. 1555 as it passed the

The Taft-Hartley amendments in the Griffin-Landrum substitute, however, went far beyond the provisions of the Senate-passed bill.

However, in the 12 days during which the conference met the majority of the Senate conferees secured important changes in the restrictive provisions of the Landrum-Griffin bill, thereby protecting traditional and essential rights of workingmen seeking to improve conditions of employment. It is important that the Senate should note these changes:

First. No man's land: The Senate conferees insisted upon an amendment which prevents the NLRB from declining to exercise its existing jurisdiction and thereby depriving both employers and employees of the protection of the

National Labor Relations Act. Landrum-Griffin bill would have allowed the Board to surrender unlimited jurisdiction to the States, 35 of which provide no protection to the rights to organize and bargain collectively. The conference report prevents further ces-The current standards of the sion. NLRB assure the widest effective exercise of Federal jurisdiction in the history of the National Labor Relations Act.

Second. Organizational picketing: The House bill would have forbidden virtually all organizational picketing, even though the pickets did not stop truck deliveries or exercise other economic coercion. The amendments adopted in the conference secure the right to engage in all forms of organizational picketing up to the time of an election in which the employees can freely express their desires with respect to the choice of a bargaining representative, When the picketing results in economic pressure through the refusal of other employees to cross the picket line, the bill would require a prompt election. Purely informational picketing cannot be curtailed under the conference report, although even this privilege would have been denied by the Landrum-Griffin measure.

Third. Secondary boycotts: The chief effect of the conference agreement, therefore, will be to plug loopholes in the secondary boycott provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. There has never been any dispute about the desirability of plugging these artificial loopholes. The secondary boycott provisions of the House bill would have curtailed legitimate union activities. Accordingly, the Senate conferees insisted that the report secure the following rights:

(a) The right to engage in primary strikes and primary picketing even though the employees of other employers refused to cross the picket line.

The fact of the matter is that there is some question under the Landrum-Griffin bill whether employees of another employer could have properly refused to cross a picket line in a primary strike. That has been clarified in the conference report.

(b) The right of employees to refuse to work on goods farmed out from an establishment in which the employees are on strike.

The language in the Landrum-Griffin bill dealing with how far the employees can go in following struck work was far more restrictive than the present law, and the conference report provision takes us back to present law, which is far more satisfactory.

(c) The right to appeal to consumers by methods other than picketing asking them to refrain from buying goods made by nonunion labor and to refrain from trading with a retailer who sells such goods.

Under the Landrum-Griffin bill it would have been impossible for a union to inform the customers of a secondary employer that that employer or store was selling goods which were made under racket conditions or sweatshop conditions, or in a plant where an economic strike was in progress. We were not

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

able to persuade the House conferees to permit picketing in front of that secondary shop, but we were able to persuade them to agree that the union shall be free to conduct informational activity short of picketing. In other words, the union can hand out handbills at the shop, can place advertisements in newspapers, can make announcements over the radio, and can carry on all publicity short of having ambulatory picketing in front of a secondary site.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President. will the Senator yield at that point for a question?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I have been asked by people who are vitally concerned whether there is anything in the conference report which would limit or prohibit the buy-America campaigns which are being carried on by certain unions and business groups, and even by some governmental bodies. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the conference committee whether the report was intended to have this effect. It is certainly my own conviction that no such effect was intended, either by the Senate or by the conferees.

Mr. KENNEDY. I know that a good deal of effort has been made by some groups of workers, such as those who work on hats, to make sure that their working standards are protected. The answer to the Senator's question is no, it was not intended that the conference report have such an effect. I am glad that we have had the opportunity to establish legislative history in this matter.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KENNEDY. I thank the Senator. (d) The right of labor unions representing employees in the apparel and clothing industry to refuse to work for a jobber or contractor who subcontracts parts of the process of production to nonunion subcontractors. This guarantee, the writing of which into statutory legislation was opposed by the House conferees for 2 weeks, is absolutely essential to the stability of these industries. The bill makes special mention of the industry because it has peculiar problems.

Fourth. Hot cargo: The Landrum-Griffin bill extended the "hot cargo" provisions of the Senate bill, which we applied only to Teamsters, to all agreements between an employer and a labor union by which the employer agrees not to do business with another concern. The Senate insisted upon a qualification for the clothing and apparel industries and for agreements relating to work to be done at the site of a construction project. Both changes were necessary to avoid serious damage to the pattern of collective bargaining in these industries.

Fifth. Economic strikers: The conferadopted the substance of the provions of the Senate bill reversing the Tit-Hartley rule that economic strikers The have been replaced should not vote an NLRB election. This is a highly important change, for the Taft-Hartley prohibition had, in the words of the Pres-

ident of the United States, opened the door to union-busting practices.

The House bill contained a provision on this, but it provided that economic strikers would not have the right to vote if the issue of recognition had been raised before the strike began. It would be extremely difficult for the employer to raise the issue of recognition in almost any economic strike, and in those conditions economic strikers would have been denied the right to vote. We guarantee them the right to vote for at least a year after the strike begins.

Sixth. Prehire agreements: The conference report incorporates the provisions of the Senate bill authorizing labor unions and contractors in the construction industry to negotiate prehire agree-The Landrum-Griffin bill conments. tains restrictive and unworkable provisions on this point.

Seventh. Employer reports: The conference provision adopts the substance of the Senate bill dealing with the reports to be filed by employers and labor relations consultants, the purpose of which is to disclose to the Government and public opinion any repetition of the unsavory practices brought to light by One of the the McClellan committee. important consequences of these reports will be the full disclosure of sums of money spent by employers to finance "front" organizations distributing propaganda designed to prevent further union organization.

The Landrum-Griffin bill contained a provision whereby if an employer gave \$10,000 to a labor relations consultant and asked him to do what he could to see that a union was not organized in his the labor relations consultant could then do anything he wanted with the money, however coercive or corrupt, without the employer's reporting the payment, provided only that the employer was not a party to the consult-This was a hole a mile ant's conduct. wide in the employer reporting section which was closed by the conference report.

Eighth. Membership lists: The House bill would have required a labor union to open its membership lists to any candidate in connection with an election of officers. Although this requirement might be fair in the case of bona fide candidates, it created grave dangers that stooges would obtain the membership lists for subversive organizations or com-The Senate conferees mercial use. added the safeguard of limiting the right to one inspection within 30 days prior to an election, without making copies of the list.

· In addition to these major changes in the bill as it came from the House, there are a number of other provisions about which I believe the Senate should be fully informed. This is for the purpose of establishing some legislative history.

PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO SUE (SEC. 101 (A) (4))

The protection of the right to sue provision originated in the Senate bill and was adopted verbatim in the Landrum-Griffin bill except that the first proviso limiting exhaustion of internal hearing procedures was changed from 6 months

to 4 months. The basic intent and purpose of the provision was to insure the right of a union member to resort to the courts, administrative agencies, and legislatures without interference or frustration of that right by a labor organization. On the other hand, it was not, and is not, the purpose of the law to eliminate existing grievance procedures established by union constitutions for redress of alleged violation of their internal governing laws. Nor is it the intent or purpose of the provision to invalidate the considerable body of State and Federal court decisions of many years standing which require, or do not require, the exhaustion of internal remedies prior to court intervention depending upon the reasonableness of such requirements in terms of the facts and circumstances of a particular case. So long as the union member is not prevented by his union from resorting to the courts, the intent and purpose of the "right to sue" provision is fulfilled, and any requirements which the court may then impose in terms of pursuing reasonable remedies within the organization to redress violation of his union constitutional rights will not conflict with the statute. The doctrine of of reasonable internal exhaustion union remedies for violation of union laws is just as firmly established as the doctrine of exhausting reasonable administrative agency provisions prior to action by courts.

The 4-month limitation in the House bill also relates to restrictions imposed by unions rather than the rules of judicial administration or the action of Government agencies. For example, the National Labor Relations Board is not prohibited from entertaining charges by a member against a labor organization even though 4 months has not elapsed.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The so-called bill of rights title also secures important procedural safeguards against improper disciplinary action against union members as members. The Senate should note, however, that all the conferees agreed that this provision does not relate to suspension or removal from a union office. Often this step must be taken summarily to prevent dissipation or misappropriation of funds. In practice it is usually followed by a hearing.

TIME OF FILING REPORTS-TITLE II

The first financial reports which unions are required to file, and the first reports to be made by union officers, and employees under title II will cover only the period after the date the act becomes effective until the end of their first fiscal year which occurs after such effective date. Activities and transactions which occurred prior to the effective date of the act will not have to be reported.

ELECTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP LISTS

The provisions requiring fair and periodic elections are taken from the Senbill. The Landrum-Griffin bill ate would have substituted a variety of suits by individual members for enforcement by the Secretary of Labor. The House conferees receded from this position and the Senate provision was restored.

CV-1129

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE

A second important change in the election title relates to the use of membership lists. The Senate bill required a union to mail out to all members campaign literature submitted by candidates, at the candidate's expense, but there was no requirement that the candidate be given access to membership lists. Past experience demonstrates that unless lists of union members are kept confidential, they fall into the hands of employers who may use them for the purpose of breaking up the union, and into the hands of subversive organizations and commercial enterprises. The House bill would have required the disclosure of lists of members employed under union security contracts to any candidate despite these dangers. The conference report limits the right of the candidate to inspecting such a list once within 30 days prior to the election, and it prohibits the candidate from copying the names and addresses. The right to inspect will be important as a way of checking the accuracy of the union's mailing list, for the candidate will thus be enabled to ascertain whether the union has in fact mailed his campaign literature to those whom he knows to be union members. The inspection is not to enable him to have a copy. The mere fact that a local union has members covered by such agreements does not mean that the national or international union of which it is a constituent unit is required to keep and make available for inspection a list of all of its members, nor does this section require that federations of labor organizations whose members are composed of national or international unions, rather than individual members, are required to maintain and make available for inspection a list of all their individual members.

I do not wish to detain the Senate unduly, but these matters are extremely important. I think it is important that we have this opportunity to establish clearly the intent of the Senate on some

of these points.

FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY—SECTION 501

The general principles stated in the bill are familiar to the courts, both State and Federal, and therefore incorporate a large body of existing law applicable to trustees, and a wide variety of agents. The detailed application of these fiduciary principles to a particular trustee, officer, or agent has always depended upon the character of the activity in which he was engaged. They bear upon a family trustee somewhat differently than a corporate director, upon an attorney quite differently than a real estate agent. The bill wisely takes note of the need to consider "the special problems and functions of a labor organization" in applying fiduciary principles to their officers and agents.

The bill does not limit in any way the purposes for which the funds of a labor organization may be expended or the investments which can be made. Such decisions should be made by the members in accordance with the constitution and bylaws of their union. Union officers will not be guilty of breach of trust under this section when their expenditures are within the authority conferred upon them either by the constitution and by-

laws, or by a resolution of the executive board, convention or other appropriate governing body-including a general meeting of the members-not in conflict with the constitution and bylaws. is also made clear by the fact that section 501(a) requires that the special problems and functions of a labor organization be taken into consideration in determining whether union officers and other representatives are acting responsibly in connection with their statutory duties. The problems with which labor organizations are accustomed to deal are not limited to bread-and-butter unionism or to organization and collective bargaining alone, but encompass a broad spectrum of social objectives as the union may determine.

However, the committee bill also explicitly invalidates any general provision in a union constitution or bylaws purporting to excuse union officials from breaches of trust. The bill follows the well-established distinction between conferring authority upon an agent or trustee, which is permissible and protects him against liability, and attempting to excuse breaches of trust, which is here made void as against public policy.

ORGANIZATIONAL PICKETING-SECTION 704

Two of the three restrictions upon organizational picketing are taken from the Senate bill. Paragraphs (A) and (B) of the new section 8(b)(7), which is added to the National Labor Relations Act, prohibit picketing for union organization or recognition at times when the National Labor Relations Board would not conduct an election. Subdivision (A) covers the situation where a contract with another union is a bar to an election. If the contract is not a bar, either because the incumbent union was recognized improperly or lacked majority support, or because the contract had run for a reasonable period, a question concerning representation could appropriately be raised and subdivision (A) would not bar the picketing. Subdivision (B) bars picketing for organizational purposes or union recognition for 12 months after an election in order to secure the expressed desire of the employees. In both cases the prohibitions relate only to picketing in an effort to organize employees or secure recognition in a bargaining unit covered by the existing contract or the prior election.

The restriction added by the House which was approved in conference prohibits picketing, which involves economic coercion through employees, for more than 30 days without filing a petition for an election.

HOT CARGO-SECTION 704 (B)

The first proviso under new section 3(e) of the National Labor Relations Act is intended to preserve the present state of the law with respect to picketing at the site of a construction project and with respect to the validity of agreements relating to the contracting of work to be done at the site of a construction project.

This proviso affects only section 8(e) and therefore leaves unaffected the law developed under section 8(b) (4). The Denver Building Trades (341 U.S. 675) and the Moore Drydock (92 N.L.R.B. 547) cases would remain in force.

Agreements by which a contractor in the construction industry promises not to subcontract work on a construction site to a nonunion contractor appear to be legal today. They will not be unlawful under section 8(e). The proviso is also applicable to all other agreements involving undertakings not to do work on a construction project site with other contractors or subcontractors regardle. of the precise relation between them Since the proviso does not relate to section 8(b) (4), strikes and picketing to enforce the contracts excepted by the proviso will continue to be illegal under section 8(b)(4) whenever the Sand Door case (357 U.S. 93) is applicable.

It is not intended to change the law with respect to the judicial enforcement of these contracts, or with respect to the legality of a strike to obtain such a

contract.

It should be particularly noted that the proviso relates only to the "contracting or subcontracting of work to be done at the site of the construction." The proviso does not cover boycotts of goods manufactured in an industrial plant for installation at the jobsite, or suppliers who do not work at the jobsite.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, does the Senator from Massachusetts desire to finish his statement before he an-

swers questions?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. I should like to say one final word to the Senate, in conclusion.

First, the bill is not the bill I should have preferred to see passed by Con-The House of Representatives gress. went in a different direction from the The question was, What ac-Senate. tion should the Senate take? There are those who feel that it would have been wiser if the Senate had never gone to conference and had instead passed the Landrum-Griffin bill 2 weeks ago. Those who may feel that that would have been a wise decision would have made the greatest mistake of their lives if they voted for that bill. They would not have had the vaguest idea of what was in the Landrum-Griffin bill. It took 2 weeks for the conference to fully understand the meaning of all the provisions of the Landrum-Griffin bill.

Second, I think it is fair to say that the House Members of the conference and I think they will agree—did not know all the implications of the Lan-

drum-Griffin bill.

The fact of the matter is that the Landrum-Griffin bill was not reported by a committee of the House. It was offered as a substitute on the floor of It came up in a debate on the House. the Elliott bill, and both the Shelley and the Landrum-Griffin bill were also before the House. Three conflicting bills, each running dozens of pages in length. and involving cross-references to court decisions and to provisions of laws were before the House. It would not be any wonder that most of the Members of the House could not have known what the provisions of the House bill contained. Therefore, I think if the Landrum-Griffin bill had been passed, it would have been one of the greatest mistakes we could have made,

Once having decided to go to conference, we stayed in conference until we came back here to the Senate Friday night. Four Senate conferees submitted a resolution suggesting what we wanted in title VII. Everything which we wanted in the bill on Friday night, with one exception, is now in the Landrum-Griffin bill, or the Kennedy-Ervin bill, or S. 1555, the labor-management reform bill of 1959, as I would much prefer to call it.

All the provisions and words, with the exception of the words "and other integrated industries," are in the bill. We tried to take care of the problems of other integrated industries, like the garment industry. For example, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] was extremely anxious to protect the practices in the coal industry. The senior Senator from West Virginia objectively approached the problems of the conference from the national aspect. Yet he was keenly aware of and appropriately sought to protect the rights and interests of the dominant industry of his State in proposing amendments to cushion the impact on the labor-management relations between the coal producers and the miners' union. He offered an amendment relating to the coal industry on three different occasions. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. Mc-Namaral, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse], and I voted for it. We were unable to persuade the House to accept it. But the point of the matter is that we were able to gain acceptance of the proposals which were in our resolution of last week. Senate Resolution 181, with the one exception that I have mentioned. We were also able to add two additional important provisions.

We have secured a commitment from the leadership of the House and Senate that in January a bill which the Senator from California [Mr. Kuchel] and I will introduce tonight, and which Representative Thompson will offer in the House, on the Denver case, concerning situs picketing, will come to the floors of the House and Senate.

In my opinion, considering the Landrum-Griffin bill and considering what we have now, I think substantial progress was made, progress of the most im-It might have been better portant kind. to have brought the matter to the floor of the Senate a week ago and let the Senate debate it. But the Senate sent us to conference to have us attempt to render our best judgment.

The Parliamentarian has informed me that only once, I believe, in the time he has been here have conferees come back to the Senate for instructions. Therefore, it seems to me it was our job to attempt to do the best we could.

I am frank to say that I do not think the Senate would have reached a more satisfactory solution. It is very possible that after 4 or 5 days of long, drawn-out debate in the Senate, a motion would have been made to have the Senate accopt the Landrum-Griffin bill in toto; and in frustration and fear we would have ended with a bill so different from the House bill that we would not have sotten a reform bill. We might have

ended with the Landrum-Griffin bill or no bill at all.

So as a member either of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare or the House Committee on Education and Labor for 13 years, I have no apologies at all for the bill we are now bringing before the Senate.

I believe that any Senator, regardless of his views on these matters, can vote for the conference report. I do not claim that it is a perfect bill or that it is a model of fairness. But, taking it as a whole, it is the best bill we can pass.

I hope that Senators, regardless of any misgivings which they may have concerning some provisions of the bill, and which I have, will see fit to endorse the work which the conference has done.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will

the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. The Senator from Massachusetts has almost answered the question I had in mind about the Denver case. I gather from the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts that the Denver case will be under consideration in the next session. Is that his intent?

Mr. KENNEDY. When I have coneluded my remarks, I will introduce a bill dealing with the Denver case. will be introduced by the Senator from California [Mr. Kuchel] and myself and will lie on the desk for several days in the hope that other Senators will cosponsor it. I have received the assurances of the majority leader and the minority leader that if the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reports the bill, they will schedule it. Likewise, both the Speaker of the House and Representative HALLECK have said that they will use their influence to secure a rule for the consideration of the bill if the House Committee on Education and Labor reports it.

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the Senator. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Were any hearings ever held on the Denver case in relationship to this bill?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. Also. Denver case was in the Elliott bill. But because the Senate committee wanted to confine its bill to labor reform and not deal with the whole matter of Taft-Hartley reform, we did not include it in the Senate bill.

When the House Parliamentarian informed us that a point of order would lie, we did not include the Denver case proposal in the report. We might have had a fair vote on the Denver case in the Senate, but recognizing the fact that a point of order would lie in the House against this provision, we felt that by including it in the conference report the possibility of relief in the Denver case would have been set back rather than advanced.

Mr. CARROLL. Were any hearings held in the House on the Denver case? Mr. KENNEDY. The situs matter

was dealt with in the Elliott bill; therefore, in their deliberations in the hearings on that bill and in conference the House discussed the situs.

Mr. CARROLL. I commend the distinguished chairman of the conference committee. I think he has done excellent work on a very difficult bill.

Is it not true that most of the confusion in both the Landrum-Griffin bill and the bill under consideration arises under section 7 and not in the first six sections?

Mr. KENNEDY. The Senator is correct. If Senators will take comparative prints of the first six sections of the Senate bill and the House bill, they will

see that some changes have been made in all of them. The improvements in the first six sections of both bills follow the same course.

Mr. CARROLL. Does the Senator from Massachusetts agree that the first six sections of this measure have to do with the curbing of racketeering and corruption?

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct. Mr. CARROLL. So section 7 is not really related to the basic problem with which the so-called rackets investigation committee dealt when it conducted its hearings during the past few years; is

that correct?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. Mr. CARROLL. I wish to ask about the so-called no-man's land. If I correctly understand the situation, for the first time since enactment of the Wagner Act-almost 25 years ago-the Congress is regulating all the unions and is requiring them to make reports. Congress is regulating their internal processes, and will require financial reporting by them. Under this measure. all of them will be required to make re-Is that correct? ports.

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. CARROLL. As I recall the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, although the policy regarding the jurisdiction of the NLRB will be a little more liberal than the one we have had since 1935, there still will be a great area where those who are entitled to the protection of the Federal Government, will not be able to obtain that protection, because of the conference no-man's land provision. Is not that true?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. Mr. CARROLL. Let me say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I have not had a chance to study this matter

until recently.

This measure does modify the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Guss against Utah; does it not?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes; that would be its effect.

Mr. CARROLL. Yes; because nowfor the first time—we begin to soften the so-called doctrine of preemption; and we say to the National Labor Relations Board, "We, the Congress, specify that you must assume jurisdiction of this area."

Is not that so?

Mr. KENNEDY. I would state it somewhat differently. As the Senator from Colorado knows, the National Labor Relations Board has not assumed jurisdiction over quite a considerable area of American interstate commerce, for 25 years, because of the manpower problems which would be involved if the

. United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

10-25-66

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The Cleveland-Cliffs Fron Company

Offices 14th Floor Union Commerce Building

ROB'T W. TABER

Cleveland, Ohio 44115

October 24, 1966

The Honorable Philip A. Hart United States Senate Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hart:

The celebration at Munising over Pictured Rocks was quite a success. I felt it was a privilege to be there. It presented an opportunity for us to acknowledge the contributions of many to the creation of Pictured Rocks Park, and primary among these was yours.

Cleveland-Cliffs' interests were given every consideration in the creation of Pictured Rocks, thanks principally to you and Bill Welch and Muriel Ferris.

Our interest in Pictured Rocks will continue. We are ready to help in any way we can to see that Congress makes funds available to set up the park.

Our grateful appreciation to you for your perceptive support.

Cordially,

Vice President

RWT:RM

PICTURED ROCKS

We are here to say thanks. The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore has been born, endowed from the start with a long life. The names of those who assisted at the birth deserve to be heard in public. Perhaps 100 years from now, in some collection of historical records, the report of this celebration will perpetuate their names to their lasting credit. History will little notice the overtones of our gathering; it will see only our foresight in putting in trust the rocks, the escarpment, the lakes, the dunes, and the timber of Pictured Rocks.

We thank Senator Philip Hart and his staff for representing his individual constitutents and corporate constituents with fairness to each, and with a balanced judgment of the public interest. He introduced the Pictured Rocks Bill 5 years ago and toiled with our company through many changes and problems to a conclusion in the interest of all.

We thank Congressman Raymond Clevenger who, during the past year or two, has guided the Pictured Rocks Bill through the House. He very ably supported our company in the solution of our differences with the Government agencies.

We thank the Department of the Interior and particularly its

Director of the National Park Service, George Eerzog, whose imaginative ideas

departed from precedent in helping our company work out its problems in the

Pictured Rocks area.

We thank the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Conservation of the State of Michigan for agreeing to exchange timberlands with Cleveland-Cliffs.

These are the public figures in the Pictured Rocks story. The private sector has a story, too, which reflects great credit on a private citizen.

Five years ago David Forrest, as Vice President of Cleveland-Cliffs, took up his staff to battle against a Pictured Rocks Bill that proposed to buy 25,000 acres of Cliffs' best timberlands. Dave Forrest was the prime mover at that time in our building the most modern sawmill constructed in the Midwest in 40 years. Its location just 8 miles from Munising was named "Forrest Center" after Dave Forrest. The forced sale of the land in the Pictured Rocks area would have taken timber that the sawmill couldn't replace. It would have hurt the sawmill and the economy of Munising by cutting back production seriously at the sawmill.

But Dave Forrest went into battle in a curious way. He was conditioned to public service through a career devoted to civic interests. The culmination of his 20 years on the school board of his community was the construction of a school called the "David R. Forrest Elementary School."

He did not fight to kill the bill; he fought to save both Pictured Rocks Park and our timberlands.

His approach was supported by Cleveland-Cliffs' devotion to sound conservation principles. For many years Cliffs has stood in the front rank of companies using the most advanced scientific forest management techniques; in addition we have universally permitted fishing, hunting, and camping on our lands. Dave Forrest knew we could continue selective cutting in the Pictured Rocks area with the enhancement of its beauty as the result. And so he negotiated successfully for the right of selective cutting in the buffer zone.

Cleveland-Cliffs' lands constituted 37% of the Pictured Rocks area.

As the largest land owner Cleveland-Cliffs might have used its position to block the park. It was apparent in the Senate hearings that the slightest

controversy could have killed the bill. There were differences between ourselves and the Government agencies down to the last minute, but we labored to remove these differences and succeeded. Only the most positive and affirmative action on the part of Cleveland-Cliffs cleared the way for the passage of the Pictured Rocks Bill.

The national park idea was born in this country and has spread to some 50 countries of the world. It is a widely admired American idea. Perhaps there is also a lesson for the world in the creation of Pictured Rocks. The world can see here a good corporate citizen working for a national park, not against it. Some say this is the first time an enlightened corporate management has taken such a public-spirited stand. The integrity of Cleveland-Cliffs' position can be, we hope, an example for the most advanced corporate managements in the world to follow.

Finally, we are thankful here for the concept of natural beauty and its permanence, and for the source of this concept.

Delivered by Robert W. Taber, Vice President-Administration, The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company

Pictured Rocks Celebration Munising, Michigan October 21, 1966

ber personal



EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 10, 1966

To: Bill Welsh

From: Gladys Uhl

Here is the list of names which you requested (with my suggestions

marked) for the Committee to Ban Bigotry in Election campaigns.

Also attached is a story on General Dynamics' recruitment drive, which

we discussed.

Please call on me for assistance - whenever.

glady

National Civil Liberties Clearing House

1637 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

DUPONT 7-6300

Advisory Board

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Counsel
EDGAR B. MAY

Executive Director
MARY ALICE BALDINGER

CM 22 20

October 4, 1966

Mr. William B. Welsh, Special Assistant to the Vice President, Room 5121, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D C

Dear Bill:

Following up on your talks with Frank Pohlhaus and me, this little note is just to confirm your date to talk to the National Civil Liberties Clearing House about "Where Are We on Civil Rights?".

Our meeting is set for Thursday afternoon, October 13, at 2 o'clock at the Washington Post's Community Room.

As we decided in our telephone conversation, if each of the talks run for about 20 minutes (give a little, take a little) we will have ample time after them for what ought to be some good constructive group discussion.

It's just great that you can be with us again. This is one meeting that I'm really looking forward to!

Sincerely,

Mary Alice aldinger Executive Director October 5, 1966

TO: Mrs. Hart

FROM: Bill Welsh

Since I have only the one copy, could you send it back when you have had a chance to read it?

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL OF LAW UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI 38677

Sorry 1001 & 500 Sorry 1001 & 500 Sorry 1001 & 500 Sorry 1000 Sorr

William Welsh Assistant to the Vice President Senate Office Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I was sorry to have missed you during my short trip to town. I do want to let you know that you needn't have worried about any badgering. All I really wanted to do was get to meet you.

All goes well here, contingent only on tomorrow's election not going as haywire as some are predicting.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Horowitz

Associate Professor of Law

P. S. I spoke with Don Tacheron on Friday about the summer intern program. I hope that that comes along. Getting program off the ground would really be grand.

MJH:sna

KARELSEN KARELSEN LAWRENCE & NATHAN

COUNSELLORS AT LAW 230 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

EPH A. KARELSEN (1903-1956)
FRANK E. KARELSEN
MALCOLM R. LAWRENCE
FRANK E. KARELSEN, III
EDGAR J. NATHAN, 3rd
JOHN T. McNALLY

SHOLOM B. KOPLOVITZ JAY J. JACOBSON PAUL TRENT MURRAY HILL 6-6543 (AREA CODE 212) CABLE ADDRESS "KARELSEN" NEW YORK

November 8, 1966

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your October 31 note. I'm delighted to find that Frances' rumor is, in fact, fact! Leaving your Senator could not have been easy, but the new challenge of the Vice-President's office can not easily be denied.

This note is belatedly to tell you that I'll be in Washington both this coming Friday (November 11) and the Friday of Thanksgiving weekend (November 25). Let me know if either of these dates is convenient; if the 11th is the better, just give me a ring.

Warm regards to you and the family.

Sincerely,

Mr. William B. Welsh Office of the Vice President

Washington, D.C.

LAW OFFICES

LANDIS, COHEN AND SINGMAN
1910 SUNDERLAND PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

JAMES M. LANDIS (1899 - 1964)
WALLACE M. COHEN
JULIAN H. SINGMAN
B. MICHAEL RAUH
ORLIN L. LIVDAHL, JR.

November 10, 1966

HOBART 2-6010

CABLE ADDRESS

LACOS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

HARRY FRIEDMAN COUNSEL

Honorable William Welsh Assistant to the Vice President United States Senate Office Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Since the middle of June, we have been working with Mr. Jack Marantz, a retired Los Angeles businessman on a project for the training and employing of underprivileged residents of the Watts and East Los Angeles (Mexican) areas. Since that time we have met and discussed this project with many officials in the Departments of Labor, Commerce, OEO, HUD and John Stewart, formerly of the Vice President's office. In fact, in early July, John Stewart, Hyman Bookbinder and myself visited Los Angeles, inspected the site of the proposed project and met with the principals.

On September 8, 1966, I wrote John a rather lengthy letter indicating the log jams that were being thrown before us by the various Federal agencies. John responded on September 12, stating "I will call the Department of Labor to see if I can get a reading on what they really think about the Jack Marantz project". As you know, John is now a Fellow with the Kennedy Institute at Harvard University and I understand you have taken over his duties and responsibilities for the Vice President. I am, for this reason, writing you to see if you will carry on the excellent assistance we received from your predecessor in attempting to build a program financed and operated jointly by government and private industry. We still wish to know Labor's feelings.

Please advise.

Sincerely

B. Michael Rauh

November 4, 1966

Dear Norris:

The changeover has been interesting and challenging. I have found that what is desperately needed in a job like this is to draw on one's knowledge of where good talent exists, so if you can shift from some of those side lines that you get paid for, I would like to see if you have any ideas on an upcoming speech for the Vice President.

On December 7, he is speaking before the General Assembly of the National Council of Churches in Miami, Florida. A theme that we would like to try would be the involvement of the affluent institutions in our society, including the churches, in effective ways of closing the gap that is all too apparent in the poverty pockets of the cities.

That sounds pretty trite, but he has been very effective, for example, in addressing Defense contractors in the Los Angeles area on the problem of their recruiting and creating businesses in the Watts Section. He has been very effective in meeting with business groups and convincing them they have an obligation to bring disadvantaged youth into their employment.

Enclosed is a transcript of remarks on city problems. The question now is how to very effectively state a substantial challenge that would include the affluent Protestant churches and, particularly, the membership of the churches and meaningful private actions to implement what has become a national commitment.

Perhaps a theme would be the establishment of a "Delta" ministry including a lay ministry, not just in Mississippi but in every metropolitan center.

The point is, what would you like to be able to say to this type of gathering in terms of meaningful ways the church and its affiliates could carry out what is one of its prime responsibilities.

Love to all of you. We might swing in and our of Berea for 12 hours around Thanksgiving but don't get our family excited. Why don't you and Hilda plan a good weekend with the Welsh's in Washington soon?

Sincerely,

Bu purnag Movember 8, 4, 1966. Dear myr shelsh, Thank you so much for your quick response to answering my letter. concerning an eight month delay in receiving my college claim for student benefits. I wish that I had ruretten a letter long before I did I received two letters from the Department of Health, Education and Nelyme. but before receiving them, I jurally got my more than welcome check! Think you again for your help with my problem of hope the authorities will investigate and fire a few longy, incompodent people so that others Eusn't have such an ordeal and

I lope that others will & appreciate and realize your ability and sincerety to hold you position in office as much as I do may God always keep you hap and in the best of health Happy Shonkegining to you miss Carole Sur Ca





VIA AIR MAIL

Assistant to the Vice Bresident of the U.S. Machington, D. G.

miss Carole Sue Cedreli 743 no. Wilton Blace Hallywood 38, California November 17, 1966

Dear Dick:

Delighted to hear where you are and to know that you are bringing light and insight to the great State of Texas.

A longtime friend of mine is with the Steel Workers AFL-CIO as one of their regional representatives in Houston. His name is Jim Smith and I cannot think of anything more pleasant than to be in Houston where you could visit with Jim and his good wife, Kathy. Please make it a point some time to look them up. If you do not find any address for them, let me know and I will get it for you.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

William B. Welsh

Mr. Richard V. Weekes Office of International Affairs University of Houston Cullen Boulevard Houston, Texas 77004

University of Houston

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS CULLEN BOULEVARD HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

November 8, 1966

Mr. William Welch Office of the Vice President U. S. Senate Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I trust you are not sitting and awaiting my return call. I got into a terrific bind after I telephoned you and, in the absence of a telephone, could not make contact.

Actually, I just wanted to say hello during a rush visit to Washington in the interest of international education.

You may recall that I went to Brazil with the Ford Foundation for two years. I completed that tour in August and the University of Houston asked me to come here to help in the Office of International Affairs. Houston wants to move in international things and apparently thinks that my experience can be helpful. It was something of a shock to find myself deep in the heart of instead of in Washington or New York where my own heart lies. But I felt I had had about enough of the government and foundations so I would give the university world a try. So far, it is delightful and I suspect that it will remain so provided that I can get to Washington and New York often enough.

I hope the next time up we can get together. My best to the family.

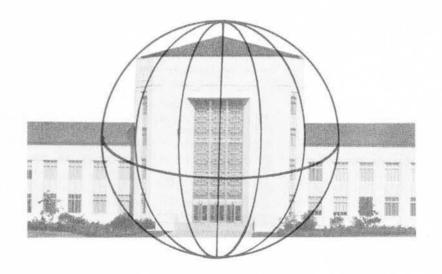
Sincerely yours,

Richard V. Weekes

ava and fise an well and happy. Were about to buy a bouse and become sederitary.

FOCUS

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UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 1966



LATIN
AMERICAN
STUDIES
COMMITTEE

left to right, Dr. Charles Bacarisse, Mr. William Blough, Dr. Josephine Sobrino, Dr. Harvey L. Johnson, Dr. Richard Hattwick, Dr. Vernon Engberg and Dr. Iack Haddick

HARVEY JOHNSON On Latin

Two very different cultures face each other along a border that extends from Brownsville, Texas, to San Diego, California. While official relations between the United States and Latin America are in general very good, the process of understanding each other has hardly begun. The differences stem in part from the past, but they are, likewise, cultural and psychological. One step across the border separating Mexico from the United States confirms the impression that the two countries, though neighbors, are far apart in cultural space.

Why have travel (more than a million Americans go to Mexico every year), trade, investment, and alliances failed to bring about a more adequate understanding of Latin America?

Aware that differences are no excuse for ignorance, and that Texas enjoys a singular relationship with Latin America, and being desirous of enriching its students' educational experience and removing their insularity, the University of Houston has established an Institute of Latin American Studies which already possesses strong academic resources and shows unusual growth possibilities. For the realization of those long-range objectives, the Institute can count on the unanimous support of the administration and the faculty.

The curriculum is interdisciplinary in nature, and the staff serving the Institute consists of instructors in the various colleges and departments which teach courses of inter-American content. The courses currently available embrace a variety of fields: economics, geography, history, political science, sociology, Spanish and Portuguese languages, and Spanish American and Brazilian literatures. The program leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree in Latin American studies requires for a major 36 hours which must include: 6 hours of Latin American history; 3 hours each in economics, geography, political science, and sociology; and at least 12 advanced hours in Spanish or Portuguese, preferably in courses related to Spanish American or Brazilian literature.

The course, Economic Development in Latin America, is designed to aid students in understanding the problems which must be overcome, if the Latin American nations are to raise their standards of living.

on Latin American Studies at the University of Houston

Relevant factors are the economic institutions, national resources, agricultural and industrial development, technology, and foreign trade.

Geographically, Latin America is a composite area of contrasts: pre-industrial to industrial, mountains to plains, deserts to rainforests, lands of plenty to lands of poverty, Indian to European, village to urban complex. The course in Latin American Geography interprets the adjustment of diverse ethnic elements to a complex and cultural environment.

The survey courses in Latin American history are designed to give beginning students a broad view of economic, social, and political development of Latin America. The student is encouraged to acquire some knowledge of the major historians and their works. Advanced courses concentrate on Mexico and Brazil.

There are three courses on Latin America in the field of political science. The introductory course examines the historical, geographical, economic, and social characteristics of the region. A more advanced course, Government and Politics in Major Latin American States, considers the political cultures and governmental institutions. A third course is concerned with Latin America in world politics.

At present, an introductory course in sociology treats societies and cultures of Latin America. Other courses to be offered in the future include: (1) Social Stratification and Mobility in Latin America and (2) Seminar in Social Change.

In addition to elementary and intermediate work in Spanish, there are survey courses of a broad nature on Spanish American literature and culture, courses on various periods and different genres, and Mexican and Argentine literatures. In addition to the first and second year courses in Portuguese, which emphasize speaking and comprehension skills, there is a survey course in Brazilian literature.

The proposed program for the Master's of Arts degree in Latin American studies will soon be ready for consideration by the proper committees.

High priority, incidentally, is being given to the acquisition of library materials relative to Latin America. Holdings were augmented considerably

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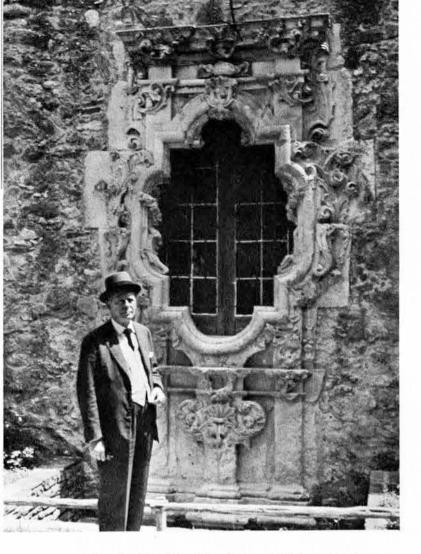
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BRAZIL'S PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

by Vasco Leitão da Cunha Brazilian Ambassador to the United States

A native of Rio de Janeiro, Vasco Leitão da Cunha attended the Law School of the University of Rio de Janeiro. From 1927, when he was first appointed an officer in the Ministry of External Relations, he held various governmental posts at home and abroad. After his tour of foreign service, he was a participant in the international peace talks at the conclusion of World War II, and Brazilian Delegate to the United Nations in 1946. He later served as Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid and Minister to Finland. From the time of his return to Brazil in 1952, he again headed various government diplomatic missions until chosen Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1962. In April of 1964 he was named Minister of External Relations and held that post until he was made Brazilian Ambassador to the United States in January of 1966. Ambassador da Cunha is shown at left standing before the famous Rose Window of the San José Mission during his visit to San Antonio, Texas.

As the Brazilian Revolution, which took place on March 31st, 1964, is about to enter the third year of implementation of its program of national recovery, it seems adequate and timely to attempt to review the extent of the accomplishments and results obtained by the Castello Branco government in its two-year existence.

We must bear in mind, initially, the extreme seriousness of the legacy taken on by the Revolution, a factor which will provide the essential background for an objective analysis of the Revolutionary Government's achievements. On March 31st, 1964, Brazil had reached an advanced stage in a systematic process of political, social and economical disintegration. The demagogic and corrupt Goulart government had by then embarked on the preliminary operations aiming at the destruction of the democratic institutions, with the support of the Communists and aided by a group of shady opportunists. At the economic level, spiraling inflation fostered by the government itself had already led to complete economic stagnation. This situation was in turn responsible for an intolerable social unrest. Thus the rate of inflation reached a high of 80% during 1963, and had the Revolution not taken place in March, the rate for 1964 would have been in the order of 144%. In addition, no increase in the Gross National Product had been registered in the course of 1963, thereby interrupting the progress which had begun since the end of the Second World War. The Goulart government, in fact, not only instigated discontent and agitation amongst the working classes but went as far as refusing to enforce any serious measure to control inflation for fear of unpopularity.

The very origin and development of the Revolution imparted a popular character and national substance to this movement. Supported by the Armed Forces the people overthrew the Goulart government, expressing a firm determination of rebuilding and restoring a country at the mercy of subversive and corrupt elements. Many measures were adopted by the Castello Branco government, mostly of a political, economical and social nature, all in line with a new organic and objective government policy, strictly designed to amend previous detrimental practices and replace the latter by others conducive to national progress and development.

Two fundamental objectives were proposed as part of the government's economic program: 1) suppression of the inflationary process; 2) resumption of economic growth. In order to forestall any damaging effects of the first on the second objective, the government opted in favor of a so called "dis-inflation" policy rather than one of "deflation"; it should be added here that the term "dis-inflation" is a very recent one especially created to describe a gradual remedy for inflation that avoids economic stagnation. Three basic guidelines were established for the government's "dis-inflation" policy. The first of these consisted in taking both fiscal and monetary measures

to the fullest extent in order to reduce the budgetary deficit as well as restrain banking credit and wage increases within reasonable levels. Following this step, all productive government investments were resumed. Last but not least, a campaign was launched with the specific purpose of attracting foreign capital, both public and private, through loans and direct investments to supplement domestic savings. The results obtained through the adoption of this policy were immediately felt through a reversal of the inflationary process. The wholesale price level which had increased by 81.9% in the course of 1963 and mounted to an added increase of 94.7% in 1964 registered a comparatively modest increase (32%) in 1965. The government's reconstruction policy also affected favorably the Gross National Product; statistics indicate that while it showed a much inferior rate to that of the population increase in 1963, it mounted to a 3% rate in 1964 and the estimated rate for 1965 was figured in the vicinity of or above 6%. Brazilian exports showed an increase from \$1.406 billion attained in 1963 to a substantially higher amount of \$1.560 billion in the course of 1965. In addition, the balance of payments evidenced a \$151 million surplus this past year and as of December 1965 monetary reserves reached a total of \$440 million.

In keeping with the objectives of genuine social reform established by the Charter of Punta del Este, the Castello Branco administration has taken a series of measures in order to correct the vast disparities in income levels amongst various sectors of the Brazilian population and create equal opportunities for all citizens. In line with this spirit the Revolutionary Government decided to alter the entire prevailing tax structure, which was obviously detrimental to the Brazilian economy. The legislation in effect at that time provided for unjustified and discriminatory collection practices by granting uncalled for privileges to certain taxpayers while overburdening others with near-stifling demands; the incidence rates were of such proportions as to discourage and actually impair the expansion of our domestic economy. Furthermore, the ineptitude of all these methods in providing a solution for, or at least an improvement in the inflationary situation prevailing in the Goulart government, created almost ideal grounds for large-scale distortions. In view of these problems, the present government proposed a number of bills especially designed to eliminate these flaws, particularly with respect to the provisions ruling on the two most important taxes, collection-wise: income tax and excise tax, all government-proposed projects having met with immediate approval of the Brazilian Congress.

As far as agricultural promotion, the present government submitted and Congress promptly gave its approval to a law providing ample scope for a complete agrarian reform which was labeled as "Estatuto da Terra," the main purpose of which was not only to eliminate former blatantly unjust practices in rural areas but also to convert agriculture into an effective and dynamic factor in our national economic development. In addition to these objectives, the so-called "Statute" is not only a means for easier access to available farmland; it is actually a more ambitious and far-reaching project - a law governing rural development; its application extends much beyond the

promotion of an agrarian reform, encompassing the advancement of rural areas through the adoption of specific agricultural policy measures. It also regulates all aspects, legal, social and economic, relating to the ownership and utilization of rural property. It should also be pointed out that the law seeks to stimulate the division of the great landed estates by the application of a rural property tax, aiming at the increase of agricultural production through the full utilization of uncultivated land held strictly for speculative purposes.

The present government has also obtained approval from Congress for a housing law in order to eliminate a serious housing shortage inherited from the inaction of previous administrations. The steady growth of the urban population led to a situation requiring the building of some 45,000 units yearly just to avoid an increase in the housing deficit of some 7 million units, namely about half of the housing requirements of 71 million Brazilians according to the latest 1960 census. While this deficit can be attributed largely to the unplanned growth of the cities, the main reason behind the housing shortage was due to the inflationary process. The Revolutionary Government realized both the need for stimulating construction of low-cost housing and the possibility of creating jobs for non-skilled workers through such a program. Hence the approval of Law 4380, of August 21, 1964. This law legalized the automatic correction - as a protection against inflation - of values as specified in contracts of sale, financing and rental of houses and apartments. The same bill instituted within the Brazilian financial system certain private entities specialized in the financing, construction and purchase of houses, and created the National Housing Bank, which has inter alia, the authority to guide and control the financial system related to housing, to discipline the access by private corporations of housing financing to the capital market, to finance or refinance the execution of projects by local authorities or societies of housing financing, and others. The National Housing Bank operations is financed both by its own capital and by loans originating from other sources. The Bank's capital is composed of the product of a 1% levy on all payrolls paid by employers throughout the country.

I have specifically dealt with the land reform and the housing bills led by my conviction that they represent the most ambitious and significant single steps taken by the Castello Branco government in the field of social reform.

Thus one can say that the Brazilian Revolutionary Government is being highly successful in attaining the goals set for its national recovery program. The term of the present administration will end in March 1967, when a new President, elected by Congress next October, shall be inaugurated. In keeping with his promise to the nation, President Castello Branco shall then pass on to his successor a country restored to its original pursuit of a great destiny, from which a demagogic minority attempted to alienate it. The fact that this gigantic effort of recuperation has taken place without damage to the democratic process is perhaps the most remarkable accomplishment of the Revolutionary government. The Judiciary and Legislative

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the **BEMDOC** story

by Barbara Henley, M.S.W.

The author is an American Social Worker with ten years experience in social work in a large American city. In 1964 she accompanied her husband, an engineer, to Rio de Janeiro where the University of Houston had contracted to supply engineering professors for the development of graduate engineering curricula in universities there. She hoped to continue her career. She studied Portuguese, and then knocked on the doors of local social service agencies, until one found on imaginative way to use her experience. She was hired to develop a field training experience for Brazilian social work students serving an apprenticeship in a state service agency. Her status was simply "employee" in a Brazilian organization. But because the organization was jointly sponsored by the local state government and the United States Agency for International Development, she had a chance to observe American technical and financial assistance in a foreign land, from "the inside." She was hired to do a specific job for which practitioners were scarce. . . she returned to the U.S. in 1960, a keener professional person and a wiser and humbler citizen. Here is the story of the Pilot Project with which she worked.

In January of this year, torrential rains in Rio de Janeiro caused massive landslides of the alluvial soil which covers the city's ancient hillsides. The mountainside "favelas," shantytowns so characteristic of Latin America's cityscapes, became scenes of tragedy. Hundreds of persons were killed, and thousands left homeless. Suddenly the world was reminded of Rio's blight and the word "favela" took on meaning in dozens of languages. In a city of approximately four million persons almost one person in six lives in a favela. These slums always have had certain characteristics, be they tenuously clinging to a mountainside, or, more rarely, occupying a level no-man's-land by one of the city's waterways: they were built by "squatters" who pay no rent to the land owner, and the improvised shacks huddle together without public utilities or planning. Lack of sanitation breeds disease; squalor, and isolation from the rest of the city, breeds crime.

Within the last ten years, the local government has started to recognize the unpleasant reality of those faceless thousands of favela dwellers. It has been attempting a variety of "solutions" to the problem. In some cases, the land has been purchased by the city or the state, and urban improvement undertaken. Some favelas have been totally eliminated and the inhabitants given the right to start payments on small concrete cottages built in "vilas" near the city with the help of funds under the Alliance for Progress. A private organization has built an American-type sevenstory five-unit housing project to accommodate another slum area. But the favela population increases at a rate of about seven percent a year (roughly double the rate of growth of the city annually). There is increasing recognition that control of the problem must be rooted in:

1. basic economic reforms in the rural and less industrialized areas of Brazil, from which come most of the Big City poor.

 large supplies of inexpensive housing to meet the needs of the low-salaried poor.
 programs which develop local responsibility, upgrade skills, and encourage the favela dweller to use his own resources to improve his community.

In 1964 the State of Guanabara signed an agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development under the Alliance for Progress, bringing into existence a pilot project which would attempt to put into practice the above-mentioned third approach to the favela problem. Under the terms of the agreement, the United States would supply an American technical consultant and a fund of money generated through the sale of American wheat to Brazil. The Brazilians would supply the project headquarters, manpower, and directorship through one of their large social service agencies, Fundação Leao XII. Using professional personnel . . . social workers, sociologists, psychologists, architects, engineers, public health workers, teachers, and others . . . the project function was to experiment with three types of developmental activity, more-or-less new on the favela scene:

1. conduct social studies that would aid in planning, and deepen existing knowledge about the environment, its people and its problems;

2. maintain vocational training schools on the hillside itself which would prepare qualified laborers to meet the demands of local industry; and

3. move the community to organize itself in order to carry out self-initiated community improvements and take advantage of new educational programs based in the favela itself.

In order to permit experimentation, the project was to limit itself to work in only a few communities for a period of roughly seven years. The project called itself BEMDOC: "Brasil - Estados Unidos - Movimento - para - Desenvolvimento - e - Organização - da -Comunidade," that is: an effort to help communities find ways to solve their problems through organized and cooperative action of the community itself.

As of March 1966, a year and a half after its beginning, it has teams of workers in three favelas, and has two vocational training centers preparing about 250 semi-skilled machinists, lathe operators, and wood workers. It has night schools and youth groups; through citizens planning commissions, numerous public works projects have been organized and carried out, with BEMDOC supplying only the materials and technical advice: incinerators, bridges, roadways, stairs, a two-story schoolhouse, a recreational plaza, a water tower and the beginning of a sewerage system.

How does it function? Consider Morro da Liberdade, a steep and rocky shantytown of some 18,000 people, rising above a pleasant middle class section of Rio known as Tijuca. The project was invited to work there by the Regional Administrator of this part of the city. A group of social workers dealt with the health and religious agencies who already had contacts in the favela, to obtain the names of key people through whom they might gain entree to the community. It is a basic rule of this kind of work that you must begin with some expression of interest, however slight, however latent, on the part of the residents of the community. You mobilize action around some problem which seems to have meaning for them, however trivial or secondary the need appears to the outsider. In the case of Morro da Liberdade, the representatives of the area were initially distraught over the lack of roadways; steep muddy,

narrow passageways impassable in time of rains, criss-crossed the hill. Communication, and mobility within the area and between the community and the neighborhood outside, were often limited. Working with BEMDOC technicians, local favela leaders studied and discussed the problems, and made plans: where to begin? what alternative solutions were possible for any particular accessway? what part of the hillside could realistically accommodate concrete walkways, and what part would permit a road? what material was needed? where could it be stored and guarded until used? how many men were needed to do the job, and how were they to be recruited and organized? These decisions were confronted, several "foremen" chosen, and work began. These days, two or three hundred residents are voluntarily building stairs and walkways on Sundays. Children carry water, women prepare coffee and lunch. The sand and gravel for the cement is supplied by the Pilot Project, the labor is supplied by the residents, and the technical planning is carried out jointly. From even this one type of experience, the favela dweller has begun to learn lessons for a lifetime. Consider these "developments": he has learned to trust an "outsider"; he has learned to work from an organized plan; he has learned something about the possibilities of achieving more by working with his neighbors than by fighting life's battles alone; perhaps he has improved or

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Below left, workers in one of Rio's favelas, perched on hillsides above the city's business district. Below right, two girls from a favela are shown during their working hours in one of Rio's suburbs.





PROJECT REPORT: Universidad de Guayaquil

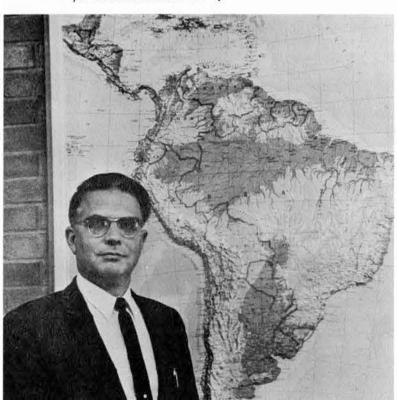
by

HOWARD C. NUDD and FRANK M. TILLER

A casual visit in 1955 of a traveling Ecuadorean professor-business entrepreneur to the office of the Dean of the Cullen College of Engineering marked the start of the University of Houston's venture in an indyllic country which draws its name from the Spanish word for equator. A reciprocal trip by the Dean in 1958 sparked operations leading to present large scale involvement of American universities (Houston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis) on the Ecuadorean higher education scene. Paving the way for future development, chemical engineer Frank Worley and Brazilian born Rubens Ramalho, now at Laval University, reached Guayaquil in September 1959 as Fulbright grantees with additional support from the Organization of American States. The following year a contract was negotiated with the International Cooperation Agency (now Agency for International Development).

Seven years have witnessed successes, and partial successes, high expectations sometimes realized and at other times disappointment. Moving into an uncharted, supremely important area in which the nation's leaders are produced, the University of Houston has slowly emerged with a comprehensive understanding of the factors underlying university reform. The

Frank M. Tiller is M. D. Anderson professor of Chemical Engineering and Director of International Affairs. As consultant, adviser and co-ordinator, he has served various organizations including the Fulbright Commission, Organization of American States, and Agency for International Development.



process of basic structural and cultural modification is slow. Neither people nor institutions change spontaneously without deep-seated struggle. On balance, seven years of trial-and-error have brought the operation to a point where the path to the promised land is known and understood even if the land itself is some distance away.

The nature of developmental difficulties is mirrored by the recent resignation on May 25, 1966, of competent Dr. Alfonso Martínez Aragón who had been rector (president) since being elected by the Asamblea Universitaria in September 1963. Referring to an "accumulation of falsities, injustices, and offensive implications" made by the Ecuadorean Federation of University Students (FEUE), Dr. Martínez explained his resignation as being motivated by a desire to avoid converting the university into a "center of dangerous political activity." For some months, there will be uncertainty as to both the leaders and policies of the Universidad de Guayaquil.

For several years, Ecuador was ruled by a military Junta which attempted to bring social and economic progress to the country. As a part of their program, a new higher education law was promulgated. With the recent removal of the Junta from power, the new law was abrogated in favor of the old law.

The abrupt change in law and the resignation of Dr. Martínez are directly attributable to events flowing out of the change of national government. Instability in the government permeates the whole university structure. Administrative officials are reluctant to take action against students who may strike and exert undue pressure to gain a point. While student influence can be positive in nature, it frequently degenerates into emotional outbursts. Student energies easily channeled into destructive paths is illustrated by a conversation of a Mexican rector with students of a Central American university. On inquiring about student accomplishments in the past year, the rector was told proudly that the students had run off one dean and ten professors. The governing body of a Latin American university frequently acquiesces to student demands, rather than face a strike or possible school shut-down.

Three major phases mark the shaping of the Houston-Guayaquil adventure beginning with development of a chemical engineering department in the period 1959-63. In 1963 the program was broadened to include basic sciences and business administration. In 1964 began the delicate process of advising on administrative practices, financial management, and campus planning.

The first phase was an outstanding success. A functioning, adequate department (Facultad) of chemical engineering sprang forth from the fertile coastal soil of Ecuador. Professors were trained in

Houston; a laboratory superior to UH's own facilities located in the roof-leaking surplus hangar was designed and built; a modern curriculum emerged from the former industrial chemistry, pharmaceutically oriented program; a valiant effort kept a small library open day and night; adequately trained chemical engineers entered Ecuador's economic life.

Chemical engineering is symptomatic of what can be accomplished in all fields. But is it possible for any Latin American university to support a wide range of professional degrees at a high level? What happens when U. S. government support funneled through UH is withdrawn? Will the structure continue to stand and grow or will it crumble and wither? Answers to such questions are answers to the Alliance for Progress itself.

A brief perusal of the Latin American university scene is essential to comprehension of the Guayaquil situation. The Universidad de Guayaquil is experiencing the reform wave which is reaching the remotest corners and smallest institutions. The traditional university has rocked back and forth while grasping for the magic key which would effect a transformation. Eager U. S. professors and AID and Foundation representatives have combined with anxious, receptive counterparts to break the vicious circle of partial fulfillment which compromises most efforts.

The traditional university consisted of a federation of independent professional schools each with its own students, rules, records, opening date for classes, laboratories, and part-time professors. A part-time rector (reitor in Brazil) and other high officials are elected for terms of two to six years by a group of professors and students. Maximum authority is invested in the elected members of the University Council (Consejo Universitario Spanish; Conselho Univesitário, Portuguese) which counts deans, professors, and students among its members. The Rector finds himself in a delicate position of having to maintain his position while balancing political factions, sometimes influenced by excessive academic democracy. In Guayaquil the Rector has an advantage not shared by all Latin American universities in that he is elected by the Asamblea Universitaria and therefore is not directly dependent on the Consejo Universitario for his position. In some universities, election is directly by the Consejo Universitario.

While the great majority of students press for reforms they believe important, their very inexperience opens the way for excesses. Several years ago, a Guayaquil student who had been elected to the Consejo Universitario took a vacation of some considerable length without attending classes while continuing to exercise his position as a member of the Consejo. In spite of the diligence of Latin American universities in attempting to remove the professional student, general weakness of the managerial and professorial system as based on part-time people tends to paralyze desirable action. The small number of top administrators mostly in part-time positions results in insufficient time to keep up with daily details much less attack basic problems of the university. On the



Dr. Howard Nudd is Campus Coordinator of the Ecuadorian program and his recommendations have resulted in the improvement of the Engineering and Business Colleges at Universidad de Guayaquil in addition to bringing about a financial and administrative modernization of this university.

other hand, both administrators and professors earn such small university salaries (although not necessarily on an hourly basis) that they must earn their principal living outside of the university. The efficient flow of authority, or lack thereof, represents one of the fundamental problems of Latin American universities.

UH has employed a four-pronged attack involving people and human resource development in Guayaquil. First, consultants have gathered information and investigated existing problems. Second, selected personnel from the UH staff have accepted tours of duty of 18 months or longer. The very able Chief-of-Party, Robert Andrews, has been in Guayaquil since 1961, on the longest tour of duty. Third, young Ecuadoreans have studied at UH prior to returning as professors. Fourth, Ecuadorean administrators have studied modern university management at UH where they have discussed their problems with various specialists.

Involvement of young professors has led to severe problems. While many fine men have been trained, the number of candidates has never been sufficient to meet the needs. Language facility in English, temperament, academic ability, and personal interest in education have each played their respective parts in thinning the number of prospects. The most serious problems facing the young professor upon his return to Ecuador are adequate salaries and acceptance by older staff members.

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Congressman John Brademas, Democrat from the 3rd District of Indiana, was re-elected to his fourth term in 1964. He has taught Political Science at Notre Dame, was an Executive Assistant to the late Adlai Stevenson, and has served on the House Education and Labor Committee. He was chairman of the Task Force on International Education, and member of a two-man team commissioned to visit Argentina to study higher education.

Congressman Brademas on H.R. 14643

"We can generate growing light in our universe—or we can allow the darkness to gather."

With these words President Johnson last fall dramatized the increasing role of education in the foreign affairs of the United States. Speaking at the Smithsonian Institution, the President announced that he would place before Congress the following year a comprehensive program of international education, designed to improve the competence of American educational institutions in the field of international studies, and to increase the effectiveness of the educational efforts of developing nations.

On February 2, 1966, in a special message to Congress on international education, President Johnson made over two dozen proposals for carrying out the program he had in broad outlines set forth in the Smithsonian address, and urged the passage of the International Education Act of 1966.

In his message the President called for the creation of a corps of education officers to serve in our embassies abroad; the development of school-to-school partnerships administered by the Peace Corps; the establishment of an exchange Peace Corps; the enlargement of American aid programs in education; and the increased flow of books between nations.

These objectives the President proposes to achieve either by executive order or through the amendment PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

House Resolution 14643 would authorize a domestic program, administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to strengthen the capabilities of U.S. colleges and universities in international studies and research.

Section 3 of the bill would authorize grants to universities, or groups thereof, for graduate centers of research and training in international studies. These centers might focus on a geographic area or on particular fields or issues in world affairs, or on both.

Section 4 would authorize grants to universities and colleges or groups thereof, to assist them in planning and carrying out comprehensive programs to strengthen and improve undergraduate instruction in international studies. It is intended to encourage programs involving not only those departments traditionally concerned with area and international studies, such as political science, international relations, history, and languages, but also other parts of the institution—particularly the professional schools, in which over 60 percent of U.S. undergraduates are enrolled.

These sections also provide for grants to public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations, including professional and scholarly associations.

of existing legislation, in particular the Peace Corps and Foreign Assistance Acts.

The great potential breakthrough in international studies in the United States, however, is represented by the proposed International Education Act. Although the IEA is only a part of the President's recommended program, it is a key part to the success of a number of the other measures he is pressing.

The International Education Act, H.R. 14643, passed by the House of Representatives on June 6, 1966 by a vote of 194 to 89 and now awaiting Senate action is aimed at strengthening the capacity of colleges and universities here in the United States for teaching and research in international affairs.

In testifying for the bill before the Task Force on International Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, John W. Gardner, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, said, "I believe very deeply that we are here talking about one of the gravest challenges the American people face."

A 1962 report showed that only 10% of the enrolled undergraduates in the country were engaged in courses with an international dimension; in 1964, less than 10% of the students in liberal arts and other four-year colleges offering courses on the non-Western world actually took such courses; this country has managed to produce only five Ph.D.'s relating to the Chinese language in the last ten years!

To be sure, in the post-war years we have seen-

partly through efforts of the Federal government-a rapid rise in foreign area and language programs, in student and faculty study and research abroad, and in foreign student enrollment in our educational institutions. But the fact remains that during the past two decades the Federal government has come to rely more and more heavily on our colleges and universities for both personnel and expert information in world affairs, and that these growing demands have not been accompanied by Federal support adequate to the task of building these institutions for the future. The problem, of course, is that in its dealings with the colleges and universities, the Federal government has been chiefly concerned with coping with the concrete issues of foreign policy, not with the development of the colleges and universities themselves, with replenishing and enlarging their intellectual capital.

The significance of the International Education Act is that for the first time the Federal government will make a long-range commitment to support the international dimensions of our colleges and universities as educational institutions. The Act does not simpply respond to a single specific project requirement or foreign policy objective; rather it proposes to strengthen research and teaching in world affairs across the board at both the undergraduate and the graduate levels.

On April 27, 1966, after several days of hearings conducted by the Task Force on International Education, of which I serve as chairman, the House Committee on Education and Labor reported H.R. 14643 favorably and without dissent. Although the House of Representatives has already passed the bill and there are indications of substantial support for it in the Senate, a word of warning is in order. There is always the danger that, unless there are more active expressions of support from educators around the country to Congress, the bill may be lost in the rush toward adjournment this fall.

Here is a summary of the International Education Act as passed by the House of Representatives on June 6, 1966:

1. It authorizes a domestic program, to be administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, of Federal grants to strengthen the resources and capability of American colleges and universities in international study and research.

The International Education Act is not an education foreign aid bill. It is designed rather to support institutions here in the United States.

2. It authorizes grants to universities, or combinations of them, for graduate centers of research and training in international study.

These centers might focus on a geographical area, such as Latin America, Africa, or China; or on particular issues in world affairs, such as population, tropical agriculture, or urbanization in developing nations; or on some combination of the two.

3. It authorizes grants to colleges and universities for comprehensive programs in international study at the undergraduate level.

Congress intends to encourage programs not only in the fields traditionally concerned with area and international studies—political science, history, and languages—but also in other areas of undergraduate instruction, especially the professional and pre-professional schools in which over half our undergraduates are enrolled.

- 4. The bill authorizes a five-year program, totaling \$140 million in the first three years—\$10 million in fiscal 1967, \$40 million in 1968, and \$90 million in 1969—and such amounts as Congress authorizes for the following two years.
- 5. The bill also liberalizes the program of language and area studies under Title VI of the National Defense Education Act in order to promote instruction not just in languages not widely taught in the United States—such as Czech and Tagalog—but in more familiar languages such as French, Italian and German.
- 6. Programs authorized by the International Education Act will be administered by a Center for Educational Cooperation in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

This center, which is yet to be established, will be a focal point for leadership in international education. On the one hand it will act as a channel of communication between our missions abroad and the educational community in this country; it will, on the other, assist public and private agencies in the development and conduct of international education programs.

I believe it most important here to point out that the International Education Act is not aimed at making our colleges and universities instruments of United States foreign policy. The programs the Act authorizes will not be run by the Department of State.

Neither is the IEA designed to train foreign policy experts.

It is an education bill and its principal purpose is to strengthen our institutions of higher learning in the United States in the field of international studies and research. It is therefore highly significant that the Act will be administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, that branch of the Federal government with primary jurisdiction over Federal education programs.

Those of us in Congress who have been working on the International Education Act have high expectations for it. We hope it will in time lead to the exposure of nearly all undergraduates in the United States to some international studies, especially of the non-Western areas. We hope it will mean the integration of international studies into the curricula of our universities as central, not peripheral, concerns.

We hope as well that the International Education Act will stimulate the development of an international dimension in as many departments of our universities as possible, including law, medicine, engineering, and business and public administration. Finally, we see great promise in the encouragement of a wide range of inter-institutional arrangements in international studies.

It ought not to be necessary here to recite a lengthy list of reasons why we must as a nation learn more about the cultures and problems of the other peoples of this planet.

"The choice between light and darkness. . between knowledge and ignorance," said President Johnson in his International Education message, "is not one that we can ignore."

(Continued on Page 12)

11

Brazil-

(Continued from Page 5)

continue to function and radio, television and newspapers remain free. The democratic calling of the Brazilian people has invariably prevailed throughout our history. It was on its behalf and in order to reinstate it that the people openly expressed, with the support of the armed forces, their convictions on the 31st of March, 1964.

Latin American Studies-(Continued from Page 2)

through a sizable purchase of Brazilian books, and the Willis K. Jones collection which places our library in a select group in the field of Latin American theatre.

Conscious that Latin American students on our campus lead to effect a better understanding of our neighbors to the south, the University of Houston admits annually some 190 from fifteen republics, constituting about 1/3 of the foreign student population. The University encourages study in a foreign country for a summer or an academic year as an enriching educational experience. For this reason, the Institute of Latin American Studies is investigating the possibility of establishing with a Mexican university relations which will permit seniors, juniors, and some exceptional sophomores to study in that country. The plan calls for several of our own professors to be appointed on a temporary basis to the staff of the Mexican institution, thereby insuring close cooperation between the two universities. By taking this step, the University of Houston can incorporate foreign study into its offerings.

The Institute of Latin American Studies seeks to make an impact on the campus, community, and State through conferences, symposia, and lectures. In 1966-67, five distinguished scholars and statesmen from both the U.S. and Latin America are scheduled to address the student body. Another important function of the Institute is to disseminate information about job opportunities to students preparing for service in government, international organizations, foundations, and universities. It also serves as a clearing house for the faculty in furnishing information about international activities, foundation grants, and opportunities for research. It encourages the development of new contractual programs as well as improvement in those already in operation in Brazil, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Mexico, hoping, thereby, to make a more significant contribution in overseas operations. As a service to public and private schools, colleges, business organizations, and other groups, specialists from the University are made available as lecturers on Latin American subjects.

Brademas-

(Continued from Page 11)

"The light we generate," he declared, "can be the brightest hope of history. It can illuminate the way toward a better life for all. But the darkness—if we let it gather—can become the final, terrible midnight of mankind."

The passage of the International Education Act of 1966 should help the American people generate light.

New Assistant Director Of International Affairs

Richard V. Weekes has joined the Office of International Affairs as Assistant Director. A graduate of Oberlin College and Columbia University, he has spent 15 years in international service. Prior to his arrival in Houston, he was Assistant Representative with the Ford Foundation in Rio de Janeiro. Other positions have included foreign correspondent for Time Magazine in London, press officer in Karachi, Pakistan, development officer in Turkey, and head of the Iran Foundation. He is author of *Pakistan*: The Birth and Growth of a Muslim Nation, published by Van Nostrand, 1965.

Houston Receives NSF Grant for Manpower Study

An \$81,500 grant by the National Science Foundation to the University of Houston for the first phase of a study of Latin American engineering manpower resources has been made.

The UH office of international affairs and the department of economics will carry out the 18-month investigation jointly.

Dr. F. M. Tiller, director of international affairs, will direct the program and Dr. J. Earl Williams, department of economics, will be the principal investigator.

Associate investigators for the project will be Dr. Richard Hattwick, assistant professor of economics, and Gabriel Cherin, who will join the University's economics department on a year's leave from the U. S. Department of Labor.

The grant is the result of an earlier investigation by Dr. Tiller and Dr. Hattwick into the desirability of establishing graduate centers of engineering in Latin America.

Currently the University has engineering programs in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Brazil and Mexico.

Bemdoc-

(Continued from Page 7)

learned some technical skill; probably he has begun to consider "what next". . what other problems he and his neighbors might tackle.

While this "aided self-help" program was underway, other BEMDOC workers combed nearby industries to ascertain the possibilities for employment of semi-skilled and unskilled favelados. They asked questions like: what skills are needed to do this job? how much training or what pre-requisites are required? what is your approximate rate of employee turnover each year? what are your plans, if any, for expansion? and finally, what resources could you offer BEMDOC in its work to prepare and find jobs for low-level-skill workers. . on-the-job training? or teachers, machines or material that could be used in a training center maintained by the project? The result of this activity is a collaboration with a local major furniture factory to train woodworkers in a well-equipped workshop located on the two top floors of a religious-and-social center in the heart of the favela.

On another floor of that building a night school brings primary education to close to 200 adults of that community. And most of the instructors or "monitores" are highly motivated local folk trained by BEMDOC to share the teaching load.

All of this activity and movement and growth and change is initiated, planned, debated and coordinated by a 17-person Community Planning Commission, made up of favela representatives. If BEMDOC does its job well, it should leave behind it a community capable of helping itself, aware of where and how to seek resources for its needs, and motivated toward responsible citizenship and a better way of life.

The Project considers itself a training ground for technicians in community organization and development. The theory of this type of work is taught as a basic social work method in local university schools of social work. This writer has enlisted the support of the five local universities which have such schools. Each sends several students to work with the Project a minimum of a day a week during the school year. They accompany the work teams, receive structured supervision, and eventually take over an area of professional responsibility. Thirty such students have been inscribed since 1965. The contact between school and action program is mutually beneficial, keeping the Project infused with new theories and concepts, and permitting the universities to test the teaching material in the light of practical experience. As an American, the writer was able to offer these students some of the fruits of her professional experience in a country with a longer and more developed social work tradition. These specific benefits are probably generalizable to other kinds of North American technicians in Latin America. Some of these benefits are: 1) the intellectual stimulation of American technical books and journals; 2) administrative models based on high quality experience as supervisor and supervisee; and 3) ideas on a wider range of practical social work than is possible in a comparatively poor country with sparse social services.

Universidad-

(Continued from Page 9)

The young returning professor is usually better educated and qualified than the older professors. He is anxious for changes and tends to push for them. The older professors may not understand the changes and may oppose them either out of fear or lack of satisfactory comprehension. One of the most serious obstacles offered by the older professors arises from lethargy. As part-time professors with insufficient time available for their proper roles as teachers, they have insufficient time to concern themselves about the daily details of academic life. Consequently, they have little interest in proposals arising from the young, recently returned novice full of ideas gotten from the U.S.A.

Solution of the young professor problem appears to be obvious. In order for change to be effected, concurrence of older professors must be obtained. Delaying tactics of many forms may discourage the young returnee. Change must be attempted, and simultaneously a truce between the newer and older teachers must be arranged so that the young men will not be driven out of the university. A vehicle must be found to harmonize interests of the older instructors without frustrating the younger ones. Years will pass before a stable solution can be reached. Only patience will allow the young man to age and achieve standing in the academic community.

The authors believe that the basic key to minimum university modernization requires creation of a small, full-time managerial team and the simultaneous systematic training of new, young faculty. Only with clear, determined leadership and renovation of the professorial staff will it be possible to unshackle the fetters of underdevelopment.

This short article only touches on some of the basic problems facing UH in its foreign development projects. Changing the cultural pattern of a people is a long-range proposition. A fine staff of supreme diplomats backed up by careful planning is necessary to effect the transition from one set of values to another.

NEWS NOTES . . .

- . . . Dr. Philip Hoffman, President of the University of Houston, was a guest of the West German Government in April 1966. He visited educational institutions throughout the Federal Republic in such cities as Hamburg, Wiesbaden, Bochum, and Dusseldorf. . .
- . . . Dr. John Allred, Vice President and Dean of Faculties at UH was executive visitor to the 1966 Summer Science Institute for Polytechnic Faculties in India. The program was coordinated by the College of Technology. . .

Inter-University African Program: A Progress Report

Committee on Inter-University African Studies Program:
John Hatch, Chairman, UH; Hugh Stevens, UH; Ali Bakri, TSU; Bradford Hudson, Rice; Rupert Koeninger, TSU; E. O. Edwards, Rice; Gilbert Kushner, UH; Edward Norbeck, Rice; Douglass Price-Williams, Rice; Hossein Razi, UH; Mino Badner, St. Thomas.

Under the leadership of Professor John Hatch, and with the guidance of a committee on African Studies, the University of Houston, Rice University, Texas Southern University (TSU), and the University of Saint Thomas, all located within the city of Houston, established an inter-university program in September 1965, the first of its kind in the South. The cooperating institutions have agreed to make available to certain selected senior and graduate students a limited number of courses involving African affairs. The program complements existing degree programs. At the moment, no degree is offered except in the areas of the specific disciplines involved. There were 128 students in this program in the spring of 1966.

The students have access to materials in the libraries of each of the four participating universities. Moreover, Texas Southern University plans to appoint an African librarian and has allocated \$5,000 for the purchase of materials in London, England. It is also planned to start an exchange of library and periodical publications with African universities.

The idea for the program originated with Professor John Hatch when he came to teach at Texas Southern University during 1964-65 under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

TSU President S. M. Nabrit met Professor Hatch in Africa and later requested assistance from the Ford Foundation to bring him to Houston. In the summer of 1965, an agreement between the four universities in Houston was signed bringing into existence a coordinated inter-university African Studies Program. At that time John Hatch was appointed Director of the program.

Before coming to Texas, Professor Hatch was formerly head of the Commonwealth Department of the British Labour Party and Director of Extra-Mural Studies at the University of Sierra Leone, West Africa. He has written numerous articles on Africa and five books as well, the latest of which, "A History of Post-War Africa," was published in 1965. He has also contributed to British periodicals, having been correspondent on African affairs for the New Statesman for several years.

The program has different significance to each institution. Texas Southern University has been able to expand into the international area and in so doing has developed relations with other local institutions.

The University of Saint Thomas, which has no graduate program, has been provided with an opportunity for a few outstanding undergraduates to sample African studies. At the same time, the University of Saint Thomas has provided the African Studies Program with a course on primitive art and the study of the Dominique and John de Menil Collection of African Art for the student. Rice University's role has been not only in its course offerings but also in providing its doctoral candidates with research centered in social psychology. The University of Houston complements contractual programs of an international nature, permitting expansion into African areas where few resources have hitherto been available.

A list of the course offerings in the respective fields given at the respective universities follows:

Anthropology: Primitive Religion and Kinship and Social Structure, Rice; Cultural Change, U of H;

Economics: Problems in Economic Development, U of H; Economic History of Africa, TSU;

History: History of South African Apartheid, TSU; Contemporary African History Seminar, U of H;

Language: Elementary Arabic and Swahili, TSU; Political Science: Government and Politics in Africa, Special African Problems Seminar, and Seminar in International Organization, U of H; and Government and Politics in Africa, TSU:

Psychology: Theory and Methods in Ethno-Psychology and Interdisciplinary Research Seminar in Problems of New Nations, Rice;

Art: Art of Primitive Peoples.

Plans are being made to provide fellowships in order to attract graduate students in African Studies to come to Houston and to support some degree of overseas research.

Professor Hatch plans to divide his time in future between England, Africa, and Houston. In this way, he would supervise student research in British libraries and universities en route to Africa and maintain a relationship with at least one African university, probably the newly opened University of Zambia in Lusaka. The program is considering the possibility of instituting a joint research project between and an African university in the near future.

NEWS NOTES . . .

. . . The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State granted \$15,000 for a study of administrative reform in Latin American universities. A report on university administrative reform will be prepared jointly by participating Latin American and U. S. representatives associated with the group known as GULERPE (Grupo Universitario Latinoamericano de Estudios para la Reforma y Perfeccionamiento de la Educación). A report on visitations and analyses of eight Latin American universities will be distributed to participants of the second GULERPE meeting set for Cali, Colombia, this November 1966. The purpose of GULERPE is to assist rectors of Latin American universities to become familiar with modern administrative practices; to encourage rectors to establish consulting services which would be available to higher education in such areas as plant maintenance, budgeting, registration and management functions. Dr. Herbert Johnson, Assistant Professor of Management at the University of Houston is directing the program with the assistance of Sr. José Antonio Diaz Llaneza of the accounting firm of Coopers and Lybrand. From August 13 to September 11, 1966, they visited universities in San José, Costa Rica; Bogotá and Cali, Colombia; Valparaíso, Chile and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. They visited the Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico, from June 1-3, 1966, as part of their study. . .

... Vasco Leitao de Cunha, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, visited the University of Houston campus on May 17, 1966. During his stay in Houston, which marked his second visit to Texas, he addressed the Houston Council on World Affairs. Dr. F. M. Tiller, Director of the Office of International Affairs at the University of Houston, and the Ambassador's host during his visit, took him and his party to Austin to meet the Governor and to San Antonio to confer with HemisFair officials. . .

. . . The First Annual Conference on Latin America, directed by Dr. Harvey L. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Latin American Studies at the University of Houston, was held on the UH campus on Saturday, March 19, 1966. Principal speaker at the conference was Rafael Squirru, Director of the Cultural Division of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. . . .

. . . Dr. Harvey L. Johnson was in Mexico during July and August 1966, to finish several projects related to colonial Mexico and to arrange summer study for students of the University of Houston. . .

. . . From Brazilian universities, visitors to the University of Houston campus included Dr. José da Silveira Netto, Rector of the University of Pará, in May 1966; Dr. Aluisio Pimenta, Rector of the University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, during September 1965. A conference for administrators of Brazilian universities was held on the UH campus during the summer of 1965. Attending the conference

were Professor Raymundo Moniz de Aragao, Minister of Education for the Brazilian Government; Dr. Pedro Calmon, Rector of the University of Brazil; Padre Laercio Dias de Moura, Rector of the Pontifícia Universidade Católica of Rio de Janeiro; Professor Haroldo Lisboa, Rector of the University of the State of Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro; Professor Alberto Luis Coimbra, Director of graduate engineering and science programs at the University of Brazil; Professor Afonso Henriques de Brito, Director of the National School of Engineering at the University of Brazil; Padre Antônio Amaral, Dean of Engineering at the Catholic University; and Dr. Athos da Silveira Ramos, President of the Instituto de Quimica. . .

. . . Visitors from universities in countries other than Brazil who attended the conference included Lic. Carlos Pérez Vizcaíno, Secretary General of the Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico; Ing. Walter Sagot, Dean of Engineering at the University of Costa Rica, San José; and Ing. José Emilio Amores, Dean of Engineering at the Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico . . . More recently, our visitors included Professor Stylianos Vouyoucalos of the Engineering Department of the Central University of Venezuela in Caracas in January 1966; and the Vice Rector from the Universidad del Oriente, Cumaná, Venezuela, Dr. Oscar Rojas B., in December 1965. The former Rector of the University of Guayaquil, Ecuador, Dr. Alfonso Martínez Aragón, conferred with University of Houston officials during March

. . . Mr. Douglas Mac Lean, Assistant to the President of the University of Houston, and Mr. Harry Ebert, Director of the Physical Plant at the University of Houston, visited the Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico, to prepare studies of financial control and plant maintenance operations of the university as part of the advisory program between the two institutions. . .

... Dr. F. M. Tiller visited Costa Rica in June 1966 to consult with the Chief of Party on the progress of the Chemical Engineering program at the University of Costa Rica supported by the Union Texas Petroleum Division of Allied Chemical Company. He also visited Mexico and Brazil several times . . . Dean H. E. McCallick, Associate Director of the Office of International Affairs and Dean of the College of Technology at the University of Houston, made inspection trips to Ecuador and Brazil. . .

. . . UH Assistant Dean of Technology John Martin is in India replacing Mr. William H. Willson, Chairman and Professor of Air Conditioning in the College of Technology, who was serving as field coordinator of summer institutes from offices in New Delhi before having to return to Houston . . . Dr. Mohammad Yunus, Consul General of India stationed in San Francisco, and Dr. J. N. Bhat, Consul of India at San Francisco, were honored at a reception given them by Dean H. E. McCallick in December 1965. . .

SUMMARY OF CONTRACTUAL OPERATIONS

				Human Reso Professional Personnel				ources Country Participants	
	Source of Support	Total Funding	Objectives	UH 1965-66		Othe 1965-66	Total	1966	Total to da
Ecuador Universidad de Guayaquil 1958-68	OAS & Fulbright AID	27,000 1,650,000	 Chemical Engineering; Business Administration; Administrative Reform; Basic Sciences 	9	27 19*	1	6 4*	7	15 17*
Brazil Universidade do Brasil; Pontifícia Universidade Católica 1961-68	OAS & Fulbright AID Rockefeller	41,500 633,000	Graduate Engineering; Administrative Reform	3	9 21*	8	14 14*	5	16 14*
Costa Rica Universidad de Costa Rica 1964-68	Refinadora Costarricense de Petróleo, S.A.	485,000	Establish Chemical, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering Programs	5	5	2	2	4	7 7*
Mexico Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara 1964-66	Ford & State Dept funds directly to Guadalajara	-	1. Consulting in Administration Techniques	3	3	-		1	3
nstituto Tecnológico de Monterrey 1966	State Department	3,000	Establish M.S. in Mechanical Engineering	4	4	-	•	**	-
India Polytechnical Centers in Chandigarh, Punjab; Allahabad, U.P.; Madras Bangalore, Mysore; Patr Gauhati, Assam; Bhopal,	na. Bihar:	880,000	Establish new technology disciplines American methods	15	24	30	68	480**	1200**
Latin America GULERPE ***	State Department		Administrative Reform	3	3	2	2	-	
Short term conferees on U	TOTAL H campus	3,734,500		42	75 40	43	92 18*	497	1241 38*

^{**}Participants in India

^{***}Grupo Universitario Latinoamericano de Estudios para la Reforma y Perfeccionamiento de la Educación



TO:

Bill Connell Bill Welsh Ted

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM:

Julie

RE:

SOME PLANS FOR 1968

BICKGROUND: This is in connection with VIP names, compiled for Christmas lists.

Many weeks ago, the Vice President memo'ed back to me -- "O.K." -- go sahead with Bill Connell to begin (very quietly) along the attached lines. (This was an area I had worked in -- in a very small way late in 1964) --

NAMES FOR STRUCTURE: Task is to have organized names ready for the President and the D.N.C.: --

2 types of names:

1) Those whom VP knows

2) Those VP does not know but should know (if only to heutralize")

INFORMATION: Each of our Staff Men should have for his area of competence: --

- VIP names (in both categories above)
 Endorsements by VIP's -- what top men, newspapers, magazines, trade periodicals, have said in that field -- in <u>praise</u> of the VP.
- 3) Brief summary, point-by-point of specific VP achievements within that area -- for labor, veterans, agriculture, etc.
- Items (2) and (3) will be needed for:

 -- Testimonial-type advertisements in newspapers and magazines

 "Business Leaders Support Vice President . . "
 - -- Specialized pamphlets
 - -- Letters to editors of specialized periodicals, etc.

OUTLINE	OF PO	SSIBLE	COMMITTEES
	()	1	Y

STAFF MAN GROUP TITLE OF COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE Agriculture "Rural Americans for J-H" Dave Gartner Arts, Culture "Artists and Scholars for Neal, Ted, Julie J-H (painting, sculpture, serious music, literature) Business "Small Business for J-H" Neal (big businessmen would be grouped with "Republicans and Independents") Civil Rights "Civil Rights for J-H" Bill Welsh Ofield Conservation "Conservationists for J-H" Dave Gartner Education-"Professors for J-H" Eiler Higher Entertainment "Entertainers for J-H" Julie (TV, motion picture, radio, recording performers) Ethnic "All-Americans for J-H" Julie (Poles, Greeks, Italians Germans, etc.) "Mayors and Other Local Government-Neal Local Officials for J-H" A) "Doctors and Allied Health Julie Sciences for J-H" B) "Scientists & Engineers for J-H" Labor "Labor for J-H" Ofield, Julie "Attorneys for J-H" Law Neal Republicans "Republicans & Independents for J-H" Julie Seniors "Senior Citizens for J-H" Julie

"Women Independents for J-H" Women (Outside DNC)

"Athletes for J-H"

Sports

41111111

(baseball, football, boxing)

Julie

Betty S. Julie

ADDITIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL EFFORTS

Not for separate committees, but as nuclei within broader committees would be organized efforts among:

Prominent CATHOLIC laymen Marty

Prominent JEWS Norm, Julie

Prominent MASONS & SHRINERS Julie

Prominent NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE Ted, Norm,
TV, RADIO Executives Julie

Prominent ADVERTISING & PUBLIC Ted, Norm, RELATIONS Leaders Julie

In addition, the vast area of BUSINESS requires innumerable sub-organizations: --

e.g. Housing-Construction Neal
Travel Ted

Auto

Steel

Leadership among the POOR should be identified by Bookie.

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November 16, 1966

Memo to Bill Connell From Bill Welsh

Program ideas and objectives for Vice President in 1967

1. Strengthen position with his traditional constituencies: The necessity of having to spend considerable time working on legislative programs should be turned to an advantage by making this the vehicle to keep and strengthen the Vice President's contacts and impact on his traditional constituencies. Agriculture, Civil Rights, Liberal-Intellectuals, Labor, etc., all have very major stakes in the coming congressional programs. My impression in the past is that the Vice President usually gets called in on the "crash landing" phase of difficult bills. This is often non-visible work, and dealing with only immediate Washington legislative representatives.

A series of meetings should be scheduled in December and early January with leadership of these groups where he has his basic interest group strengths to ask them to come forward with ideas and focus of interest in their legislative objectives. Then the contacts and meetings should be maintained by staff and Vice President through the year.

2. Development of "new" constituencies for the Vice President. Recently a new national mobby group to work on broad women's rights problems has been organized. It is a highly respectable, activist group. An early meeting should be scheduled with this leadership. But more important, the idea that the Vice President does not really work on the problems of the professional woman, isn't concerned in this area, etc., needs to be changed. A professional staff position should be considered for a woman. A major effort is needed to seek speaking engagements before women's groups. A tight strategy conference by the staff should be held on this problem, calling in some of the leader-disk women's organization, where we women's organization, where we women's organization, and others.

An additional "new constituency" should be the development of identification with the suburban communities. Two ideas occur: Using our city-conference technique to hold regional conferences of the city and county officials of the "suburban" communities around metropolitan areas. This is not to say that we can really deal with their problems outside the total metropolitan problems, but that we should make a special effort to gain identity and visibility with this group and avoid the impression that they are completely neglected.

The suburban family and neighborhood is another "new constituency." There may be a bood program or two that can be promoted for these groups. For example, there is nothing more deadly than the programs conducted by community religious groups, PTAs, fraternal, civic. Such asproject might have the Arts and Science Council establish rosters of lecturers, artists, specialists on education, local governmental problems, etc., that could be called on for programs in these neighborhood organizations. Matching funds for the fees could be provided.

3. Full Programming of Out of Town Speeches and Visits

Every major out-of-town speech should be looked upon as an opportunity to "program" a complete schedule for the Vice President inthat city. Commitments for such speeches should be made far enough in advance that the programming is more than an advance man's work or that of the over-burdened scheduler. A professional staff person might be assigned to develop a preliminary program for a city several weeks in advance. As an example, a visit to Detroit, at the time of the proposed speech to the civil rights lawyers fund raising group, could also include:

- ---private breakfast with UAW regional representatives to be called in from around the country;
- ---Visit to GM or Ford research centers to be briefed and view electric car, air pollution research, auto safety research;
- --- A seminar format at Wayne State of selected professors and graduate students who have been asked to prepare brief memoes on foreign policy issues;

⁻⁻⁻Brief press conference for evening news programs;

If twenty such cities were programmed in this manner during 1967, the impact would be very great. Those cities should be sadected now, chances to appear in them sought, and staff persons assigned to beginning to sketch the design for a full day's program.

- 4. Major speech subjects
 Two dozen speech subjects should be outlined now that we want
 delivered in 1967, and the grups that we want to hit with these
 speeches. I believe that this procedure would significantly
 improve the quality of the speeches, and that with this type
 of lead time several persons could be put to work on the drafts
 and background materials.
- 5. Finally, some thought should be given to getting the responsibility on to state legislatures and individuals for making a go of the multitude of federal poverty, etc. programs. Because of the Republican Governors, their identity with their congressional delegations, this will be politically very useful. In addition, we somehow have to get across the idea that it is the individual citizen who can organize best to find out if the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is really doing all that can be done in his neighborhood schools. This involvement of the individual is to me a very real key on how we can carry on these programs and get rid of the idea that it is Washington dictating.

December 2, 1966

Note to Ken Gray From Bill Welsh

We have completely contradictory reports regarding the Negro wards in Chicago on the Douglas vote.

Yesterday I saw the Senator and he indicated that his percentages in the Negro wards had not been substantially different from that which he received in 1960. On the other hand, there are reports that he did not do nearly this well and an even more disturbing report from a reliable source in Philadelphis that Dr. Martin Luther King and his immediate associates in Chicago did not support Senator Douglas.

Whatever you can get on this would be most helpful.

December 2, 1966

To:

Mildred Jeffrey

From:

Bill Welsh

It was good to talk with you yesterday. I know the Vice President and Bill Connell would be most interested in having copies of any of the analyses made of the voting and turnout patterns that you mention are underway for Pontiac, Oakland County and some of the other districts.

December 2, 1966

To: Phil Power

From: Bill Welsh

If you are back in Washington, I would welcome a chance to go over the election. Any statistics you have, and observations, would be most helpful and useful.

By the way, what are your plans?



THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

Bill -

At 1:00 A. M. this morning the College Young Democrats were dissolved and their Executive Secretary fired by order of Bob (?) Criswell at the National Committee. This stems from a resolution the College Young Dems passed in September opposing the Administration's position in Viet Nam.

The Executive Secretary (I don't know his name) wants to patch things together rather than make the dissolution final. He wants to know whom to talk to in order to try to affect a reconciliation. He has not yet gone to the press.

Do you want to give this guy any advise or otherwise intrude into the problem? Congressman Kastenmeier's Legislative Assistant called me to ask whether we could help. I, of course, made no mommittment.

Wally

December 6, 1966

Confidential

Memo to the Vice President

From Bill Welsh

Subject:

White House Task Force on Reorganization of the Government

I have already reported the information on the Special White House Task Force chaired by Ben Heineman charged with reporting on OEO-HEW and related poverty agency reorganization by January 1. Additional members of the Task Force include Secretary McNamara, Mayor Lee, Budget Director Schultze. It is staffed by the Bureau of the Budget.

Shriver, Secretary Wirtz, Secretary Gardner and Under Secretary Wilbur Cohen have all testified last week. Secretary McNamara has attended most of the lengthy meetings.

Shriver's top seven staff men compiled a proposal for him to present to the Task Porce which essentially included:

- Reorganized OEO with only Community Action Program responsibility, and research and information functions.
- Spin-off all of the operating programs to line Departments as soon as practicable.
- A revised Economic Opportunity Council, including the Vice President as Chairman, and a permanent staff to coordinate agency poverty and related programs.

Shriver was queried at some length by the group, including intensive questioning by Secretary McNamara on the Economic Opportunity Council. He was akked to come back on Sunday, December 4, to present a revised concept of the Economic Opportunity Council incorporating the ideas which Senator Muskie has proposed in his Executive Office Council to work with State and Local Governments. (see attached)

If this is the direction in which the Task Force is going, then it is my guess that their recommendation will include some type of organization like the NSC, but covering domestic economic programs that relate to cities and people. This would be attached to the White House and would be the President's answer to the idea that these programs are organizationally in disarray.

Your relationship to such a proposal is a difficult question. It may be proposed that you be the Chairman of such a group, or you could be a "member" as on the NSC. On the other hand, it might be chaired by an outsider such as Heineman with Cabinet officers, etc. participating and no specific role for the Vice President.

Our basic source of information on this has been Bookie. He wants you to have it, but treat it with confidence since Shriver indicated to his top staff that the greatest confidence was to surround this Task Force.

It is my thought that when you meet next week with Charles Schultze that you raise the work of the "Heineman" or the "Reorganization of OEO" Task Force with him and get a first-hand report through that source if we have not learned of it from other sources.

December 12, 1966

Dear Jerry:

Always glad to help out. Enclosed is a copy of the report in which you were interested.

The job is very challenging and I am thoroughly enjoying myself.

Sincerely,

William B. Welsh

Francis J. Coomes
Executive Director
Michigan Catholic Conference
520 North Capitol Avenue
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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, D.C.

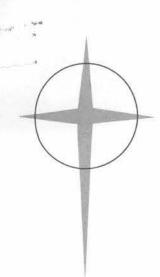
December 7, 1966

Norman:

Do you have any info on this?

Edith

Do neal peterson



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December 2, 1966

Dear Bill:

Thanks so much for giving us a hand on our foreign affairs seminar.

Several weeks ago the <u>Washington Post</u> had a story about a recent report entitled "Metropolitan America, a Challenge to Federalism". The Vice President supplied the preface to that report. For that reason I thought his office could possibly be able to secure a couple of copies for me.

Hope your job is going well.

Sincerely,

Francis J. Coomes Executive Director

Mr. William Welsh

Office of Vice President Humphrey

Washington, D. C.

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