

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1965

10:15 Leadership of the House of Representatives
 Hon. Hubert Humphrey, Vice President-elect
 Hon. John McCormack, Speaker of the House
 Hon. Carl Albert, Majority Leader
 Hon. Hale Boggs, Majority Whip

11:30 His Excellency Eisaku Sato
 Prime Minister of Japan

Dorothy Tennant

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1965

10:15a	Leadership of the House of Representatives Hon. Hubert Humphrey, Vice President-elect Hon. John McCormack, Speaker of the House Hon. Carl Albert, Majority Leader Hon. Hale Boggs, Majority Whip	
11:30a	His Excellency Eisaku Sato Prime Minister of Japan	
12:30p	(March of Dimes Poster Girl, Mikey Hennicke)	OFF RECORD
5:00p	(Hon. Hubert Humphrey) (Hon. Dean Rusk) (Hon. George Ball) (Hon. McGeorge Bundy)	OFF RECORD
5:30p	(Congressman Emanuel Celler) (Hon. Nicholas Katzenbach)	OFF RECORD
6:15p	(Tom Wicker)	OFF RECORD

RECORD COPY

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 14, 1965

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT HAS APPROVED THE FOLLOWING:

January 13, 1965

S. J. Res. 3, Joint Resolution extending the date for transmission of the
Budget and the Economic Report.

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(Hon. Hubert Humphrey)
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(Hon. McGeorge Bundy)

OFF RECORD
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Tom & Bundy
Robert Barnett

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(Hon. Nicholas Katzenbach)

OFF RECORD

~~6:45~~
6:45
(Tom Wicker)

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6:15 ~~5:00~~ (Hon. Hubert Humphrey) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Dean Rusk) *To discuss tactics*
(Hon. George Ball) *on foregoing.*
(Hon. McGeorge Bundy)
Bill Moyers

5:30 (Congressman Emanuel Celler) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Nicholas Katzenbach)

~~6:15~~ 6:45 (Tom Wicker) OFF THE RECORD

Beid
Jan 13, 1965
[initials]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1965

Here are talking points memoranda
from Valenti, Busby and Cater.

McGeorge Bundy submitted his
to you directly last evening.

For Jan Wicker Meek
645 pm

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1965

TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM Douglass Cater

Talking Points with Tom Wicker

From a recent talk with Wicker, I know that he means to explore the meaning of consensus as it applies to your leadership. The following talking points may be useful:

1. As you see it, consensus is not a negative thing -- not an attitude which says unless everybody goes along we might as well do nothing. Instead, you regard consensus as a positive way of going about your business -- a part of the democratic process in which you heed the legitimate interests of all and do your best to get the consent of all. Your record as leader in the Senate and the White House is proof that you seek consensus to act not to delay. Your decision to move full ahead on the Civil Rights bill last year proves that you are prepared to act on a controversial measure when the nation needs to act.
2. You are also convinced that the nation has reached a point in time when there is more consensus on the major issues than some people realize. Federal aid to lower education is a good case in point. For fifteen years now, all the conflicting lobbyists have cancelled themselves out and nobody has gotten any benefit. Yet everyone of them vows that he is for helping the school child. You regarded it as your job to figure out how all of them could get what they claimed they all wanted. Maybe this education package will not make everybody entirely happy. But it will help the child who needs a good education. And it doesn't raise divisive issues. You are convinced that the aid ^{it provides} to parochial school students is clearly constitutional. And you don't see why anybody should object to improving the education of these students when society must bear the cost of their relief checks and their delinquent home tuitions and their prison dues if they are kept ignorant.
3. You approach economic policy in this same spirit. You don't find it helpful to talk in theoretical terms about deficit financing, etc. (This, by the way, is different from Kennedy's approach in his Yale speech which aroused fears in the business community.) But you don't regard a

\$100 billion budget as sacred. It provides a good bench mark against which to squeeze every last bit of waste out of the bureaucracy -- and you are constantly conscious of waste. But you listen to your advisers and your economic experts. You are committed to maintaining a prosperous economy and to avoiding the recessions which weaken it.

(Note: You may want to mention your latest charge to Kermit Gordon and others to come up with a proposal to cut unemployment. You did this, realizing that it may cost two or three billion dollars. But you are prepared to pay that price if you are convinced the program will accomplish necessary objectives.)

4. If achieving consensus meant simply to defend the status quo, you would never have authorized the military base closing. After all, they provide one way of keeping people occupied. But you don't believe that the military should be running an unemployment program in America. It is not healthy for the military or for the country. That is why you were prepared to stand the political heat on the bases.

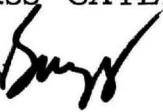
5. You think there has been too much glib talk about the ease with which your legislative program will go through Congress. You disagree. It is going to be a hard fight every inch of the way. But you are prepared for it. You are prepared to give every member of Congress the courteous attention which he deserves. You are prepared to hear any complaints he may have about a particular program and to heed them when they are legitimate. Some people may call this wheeling and dealing. But you prefer to think of it as exercising leadership in a democratic system of government.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1965

FOR: MR. DOUGLASS CATER
FROM: Horace Busby 
SUBJECT: Meeting, Tom Wicker

The Presidential "mood" will be established by attitudes, comments and reflections on the President's program, work and goals -- rather than by Presidential self-analysis of personal state of mind. I would hope the President would be advised against discussing his own mood or feelings. That direction could prove negative in results.

Affirmatively, my suggestion for themes to pursue are these:

1. The aspiration for excellence

Basically, the President is asking -- of the Executive Branch, the White House, the Congress and of himself -- a high standard of excellence in both vision and performance. He fully appreciates, as some analysts suggest, that his concept of The Great Society relates to and is involved with the quality of the goals and standards of American life. However, he differs from some in this vital respect: before Government can exhort the people to raise their standards, Government must improve the standard of its own performance. This was the first thrust of his first year and will continue as the primary thrust of the early months of his Administration.

Examples:

-- The emphasis upon economy is, actually, more an emphasis upon efficiency and excellence than upon penny-pinching in the traditional political conservative sense. He is asking a standard of management in the Federal Government from which the Federal Government has long exempted itself.

-- The talent hunt is another example: e.g., the President is seeking quality and capacity, rather than accepting the old standard of regarding appointive vacancies as political patronage.

-- The most conspicuous example of all is the high standard of effectiveness he has sought to bring to relations between the Executive and Congressional branches. (Notably, at the moment, the President is seeking to overcome the traditional early-session sloth, to make the early weeks of the session constructive and productive.)

2. The forward thrust for Government

The President feels -- as his campaign made clear -- that this generation of Americans has achieved greatness in many sectors. However, he feels that there is a need in the public and political sector for a decisive thrust forward: e.g., for the Executive, the Congress, the Parties, etc.. Given the consensus of November 3, the President feels the political community must overcome obsolete inhibitions which have impeded our international relations and domestic progress.

Examples:

-- The Panama Canal: in the outcome of the Panama situation, the President made the long thrust forward which Administrations for many years have recognized was desirable, logical and necessary, but which they failed to advocate for reasons of political inhibitions. Likewise, the flexibility of the President's positions on Atlantic Community questions reflects a modernizing of approach to foreign policy, sharply contrasting with the rigidity of past positions by other Administrations.

-- On the domestic side, the President is moving forward on questions such as the state-church issue affecting educational programs, the rural-urban inhibitions affecting programs for an organized America, etc.

-- Bringing American politics -- and American public performance -- up with the advances of the Twentieth Century electorate is to be a chief goal and chief thrust of the Johnson Administration.

3. The question of Utopia

The President is much too much a realist and pragmatist to have any notions of a politically-created Utopia. In stating the goals expressed, thus far, for his Administration, the President has been speaking in terms of realizing our potential -- a potential already in existence -- rather than expressing the unattainable. If anything, he feels the statement of our potential is an understatement of what will actually result for our society by the 1970's or 1980's. If the President's stated goals are viewed by some as Utopia, it is because political leaders since World War II have lacked the decisive mandate -- or the substantial Congressional support -- to have a basis for expressing what is essentially mere realism and practicality in our national goals and purpose.

The President does view his program as a continuing and evolving program over four years, rather than a one-time expression. At this moment, in this first year, he is seeking to accomplish what could have been -- and should have been -- begun or undertaken back in the last decade. He believes this is not an over-reaching of the possible because the national consensus reflects an existing public support for the objectives as well as the effort required to reach them.

* * *

Over-all, I think it is important for the President not to comment upon negative lines appearing currently in some newspaper, news magazine and column discussions of his Administration. He can nullify those by giving to Mr. Wicker an impressive recital of his own appraisal of the times and of the goals toward which he aspires.

From: Jack Valenti

POINTS TO RAISE WITH TOM WICKER:

Stress the deep commitment you have in the area of education - health - natural beauty - problems of the city.

These are the most vexing problems of the future and all of these have their roots in your origins.

Education: How you struggled for it and how you realize the need for education in the family and life of the average American.

Natural Beauty: In your own love of the land and how man-made adventures corrupt the land unless we do something about it. Conservation is part of this because you saw how precious natural resources were in your State when you were a small boy.

Health: The lack of good medical facilities where you lived made you personally aware of the absolute necessity for spreading the advancements of medical science to all people in the country.

Cities: Because so many people have left the farms, you recognize that unless we can put planning and common sense into the future building of our cities ~~our~~ country is going to choke on its urban swell.

2.

The key thing to get across to Wicker is your fixed determination to do something about these vital problems. These are the problems that the average man faces. The key is to show the mood and spirit of the President and his deep commitment to solving problems of the average man and to lifting the level of life for the average man.

One final point - make it clear that your interest is advancing on a broad front - to do all those things which are achievable without causing such deep divisions in the Congress and in the country - but the President is willing to make every hard decision he needs to make in order that advancement goes on uninterpreted.

Case in point: In order to root out waste and inefficiency so that funds could be provided for the larger needs of the people, the President faced up to the closing of military bases and the merging of reserves with the Guard. This was the hardest domestic decision the President could make - in the face of outraged Congressmen and Chambers of Commerce, local and State officials, and all the others who are far more impassioned about these local base closings that they would be about a declaration of war.

3.

We need to impress Wicker not so much with the facts and statistics of what you have done - he is well acquainted with that - but with the depth of your feeling about what you believe to be right for our country.

Jan 6, 1965
12:45
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

17
January 5, 1965

FOR THE PRESIDENT

RE: Leadership meetings

The possibility of meeting on a rotating basis has been explored with Mansfield and McCormack. Both stated "it's up to you" but an adverse reaction was clearly indicated. The time suggested rather than the rotation seemed to be the main problem.

Mansfield said this would put the Leadership "under the gun" --- suggested an earlier time and then said "this requires a good deal of thought". McCormack also urged an earlier hour -- said he felt 11:00am would pose great problems later on -- feels more would be accomplished if joint meetings were held -- added however he does not feel strongly about any of this --- Albert says "it's allright with me".

Recommendation: That we start meeting next Tuesday following the format you outlined to me. Adjustments can be made later if desirable.

Larry O'Brien

2-1-65

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1965

TO: JUANITA ROBERTS
FROM: DOUGLASS CATER

On Wednesday, January 13th, at approximately 2:00 p.m. the President learned that Bill Moyers and I were lunching with Congresswoman Edith Green in the White House Staff Mess. He invited us to drop by his office and sat down with Mrs. Green in his small office.

After signing a recent photograph taken of him and Vice President - Elect Humphrey to the Congresswoman, he explained that Mirabeau Lamar has called education "the guardian genius of democracy" and that he was calling Mrs. Green "the guardian of the Education Bill". He then went into a lengthy exhortation about the importance of Democrats reconciling their differences and moving ahead. He was impatient with each day being wasted while Congress got itself organized. He explained how much education meant to him and how much the support of the women meant to education. He told a delightful anecdote about returning to Texas after his youthful trip to California and settling down in a dollar-a-day job driving a truck. One night he went to a dance with some rough friends and got into a fist fight. The next morning his mother came in to find him lying in bed, blood all over his face, his nose broken and mashed to one side. She just looked at him and began to cry. She told him that she had not raised her son to be content with driving a truck as the fulfillment of his career. That afternoon he left for college.

An incidental note: While he was talking, Gerry Whittington came in with a typed message, wearing an attractive black dress. As she turned to leave, the President glanced up and said, "That's a mighty pretty dress. Why don't you get some more of them."

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613

Jack--- don't forget ---try to give me a three or four hour alert.

~~Wentxxxx~~ liz

MONTEZ TJADEN

Spent most of her adult life in broadcasting or the Navy where she is still active in the reserve as a Lt. Commander.

In broadcasting, she is presently Director of Promotion, Publicity and Public Relations for KWTU, Oklahoma City. *Represents her station in its business & civic affairs.*
She has had many honors---

One of the most popular presidents of American Women in Radio and Television (1961-63)

Named outstanding woman in broadcasting in the southwest --an AWRT award.

Received the coveted Headliner Award from Theta Sigma Phi, honorary journalism fraternity.

Spent three and a half years in Navy in World War II as a public information officer in various towns--San Francisco, New Orleans, etc.

During the Korean war, 1951-53, was radio-tv project officer for women in the service for the Department of Defense.

Address, 9905 Ridgeview Drive, Oklahoma City

Attractive, statuesque, prematurely grey.

~~xx~~ Has wide contacts in broadcasting industry

Could easily get approval of Oklahoma Senators.

Republican ~~though~~ or Independent.

1-2
1-13

L7

Mr. President,

Gerry Siegel called to report back to you.

He leaves for Florida Wednesday morning early, but will call from there if he has not had an opportunity to give you his information tonight or early in the morning.

His home phone: 966-6469

mjdr

Jan 12 7 p.m.

d
1-13

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.—ROOM 405

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

BASIL O'CONNOR
PRESIDENT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
FOUNDER

296-2590
PHONE: 296-2590

BIRTH DEFECTS
ARTHRITIS
POLIO
THE SALK INSTITUTE

November 23, 1964

Mr. Jack Valenti
Special Consultant to the President
The White House

Dear Mr. Valenti:

For many years now, as U. S. Senator, Vice President, and Chief Executive, the President has given his support to the March of Dimes campaign each January by being photographed with our National Poster Child.

We have always been most grateful for his interest in our programs directed against the crippling diseases of children and we are hopeful he will be able to lend his assistance again this year.

I realize that the scheduling of such pictures, especially in an inauguration year, is complicated. I am, therefore, writing to you at this time in the hope that we can make arrangements for a picture at the very beginning of the child's coast to coast tour which will include most of the nation's largest cities.

While the usual setting for this photograph has been the White House, we thought that perhaps an appointment during the week of December 27th at the President's Texas ranch might be most convenient for him. Naturally, we will be prepared for whatever date and location you might select.

For your information, I am enclosing a picture and biographical information on the 1965 March of Dimes Child, Mickey Heinicke of Denver, Colorado. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

Louis G. Buttell
Public Relations Representative

LGB:ib

ORIGINALLY "THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS"

SCAN MADE FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

*Push Room
12:56 p
1-15*

FROM:
Public Relation Department
The National Foundation-March of Dimes
800 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017

THE 1965 NATIONAL MARCH OF DIMES CHILD
BACKGROUND DATA

NAME: Michaeline Lea ("Mickey") Heinicke, age 4 (born 9/21/60 in Denver, Colorado)

PARENTS: Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Heinicke, 1375 S. Vallejo St., Denver, Colorado 80223

MICKY: Symbolizing the quarter of a million children born each year in the U.S. with serious birth defects, pert and pretty Mickey was born in St. Anthony's Hospital, Denver, with an open spine (spina bifida) which was treated surgically at Children's Hospital, Denver, when she was three days old. Water on the brain (hydrocephalus) developed after surgery but was arrested later on. Her medical prognosis at that time was that she would not be able to stand or walk. Mickey now wears full leg braces plus pelvic band and uses crutches. She has been walking since she was 2-1/2 years old. Her legs are well developed but she has no sensation and no muscular control below the hips. Mickey now receives group physical therapy every week at Children's Hospital. At home, after Mickey has her daily bath, her mother exercises Mickey's feet to keep tendons from tightening up. Mickey then likes to play with neighbor children. She also likes to play with and dress her dolls; dry dishes while sitting in a high chair and help make the beds. Mickey insists she wants to be a "nurse" like "mommy" when she grows up. She will attend the Boettcher School (Crippled Children) in September, 1965. Her general health is good and prognosis for the future is optimistic.

Mickey is a long-term patient assisted by the Denver County, Colo., Chapter of The National Foundation-March of Dimes. She represents thousands of birth defects victims across the nation who receive direct aid from the March of Dimes or exemplary medical care at 50 March of Dimes birth defects treatment centers.

FATHER: Paul E. Heinicke, 42 (born 6/22/22 in Denver). Graduated from Holy Family High School in 1940 and Regis College, Denver, in 1943. Served two years (1944-45) in the Navy as Quartermaster 3/C in the Philippines and Okinawa. Member of American Legion, Post 1. For the past 20 years he has worked as a civil engineering technician (cartographer) for the U.S. Geological Survey. He is a member of the National Federation of Federal Employees, local 102.

MOTHER: Maxine Dumont Heinicke, 42 (born 7/1/22 in Denver). Graduated from Del Norte (Colo.) Consolidated High School in 1940. Trained as a nurse at St. Anthony's Hospital, Denver and St. Joseph's Hospital, Wichita, Kan. Worked as a surgical nurse, and has been a part-time RN at the American Medical Center (cancer research) in Denver for the past six years. She is Mothers' March Chairman for southwest Denver. Mickey's parents have been married 11 years. They attend St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church.

OTHER CHILDREN: Tim, age 9, 4th grade at Goddard Elementary School; Cub Scout.
Lu Anne, age 8, 3rd grade at Goddard Elementary School; Bluebird (Camp Fire Girls). Both are healthy and well.

After financing the development of the Salk and Sabin vaccines that led to victory over polio, The National Foundation-March of Dimes turned its efforts to the fight against birth defects, which afflict one child in every 16 born in the U.S. each year. The 1965 March of Dimes will raise funds to finance increased medical care, scientific research and education needed to overcome the serious national problem of birth defects.

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XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

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The National Foundation-March of Dimes
800 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017

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TRANSFERRED TO STILL PHOTO COLLECTION

The following will see the President at 12:30 pm on
Wednesday, January 13, 1965:

Mickey Henicke, 1965 March of Dimes girl
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Henicke, parents
Mr. Everett Thormer, March of Dimes
Congressman Byron Rogers, Colorado

1-13

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 14, 1965

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT HAS APPROVED THE FOLLOWING:

January 13, 1965

S. J. Res. 3, Joint Resolution extending the date for transmission of the Budget and the Economic Report.

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JANUARY 13, 1965

Office of the White House Press Secretary
-----THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE
BETWEEN PRESIDENT LYNDON B.
JOHNSON AND HIS EXCELLENCY
EISAKU SATO, PRIME MINISTER OF
JAPAN FOLLOWING TALKS IN
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 12 AND 13,
1965

1. President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato met in Washington on January 12 and 13, 1965, to exchange views on the current international situation and matters of mutual interest to the United States and Japan. They were assisted by Secretary Rusk and Foreign Minister Shiina and Secretary-General Miki of the Liberal Democratic Party.
2. The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the present international situation and reaffirmed the partnership of the two countries which grows out of common beliefs and the shared objective of a lasting peace based on justice, freedom and prosperity for all peoples. They expressed a firm determination that the two countries should cooperate more closely in seeking this common objective. They agreed that for this purpose the two countries should maintain the closest contact and consultation not only on problems lying between them but on problems affecting Asia and the world in general.
3. The President and the Prime Minister, recognizing the valuable role of the United Nations in the maintenance of the peace and prosperity of the world, exchanged frank views on the difficult questions now confronting the United Nations, and agree to continue cooperative efforts to strengthen the functions of the United Nations and to enhance its authority.
4. The President and the Prime Minister recognized the desirability of promoting arms control and a reduction of the arms race as rapidly as possible, and strongly hoped that, following the partial test ban treaty, further steps can be made toward the realization of a total nuclear test ban.
5. The President and the Prime Minister, recognizing that the question of China is a problem having a vital bearing on the peace and stability of Asia, exchanged frank views on the positions of their respective countries and agreed to maintain close consultation with each other on this matter. The President emphasized the United States policy of firm support for the Republic of China and his grave concern that Communist China's militant policies and expansionist pressures against its neighbors endanger the peace of Asia. The Prime Minister stated that it is the fundamental policy of the Japanese Government to maintain friendly ties based on the regular diplomatic relationship with the Government of the Republic of China and at the same time to continue to promote private contact which is being maintained with the Chinese mainland in such matters as trade on the basis of the principle of separation of political matters from economic matters.
6. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their deep concern over the unstable and troubled situation in Asia, particularly in Vietnam, and agreed that continued perseverance would be necessary for freedom and

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independence in South Vietnam. They reaffirmed their belief that peace and progress in Asia are prerequisites to peace in the whole world.

7. The President and the Prime Minister recognized that the elevation of living standards and the advancement of social welfare are essential for the political stability of developing nations throughout the world and agreed to strengthen their economic cooperation with such countries. They agreed to continue to consult on the forms of such assistance. The Prime Minister expressed a particular interest in expanding Japan's role in developmental and technical assistance for Asia.

8. The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their belief that it is essential for the stability and peace of Asia that there be no uncertainty about Japan's security. From this viewpoint, the Prime Minister stated that Japan's basic policy is to maintain firmly the United States-Japan Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaty arrangements, and the President reaffirmed the United States determination to abide by its commitment under the Treaty to defend Japan against any armed attack from the outside.

9. The President and the Prime Minister affirmed the importance of constantly seeking even closer relationships between the two countries. In particular, they recognized the vital importance to both countries of the expansion of their economic relations sustained by the growth of their respective economies, and agreed that the two countries should cooperate with each other in the worldwide efforts for the expansion of world trade and for effective international monetary cooperation.

10. The President and the Prime Minister confirmed the desirability of maintaining and utilizing the Joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs where exchange of views takes place at the cabinet level, as well as the United States-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation and the Joint United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange. They further agreed that the fourth meeting of the joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs would be held in July of this year.

11. The President and the Prime Minister recognized the importance of United States military installations on the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands for the security of the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed the desire that, as soon as feasible, the administrative control over these islands will be restored to Japan and also a deep interest in the expansion of the autonomy of the inhabitants of the Ryukyus and in further promoting their welfare. Appreciating the desire of the Government and people of Japan for the restoration of administration to Japan, the President stated that he looks forward to the day when the security interests of the free world in the Far East will permit the realization of this desire. They confirmed that the United States and Japan should continue substantial economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands in order to advance further the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of these islands. They expressed their satisfaction with the smooth operation of the cooperative arrangements between the United States and Japan concerning assistance to the Ryukyu Islands. They agreed in principle to broaden the functions of the existing Japan-United States Consultative Committee so as to enable the Committee to conduct consultations not only on economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands but also on other matters on which the two countries can cooperate in continuing to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the islands. The President agreed to give favorable consideration to an ancestral graves visit by a representative group of former residents of the Bonin Islands.

12. The President and the Prime Minister discussed the United States - Japan Civil Air Transport Agreement, the North Pacific Fisheries Convention, private investment in Japan, the Interest Equalization Tax and other economic matters. They agreed on the importance of close consultation and cooperation between the two governments to attain mutually acceptable and equitable solutions to issues pending between the United States and Japan.

13. The President and the Prime Minister, mindful of the many areas of human health which are of great concern to all the peoples of Asia, agreed to undertake a greatly expanded program of cooperation in medical science with respect to such diseases as malaria, cholera, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis, and stomach cancer, in addition to cooperative efforts on problems of air pollution and pesticides. As a first step to implement the agreement, they agreed to convene a conference of the foremost medical scientists from the United States and Japan to work out the details of the new program for discussion with other governments concerned.

14. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction with the meeting just held and their desire to continue to maintain close personal contact.

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January 13, 1965

NOTICE: There should be no premature release of this Message to the Congress, nor should its contents be paraphrased, alluded to or hinted at in earlier stories. There is a total embargo on this message until 12:00 noon, January 13, 1965, which includes any and all references to any material in this message.

George E. Reedy
Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

A change is needed in our laws dealing with immigration. Four Presidents have called attention to serious defects in this legislation. Action is long overdue.

I am therefore submitting, at the outset of this Congress, a bill designed to correct the deficiencies. I urge that it be accorded priority consideration.

The principal reform called for is the elimination of the national origins quota system. That system is incompatible with our basic American tradition.

Over the years the ancestors of all of us -- some 42 million human beings -- have migrated to these shores. The fundamental, longtime American attitude has been to ask not where a person comes from but what are his personal qualities. On this basis men and women migrated from every quarter of the globe. By their hard work and their enormously varied talents they hewed a great nation out of a wilderness. By their dedication to liberty and equality, they created a society reflecting man's most cherished ideals.

Long ago the poet Walt Whitman spoke our pride: "These States are the amplest poem." We are not merely a nation but a "Nation of Nations."

Violation of this tradition by the national origins quota system does incalculable harm. The procedures imply that men and women from some countries are, just because of where they come from, more desirable citizens than others. We have no right to disparage the ancestors of millions of our fellow Americans in this way. Relationships with a number of countries, and hence the success of our foreign policy, is needlessly impeded by this proposition.

The quota system has other grave defects. Too often it arbitrarily denies us immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills. I do not believe this is either good government or good sense.

Thousands of our citizens are needlessly separated from their parents or other close relatives.

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To replace the quota system, the proposed bill relies on a technique of preferential admissions based upon the advantage of our nation of the skills of the immigrant, and the existence of a close family relationship between the immigrant and people who are already citizens or permanent residents of the United States. Within this system of preferences, and within the numerical and other limitations prescribed by law, the issuance of visas to prospective immigrants would be based on the order of their application.

First preference under the bill would be given to those with the kind of skills or attainments which make the admission especially advantageous to our society. Other preferences would favor close relatives of citizens and permanent residents, and thus serve to promote the reuniting of families -- long a primary goal of American immigration policy. Parents of United States citizens could obtain admission without waiting for a quota number.

Transition to the new system would be gradual, over a five-year period. Thus the possibility of abrupt changes in the pattern of immigration from any nation is eliminated. In addition, the bill would provide that as a general rule no country could be allocated more than ten percent of the quota numbers available in any one year.

In order to insure that the new system would not impose undue hardship on any of our close allies by suddenly curtailing their emigration, the bill authorizes the President, after consultation with an Immigration Board established by the legislation, to utilize up to thirty percent of the quota numbers available in any year for the purpose of restoring cuts made by the new system in the quotas established by existing law.

Similar authority, permitting the reservation of up to ten percent of the numbers available in any year, would enable us to meet the needs of refugees fleeing from catastrophe or oppression.

In addition, the bill would:

- (1) permit numbers not used by any country to be made available to countries where they are needed,
- (2) eliminate the discriminatory "Asia-Pacific Triangle" provisions of the existing law,
- (3) eliminate discrimination against newly-independent countries of the Western Hemisphere by providing nonquota status for natives of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago,
- (4) afford nonquota status to parents of citizens, and fourth preference to parents of resident aliens,
- (5) eliminate the requirement that skilled first preference immigrants needed in our economy must actually find an employer here before they can come to the United States,
- (6) afford a preference to workers with lesser skills who can fill specific needs in short supply,
- (7) eliminate technical restrictions that have hampered the effective use of the existing Fair-Share Refugee Law, and,
- (8) authorize the Secretary of State to require re-registration of quota immigrant visa applicants and to regulate the time of payment of visa fees.

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This bill would not alter in any way the many limitations in existing law which prevent an influx of undesirables and safeguard our people against excessive or unregulated immigration. Nothing in the legislation relieves any immigrant of the necessity of satisfying all of the security requirements we now have, or the requirements designed to exclude persons likely to become public charges. No immigrants admitted under this bill could contribute to unemployment in the United States.

The total number of immigrants would not be substantially changed. Under this bill, authorized quota immigration, which now amounts to 158,361 per year, would be increased by less than 7,000.

I urge the Congress to return the United States to an immigration policy which both serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals. No move could more effectively reaffirm our fundamental belief that a man is to be judged -- and judged exclusively -- on his worth as a human being.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 13, 1965.

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JANUARY 13, 1964

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON
TO LAWSON B. KNOTT, JR., ACTING
ADMINISTRATOR OF GSA

Dear Mr. Knott:

I have noted with interest your suggestions for reducing the costs of Government by making better use of our existing resources.

Federal agencies are spending approximately \$60 million annually for new office furniture, file cabinets, and typewriters. I believe that we can reduce new purchases of these items substantially through greater utilization of the GSA program for repair and rehabilitation of existing furniture and equipment, and through disposal of old records. I ask that GSA, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, take steps to put these policies into effect. It is particularly important to obtain as much equipment as possible through timely declarations of excess property for prompt redistribution.

I agree with your recommendation that we declare a moratorium on the purchase of new file cases for use in the fifty States and the District of Columbia. For the duration of this moratorium, agencies will meet their current need for file cases by accelerated disposal of old records either by destruction or by transfer to Federal Records Centers. This moratorium and records disposal program should be instituted at once.

The General Services Administration is authorized to fill requirements for file cases which cannot be met by records disposal under an austere standard of issue from inventories of excess file cases and current warehouse stocks.

Under the programs outlined in this letter the Federal Government should save at least \$5 million a year. While this saving may appear modest in relation to the overall costs of the Government, it represents the kind of managerial prudence which can save us much larger sums if applied to all aspects of Government operations.

A report of your plans to achieve these objectives and savings should be sent to me by the end of this month.

Sincerely,

/s/ Lyndon B. Johnson

Honorable Lawson B. Knott, Jr.
Acting Administrator of General Services
Washington, D. C.

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