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Date:

National Goals Study

A STUDY PROPOSED by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message of 1959 is now being published after much delay. This is the report of the President's Commission on National Goals.

The aim of the study, as proposed, was to produce long-range plans for the nation's social and economic well-being. These "guidelines" were to extend "certainly five, possibly ten years" ahead.

They were to be worked out by a non-governmental group—and that proved to be the source of the delay. The President at a press conference on Oct. 23, 1959 indicated that he had been unable to get the \$3 million to \$5 million in private funds needed to pay for the study. The Rockefeller Fund, which had conducted similar studies, had shown interest, as had the Carnegie, Ford and Sloan foundations. But these groups at that time had shied off for lack of specific information about objectives and organization.

By last February the financing had finally been set, and President Eisenhower appointed a Commission headed by Henry Merritt Wirtz, former president of Brown University. The 11-member group, nonpartisan in composition, includes men of the stature of Colgate W. Darden, former governor of Virginia, and U.S. Appeals Judge Learned Hand, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

THE GOALS STUDY has been suggested to the President by Charles H. Percy, B. H. Ladd, former president, who was later to shape the Republican platform at the 1960 convention. After analysis by Wirtz and other members, it was accepted in a somewhat modified form.

Staff work for the commission was done by William P. Bundy, former Central Intelligence Agency official. He recruited a group of authorities on such subjects as foreign policy, defense, science and the like. Each of these advisory panels wrote one chapter in a 16-chapter background book. The commission's own shorter report is based on the background book.

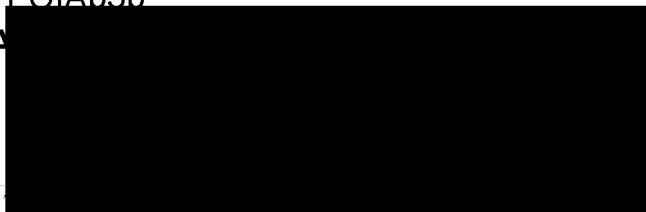
The Advertiser's Campaign Urging Americans to Read the Commission Report will be published in book form by Prentice-Hall, Inc. 12.

THE TIMING OF THE RELEASE of the report and of

its publication was intentional, the aim being to keep it out of politics. Both Sen. Kennedy and Vice President Nixon, however, were kept informed of the progress of the Commission.

The report is expected to chart a path toward broad national objectives. Its mandate from the President was to outline "programs for the next decade and longer." Nevertheless, while it is not expected to stress governmental action to achieve these national objectives, it should be specified enough to be useful to a new administration headed by a President who throughout the campaign urged the necessity of "getting America moving" toward new national goals—or, in his own words, "new frontiers."

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