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✓ **GERALD R. FORD**
1913-

Chronology - Documents - Bibliographical Aids

Edited by
GEORGE J. LANKEVICH
"

Series Editor
HOWARD F. BREMER

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1977

September 2. Ford and Simon tell the IMF and the World Bank that they will not overstimulate American economic recovery in order to advance the world's economy.

September 3. The Republican Wednesday Club warns Ford that a too conservative course can cost him industrial states in 1976; he is asked to keep Rockefeller and to prevent harassment of the vice president by Howard Calloway.

September 4. The Church Committee on Intelligence is granted permission to examine Nixon's presidential papers.

After both Ford and Simon have reiterated their opposition to New York City aid, Congressman Henry Reuss and Speaker Albert demand federal action to prevent a "chain of municipal crises."

Secretary Butz says there will be no further grain shipped to Russia until accommodation is reached with labor. However, on September 5, a federal judge orders ninety more days of loading in New Orleans.

A75 September 5. On the grounds of the state capitol in Sacramento, Lynette Alice Fromm pulls a gun only two feet from the president. The "assassination" fails and only two hours later the president delivers a prepared address lamenting the growing crime rate.

One day after the Sinai withdrawal package is signed in Geneva, Senator Harrison Williams questions how Ford "can pull Cairo out and let New York down?"

September 6. The National Guard is mobilized to deal with violence that erupts in Louisville after court-ordered busing plans are implemented.

September 8. The Justice Department asks U.S. District Court to reject Richard Nixon's suit for his presidential papers; he "would not be a trustworthy custodian" and has a "propensity to distort the historical record."

Republicans choose Kansas City as the site for their 1976 convention.

September 9. The House overrides Ford's Education Act

are made available. Nessen declares New York "a wayward daughter hooked on heroin" who "needs to go cold turkey."

October 19. Watergate Prosecutor Henry Ruth criticizes as "atrocious" the timing and unconditional nature of the Nixon pardon.

October 20. The U.S. and Russia announce a five year grain deal beginning October 1, 1976. Ford lifts his moratorium on grain sales in 1975 and the Soviets immediately purchase 1,200,000 metric tons. Stocks reach a three month high at 842.25.

The New York Conservative Party announces it will oppose Ford's election if Rockefeller is the vice-presidential candidate.

Schlesinger denounces the House for "deep, savage and arbitrary" cuts in the defense budget but the Senate restores only \$406,000,000 of the \$7.6 billion cut (October 29).

October 21. The president is ordered to give a videotape deposition for the trial of Lynette Alice Fromme. He agrees to this plan on October 28, and gives his testimony on November 1.

Ford's tax and spending reduction plan is termed "hogwash" by Senator Muskie. There are no fewer than nine announced Democrats anxious to run against Ford in 1976.

Kissinger, in China to prepare the way for a Ford trip, meets Mao Tse-tung but little is accomplished due to American detente with the Soviet Union.

October 22. A five year base maintenance agreement with Spain is submitted to Congress.

October 24. Ford terms "too small" a House-approved tax cut of \$12.7 billion.

Senator Hubert Humphrey says Zaire will get "not one damn dime" of its \$60,000,000 aid unless the administration helps New York City. Non-candidate Humphrey leads the Democratic field for his party nomination.

The Federal Election Commission rules that almost all of Ford's 1975 traveling is for "party building" and need not be charged to his 1976 spending ceiling.

November 21. Senator Walter Mondale withdraws as a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

November 22-23. James Schlesinger says his firing was due to controversies over the defense budget and his anger at lack of "political will" that helps the soviet cause.

November 24. Ford meets with Ambassador Moynihan, who has been accused by the British of being a "Wyatt Earp." The president gives Moynihan his "complete confidence" and averts his resignation.

Kissinger warns that the U.S. cannot "remain indifferent" to Russian or Cuban initiatives in Angola.

November 25. The New York Legislature approves a further \$2000,000,000 aid package for New York City, which enables Ford to drop his opposition to federal aid. His proposals for short term seasonal loans, totaling \$2.3 billion, go to Congress on November 27.

November 26. Lynette Alice Fromme is found guilty of attempted assassination. She is sentenced to life imprisonment on December 17.

Ford says, despite a computer analysis that upholds the Warren Commission, a new probe into both the Kennedy and King murders is acceptable if it can be done "without reopening the whole matter."

November 28. The White House announces that John Paul Stevens will be nominated to the Supreme Court as the "best qualified" successor to Douglas. The Senate agrees and confirms him, by a vote of 98-0, on December 17.

November 29. Ford leaves for a much discussed trip to China; critics ask "what can be accomplished?" On the way, he visits the Alaskan pipeline project, a weapon that will "liberate" America from "unreliable" sources of oil.

November 30. Israel completes its evacuation of the Sinai oil fields. Egypt needs both oil and increased U.S. aid as

House subpoenas.

September 18. The FBI captures kidnapped heiress Patricia Hearst, now an accused bankrobber and avowed "radical feminist."

Jordan rejects a U.S. offer of fourteen Hawk missile batteries; limitations on their use were "insulting to national dignity," but changes its policy on September 19.

India sharply criticizes Ford for adverse comments -- "a very sad development" -- on their emergency measures and for cancelling his trip to that nation.

Doctor Linus Pauling receives the Medal of Freedom from Ford, an honor twice denied him by Nixon.

September 20. The Gallup Poll finds that only 21 per cent of Americans consider themselves Republicans, the party's weakest showing since the Depression. Ford asserts he would welcome primary competition from Ronald Reagan.

September 21. At Stamford University, Ford denounces a "Big Brother bureaucracy."

1975 ✓ September 22. In San Francisco, Sara Jane Moore fires a shot at Ford despite greatly increased security measures.

Secretary of Commerce Morton refuses to provide Congress with the names of corporations which were asked to participate in the Arab-sponsored boycott of Israel.

September 23. Despite two assassination attempts, Ford asserts he will not be a "hostage" in the White House.

Senator Buckley (R. - NY) endorses Ford's "hands off" policy toward the City.

September 24. It is revealed that the CIA routinely opened foreign correspondence to Americans over a twenty year period, ending in 1973. The Church Committee reveals that the FBI committed at least 238 unauthorized break-ins from 1942-68.

September 25. The president and Congress compromise and agree to restore oil price controls through November 15.

December 10. The Pike Committee withdraws pending contempt citations and finds the administration in "substantial compliance" with its subpoenas.

The Pentagon announces it will sell twenty-five F-15 jets to Israel.

December 11. Elliot Richardson is confirmed as Secretary of Commerce, his fourth cabinet post.

Moynihan characterizes the UN General Assembly as "a theatre of the absurd."

Reagan displaces Ford as first choice among Republican and Independent voters.

December 12. Legislation abolishing "fair trade" laws in twenty-one states is signed.

Sara Jane Moore admits in court that she "willfully and knowingly attempted to murder Gerald R. Ford . . . by use of a handgun;" she receives a life sentence on January 15, 1976.

The Church Intelligence Committee rejects Nixon's offer of restricted testimony.

December 13. Howard Callaway accuses Reagan of ineptness as California's governor and of being irresponsible; he also says Reagan would be an acceptable vice president.

December 15. The Senate completes preparation of tax, energy and picketing legislation.

The FBI admits harassment of actress Jane Fonda for her anti-war activities.

December 16. Ford decides to accept legislation to reimburse New York and seven other cities for the protection they provide foreign diplomats. However, when the city presents its claims in December, 1976, they are denied by Secretary Simon.

December 17. Ford vetoes the tax cut extension bill which does not include a spending ceiling. The House fails to override and a six month compromise is reached. Congress makes a non-binding commitment to cut spending in line with future

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FORD
ASSASSINATION
ATTEMPTS



t: It Sure Looks Different
from the Inside

RON NESSEN

PLP

A Playboy Press Book

forty minutes of discussion about economic and energy problems, Rumsfeld interrupted the meeting to deliver a report to Ford on the episode. That was the first Brown knew of it.

Immediately after the incident, Rumsfeld, the Secret Service and local and state police gathered in a commandeered office to piece together an account of what had happened. Just outside the door, a mob of reporters, photographers and cameramen clamored for information.

The basic details of the assassination attempt were assembled amazingly quickly, in no more than fifteen or twenty minutes:

✓ As Ford shook hands with the crowd, a red-haired woman named Lynette Alice Fromme, nicknamed "Squeaky," a follower of Charles Manson, pulled a loaded .45-caliber pistol from beneath her skirt, raised it between two spectators in front of her and pointed it directly at the president from two feet away. Secret Service Agent Larry Buendorf grabbed the gun and twisted it out of the woman's hand. With the help of another agent and a local policeman, Buendorf subdued the woman, handcuffed her and sent her off to jail. The president was not hurt. Fromme had not had the time, or strength, to pump a bullet into the firing chamber of the .45.

As soon as the report was compiled, Buendorf—a young, handsome, popular agent—phoned it to Secret Service headquarters in Washington, as regulations required. Clutching a bloody handkerchief to a cut on his hand sustained when he grabbed the gun, Buendorf held on while a secretary located Richard Keiser, head of the White House Secret Service detail. Keiser had been suffering for several days from a case of nonstop hiccups.

"Wait until he hears this," somebody cracked. "That will cure his hiccups."

As Buendorf dictated his report, I copied it down for the press with a shaky hand. Once, he was interrupted by a local policeman flashing a photo. "Is this the girl?" the cop asked.

It was. The identifying information said she was twenty-six years old. Buendorf had estimated her age as forty or forty-five.

With Buendorf's report in hand, I stepped into the jam of TV lights, cameras, microphones and reporters and read it in a quavery voice. Just thirty-two minutes had elapsed since Lynette Fromme pulled her gun. Later, newsmen complimented the White House on delivering such a full and accurate account so quickly. It was one of my better moments as press secretary.

recounted his memories of the incident again and again in conversations with the staff and the Secret Service, apparently as a way of discharging pent-up emotions. He referred to Fromme as "the oddest person I've ever seen," believing, like Buendorf, that she looked much older than twenty-six. The president demonstrated how Secret Service agents had violently shoved him into a bent-over position and rushed him away when the gun was spotted. He said his good physical condition probably helped him absorb the rough treatment without harm.

Frank Ursomarso, the advance man for the Sacramento trip, was ribbed about being a jinx because he also had been the advance man for Salzburg, where Ford had tripped on the plane steps. Ursomarso produced a diagram he had used for logistics planning in Sacramento showing the path of the president's walk from the hotel to the state Capitol. Ford autographed copies for all the staff members on the trip. (Hartmann grumbled that so many copies were made that it would cheapen the value.)

The president was anxious to see news film of the episode. *Air Force One* has a television set that can pick up channels from cities beneath its flight path, but the plane traveled so fast it was in and out of a station's range in moments, so it was not possible to see the news programs from the air. However, the White House Communications Agency transmitted to the plane the sound track of the NBC "Nightly News" coverage of the assassination attempt. Ford listened intently to the plane's stereo system.

Mrs. Ford, who was back at the White House, was notified almost immediately of the assassination attempt and of the president's escape by Richard Keiser of the Secret Service. Kennerly and Dr. Lukash phoned her shortly afterward to assure her that Ford was fine, but the president did not call her until he was aboard *Air Force One* flying home, many hours after the incident.

Rumsfeld asked Lukash to keep an eye on Ford in case he had any delayed reaction to the scare. Apparently there was none, except for an almost obsessive desire to talk about the incident. The next morning, back in Washington, Ford held a meeting on energy legislation with Democratic congressional leaders. Before getting down to business, the president gave a detailed account of the episode, dwelling on the sight of the gun. That night, at a promotion party for two military aides, as the president moved around the room shaking hands, he recounted the assassination attempt again and again.

structions were radioed to the agents with Ford that he was to get directly into his limousine outside the hotel.

During the TV interview—conducted in a stuffy room too small for all the lights, cameras and participants—Ford was asked about his views on gun control in light of the Sacramento episode. Ford reiterated his opposition to registration of guns or gun owners, but said he supported mandatory jail sentences for anyone convicted of using a gun in the commission of a crime.

"I prefer to go after the person who uses the gun for illegal or criminal purposes," Ford explained. "That, to me, is a far better approach than the one where you require registration of the individual or the gun."

After the interview, Ford descended by elevator to a small, side-street lobby of the St. Francis, waved to some workmen crowding a corridor leading to the main lobby and passed through the glass doors onto Post Street. Outside, the president started toward the front of his limousine as if he were going to cross the street and shake hands with the crowd on the other side. But he followed the Secret Service's advice and walked to the rear of the car. The door was not open. While an agent reached to open it, Ford waved to the crowd. I was behind him and to his left.

There was a sharp, loud pop.

I tried to persuade myself it was a firecracker. But I knew it was a gun.

For an instant there was absolute silence. Nothing moved. News photos froze that moment, showing Ford starting to crouch, his eyes glassy with shock and fear.

Then, pandemonium. People screamed. Rumsfeld and Secret Service agents Jack Merchant and Ron Pontius shoved Ford down behind the car. Police and agents rushed the person in the crowd with the gun. Cameramen scurried. I involuntarily reached for the arm of Dr. Lukash, walking next to me, then realized the danger and crouched.

"Get him in the car!" an agent yelled.

Ford was bundled into his limousine. I knew I was going to be left behind if I didn't find a seat in the motorcade fast. I ran to the first car behind the Secret Service vehicle and jumped in.

The motorcade took off immediately at high speed. As we raced away from the scene, I caught a glimpse of a gray-haired woman being carried out of the crowd in a horizontal position by policemen. She was Sara Jane Moore, a middle-aged woman whose .44-

caliber pistol and 113 bullets had been confiscated by police the day before as a threat to Ford. She had obtained another gun—a .38-caliber revolver—in time to fire at the president.

(I can set this all down in an orderly way now, but at the time it was a blur of images and instinctive reactions—everything happening so fast. Just a few seconds elapsed between the time Ford stepped through the hotel's glass doors and the time the motorcade roared away. The one shot Moore fired, before spectators grabbed her, struck the wall of the hotel to Ford's right, ricocheted, struck the curb to Ford's left and, now spent, bounced up and hit a taxi driver in the groin. *Time* magazine ran a chart showing the path of the bullet, indicating it passed directly in front of Lukash and me as it ricocheted off the wall. I was more frightened when I saw that than I was at the time.)

Racing away from the hotel, I found myself in the telephone-equipped car reserved for the wire-service reporters. Helen Thomas of the UPI was in the front seat next to the driver. Thomas, doyenne of the White House press corps, epitome of the hard-boiled news-woman on talk shows and in lectures, was very upset. She pleaded with the driver to help her get a phone call through to the UPI office. "Please, give me a line, give me a line," she asked over and over again.

She finally reached her office on the car phone, and was hardly able to dictate her story. "There was a shot . . . the president . . . someone fired . . . the president . . . there was the noise of gunfire. . . .

"What kind of gun was it?" she blurted to the rest of us in the car. "Was it a shotgun?"

Perhaps the driver nodded, whereupon Thomas dictated that one observer thought the shot sounded like a shotgun blast. Finally I told Thomas in three or four sentences what I had seen outside the hotel and, beginning to calm down, she dictated that information to her office. At that point she switched on the car radio and dictated as her story what she heard other reporters broadcasting.

One radio reporter announced that the shot might have been fired from a shotgun. He was, of course, repeating Thomas's guess about the shotgun from the UPI wire while she was listening to him for more information to dictate to the UPI wire, an almost laughable example of media feedback.

After two assassination attempts in California in two and a half weeks, something in me snapped in the car.

"God damn California!" I shrieked, pounding the door and the front seat with my fist. "These motherfuckers in California! Why the fuck did we ever come back here? I hope we never come back to this fucking state!"

The last I had seen of Ford, he was being pushed into the back of his limousine by Rumsfeld and the two Secret Service agents. Until the motorcade hit the freeway I wasn't sure we were going to the airport and not to a hospital.

Robert Mead, Ford's television adviser, who was in the car with me, had a walkie-talkie tuned to the circuit used by the White House staff, known as the "Sierra frequency." But not a word came from the radio, and it was against the rules to ask for information over the radio in a time of emergency. Not until we reached the airport did I learn for sure that the president had not been hit.

I found out later that for the first few blocks of the ride to the airport, Ford was stretched out on the floor of his car with Rumsfeld and the two agents on top of him, shielding him with their bodies.

"You guys sure are heavy," Ford cracked, keeping his sense of humor even in those circumstances. "Can we turn on the air conditioning? It's getting stuffy in here."

When the danger of possible additional assassins was considered passed, Ford was allowed to sit up in the back seat, but in the middle, flanked by two agents, in case someone tried to fire through the windows.

As the limousine pulled up close to the stairway of *Air Force One* at the airport, Ford ordered agent Pontius to radio the president's appreciation to all the security forces involved in his protection during the San Francisco stop. Although the Secret Service tried to hurry Ford into the safety of *Air Force One*, he insisted on shaking hands with all the motorcycle policemen who had escorted his motorcade to the airport and others guarding the aircraft.

Once on the plane, Ford went directly to his cabin. Rumsfeld, Hartmann, Lukash, Kennerly and I followed him into the small compartment. Almost as soon as the president dropped into his high-backed swivel lounge chair, a steward appeared with an icy martini. Ford gulped a large swallow. The rest of us ordered drinks, too.

At that moment Betty Ford arrived. She had spent the day in Monterey relaxing. She stepped into the president's cabin wearing a white suede outfit, sat down across the table from Ford and struggled out of her coat with Hartmann's assistance. A tall drink appeared in front of her. "How did they treat you in San Francisco,

dear?" Mrs. Ford asked her husband in her languorous way, smiling broadly.

"You mean you haven't heard?" Ford replied.

"Heard what?" Mrs. Ford asked, still smiling.

It was obvious that no one had told her about the assassination attempt, even though the president had ordered the news radioed to the plane bringing her from Monterey. There was a strained silence in the cabin. The president was not able to tell his wife that someone had just shot at him.

Rumsfeld started to tell her, in a convoluted way, beginning with Ford's leaving the TV interview.

"Why are you taking so long?" Hartmann cut in impatiently. "Get to the point."

"Do *you* want to tell her?" Rumsfeld snapped. Hartmann subsided and Rumsfeld quickly came to the point. "Don't you know someone took a shot at the president?" Rumsfeld asked the First Lady.

I watched her face intently to see what her reaction would be. She never changed her expression. She just kept smiling and took a sip of her drink.

Pontius, the Secret Service agent, came to the president's cabin to give a report on the incident, radioed from the ground. I noticed there was a closeness between the men, almost affection. They held on to each other's arms. It was a gesture of the very special relationship between a president and the men assigned to protect his life.

There was an edginess, almost hysteria, among the staff on the flight home, far more so than after the Sacramento assassination attempt. Many staffers on the flight from San Francisco drank enough to get tipsy. There was plenty of gallows humor during the flight, too, in an attempt to exorcise the fright. Someone wanted to know if the president's life insurance was paid up. Another staffer thought it was only natural in a time of women's liberation that women should have an equal right to take a shot at the president.

Ford phoned his children Susan and Jack from the plane to let them know he was all right, ate a steak dinner and went to sleep, telling the radio operator to wake him twenty minutes before landing in Washington.

The TV networks carried live broadcasts of the president's return to Washington. A number of presidential aides and other government officials had gathered spontaneously in the Diplomatic Reception Room, just inside the ground-floor south entrance of

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the White House, shortly before midnight to welcome the president and Mrs. Ford home and to express their gratitude for the president's escape from death. Ford made a short speech before the cameras. His remarks were like a replay of his statement just seventeen days earlier in Sacramento: He praised the Secret Service, said San Francisco's hospitality was great and promised to keep traveling.

"I don't think any person as president or any person in any other major political office ought to cower in the face of a limited number of people, out of two hundred and fourteen million Americans, who want to take the law into their own hands," Ford declared.

Whenever I recall the shooting in San Francisco, I can hear that loud pop echoing in my head and the instant of silence that followed, and I can see again that fraction of a second frozen in time when nobody moved, when nobody knew whether the president was hit.

As a result of the two assassination attempts, the White House press corps took particular notice of any changes in security procedures or in the president's travel plans. We had to walk a narrow line so as not to give the impression that Ford either had been frightened away from public appearances or was acting foolhardy, ignoring real danger.

A few trips that presented especially difficult security problems were canceled, notably attendance at the Michigan-Michigan State football game. For a while we stopped announcing presidential trips far in advance so as to reduce the amount of time a would-be assassin had to make plans.

The reporters were especially curious about whether Ford wore a bulletproof vest after the California incidents. On a trip to New Hampshire to campaign for Republican Senate candidate Louis Wyman shortly after the scare in Sacramento, the Secret Service insisted that Ford wear a bulletproof vest under his shirt. It was bulky and showed clearly through his clothes. It also was so heavy and hot that Ford sweated profusely and became dehydrated. The president had to drink extra amounts of water and soft drinks to restore his body fluids.

Later the president was fitted with a bulletproof garment, woven from a lightweight material, that looked and fit like an undershirt. It was strong enough to stop all but the largest-caliber bullets, but

it was so thin that it was undetectable under his clothes. He followed the Secret Service recommendation and wore it whenever he appeared before large crowds where it was impossible to check every spectator. Bulletproof linings also were sewn into the regular vests of Ford's three-piece suits.

Another effect of the assassination attempts was to increase the number of journalists signing up for presidential trips, especially foreign journalists. Reporters and TV teams from England, Canada, Italy, Germany, Australia, France and Japan, who rarely or never made a presidential trip, started traveling with Ford. If anything else happened to him, they didn't want to miss it.

On October 14, less than a month after the San Francisco shooting, they got their chance.

As Ford was driving away from the Civic Center in Hartford, Connecticut, after addressing a Republican fund-raising dinner, his limousine was hit full-force in the side by a 1967 Buick driving through an intersection left unguarded by local police.

Secret Service agents, thinking it might be another attempt to kill Ford, jumped out and surrounded the Buick with guns drawn. But the car contained only six teen-agers out for a ride. The driver, a nineteen-year-old sheet-metal worker named James Salamites, was driving through the intersection legally with the green light when the president's limousine crossed in front of him.

There were no injuries, except for a jammed finger suffered by Fred Biebel, Jr., Republican state chairman, who was riding with Ford. The president's \$500,000 armor-plated, bulletproof Lincoln limousine was dented behind the right front fender but was able to continue on to the Hartford airport after a brief stop. Salamites's yellow Buick was a total wreck, its front jammed in.

Ford phoned Salamites the next day to express his concern and say he was grateful that neither the driver nor his passengers had been hurt.

Salamites made a little money exhibiting his wrecked car at auto shows and other events for a while before public curiosity waned.

For a time after Sacramento, San Francisco and Hartford, the press became obsessed with presidential security, writing at length about routine incidents that almost always occurred during White House trips, but which previously had been ignored as unimportant. This eventually became frustrating to Ford and his White House staff

because the president's substantive actions and statements sometimes were lost in the mania for reporting the arrest of suspicious characters or the supposed threat of minor episodes.

A ridiculous instance of this press preoccupation occurred during a presidential trip to Massachusetts in November 1975. A major speech on Ford's defense policy was buried in the coverage given to a little boy who accidentally tapped the president with a miniature flag at Westover Air Force Base:

Springfield, Mass. (UPI)—President Ford was rapped on the side of the head today with a 24-inch flag staff by an excited youngster. . . . A secret service bodyguard slapped the small flag to the ground, yelling, "Get that thing out of here!" Three agents stepped in front of the President, pushing away the small but sharp flag sticks that greeters waved. . . . There was no blood where Ford was struck on the right temple and there was no sign that he was injured. . . . The boy was not immediately identified and there was no indication or evidence that it was anything but an accident.

An even sillier example of stretching the news to connect Ford with mishaps appeared during a later presidential trip to Connecticut. A UPI story about that trip began:

"While President Ford's motorcade swept North along Interstate 91, an accident occurred in the opposite lane which police said had 'nothing whatsoever to do with the motorcade.' But reporters with the motorcade said the collision happened because one of the drivers was gawking at the presidential motorcade in the northbound lane."

Also damaging to Ford's image were the news photos of him at the instant he saw the gun in Sacramento and at the instant he heard the shot in San Francisco. In both pictures his eyes were blank, his face white and slack, his expression dazed and frightened. It was not a "presidential" look to inspire confidence.

In the autumn and winter of 1975, Ford's public standing slumped. Some members of the White House staff blamed this on the assassination attempts and the auto accident, which they felt had created an impression that Ford was an unpresidential klutz forever stumbling into some kind of accident.

In December, *Newsweek* ran a cover story on the president entitled, "Ford in Trouble." It listed his difficulties during that period,

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including clashes with Congress over the economy, energy and foreign policy; Reagan's good showing in the polls; and what the magazine referred to as Ford's "Bozo the President" image.

"Whether the President has been playing the clown or whether he has become the victim of a cycle of downbeat politics and trendy journalism remains very much an open question," *Newsweek* declared.

What was "trendy journalism" and how did it affect the public perception of the Ford presidency?

What was "a cycle of downbeat politics" and how was Ford a victim of it?

Newsweek didn't say.

Periodically, even now, I see a newspaper photo or a TV news story showing a spectator getting beamed by one of Ford's golf drives.

Why do these things keep happening?

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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

OF THE UNITED STATES

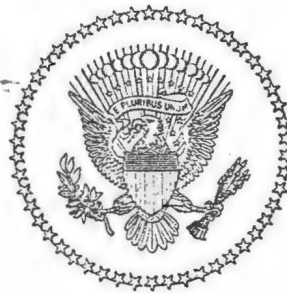
Lyndon B. Johnson

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

1968-69

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK II—JULY 1, 1968 TO JANUARY 20, 1969



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1970

I don't think that you could get any computer or experts anywhere in the world that would pick more conscientious, capable men of good judgment than the Joint Chiefs.

I am so proud that I have two boys under their command. I am so sure that they are making the right decisions and they are going to do the right thing.

I feel that way about all of you here, too. I wanted to come to tell you.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:55 p.m. in the Armed Forces Aide's office at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Roger L. Stevens, Chairman of the National Council on the Arts (see Item 601), Maj. Charles S. Robb, USMC, and Afc. Patrick J. Nugent, the President's sons-in-law, Patrick Lyndon Nugent, his grandson, and Col. Haywood R. Smith, USMC, Armed Forces Aide to the President.

For remarks of the President upon presenting the Medal of Honor to five members of the United States Army, see Item 594.

604 Remarks to the Secret Service and Presentation of an Award to James J. Rowley. November 23, 1968

Mr. Secretary, Director Rowley, members of the Secret Service, ladies and gentlemen:

I asked you to take a few moments this morning to come out here so I could say something to you that I have thought for 8 years and have rarely expressed.

That is the feeling that the President and the members of his family have, for their associates under the laws of the United States—the Secret Service.

President Harry Truman once said that the Secret Service is the only boss the President really has. I think he meant in addition to Mrs. Truman.

But I think all the Presidents that have worked with the Secret Service have shared that same feeling. Implicit in that statement is the great respect that we all have for the quality and the character and the dedicated service that this particular breed of men brings to their country and to the Presidency.

For more than 8 years now my life and the life of my family have been entrusted to you. I have never made a secret of my admiration for you. But the means by which you protect the President and his family, and the Nation's highest officials, are something I think that the country doesn't fully recognize or appreciate.

Your protection is given by preparation and weary, backbreaking hours of hard work.

I have seen it all around the world. There is no greater testimony to your efficiency than the recent trip we took when we were in the air 59 hours and on the ground 53 hours, and conferred with more than a dozen heads of state in that many countries.

Several of those men speaking for those countries said to me, "Mr. President, what an extraordinary group of men accompany you."

As long as I live I am going to have a very special memory of this extraordinary group of men and a sentimental, affectionate feeling for each of them.

This may be a surprise to most of you because I don't express that sentiment through the days. I know that sometimes you are surprised at the way I react to your orders and sometimes I am surprised at the way you react to mine.

I will never forget that day in Dallas when a great big, husky roughneck from Georgia threw 185 pounds of human weight on me, and said, "down." And there wasn't any place to go but down because he was on top of me.

His life was being offered to protect mine.

At least he thought so.

I will never forget the daily knowledge that my wife and my family—no matter how frequently they are drawn into public—were protected by the finest professionals in the world. And if there is anyone that we love outside of our family, it is the Secret Service.

Mrs. Johnson said to me just this week that one thing she was blessed with that other mothers weren't blessed with was that Luci and Lynda had, in the absence of their husbands, in their general vicinity, the finest protective care that this Nation could produce.

A lot of things you have had to live through with me. If I could rewrite them, I would change a lot of them because I have abused you, I have criticized you, I have been inconsiderate of you, and all of those things that you know better than I do.

I have spent more of my time telling you what you did wrong than what you have done right. But Luci, Lynda, and Mrs. Johnson remind me every day of how blessed you have been to them.

As I stand here on this lawn this morning, I think about the sunsets and the sunrises we have seen together in the hills of home. I also think about the occasions that we have grieved together—in Dallas; and I remember in Australia when I just couldn't keep back the tears when I looked in the face of Jerry Kivett, Dick Johnsen, Jerry McKinney, Lem Johns, and Bob Heyn, and the dearest of all, Rufus Youngblood, with that paint streaming down their faces, splattered all over them, but their chins up and their President safe.

I remember Bob Taylor standing there and letting the Cadillac run over his foot in order to protect his President from harm.

I will never forget the great integrity that each man in this Service has shown, and I

don't except any of them—I mean every one of them. And I think that is unusual.

You hear a lot about the FBI. I admire them and I applaud them. But I don't yield to them a bit in integrity and competency when you talk about the Secret Service. We are thankful that we have both of these services.

Night before last, I was giving Tom Johnson the dickens for a mishap when I was going to drop in on a group of directors of the Urban League. One of the directors invited me there.

I said, "Notify them we are coming." Tom passed on the instruction and Clint Hill executed it in his usually intelligent way by code.

The fellow on the other end just didn't understand all of the code. He came back and said, "I can't find that party here out of 300 or 400 in 3 or 4 seconds."

So Hill said, "I am not sure they have arrived yet, Tom," and we had to drive around the block a time or two. By that time, I became impatient. I realized that Tom was in a new capacity since Jim Jones was out honeymooning.

I felt a little sorry for myself that late in the evening and I said, "Tom, why do you do this to me?" Then characteristically, Clint Hill, before Tom could answer, said, "Mr. President, that is my mistake—my error."

I said, "Well, why did you make it? What is wrong with you?" He said, "I communicated a code and we didn't understand it."

So before any more time passed, I started feeling sorry for Clint instead of myself. I was grateful that I had a man who had integrity enough to step up and face the music and say it was his fault, because that is the kind of a man that we all admire.

I want to close by saying that I don't think that there has ever been a burden

placed on any agency that was more heavy or more spontaneous or more sudden than the burden placed upon you to guard the presidential and vice presidential candidates this summer, as well as the three Presidents and their families.

Overnight, you received this assignment in, oh as I recall, 3 o'clock in the morning—you took up your posts of duty. You shifted your assignments. You left your families. You adapted yourselves to unprecedented demands and as usual you carried out your job with quiet heroism and with the dedication for which you have become very famous.

I think you ought to know this: I think every single candidate, including the President-elect and the Vice President-elect, took time out of their busy schedule during that campaign and afterwards to write the President and say how they appreciated the courtesy and the quality of service that you had given.

But no one could be more grateful to you than I am. I am most appreciative that my withdrawal from the Presidency, I am sure, will be made a good deal easier by the knowledge that you are around me still and in the general vicinity as long as I live.

As a very great character said here one time, I think rather nonchalantly—an expression that grew into one of our most memorable phrases due to the cooperation of the fourth estate—"I know I am going to sleep a little better each night knowing you are around."

Now, I am sure the press with their usual objectivity will wonder why I have mentioned agents like Rufus Youngblood, Clint Hill, Lem Johns, and Bob Taylor without saying anything about Director Rowley.

Well, I have a lot to say about Director Rowley because he symbolizes all of them. And what I say about him applies to each of

them. We have a little surprise for Director Rowley this morning. At least I hope it is a surprise. Most of the surprises I plan don't turn out that way, because I learned a long, long time ago it is hard to keep a secret from the Secret Service.

I didn't tell anybody but George Christian yesterday that I was going to have an examination—some X-rays made before I left. And in 15 minutes, the doctor came up and said, "Is it true you are going to the hospital today?" And I said, "No. How did you get that information? Did George Christian tell you that?" He said, "No, sir." I said, "Who said it?" He said, "the Secret Service."

Well, Jim, although the citation I am about to read is directed to you, I hope that each of your agents throughout this land in some 60 or 70 offices will recognize that it is for them, too.

To you, and Emory Roberts, who I am sorry can't be here today—he greets me every morning and tells me goodbye every night—to all the members of your family, I want to say that I believe of all the employees that I have known in the Federal Government in 38 years that I have worked, from a doorkeeper, to secretary, to Congressman, Senator, and Vice President, I don't believe that I have ever seen any collective group that is possessed with as much integrity, as much character, as much selflessness, and as much courage as your men.

So, if you will bring me that citation, I will read it. The President's Federal Civilian Service Board, made up of Mr. Macey, Mr. Nitze, and other distinguished members, on the recommendations of Secretary Fowler and others, has recommended to the President, and the President has approved, this award.

There will be several that will come later in the year for outstanding civil servants as we do each year. But this is a very special

one. And I want to present it now while all of you are here.

I am so happy that Mr. Rowley's family can be here because they have sacrificed so many years to make something like this possible.

[At this point the President read the text of the award.]

THE PRESIDENT'S AWARD
FOR DISTINGUISHED
FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE
IS GIVEN TO
JAMES J. ROWLEY

To honor James J. Rowley is to honor the United States Secret Service, which he directs with unsurpassed skill and devotion.

In more than 30 years of distinguished duty, he has come to personify the Service's noble tradition of courage and loyalty.

The Secret Service protected America's electoral process itself in the recent political campaign, when violence and controversy were stronger than in any Presidential election of our time. Despite the tides of turbulence and tension, the Service enabled all the major candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency to meet safely with the American people, in every part of our land.

But Director Rowley has left his mark on more than the Secret Service.

He symbolizes the strength of the American government.

I am proud to commend him, in the name of all our people, as the guardian of our democracy.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

November 23, 1968

Now, if that citation could be made better, someone else will have to do it because it is the best I could do. I worked hard on it myself.

[At this point, the President presented the medal, reading from its inscription, as follows.]

"Award of the President of the United States [to James J. Rowley] for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service."

[Director Rowley responded briefly (4 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1641). The President then resumed speaking.]

Now, if I didn't mention some of the agents' names this morning, just remember, it is because you never did get your foot run over.

I did say, though, to President Nixon the other day: "You will have many problems. Of course, you will have a lot of friends when you come in. But the best friend you will have when you come in and when you go out will be an organization—that will be the Secret Service of the United States."

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:22 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, and James J. Rowley, Director of the United States Secret Service.

During his remarks he referred to his daughters, Mrs. Patrick J. (Luci) Nugent and Mrs. Charles S. (Lynda) Robb; the following Secret Servicemen: Jerry D. Kivett, Richard E. Johnsen, Jerry E. McKinney, Thomas L. Johns, Robert N. Heyn, Deputy Director Rufus W. Youngblood, Robert H. Taylor, Clinton J. Hill, and Emory P. Roberts; Wyatt Thomas Johnson, Jr., Assistant Press Secretary to the President; James R. Jones, Special Assistant to the President; George E. Christian, Special Assistant to the President; John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission; and Paul H. Nitze, Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The President also referred to the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas (see "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, John F. Kennedy, 1963," Editor's Note, page 890). At that time the Vice President, Lyndon B. Johnson, was protected by Secret Serviceman Rufus W. Youngblood.

The President also mentioned his 1967 visit to Sydney, Australia, when antiwar demonstrators threw paint at his limousine striking several Secret Servicemen.

TIN-Cont

USA to begin 10-wk program of daily sales from stockpile, JI 20,26:3; NY prices scored by London sellers, JI 22,36:4

Bolivian Govt fears showdown with tin miners over reorg plan that would idle 1,000; dismissed workers would get severance pay and be relocated; gen strike threatened, Ag 4,31:1; Pres Paz Estenssoro pledges to save state-owned State Mining Corp which lost \$16 million, '62, Ag 8,5:1; 7,000 miners strike Catavi: Siglo Viente mine to protest econ measures ordered by Paz Estenssoro at State Mining Corp; food supply held key to outcome, Ag 11,31:1; cuts off food supplies, Ag 12,5:1

Bolivian Miners Fed orders strike in all mines, Ag 16,6:5; no violence rptd, Ag 17,24:3; strike seen jeopardizing foreign aid to rehabilitate indus, Ag 18,25:1; ed, Ag 20,32:2; Bolivian unions fed orders gen strike to back miners, Ag 21,11:1; Bolivian Cabinet resigns over indus issue, Ag 22,5:7; Bolivia protests alleged Cuban aid to strikers, Ag 25,5:1; Ag 27,3:3; Bolivian Sen demands expulsion of Cuban envoy, Ag 27,3:3; strike ends, Ag 29,10:3

Bolivian Govt talks with miners fed on econ measures at nationalized Catavi mine fail; fed proposes that it take over adm and operation to prove that mine is profitable, S 18,9:1

Malaysian econ threatened by dwindling deposits and possible world oversupply, O 6,111,1:1; Internatl Tin Council seeks talks with US on stockpile disposal plans, O 12,29:1

Bolivian miners agree to layoffs, O 19,10:3; Pres Paz holds mine crisis over, O 26,9:1; London Metals Exch price rises to \$2,744 a ton, '63 high, after Internatl Council's buffer stock runs out, O 29,45:4

Dr W A Fowler, discusses how analysis of isotopes of tin illustrates 3 basic paths by which heavier elements were apparently formed, a, Natl Sciences Acad, O 22,23:1

Internatl Tin Council leaders and US State Dept officials to conf on ways to prevent US stockpile sales from unsettling world mkt, N 20,65:5

Price rises to \$2,800 a ton, 12-yr high, London Metals Exch, D 3,69:4

US State Dept repts Bolivian miners hold 3 US officials and Peace Corps member as hostages for 3 union leaders seized recently by Bolivian Govt as Communists; map; Amers repts they are well, phone US Embassy, D 8,1:1; strikes, disorders and pol intrigue leading up to seizure discussed, D 8,13:1; Pres Johnson offers to aid Bolivian efforts to free Amers; confs with Sec Rusk, Asst Sec Martin, AG Bundy; Amb Henderson repts Pres Paz Estenssoro has taken measures to obtain release and needs no aid now; Red Cross team on way to Catavi, where 4 are now held with 17 other hostages; map; Bolivian Amb Sanchez Losada confident of release, D 9,1:1; troops sent into Catavi area, D 9,3:3; miners, led by Vice Pres Lechin, demand union leaders release; fears for safety of hostages rise; Govt silent; had rejected earlier demand for exch; Amers repts they are well; more troops sent to Catavi; some observers hold Lechin has begun open rebellion against Paz; Canada, Netherlands and W Ger demand release of their nats, begin talks with US, D 10,1:5; troops ring mining camp where hostages are held; Paz denies asking US arms; confs with Henderson; Lechin offers to accept mediation; Henderson wires him that US holds him responsible for hostages safety; armed peasant militiamen reinforce troops, D 11,1:4; US State Dept sends formal note to Bolivian Govt protesting seizure and repeats offer of aid, D 11,15:1; talks deadlocked; Bolivia angrily denies it asked for US arms, D 12,1:1; workers and students demonstrate against Govt, La Paz; US officials see impasse continuing; hostages detention described, D 13,8:3; ed, D 13,34:2; Bolivian Govt rejects deal for release of Amers proposed by Lechin; deal would entail release of 5 union leaders held by Govt and Lechin's resignation as Vice Pres; Paz reprints poses 'unconditional surrender' ultimatum; 2 imprisoned union leaders plead for release of Amers; 1 Amer, T M Martin, illus talking to newsmen; women illus demonstrating, Oruro, against Govt and for miners; other details, D 14,1:5; son of 1 Amer, B Rifkin, leaves US for S Amer, D 14,10:3; comment on Lechin as leader of miners, D 14,11:1; Paz repts accord with Lechin on release of Amers, radio s; made only 1 concession, namely, to shift union leaders trial from La Paz to Uncia; pol victory for him seen; Lechin says he accepted terms because of mil threat, broadcast to mine dist; other details; armed miners illus guarding in Catavi area, D 15,1:5

Lechin Quendo at Siglo Viente mine to free hostages; accompanied by US Amb Henderson, Abp Antezana, others; scores Pres Paz and US, D 16,1:8; 17 hostages including 4 Amers freed as Govt pledges to withdraw troops but not to free 1 leftist mine leaders; wives of 2 joined Lechin in urging hostages release; map, D 17,1:1; US State Dept comments; says Pres Johnson and Sec Rusk followed situation closely, D 17,20:4; 4 Amers reunited with families, La Paz; illus; release detailed, D 18,21:1; 3 Amers to spend holiday in Washington

at Johnson inv, D 20,14:2; in Washington; tell Johnson of captivity, D 21,9:3; seizure of 17 seen possible 1st step in armed Communist resistance movement, Bolivia, D 22,16:4

London and NY prices rise, D 19,55:1; US to raise wkly stockpile sales to 600 tons; price rise linked, D 21,30:4

TIN Council, International. See Tin Je 11, Je 25 in Je 22 par, O 12,29, N 20

TIN Plate. See Steel

TINKER, Chauncey Brewster. Dies, 86, Mr 19,7:6

TINKER, Edward LaRocque. Gets hon degree, Columbia U, Je 5,27:1

TINKER'S Point Theater (Woodbury, LI). To open, My 1,34:5

TINLEY Park Savings & Loan Assn (Chicago). See Savings and Loan Assns Ag 10, S 1, D 6

TINNEY, (Supt) Joseph E. See Zoning, Calif par S 2

TINOSA (USS). See Ships—Accidents, John Adams par

TIPPITT, (PH) J D

Shot and killed, Dallas, Tex, allegedly by J H Oswald, man who is being held as Pres Kennedy assassin, N 23,1:4; Ark State Police Capt Griffin urges his men to give money to family, N 24,7:5; Pres Johnson phones widow; Fairfax, Va, residents start collecting fund for family, N 24,10:6; widow int; read phone message from Atty Gen Kennedy; illus with children, N 25,9:3; Tippitt buried, Dallas; 2,000 attend service; Providence, RI, ch congregation gives \$300 to family; Phila Eagles pro football team to give part of salaries, N 26,15:2; family getting contributions from all over US, N 27,20:6; N 28,22:2; A Zapruder, who recd \$25,000 from Life for his film of Pres assassination, gives entire amt to family; Phila Inquirer publisher Annenberg to pay off Tippitt mortgage; J Paar sends \$1,000; Sen Yarborough offers bill to provide \$10,000 for widow; 2 brokers collect \$5,000 on NYSE floor; Detroit Lions pro football team gives \$2,000, N 28,23:2; FBI refuses to disclose data on gun with which Oswald allegedly killed Tippitt, N 29,22:3; widow thanks pub for help; more gifts recd; US says gifts not subject to income tax, N 30,9:2

Dallas police reconstruct his killing, D 4,18:4; gifts to family now total over \$125,000, D 5,32:4

Family fund at \$277,951, D 18,16:8; \$312,250; 9 mailbags still unopened, D 20,19:1; widow to spend Xmas with own and husband's families; fund at \$382,203; IRS says Mrs Tippitt will not have to pay income tax on gifts, that donors cannot make deductions for them unless given through orgn qualified as tax-deductible fund, D 25,21:3

TIPTON, (Brig Gen) James L. See India—China Border Dispute Ja 25, 31

TIPTON, Stuart G. See Airlines—US, defense role par Je 7. Airports—NYC Ag 25

TIRES and Tubes. See Airlines—Accidents and Safety, Quantas par O 28. Rubber, US labor pars (labor relations). Traffic—NYS, car equipment pars Ap 24, O 38, D 16

BELGIUM: US Rubber to build \$10-million plant near Liege, N 27,50:2

COLOMBIA: gen strike ordered, Cali, over decree raising tire and gasoline prices, Ja 14,13:2; rise postponed, Ja 16,4:1

ITALY: Goodyear to build plant, Cisterna, S 25, 64:4

PAKISTAN: Gen Tire Internatl to build plant near Karachi; US to lend \$2.3 million to finance it, My 2, 50:3

US (gen): Gen Acctg Office charges Govt lost millions of dollars on aircraft tires because of faulty buying program, F 27,8:3; major producers denial, Mr 4,6:1; FTC charges B F Goodrich and OK Rubber Welders Cos lessen competition in tires distribution, My 23,50:2; US Appeals Ct affirms \$25,000 jury award to woman who said her husband's death was caused by injuries recd from exploding truck tire; orders Firestone to pay damages, Ag 30,13:2; comment on increasing pub acceptance of snow tires; record sales seen this winter, D 1,111,7:2

US PRICES: Firestone raises prices, JI 15,41:4

US PRICES: Goodyear chmn Thomas defends Firestone rise but says his co has not yet decided on rise, JI 17,37:4; Goodyear to raise tire prices, JI 24,37:2; B F Goodrich Co raises consumer aircraft tire prices JI 24,42:8; competition of dept stores and discount houses with dealers cuts prices; mfrs profits dwindle, JI 28,111,1:5

US PRICES: Armstrong Rubber raises prices, Ag 7,51:1

US RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: B F Goodrich develops truck tire with wear-resistant rubber and new tread pattern; illus, Ja 11,9:2; Gen Tire & Rubber grants Cooper Tire & Rubber rights under patent covering oil-extended rubber compositions used in treads, S 20,51:1; Dr L W Tomarkin patents skid-resistant tire, D 28,27:2

TIROS Project See Project Tiros

TISCH, Alfred F. See Securities Traders Assn, Natl, S 27

TISCH, Lawrence A. See Bway Assn O 30. Madison Sq Garden Corp Ag 7

TISCH, Preston R. See Bway Assn O 30. Kinney Service My 2 A Por, My 2,53:6

TISCHLER, Morris. See Heart N 9

TISHLER, (Dr) Max. Int; illus, S 22,11,3:3

TISHMAN, Norman. See Taxation—NYC Ap 16

TISHMAN, Robert V. Daughter Lynne weds J I Speyer, JI 1,32:8

TISHMAN Research Corp. See Bldg—Gen Ag 25

TISSERANT, (Cardinal) Eugene. See RC Ch—Eccumenical Council S 15. RC Ch—Pope (John XXIII) Je 6. RC Ch—Pope (Paul VI) D 13. RC Ch—Popes Je 4 A illus, Je 23,2:4; illus, O 2,3:2

TISSUE, Body. See Astronautics Ag 22 in '52. Body, Human. Cells. Transplants My 26

TITAN (Missile). See Missiles—US, Titan par

TITANIC (SS). See Ships—Accidents

TITANIUM. See Airplanes—US—Mil, research par Ag 17. US Armament—Material, stockpiling par Ag 30 A T W Lippert puts '62 shipments at record 13 million lbs; sees 10% rise, '63, Ja 11,10:1; US Treas Dept orders Customs Bar to withhold customs appraisal of Japanese titanium dioxide pending 'dumping' study, My 8,59:4; finds France dumps titanium dioxide in US; case referred to Tariff Comm, Je 26,55:7; Natl Lead Co moving town of Tahawus, NY, to gain access to titanium deposit; illus; map, Ag 14,35:2

TITCHER-Goettinger Co. To close Ft Worth, Tex, dept store, Je 18,58:7

TITHING. See Taxation—US—Fed, income tax par Je 9

TITLE I Programs. See Housing—Slum Clearance (cross-refs). Urban Renewal

TITLE Assn, NYS. E L Dash elected pres, JI 29, 30:5

TITLE Insurance & Trust Co. R H Howlett named dir, Mr 22,14:6

TITLE Underwriters, NY Board of. T H Quinn elected pres, JI 17,47:2

TITO (Pres) (Josip Broz). See Albania Ja 14. Armament, control pars My 17, S 20,21,26, O 18. Art—Misc News F 14 par. Commerce—Brazil, Yugoslavia par S 20. Commerce—Yugoslavia, US pars My 5,6, O 18. Communism Ja 24, My 19,30,31, Je 9, Ag 27, 31, S 4,5,29, O 18, D 1. Earthquakes, Yugoslavia pars JI 27,28, Ag 12,20,23, O 18. Expositions. Belgrade Internatl par My 25. Finland My 7. Ger—Berlin S 21. Indonesia, foreign relations par My 25. Internatl Relations S 21,29 in '65; O 6 in '71; O 18,23 in '78; N 2 in '80; N 10 in '82; D 13 in '93; small powers alignment par S 29. Interparliamentary Union S 13. Mex Mr 30. News—Gen Ag 29. UAR, Nasser visits pars My 13,14,16, 17. UN—Assembly, '63 session pars Ag 20, S 4. UN—Delegates, China par O 23. UN—ECOSOC, membership par S 21. UN—Gen O 18. UN—Security Council, membership par S 21. Yugoslavia

Illus, Mr 30,2:2; becomes Pres for life under new Const, Ap 8,1:6; par, Ap 8,7:4; gets Finnish decoration, My 7,17:4; gets Pres Kennedy message on 71st birthday, My 24,14:8; birthday marked, Belgrade; he gets message from Premier Khrushchev and Pres Brezhnev, My 26,9:3; his tribute to Pope John XXIII, Je 5,18:2; he congratulates Pope Paul VI on election, Je 23,3:6; Tito re-elected for 4th term, JI 1,8:1; illus, JI 28,2:5; confs with US Sec Freeman, Brdo; illus, Ag 12,6:5; illus, Ag 20,8:4; Ag 21,1:2; Ag 23,6:4; Ag 31,3:2; S 13,3:3; par, S 15,30:2; in Brazil on 1st leg of visit to Latin Amer and US, S 19,11:1 (see also Yugoslavia—Foreign Relations, Tito visits pars); gets Brazilian decoration, S 20,16:3; blog article on occasion of visit to US; illus, O 13,VI,p24

Issues communique with Pres Kennedy after conf, Washington; illus, O 18,1:6; text; biog; illus, O 18,2:4; has flu, O 19,3:1; O 20,14:6; urges UN codify peaceful coexistence principles, a, UN Assembly, O 23,1:4; excerpts; illus, O 23,14:2; in biog article, O 24,32:5; Tito illus, O 25,2:2

TITO, (Mrs) Jovanka. See Tito (Pres) (for joint activities) A illus, Ag 21,1:2; father lived in US during '30s; her par, O 23,14:3; illus, O 25,27:2

TITOISM. See Yugoslavia—USSR Bloc Relations

TITOV, (Lt Col) Gherman S. See Astronautics '48; USSR manned space ship II par A Promoted to lt col, Ap 9,5:5; son born; illus, S 25,8:4; Titov named asst ed of USSR pub, Aviation and Cosmonautics, O 28,2:8; attends wedding reception for cosmonauts Tereshkova and Nikolayev, N 4,3:2

TITTLE, YA (Yelberton Abraham Tittle Jr). See Football—Pro A W N Wallace article on him, N 10, VI,p48

TITUS, (Rev) Joseph H. Retires after 33 yrs as min of Grace PE Ch, NYC; int; par, N 3,62:1

TITUS, Roy E. See Gen Ginance Corp Je 3

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TKM Electric Division of Dynamic Electronics Inc. H H MacIer named exec vp, JI 25,32:6

TMT Trailer Ferry Inc. See Ships—Internatl Services, western par JI 19

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TOAFT, (Chief Rabbi) Elie. See RC Ch—Pope, health par Je 3

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 McCormick, C J, Agr Under Sec, J11,24:2
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 McKeough, R S, Internatl Claims Comm, Ag 3,20:2
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Assassination Attempt

Puerto Rican Nationalists O Collazo and G Torresola of NYC thwarted by White House guards in attempt to shoot way into Blair House, Washington; illus; Torresola killed; Collazo wounded; guard L Coffelt killed; por; guards J Downs and D T Birdzell wounded; Truman calm; dedicates Dill memorial less than hr later; heavily guarded, N 2,1:7,8; ed; A Krock comment, N 2,30:1,5; scene after shooting; press photographers near as shots started; B Hoerlert of NY Times and other eyewitnesses acts; map; PR Gov Munoz Marin comments; Secret Service queries 13 friends and relatives of assassins, NYC; Mrs Collazo charged with conspiracy; held in ball; comments; shooting of Collazo illus, N 2,14:6; Repr Marcantonio comments; Secret Service agent F Borling career and role in thwarting attempt; Paris Humanite views incident as election publicity stunt; attacks on other Presidents revd; Communist party denies link; suggests 'frame-up' like Reichstag fire, N 2,16:1, 5,7,8; Sen O Mahoney orders Sen com probe; Sen Brewster demands Cong probe; Truman comment, N 2,17:5,8; security measures, St Louis visit; Gov Smith message, N 2,19:3; M Truman reaction; assassins plans; Service agent inside Blair House had machine gun ready, N 2,20:4,6; Collazo charged with murder; bedside statement; Truman takes routine walk; guard increased; illus; press conf; press sec on remuneration for Mrs Coffelt; Truman message; messages to her and Munoz Marin; Fed grand jury inquiry; subpoenas issued for J Pinto Gandia, J Correa and J Cortes Cordero; search for Mrs Torresola continues; NYC Comr Hilliard reveals supplementary relief and NYS unemployment ins payments to Torresola family; Comr Murphy recalls E Browder-Collazo meeting, '42; PR centers and other places guarded, NYC; Collazo family questioned, N 3,1:1,2; NYC Puerto Ricans reaction; Collazo and wife illus; guard increased for Truman St Louis visit; he gets messages from world leaders; foreign press comment, N 3,20:1,2,6; Repr Fernos-Isern comment, N 3,21:3; ed; Krock comment, N 3,28:1,5; Mrs Torresola held in \$50,000 bail for conspiracy; repled on hunger strike; W Mahler incident at arraignment; 15 subpoenas issued, NYC inquiry, N 4,1:1; Washington, DC, grand jury inquiry planned; W E Leahy apptd to conf with Collazo on lawyer choice; Secret Service, FBI and Washington police to probe if men

were apptd by PR rebels in widespread plot; Truman visits injured guards; omits morning walk; Pres Peron and Premier Tito messages; Mex police join FBI agents, Mex City, in tracing activities of Collazo there last spring; Cardinal Spellman celebrates thanksgiving mass, Rome, for Truman escape, N 4,6:5,7,8; E Corsi comment, N 4,10:1; Pres and Mrs Truman attend Coffelt funeral; illus; Truman guarded on St Louis trip, N 5,1:2,8; N 5,34:3; N 6,18:2; Brazil Govt pub comments on attempt, N 5,4:8; PR independence circulars found, St Louis, prior to Truman arrival, N 5,35:1; H E Stassen on attempt, N 5,38:2; Miss Truman guarded on concert tour, N 5,45:1; NYC rabbi on attempt; synagogues offer thanksgiving prayers, N 5,80:4,6; incident revd, N 5,14:1,7; A Krock on effect on '50 election, N 5,14:3,1; comment; NY Times headlines on earlier attacks on Presidents illus, N 5,14, 7,1,3; Truman guards on alert as window screen falls near car, St Louis, N 6,19:3; Washington Star repts Collazo friend of Albizu Campos; agents confirm Torresola's presence in PR when lrs purportedly signed by Albizu Campos were written, N 6,20:3; ct to arrange Collazo defense; Torresola funeral, N 7,16:2; Munoz Marin lrs on Nov 3 ed, N 7,26:8; L A Rover apptd Collazo atty; Mrs Torresola held in ball for conspiracy; wounded guards illus, N 8,3:1; lrs queries press description of would-be assassins, N 8,28:7; murder indictment sought for Collazo, grand jury hearing, N 9,13:3; Collazo's boasts lead to arrest of suspected accomplices, NYC; hearing for Mrs Collazo and Mrs Torresola adjourned; Truman acknowledges messages, personally signs lrs, N 10,24:3,5; Collazo and Torresola indicted for murder of Coffelt, attempt on Truman and assault and attempt to kill 2 guards; Torresola named because of doubt as to who fired shot; Collazo leaves hosp for House of Detention; illus; Torresola body flown from NYC to PR; funeral, N 11,9:4; lrs on PR role, N 12,14:10,7; For Puerto Rican pol aspects, see PR, pol par N 2-5

Attys K Wood and S Sachs to aid Collazo defense, N 16,27:3; Comr McDonald denies counsel motions to dismiss conspiracy charges against Mrs Collazo, free her, and cut bail to \$100, N 17,24:5; Collazo pleads not guilty; Atty Rover pledges strong defense; insanity plea hinted; illus; Comr Fernos-Isern calls Truman friend to PR; presents him with PR Legis resolution condemning attacks, N 18,8:4; Collazo attys seek grounds to disqualify jurors who indicted him, N 21,37:1; Nationalists J Pinto Gandia and J Bernardo Lebron seized for conspiracy, NYC; held in \$50,000 bail; por; Govt seeks 2 others; US Atty Block on probe progress; hearing adjourned till date of hearing for Mrs Torresola and Mrs Collazo; Collazo attys to examine juror questionnaires and int Mrs Collazo, N 23,1:2; Judge Clancy cuts bail of Mrs Collazo and Mrs Torresola to \$20,000; rules Govt cannot hold them without hearing, N 28,17:2

J Correa sentenced for contempt after refusing to answer questions before grand jury, D 1, 18:8; Truman heavily guarded on visit to Phila for Army-Navy football game; threatening incident noted, D 3,1:2; Comr McDonald refuses to dismiss Pinto Gandia, Lebron, Mrs Collazo and Mrs Torresola, D 7,40:5; 5 guards and Mrs Coffelt illus getting awards from Truman, D 13,44:3; habeas corpus writs for Mrs Torresola, Pinto Gandia and Lebron dismissed; Govt repts Torresola killed Coffelt; Collazo trial set, D 15,25:5

Appeals Ct rules Mrs Torresola, Pinto Gandia and Lebron must have hearing or be freed, D 16,9:1; NYC hearing; witnesses fail to link suspects to plot, D 22,42:1; Govt admits evidence is insufficient for indictments; Comr McDonald weighs dismissal of charges; Mrs Torresola freed, D 23,30:4; McDonald dismisses charges against Mrs Torresola; cuts bail of others, D 28,18:4; Pinto and Lebron freed on bail, D 29,10:2

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Pres commutes Collazo death sentence; atty L
 A Rover and Mrs Collazo hail move; V Marcan-
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 My 8,19:3; marks day with family; illus; int; gets
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Comment on forthcoming book Mr President; reph-
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W Hillman pub book Mr President, a compendium
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 says Truman reply to Wheeler plea to 'stand up'
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Pres to tour US after retirement to lecture on
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Pres says he is a politician; says when a man
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NYT Dec. 13, 1950 p.44: c.3.

President awards medal to Mrs. Coffey.

Pres. honors 5 agents:

Joseph Downs	- wounded
Donald Baidzell	- wounded
Jo Davidson	
Floyd Borng	
Vincent Broz	

NYT article doesn't mention type of
award given to 5 agents.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

276 Statement by the President on the Death of
George Bernard Shaw. *November 2, 1950*

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left the indelible print of his genius on a prodigious literary output during more than two generations.

✓ 277 Message to the Governor of Puerto Rico Regarding the
Recent Uprisings. *November 2, 1950*

PLEASE convey to the families of the members of the insular police and the National Guard killed or wounded in the criminal attacks on established authority during the past few days my deepest sympathy. Those who have died or suffered wounds in defense of law and order and of democratic government deserve the gratitude of the Nation no less than those who have died for the same great cause on the field of battle. I am glad to learn that the situation is now under control and that the insular authorities have

taken all necessary steps for the preservation of order.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

[Honorable Luis Muñoz Marín, Governor of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.]

NOTE: On October 30, 1950, members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico began a series of disturbances throughout the island in connection with the forthcoming referendum (see Item 278 [3]). The insular police and the National Guard brought the situation under control. As part of the same movement, two Nationalists attempted the life of President Truman (see Item 278 [4]).

278 The President's News Conference of
November 2, 1950

THE PRESIDENT [*in response to applause*¹]. I'm not running for anything. That would have sounded mighty good in 1948. [*Laughter*] Thank you.

I have got an announcement to make—two of them, in fact.

[1.] Mr. E. Roland Harriman will succeed General Marshall as president of the American Red Cross on December 1st, 1950.

General Marshall has served as head of the Red Cross since September 22, 1949, continuing as president after his appointment as Secretary of Defense.

¹ On the preceding day two Puerto Rican nationalists had attempted to assassinate the President (see [4] below).

Mr. Harriman, who is a brother of Averell Harriman, Special Assistant to me, is a partner in the New York banking firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co., and chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

He has been active in the work of the Red Cross for several years. During the war he was area manager of the North Atlantic area and afterward became a member of the board of governors. He is now vice chairman of the Red Cross. Mr. Harriman served as chairman of the committee on reorganization in 1947.

And by the way, General Marshall did a whale of a job in implementing that reor-

organization plan presented for the Red Cross
the committee of which Mr. Harriman
chairman.

Now, I have copies of this for your use,
the conference is over.

[2.] I am announcing the appointment
of the 24 members of the National Science
Board of the National Science Foundation,
established under authority of the National
Science Foundation Act of 1950.

There will be a list of that, and there will
be copies of that handed you as you go out.
There are 24 of those members.

Now I will try to answer questions, if I
can.

[3.] Q. Mr. President, when you went to
Puerto Rico in 1948, you made a speech²
in which you said something like this: I have
said to the Congress several times, and I
repeat it here, that the people of Puerto Rico
could have the right to determine for them-
selves Puerto Rico's political relationships to
the continental United States. Are those
your sentiments now, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. They have never
changed. You see, the Puerto Ricans are
citizens of the United States, just the same
as everybody else. They have freedom of
movement all over the country. Anywhere
they want to go they have got a right to go
there, just the same as you have the right to
go to California, or go to Puerto Rico your-
self.

The Congress approved the Constitution
for the Territory of Puerto Rico at this last
session, and the Puerto Ricans are going to
vote on Saturday. They seem to be very
happily satisfied. I gave them the first
native Governor that Puerto Rico ever had,
and then we got a bill through Congress
authorizing the election of the Governor by
the people of Puerto Rico.

Now they are about to adopt a Constitu-
tion which will virtually put them on a state-

² See 1948 volume, this series, Item 35.

hood basis, except they won't have two Sen-
ators and Representatives in the Congress.

My position on the treatment of Puerto
Rico has been exactly the same ever since I
have been President—ever since I have been
in the Congress.

Q. One point there, Mr. President. I
think you gave them several alternatives—
statehood, freedom, or—

THE PRESIDENT. The present thing that
they are trying to do—

Q. —independence?

THE PRESIDENT. —and I have decided
to adopt this. That is their business,
though. Whatever they want to do is all
right with me.

[4.] Q. Mr. President, back in 1933
when President Roosevelt was shot at, a lot
of reporters were caught off base on the train
and didn't get to cover the story; and the
President came back to the train, and he
dictated to them his own account of the
shooting. A lot of us weren't in front of
Blair House yesterday³—

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, I'll tell you—I
tell you what you had better do. Why don't
you take all the papers, like the New York
Times, and Herald-Tribune, and Washing-
ton Star, and the Washington Post, and
even the sabotage sheet, the Times-Herald—
[laughter]—and read the Daily News today.
You'll find out everything you want to know
on the subject.

Q. And the news services, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. And the news services,

³ On November 1 Oscar Collazo and Griselio
Torresola, members of the Nationalist Party of
Puerto Rico, attempted to assassinate President Tru-
man in front of the Blair House in Washington.
Torresola was killed in the attempt, and Collazo
was seriously wounded and captured.

Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, a White House guard, was
shot and killed by the assailants. Two other White
House guards, Pvt. Joseph Downs and Pvt. Donald
T. Birdzell, were wounded in their efforts to protect
the President.

See also Item 277.

that's right. *[More laughter]* I am not going to have any—there's no story so far as I am concerned. I was never in danger. The thing I hate about it is the fact that these young men—one of them killed, and two of them badly wounded. It's all so unnecessary for a thing like that to happen.

[5.] Q. Mr. President, if we are through with yesterday, may I go back to last Friday?

THE PRESIDENT. Sure.

Q. The Los Angeles city council last Friday adopted a formal resolution asking you to direct Tighe Woods⁴ to decontrol rents in Los Angeles. That was sent to the White House last Monday. Have you considered that, or has it been—

THE PRESIDENT. I have considered it, and intend to take no action whatever on it.

Q. No action?

THE PRESIDENT. No action whatever on it. In fact, I have directed Tighe Woods to do nothing about it. The rents ought not to be decontrolled in Los Angeles, if you want to know what I think about it.

[6.] Q. Mr. President, do you wish to comment on the visit of Mr. Nelson Rockefeller in your office a day or two ago?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I asked him to become the director of the implementation of the point 4 program,⁵ and he said he would be most happy to do it. He has actually been putting point 4 in operation down in South America, and done a wonderful job down there.

[7.] Q. Mr. President, have you under consideration an appointment for Paul Hadley as an assistant to the Attorney General?

THE PRESIDENT. Paul who?

Q. Paul Hadley.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think so—I haven't heard of him. *[Laughter]*

[8.] Q. Mr. President, reverting to my

question, does that mean that he is operating head, or head of the advisory committee, or is there any title—

THE PRESIDENT. The matter has not been completely set up yet. It hasn't any title, but he is going to be the—you might call him the managing director.

Q. Well, Mr. President, what will his position be in relationship to Ambassador Waynick,⁶ who is doing that work now?

THE PRESIDENT. We will work that out. I can't answer those questions in detail, but the thing will be worked out all right. There won't be any disagreement.

[9.] Q. Mr. President, do you intend to take any action to reappoint Governor Stainback as Governor of Hawaii?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't taken any action on it.

[10.] Q. Mr. President, will you call Congress back before the 27th of November?

THE PRESIDENT. I am considering the matter now, and discussing it with Members of the Congress itself, and I can't give you an answer on that until I have reached a decision on it. I have been discussing it with various Members of Congress all over the United States, and with what you call the Big Four, and also some of the minority Members, and I can't answer the question at this date.⁷

[11.] Q. Mr. President, do you intend to take any action on the Bell report regarding the Philippines?⁸

THE PRESIDENT. I think the Bell report speaks for itself, and we are going to try to implement it with the cooperation of the

⁴ On November 25 the White House released the text of the President's letter to Capus M. Waynick upon his retirement as acting administrator of the point 4 program. Mr. Waynick returned to his post as United States Ambassador to Nicaragua.

⁵ The 81st Congress reconvened on November 27, 1950.

⁶ See Items 180 and 238 [5].

⁴ Housing Expediter.

⁵ See Items 289 and 294.

President of the Philippines. He seems to be very happy over it.

[12.] Q. Mr. President, what is your latest prediction on next Tuesday?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, I think I made that prediction some time ago. I haven't changed my mind, and the thing is getting better all the time.

I want to call to the attention of that Los Angeles gentleman back there that there has been a lot of rumors on that rent proposition, and there has been a lot of misrepresentation of Mrs. Douglas⁹ in the press in California. Whenever they mention her—although they boycott her most of the time—they mention her in an unfavorable manner. They have got out rumors now that she is not wholeheartedly in favor of the foreign policy that is being pursued by the President of the United States.

She is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives, and is one on whom we depend very much for the legislation which has to be put through the House of Representatives. She is wholeheartedly in accord with the President's foreign policy, which is more than can be said for most California papers. [Laughter]

[13.] Q. Mr. President, is there anything you can say about the mechanics of the further investigation of yesterday afternoon's

⁹ Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas of California, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

event? Is that in the hands of the Secret Service entirely?

THE PRESIDENT. That is being handled in the manner in which it should. The Secretaries of the Interior and the Treasury, and the Attorney General, are in complete accord on the handling of it, and I don't want to discuss it, Bob.¹⁰

Q. Yes sir.

[14.] Q. Mr. President, have you decided on the appointment of an Ambassador to Spain?

THE PRESIDENT. I have no thoughts on that idea at all. It is going to be a long, long time before there is an Ambassador to Spain, and you will have plenty of time to think it over. [Laughter]

Q. Is that your comment on the action of the United Nations which¹¹—

THE PRESIDENT. No comment.

Q. Is that your comment—I say, is that your comment—

THE PRESIDENT. No comment on the action of the United Nations at all.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. You're welcome.

NOTE: President Truman's two hundred and forty-fourth news conference was held in the Indian Treaty Room (Room 474) in the Executive Office Building at 4 p.m. on Thursday, November 2, 1950.

¹⁰ Robert G. Nixon of the International News Service.

¹¹ On November 4, 1950, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution which supported Spain's membership in the United Nations. The text of the resolution is printed in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 23, p. 772).

279 Address in Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis.

November 4, 1950

THANK YOU. Thank you very much. I can't tell you how much I appreciate this reception, but you know, this radio time, I am told, is being paid for by the National Democratic Committee at so much a minute,

and I want to get the full benefit of it.

This reminds me of another meeting we had here in 1948. If I remember correctly, that was on the Saturday night before election, too. If I remember correctly, we had

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