

C

July 15, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN EHRLICHMAN

The President has just read of Governor Ogilvie's pleas to the Federal Government to cancel its ultimatum to the Chicago School Board to bring about racial integration of school faculties. The Governor has been quoted in the past as saying "arbitrary deadlines and hasty decrees which must be modified later by the dictates of common sense in order to arrive at effective solutions do a dis-service to all concerned."

The President wants to know why we can't let up a little in a case such as this one.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

July 15, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

A. P. TONER

Thank you for the note telling me of your leave plans. Your absence during late July should present no problems ... so long as Mr. O'Neil is on the job. Bring him by any time.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Chron

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

HENRY KISSINGER

For obvious reasons, I have sent the original of the attached memorandum to Peter Flanigan.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR

H R HALDEMAN
JOHN EHRLICHMAN

On July 8th, Harry Dent forwarded a memorandum for the President which contained the following statements

- A recent Gallop Poll indicated that 54% of the people (those questioned) approved of the way Mrs. Nixon is handling her role as First Lady.
- Approval of Mrs. Nixon outweighs disapproval by a ratio of 9 to 1, whereas the approval to disapproval ratio of Jackie Kennedy Onassis is only 6 to 1.

The President believes that these facts are assets which we should use to a greater extent.

ALEXANDER P BUTTERFIELD

cc Herb Klein
Jim Keogh
Ron Ziegler
Harry Dent

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

I am returning the memorandum which you prepared for the President on July 8th. His comments appear at the bottom of the page.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

2

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

H. R. HALDEMAN

You asked if the attached Flanigan memorandum was a "Memorandum for the President's File." The answer is that it is not. The "Memorandum for the President's File" on the meeting referred to (the President and Lee DuBridge) is being prepared now. According to Peter, the attached memorandum was only to apprise you and Dwight of those portions of the meeting dialogue which he thought pertinent to your offices.

The memorandum described in sub-paragraph D has been sent to the Staff Secretary for whatever disposition he believes appropriate. (He will probably coordinate with Bryce Harlow and send it to you as an FYI item for the President.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE STAFF SECRETARY

I am attaching a memorandum for the President prepared by Lee DuBridge. It describes Senator Jackson's Bill on Environmental Quality. During a recent meeting in the President's office, Dr. DuBridge told the President about this bill and the President agreed with DuBridge that it deserved Administration support regardless of BoB's reservations.

I thought you might want to coordinate this matter with Bryce Harlow ... then forward the memorandum on to the President as an FYI item.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

Chrom

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

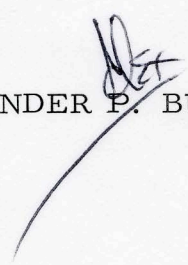
July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM TO

HERB KLEIN
JAMES KEOGH

The President thought the selection of thank-you letters which Jim Keogh forwarded to him on July 1st were excellent. He now wants to know what new letters of this general type we are initiating. and who is responsible for coming up with new areas of interest.

Please report back to the President on this matter


ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

cc John Brown

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

HARRY DENT

This is just a short note to tell you that the President enjoyed the content of James Moye's July 2nd letter addressed to you. He remarked that he was very pleased with the good work you were doing with the Southern contingent.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

2
July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PETER FLANIGAN

The President had an opportunity over this past weekend to review completely your July 8th report concerning your visit to the Vatican as a personal envoy - and your July 3rd audience with the Pope. I am returning that trip report herewith. . . along with Henry Kissinger's cover memorandum on which the President wrote a highly complementary comment to you

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BRYCE HARLOW

The President appreciated your forwarding on July 8th the brief on significant Congressional developments during the previous day. He would like for you to continue this kind of daily report.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DR. MOYNIHAN

I am returning a memorandum which you prepared for the President on July 8th. As you will note, he believes "the working poor" is an excellent theme.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

HARRY DENT

The President had an opportunity over the weekend to review your July 8th memorandum to him concerning Southern reaction to the "guidelines statement." I am returning that memorandum herewith . . and, as you will note, the President thought you did an excellent job.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

H. R. HALDEMAN
JOHN EHRLICHMAN

The President believes that we should circulate to all key staff - and to a few "Congressional types" - some position letters similar to the one which is attached hereto.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

cc: Harry Dent

Attachment

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

HENRY KISSINGER

In the July 11th issue of the Washington Post, Bernard Nossitter reported that Senate aides feel the information concerning the MIRV topic being proposed for the agenda of a secret NSC meeting - and other such incidents - "may be coming from inside the White House."

The President's comment to you: "Here we go again."

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

July 14, 1969

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: HENRY KISSINGER

According to Francis James, an Australian whose trip through Sinkiang province was recently covered in the London Sunday Times, the Chinese are now able to turn out A-bombs by the "hundreds per year," but they are not especially concerned with that potential since they have now gone on to massive production of H-bombs. It is said that they are using the centrifuge process for producing enriched uranium something no Western nation has yet done, or experimented with, outside of the laboratory.

The President wants you to check with the CIA to see what they think of this matter. (He added that we should keep in mind that, in the past, the Agency has almost always been wrong about the Chicom.s.)

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

Chen
—

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

H. R. HALDEMAN
JOHN EHRLICHMAN

This is merely to inform you of the fact that the President commented as to the inaccuracy of a July 11th Washington Daily News report by Bruce Biosset that he (the President) is "deliberately walling himself off in his office and seeing far fewer people than did his most recent predecessors."

(For your information, the article went on to say that the grumbling in Washington about the alleged inaccessibility is well-known, and whether aides Haldeman and Ehrlichman have barred the door for other reasons than the President's express desire to keep his contacts limited, deserves further study.


ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DR. KISSINGER

The President wanted you to review the attached summary of editorial and column reactions to the announcement of his forthcoming trip ... especially the part which he marked at the top of page 6.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

As I mentioned to you in a separate memorandum written earlier today, Bruce Biosset had an article on the President and his Staff in the July 11th issue of the Washington Daily News. The President wanted you to note Biosset's comments concerning "a top staff coordinator for domestic affairs".... essentially that we had no one in this position and that our failure to have designated someone a long time ago was "unmistakably the President's misfortune."

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DR. BURNS

I am returning herewith your July 8th memorandum for the President... along with a copy of the July 14th "U.S. News and World Report" which bears your picture on the front cover. As you will note, the President was particularly pleased with your interview.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

July 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: DR. BURNS

The President had an opportunity over the weekend to read through your July 8th memorandum concerning the revenue sharing meeting held that same day. His comment to you appears in the upper right-hand corner.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

Chron

July 12, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From: Alexander P. Butterfield

Subject: Negatively Biased Productions by NET's
"Public Broadcast Laboratory"

On Sunday, May 4, NET's "Public Broadcast Laboratory" creamed the so-called "military-industrial complex" for about an hour.... then launched into a 35-minute barrage against the ABM. The segment concluded with MacNamara speaking on the "Race for Reason" as opposed to arms, while film footage displayed gravestones, German soldiers, topless go-go dancers and crippled Vietnamese.

After reading of this presentation in your morning news summary you asked Kerb Klein for a report as to what was (and is) being done to shape up publically-supported programs of this kind.

The report is attached.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. HALDEMAN
MR. HARLOW

The President read in his daily news summary that John Chancellor was reporting Senator Aiken's "sudden dramatic shift" as very important . . . and as "shaking up the White House." Understandably, he (the President) wonders why one of our staff doesn't come out and tell the press that Aiken has always been considered by us to be in the "No" column. If this hasn't been done to date, it should be.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

cc: Mr. Klein
Mr. Keogh

chm

July 11, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: DR. KISSINGER

Today the President's news summary reported Chalmers Roberts saying that India is considering recognizing the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam. The President's comment to you was that State "should talk to them right away."

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: **MR. CHAPIN**

Subject: Action Report on Staff-Recommended Presidential Phone Calls

The following staff-recommended phone calls were reviewed by the President on ~~July 11th~~.

<u>STAFF MEMBER</u>	<u>REC CALL TO</u>	<u>DATE.</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN</u>
(1) Dwight Chapin	Mrs. Herbert Hoover	Jul 11	Call made.

Please notify those concerned as to action taken.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Chen

July 11, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. HALDEMAN

Bob:

As I thought, Aiken has never been considered by us as an ABM supporter. You may want to keep a copy of the attached Senatorial rundown in your desk. As you will notice it is dated July 7th and represents the most complete such paper yet prepared.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachment

**RICHARD NIXON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY
DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET**

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FOLDER

A RESTRICTED DOCUMENT OR CASE FILE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM REMOVED AND THE REASON FOR ITS REMOVAL, CONSULT DOCUMENT ENTRY NUMBER 2 ON THE DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD IN THE FRONT OF THIS FILE FOLDER.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

cham

July 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. KEN COLE

Although by now you may have seen the White House press release on overseas reductions I am attaching a copy to this memorandum. The other attachment -- one which you probably have not seen -- is a compilation of the AP and UPI reports.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

Attachments

Chen

July 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. James W. Clark
Bureau of the Budget

Although by now you may have seen the White House press release on overseas reductions I am attaching a copy to this memorandum. The other attachment -- one which you probably have not seen -- is a compilation of the AP and UPI reports.

Alexander P. Butterfield
Deputy Assistant to the President

Attachments

Chen

July 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Dr. Paul W. McCracken
Chairman
Council of Economic Advisers

Paul:

Thanks for "making do" this morning with the
limited time allocation.

Alexander P. Butterfield
Deputy Assistant to the President
(and Acting Secretary to the Cabinet)

chron

July 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Philander P. Claxton, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
of State for Population Matters

This is just a short note to thank you for your cooperation prior to and during this morning's Cabinet meeting. You held to your allotted time in commendable fashion and, as the President mentioned to all those present, your briefing was excellent.

Alexander P. Butterfield
Deputy Assistant to the President
(and Acting Secretary to the Cabinet)

cc: Honorable William P. Rogers
Secretary of State

chm

July 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Brigadier General George A. Lincoln
Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness

Many thanks for holding your briefing to the Cabinet this morning to the allotted time. Be assured that I will follow up on the matter of which we spoke after adjournment. Dwight Chapin will keep you advised.

Alexander P. Butterfield
Deputy Assistant to the President
(and Acting Secretary to the Cabinet)

July 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. BUCHANAN

The President wants you to generate a number of "letters to the editor" (of the Washington Evening Star) "praising" the July 9th editorial "Plaque Pique".

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

cc: Mr. Keogh

chm

July 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE STAFF SECRETARY

The President read in his daily news summary that Mrs. Wayne N. Aspinall died this past Tuesday ... (at the age of 71). He would like a short note of condolence written without delay ... something which is not "too gushy" for, as he explained, he didn't know her very well. However, he would prefer the use of Mr. Aspinall's first name in the greeting.

It may be that Rose Mary Woods has the necessary information, and "feel" for the appropriate tone. So I would suggest your checking with her first. But please do not delay completion of the letter unnecessarily.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

cc: Miss Rose Mary Woods

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1969

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. EHRLICHMAN
MR. KLEIN

Just recently Eric Severeid commented publicly on the tough times the President is having as he operates on "very thin political ice". Severeid noted that it is best that such problems occur as far from the next election as possible ... and that the President may be in better shape by the time the '70 contests roll around. Continuing with his discourse, Severeid mentioned the close surtax vote and the upcoming "ABM cliffhanger" -- "situations," he said, "which the White House did not foresee when the ABM decision was originally made."

The President directs that Herb make (or arrange for) a tough call to Severeid emphasizing what the President has pointed out several times -- that the pre-March 14th UPI poll on the ABM issue was 20 for and 46 against ... and that some members of his (Severeid's) staff said then that the Administration's cause was hopeless.

ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD

cc: Mr. Ziegler

Note: John -- The President would like for you to follow up on this directive and give him a report.

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AGENDA

CABINET MEETING

Thursday, July 10, 1969

10:00 to 11:30 A. M.

10:00-10:45

I. THE POPULATION PROBLEM

- a) Mr. Philander P. Claxton, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Population Matters will present the world-wide perspective by summarizing these three points:

(25 min)

- The dimensions of, reasons for, and effects of the rapid world population increase;
- U. S. interest in and actions toward reducing the rate of population growth; and'
- Ways in which we might be able to improve our own programs.

- b) Secretary Robert H. Finch will present the domestic view. He will touch on these three points:

(15 min)

- Present and prospective growth patterns (i.e. With the expectation that by the year 2000 the overwhelming proportion of babies will be "wanted", or "planned", the government might as well begin planning also.);
- The impact of demand for public services; and
- Problems of family planning.

(5 min)

- c) Discussion

10:45-11:05

II. CONTINUITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DURING
EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

a) General George A. Lincoln will cover these six points:

- Basic OEP responsibilities;
- Emergency plans in effect today re
 - Leadership succession
 - Alert and warning procedures
 - Transportation
 - Relocation facilities
 - Communications
- Emergency Presidential actions in connection with various contingencies;
- Special communications facilities available;
- Current review of planning assumptions and concepts; and
- Continuity's dependence upon Department and Agency support.

(15 min)

(5 min)

b) Discussion

11:05-11:20

III. THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

a) Dr. Paul W. McCracken will review very briefly these three points:

- What we've done to date;
- Where we find ourselves at the moment; and
- What problems confront us.

(10 min)

(5 min)

b) Discussion

(11:20--)

IV. BRIEF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

Before leaving the Cabinet Room you will want to mention the proposed Executive Order on Labor-Management Relations in the Construction Industry, and ...

- Your discussions of the subject with George Shultz; and (especially)
- That you support it.

Note: If you then call on Secretary Shultz, he will give a 2-3 minute informative talk on the proposal.

You may want to mention additionally:

- Women in Government. (You spoke to Peter Flanigan about this and said that you'd like to mention it at "the next Cabinet Meeting." This might be the appropriate time to ask all Cabinet members to move toward increasing the numbers of competent women in key staff positions.)
- The next Cabinet Meeting. (Monday, August 18, is the scheduled date for the next Cabinet Meeting ... to be held in California. I made a preliminary check of each Cabinet member's proposed August schedule and found that without any shifting of plans all would be free on that date except Secretary Kennedy, Director Mayo and Dr. Burns.)

*

*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AGENDA

CABINET MEETING

Thursday, July 10, 1969
10:00 to 11:30 A. M.

1. THE POPULATION PROBLEM

a) Worldwide Emphasis

Special Assistant to the Secretary of
State for Population Matters,
Philander P. Claxton, Jr.

b) Domestic Emphasis

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare,
Robert H. Finch

2. CONTINUITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness,
General George A. Lincoln

3. THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers,
Dr. Paul W. McCracken

4. BRIEF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

*

*

Alex Butterfield
chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable William P. Rogers
Honorable David M. Kennedy
Honorable Melvin R. Laird
Honorable John N. Mitchell
Honorable Winton M. Blount
Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Honorable Clifford M. Hardin
Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Honorable George P. Shultz
Honorable George W. Romney
Honorable John A. Volpe

As you know, the Population Crisis will be one of the items on the agenda for the Cabinet meeting. I thought you would be interested in seeing a draft of a proposed Presidential message on this subject which will be issued in the near future.

Alexander P. Butterfield
Alexander P. Butterfield
Deputy Assistant to the President

Attachment

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In 1830 there were one billion people on the planet earth. By 1930 and there were two billion; by 1960 there were three billion. Today And now the world population total is three and one-half billion.

dramatically illustrate

These stark statistics provide a dramatic illustration of the rapidly increasing rate of population growth. It took many thousands of years to produce the first billion people; the next billion took a century; the third came after thirty years; the fourth will be produced in just fifteen.

If this rate of population growth continues, it is likely that the earth will contain over seven billion human beings by the end of this century. Over the next thirty years, in other words, the world's population could double. And at the end of that time, according to many predictions, each new addition of one billion persons would not come over the millenia nor over a century nor even over a decade. If present trends were to continue until the year 2000, we would then be adding an additional one billion people to our world's population during every eight-year period.

While there are a variety of opinions as to precisely how fast population will grow in the coming decades, most informed observers have a similar response to all such projections. They agree that population growth is among the most important issues we face. They agree that it can be met only if there is a great deal of advance planning. And they agree that the time for such planning is growing very short. It is for all

these reasons at I address myself to the population problem in this message, first to its international dimensions and then to its domestic implications.

In the Developing Nations

It is in the developing nations of the world that population is growing most rapidly today. In these areas we often find rates of natural increase higher than any which have been experienced in all of human history. With their birth rates remaining high and with death rates dropping sharply, many countries of Latin America, Asia, and Africa now grow ten times as fast as they did a century ago. At present rates, many will double and some may even triple their present populations before the year 2000. This fact is in large measure a consequence of rising health standards and economic progress throughout the world, which ~~Those improvements, together with other scientific and technological~~ ~~advances~~, allow more people to live longer and more of their children to survive to maturity.

As a result, many already impoverished nations are struggling under a handicap of intense population increase which the industrialized nations never had to bear. Even though most of these countries have made rapid progress in total economic growth--faster in percentage terms than many of the more industrialized nations--their far greater rates of population

growth have made development in per capita terms very slow. Their standards of living are not rising quickly, and the gap between life in the rich nations and life in the poor nations is not closing.

There are some respects, in fact, in which economic development threatens to fall behind population growth, so that the quality of life actually worsens. For example, despite considerable improvements in agricultural technology and some dramatic increases in grain production, it is becoming increasingly difficult to feed these added people at adequate levels of nutrition. Protein malnutrition is widespread. It is estimated that every day some 10,000 people--most of them children--are dying from diseases of which malnutrition has been at least a partial cause. Moreover, the physical and mental potential of millions of youngsters is not realized because of a lack of proper food. The promise for increased production and better distribution of food is great, but not great enough to counter these bleak realities.

The burden of population growth is also felt in the field of social progress. In many countries, despite increases in schools and teachers, there are more and more children for whom there is no schooling. Despite construction of new homes, more and more families are without adequate shelter. Already unemployment and underemployment are increasing and the situation could be aggravated as more young people grow up and seek to enter the work force.

Nor has development yet reached the stage where it brings with it diminished family size. Many parents in developing countries are still victimized by forces such as poverty and ignorance which make it more difficult for them to exercise control over the size of their families. In sum, population growth is a world problem which no country can ignore, whether it is moved by the narrowest perception of national self-interest or the widest vision of a common humanity.

International Cooperation

It is our belief that the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international bodies should take the leadership in responding to world population growth. The United States will cooperate fully with their programs. I would note in this connection that I am most impressed by the scope and thrust of the recent report of the Panel of the United Nations Association, chaired by John D. Rockefeller III. The report stresses the need for expanded action and greater coordination, concerns which should be high on the agenda of the United Nations.

In addition to working with international organizations, the United States can help by supporting efforts which are initiated by other governments. Already we are doing a great deal in this field. For example, we provide assistance to countries which seek our help in reducing high

birthrates--provided always that the services we help to make available can be freely accepted or rejected by the individuals who receive them. Through our aid programs, we have worked to improve agricultural production and bolster economic growth in developing nations.

As I pointed out in my recent message on Foreign Aid, we are making important efforts to improve these programs. In fact, I have asked the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development to give population and family planning high priority for attention, personnel, research, and funding among our several aid programs. Similarly, I am asking the Secretaries of Commerce and Health, Education, and Welfare and the Directors of the Peace Corps and the United States Information Agency to give close attention to population matters as they plan their overseas operations. I also call on the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development to investigate ways of adapting and extending our agricultural experience and capabilities to improve food production and distribution in developing countries. In all of these international efforts, our government efforts should give further recognition to the important resources of private organizations and university research centers.

Prompt action in all these areas is essential. For high rates of population growth, as the report of the Panel of the United Nations Association puts it, "impair individual rights, jeopardize national goals,

and threaten international stability."

In the United States

For some time population growth has been seen as a problem for developing countries. Only recently has it also come to be seen that and pressing problems are also ~~problems just as~~ grievous, ~~just as pressing~~ are posed for advanced industrial countries when their populations increase at the rate ~~and in~~ the amounts that the United States, for example, must now anticipate. Food supplies may be ample in such nations, but social supplies -- the capacity to educate youth, to provide privacy and living space, to maintain the processes of open, democratic government -- may be and ~~almost certainly will be~~ grievously strained.

In the United States our rate of population growth is not as great as that of developing nations. In this country, in fact, the growth rate has generally declined since the eighteenth century. The present growth ^{Moreover,} rate of about one percent per year is still significant, however. ~~Recently,~~ ^{recently} the long-term decline in the fertility rate appears to have reversed itself.

Several factors contribute to the yearly increase, including the large number of couples of child bearing age, the typical size of American families, and our increased longevity. We are rapidly reaching the point in this country where a family reunion, which has typically brought together children, parents, and grandparents, will instead gather family

members from four generations. This is a development for which we are grateful and of which we can be proud. But we must also recognize that it will mean a far larger population if the number of children born to each set of parents remains the same.

In 1917 the total number of Americans passed 100 million, after three full centuries of steady growth. In 1967--just half a century later--the 200 million mark was passed. If the present rate of growth continues, the third hundred million persons will be added in roughly a thirty-year period. This means that by the year 2000, or shortly thereafter, there will be more than 300 million Americans.

This growth will ~~probably not result in widespread food shortages, as it may in other countries.~~ But it will produce serious challenges for our society ~~nonetheless.~~ I believe that many of our present social problems may be related to the fact that we have had only fifty years in which to accommodate the second hundred million Americans. In fact, since 1945 alone some 90 million babies have been born in this country. We have thus had to accomplish in a very few decades an adjustment to population growth which was once spread over centuries. And it now appears that we will have to provide for a third hundred million Americans in just ^a thirty years ~~period~~.

The overwhelming majority of the next hundred million Americans will be born to families which planned their birth and are prepared to love them and care for them as they grow up. The critical issue is

whether social institutions will also plan for their arrival and be able to accommodate them in a humane and intelligent way. We can be sure that society will not be ready for this growth unless it begins its planning immediately. And adequate planning, in turn, requires that we ask ourselves a number of important questions.

Where, for example, will the next hundred million Americans live? If the patterns of the last few decades hold for the rest of the century, then at least three quarters of the next hundred million persons will locate in highly urbanized areas. Are our cities prepared for such an influx? The chaotic history of urban growth suggests that they are not and that many of their existing problems will be severely aggravated by a dramatic increase in numbers. Are there ways, then, of readying our cities? Alternatively, can the trend toward greater concentration of population be reversed? Is it a desirable thing, for example, that half of all the counties in the United States actually lost population in the 1950's, despite the growing number of inhabitants in the country as a whole? Are there ways in which we can better distribute ^{the growing} population?

~~growth~~

Some have suggested that systems of satellite cities or completely new towns can accomplish this goal. The National Commission on Urban Growth has recently produced a stimulating report on this matter, one which recommends the creation of 100 new communities,

averaging 100,000 people each, and ten new communities, averaging at least one million persons. But the total number of people who would be accommodated if even this bold plan were implemented is only twenty million--a mere one-fifth of the expected thirty-year increase. If we were to accommodate the full 100 million persons in new communities, we would have to build a new city of 250,000 persons each month from now until the end of the century. That means constructing a city the size of Tulsa, Dayton, or Jersey City every thirty days for over thirty years. Clearly, the problem is enormous, and we must examine the alternative solutions very carefully.

Other questions also confront us. How, for example, will we house the next hundred million Americans? Already economical and attractive housing is in very short supply. New architectural forms, construction techniques, and financing mechanisms must be aggressively pioneered if we are to provide the needed dwellings.

What of our natural resources and the quality of our environment? Pure air and water are fundamental to life itself. Parks, recreational facilities, and an attractive countryside are essential to our emotional well-being. Plant and animal and mineral resources are also vital. A growing population will increase the demand for such resources. But in many cases their supply will not be increased and may even be endangered. The ecological system upon which we now depend may

seriously deteriorate if our efforts to conserve and enhance the environment do not match the growth of the population.

How will we educate and employ such a large number of people? Will our transportation systems move them about as quickly and economically as necessary? How will we provide adequate health care when our population reaches 300 million? Will our political structures have to be reordered, too, when our society grows to such proportions? Many of our institutions are already under tremendous strain as they try to respond to the demands of 1969. Will they be swamped by a growing flood of people in the next thirty years? How easily can they be replaced or altered?

Finally we must ask: how can we better assist American families so that they will have no more children than they wish to have? In my first message to Congress on domestic affairs, I called for a national commitment to provide a healthful and stimulating environment for all children during their first five years of life. One of the ~~many~~ ways in which we can promote that goal is to help more parents in effectively planning their families. ~~to have only the number of children they wish to have~~. We know that involuntary childbearing often results in poor physical and emotional health for all members of the family. It is one of the ~~many~~ factors which contribute to our distressingly high infant mortality rate, the unacceptable level of malnutrition, and the disappointing performance

of some children in our schools. Unwanted or untimely childbearing is one of several forces which are driving many families into poverty or keeping them in that condition. Its threat helps to produce the dangerous incidence of illegal abortion. And finally, of course, it needlessly adds to the burdens on all our resources of increasing population.

None of the questions raised in the paragraphs above is new. But all of these questions must now be asked and answered with a new sense of urgency. The answers cannot be given by government alone, nor can government alone turn the answers into programs and policies. I believe, however, that the Federal Government does have a special responsibility for defining these problems and for stimulating thoughtful responses.

Perhaps the most dangerous element in the present situation is the fact that so few people are examining these questions from the viewpoint of the whole society. Perceptive businessmen project the demand for their products many years into the future by studying population trends. Other private institutions develop sophisticated planning mechanisms which allow them to account for rapidly changing conditions. In the governmental sphere, however, there is virtually no machinery through which we can develop a detailed understanding of demographic changes and bring that understanding to bear on public policy. The federal

government makes only a minimal effort in this area. The efforts of state and local governments are also inadequate. Most importantly, the planning which does take place at some levels is poorly understood at others and is often based on unexamined assumptions.

In short, the questions I have posed in this message too often go unasked, and when they are asked, they seldom are adequately answered,

COMMISSION ON POPULATION GROWTH AND THE AMERICAN FUTURE

It is for all these reasons that I today propose the creation by Congress of a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

The Congress should give the Commission responsibility for inquiry and recommendations in at least three specific areas.

First, the probable course of population growth, internal migration and related demographic developments between now and the year 2000.

As much as possible, these projections should be made by regions, states, and metropolitan areas. Because there is an element of uncertainty in such projections, various alternative possibilities should be plotted.

It is of special importance to note that, beginning in August of 1970, population data by county will become available from the decennial

census, which will have been taken in April of that year. By April 1971, computer summaries of first-count data will be available by census tract, and an important range of information on income, occupations, education, household composition, and other vital considerations will also be in hand. Over the past 180 years, the Federal government has merely collected census information and left it for others to examine. Clearly the time has come for the Federal government to make better use of its own demographic information and for state governments and other political subdivisions to use such data to better advantage. The Commission on Population Growth and the American Future will be an appropriate instrument for this important initiative.

Second, the resources in the public sector of the economy that will be required to provide for the anticipated growth in population.

The single greatest failure of foresight--at all levels of government--over the past generation has been in areas connected with expanding population. Government and legislatures have frequently failed to appreciate the demands which continued population growth would impose on the public sector. These demands are myriad: they will range from pre-school classrooms to post-doctoral fellowships; from public works which carry water over thousands of miles to highways which carry people and products from region to region; from vest pocket parks in crowded cities to forest preserves and quiet lakes in the countryside.

Perhaps especially, such demands will assert themselves in forms that affect the quality of life. The time is at hand for a serious inventory of such needs.

Third, ways in which population growth may affect the activities of Federal, state and local government.

In some respects, population growth affects everything that American government does. Yet only occasionally do our governmental units pay sufficient attention to population growth in their own planning. Only occasionally do they consider the serious implications of demographic trends for their present and future activities.

Yet some of the necessary information is at hand, and can be made available to all levels of government. Much of the rest will be obtained by the Commission. For it to be of greatest use, however, it should also be interpreted, analyzed and its implications made more evident. It is particularly in this connection that the work of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future will be as much educational as investigative. The American public and its governing units are not as alert as they should be to these growing challenges. A responsible but insistent voice of reason and foresight is needed. The Commission can provide that voice in the years immediately before us.

The membership of the Commission should include two members from each house of the Congress, together with knowledgeable men and women who are broadly representative of our society. The majority should be laymen who have demonstrated a capacity to deal with important questions of public policy, but the membership should also include specialists in the biological, social, and environmental sciences and in the history, geography, and law, and in the arts and letters.

in the arts and in engineering. The Commission should be empowered to create advisory panels to consider subdivisions of its broad subject area and to invite experts and leaders from all parts of the world to join these panels in their deliberations.

The Commission should be provided with an adequate staff and budget, under the supervision of an executive director of exceptional experience and understanding.

will have

In order that the Commission ~~has~~ time to utilize the initial data which results from the 1970 census, I ask that it be established for a period of two years. An interim report to the President and Congress should be required at the end of the first year.

Other Government Activities

I would take this opportunity to mention a number of additional government activities dealing with population growth which need not await the report of the Commission.

First, increased research is essential. It is clear, for example, that we understand neither the technology of family planning nor the sociology of population growth as well as we should. Utilizing its Center for Population Research, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should take the lead in developing, with other federal agencies, a plan to expand such research and better relate it to the efforts

of private organizations, university research centers, international organizations, and other countries.

Second, we need more trained people to work in population and family planning programs, both in this country and abroad. I am therefore asking the Secretaries of State, Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Interior along with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to participate in a comprehensive survey of our efforts to attract people to such programs and to train them properly. The same group--in consultation with appropriate state, local, and private officials--should develop recommendations for improvements in this area. I am asking the Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs to coordinate this project.

Third, the effects of population growth on our natural environment and on the world's food supply call for careful attention and immediate action. I am therefore asking the Environmental Quality Council to give careful attention to these matters in its deliberations. I am also asking the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to give the highest priority to research into new techniques and to other proposals that can help safeguard the environment and increase the world's ~~food~~ supply of food.

~~INSERT FOR POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGE~~

~~Insert into July 2 draft in lieu of page 17 and first half of page 18, the following:~~

Fourth, it is clear that the family planning services supported by the Federal Government should be better integrated and expanded. Both the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity are now involved in this important work, yet their combined efforts are not adequate to provide information and services to all who want them. In particular, there are some 5 million low-income and medically indigent women of child-bearing age in this country who do not now have adequate access to family planning assistance, even though their wishes concerning family size are usually the same as those of parents of higher income groups. The life circumstances and family planning needs of these women vary considerably. An effective family planning assistance program must therefore be flexible in design.

To achieve a more effective program, the Office of Economic Opportunity should strengthen its innovative and demonstration projects in the delivery of family planning services to the needy. A start is being made in the 1970 budget toward expanding this program. Further, the existing network of OEO supported community groups should be used to provide assistance and information to those who need these services.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare also must expand and improve its family planning services. In the area of finances, our commitment is already increasing. The Federal Government has requested authority from the Congress to spend approximately \$125 million for population and family planning at home and abroad in Fiscal Year 1970, an amount which represents a marked increase over comparable expenditures in previous years. But we must do better. I believe that we should establish as a national goal the provision of adequate family planning services within the next five years to all among the 5 million women who want them but cannot afford them. This is something we have the capacity to do. All of our people should have convenient access to services which can help them plan their families.

But merely providing more funds will not be enough. Under current Federal legislation, a comprehensive State or local family planning program must assemble a patchwork program with funds from at least nine different sources. Such an effort is time consuming, confusing, and inefficient. Moreover, funds for family planning are not listed as a separate category in the legislative authorization and requests for such support must often compete, therefore, with requests for other deserving health programs.

I am asking the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to determine what legislative, organizational and financial authority their agencies need in order to more effectively pursue our five year goal. I expect those agencies to submit the needed legislation in the near future. At the same time, I hope that the increased activity of the Federal government in this area will be matched by a sizable increase in effort at other levels. It would be unrealistic for the Federal Government alone to shoulder the entire burden, but this Administration does accept a clear responsibility to provide essential leadership.

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For the Future

One of the most serious challenges to human destiny in the last third of this century will be the growth of the population. Whether man's response to that challenge will be a cause for pride or for despair in the year 2000 will depend very much on what we do today. If we now begin our work in an appropriate manner, and if we continue to devote a considerable amount of attention and energy to this problem, then mankind will be able to surmount this challenge as it has surmounted so many during the long march of civilization.

When future generations evaluate the record of our time, one of the most important factors in their judgment will be the way in which we responded to growing population. Let us act in such a way that those who come after us--even as they lift their eyes beyond earth's bounds--can do so with pride in the planet on which they live, with gratitude to those who lived on it in the past, and with continuing confidence in its future.

THE WHITE HOUSE,