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Legislative Background, Immigration Law-1965, box 1 folder "The Signing at Liberty Island".

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sept. 27, 1965

TO JACK VALENTI

FROM: Bill Moyers

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 26, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BILL D. MOYERS
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Immigration Bill Signing Ceremony

Bill --

State Department and Justice are currently putting together a package for the signing of the Immigration Bill by the President.

I would like to pass along, however, on a preliminary basis, two ideas which you might want to think about.

- 1) Symbolic Location - The ^{*}Statue of Liberty, Liberty Island, New York

Not only does the Statue provide a symbolic welcome to visitors and new residents to the United States around the globe, but it is easily the most identifiable symbol of America's open, free society. An outdoor ceremony with the statue as a backdrop would provide advantageous worldwide picture coverage. The Museum of Immigration at the statue's base might be considered as an alternate indoor site.

- 2) Symbolic Date - Columbus Day, October 12th

Senate passage of the immigration bill is imminent, after which it will be directed to a joint House-Senate conference committee for final action before it goes to the White House for signing. Our best estimate is that all this can reasonably be effected by the end of September. However, if

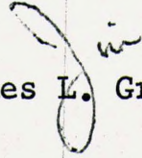
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any of these steps are prolonged, signing might be considered for October 12th.

Our proposed guest list for the signing ceremony will follow in a subsequent memo.


James L. Greenfield

Statue of Liberty National Monument

For 76 years the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World has stood on Liberty Island in New York harbor, as a symbol of freedom. It also commemorates Franco-American friendship for it was given by the people of France and designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi (1832-1907).

A \$2,000,000 building housing the American Museum of Immigration is being built at the base of the statue and is to be completed in time for the opening of the New York World's Fair in 1934. Conrad L. Wirth, director of the National Park Service, said the museum was "designed to honor those who came to the United States in search of liberty and opportunity and to whom the Statue of Liberty was a shining beacon." The statue is a National Monument, administered by the National Park Service.

Edmond de Laboulaye, French historian and member of American political institutions, suggested that the French present a monument to the United States, the latter to provide pedestal and site. In June, 1871, Bartholdi, who had defended his native Colmar in Alsace when it was overrun during the Franco-Prussian War, came to the United States to investigate the project. He visualized the idea of a colossal statue at the entrance of New York harbor, welcoming the peoples of the world with the torch of liberty. Bartholdi was then 37 years old.

The French approved the idea and formed the Franco-American Union to raise funds which eventually reached \$250,000. Bartholdi began work about 1874 in Paris. He made several models and one, 56 ft. tall, enabled him to compute the statue in sections. Wooden battens were made and sheets of copper 3-52 of an inch thick were hammered into shape on them by hand. A framework of four steel supports was designed by Gustave Eiffel, creator of the Eiffel tower. When completed the statue was 151 ft. 1 in. tall. The hand of the statue holding aloft the torch was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 and later in Madison Square.

On Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1877, Congress approved the use of Bedloe's Island suggested by Bartholdi. This island of 12 acres had been owned in the 17th century by a Walloon named Isaac Bedloe, who came to New Amsterdam in 1659. He died in 1673 and his wife sold the island for \$200. In later years it was owned by the City of New York and the U. S. Government. It was called Bedloe's until Apr. 3, 1956, when President Eisenhower approved a resolution of Congress changing the name to Liberty Island.

The head was shown at the Paris exposition of 1875. When framework and base were put in place in Paris the American ambassador, Levi P. Morton, drove the first rivet on Oct. 24, 1881, in honor of the centennial of the battle of Yorktown, in which French and Americans were allies.

The statue was finished May 21, 1884, and formally presented to U. S. Minister Morton July 4, 1884, by Ferdinand de Lesseps then head of the Franco-American Union and promoter of the Panama Canal.

CORNERSTONE OF PEDESTAL LAID

On Aug. 5, 1884, the Americans laid the cornerstone for the pedestal. This was to be built on the foundations of the star-shaped Fort Wood, which had been erected by the Government in 1811. The fort originally mounted 24 heavy guns and had a garrison of from 50 to as many as 600 troops.

The American committee had raised \$125,000, but when the pedestal was 15 ft. high, this was found to be inadequate. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of The World of New York City, on Mar. 16, 1885, called for general subscriptions. By Aug. 11, 1885 he had raised \$100,000. The total cost of statue and pedestal was estimated at \$500,000.

The statue arrived dismantled in 214 packing cases, by the steamship Isere, which reached New York from Rouen, France, in June, 1885. The pedestal was made of concrete with granite facing and steel girders were built into it to connect with the framework of the statue. The first rivet of the statue was driven July 12, 1885, and the last on Oct. 28, 1886, when President Grover Cleveland dedicated the statue in the presence of the sculptor.

The torch was originally maintained by the Lighthouse Service. Funds for permanently lighting the statue were raised by subscription by The World of New York in 1916 and President Wilson turned on the lights Dec. 2, 1916. The island was used by the United States Army until 1937, when the post was given up.

The statue weighs 40,000 lbs. or 225 tons. The copper sheeting weighs 200,000 lbs. There are 167 steps from the land level to the top of the pedestal, 161 steps inside the statue to the head, and 54 rungs on the ladder leading to the arm that holds the torch. Visitors may enter the head, which holds from 30 to 40 persons, but not the torso. The statue is open daily.

DIMENSIONS OF THE STATUE		Fe.	In.
Height from base to crown	151	1	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch	105	1	7
Feet to top of head	111	7	8
Length of hand	8	4	6
Index finger	4	2	6
Circumference at second joint	4	2	6
Size of finger nail	13x10 in.	0	0
Head from chin to cranium	15	0	0
Head, thickness from ear to ear	12	0	0
Distance across the eye	4	4	6
Length of nose	4	4	6
Height arm, length	42	0	0
Right arm, greatest thickness	12	0	0
Thickness of waist	35	0	0
Width of mouth	8	0	0
Tablet, length	23	7	7
Tablet, width	13	3	0
Tablet, thickness	2	0	0

EMMA LAZARUS' FAMOUS POEM

A poem by Emma Lazarus, which is graven on a tablet within the pedestal on which the Goddess stands, follows:

THE NEW COLOSSUS

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-braved harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

A replica of the Statue of Liberty, one-fifth the size of the original, stands on the home office of the Liberty National Life Insurance Co., Birmingham, Ala. It was cast by the French foundry that produced a replica that stands on a bridge over the Seine in Paris.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

A dramatic setting for the signing of the President's Immigration Bill would be the Statue of Liberty Island. The last President to visit this National Shrine was Franklin D. Roosevelt, who delivered an address in which he spoke of the New World as "mankind's second chance."

* Ellis Island lacks adequate landing facilities and is in disrepair. The Presidential party might take an excursion boat and "wave" at Ellis Island on the way to or from Liberty Island.

* In the base of the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty, the American Museum of Immigration is under construction. The large open terraces above the museum offer a superb view of the New York Harbor. There is also a suitable indoor setting if the weather is inclement.

As to timing, the signing ceremony might logically be worked into the President's trip to New York City October 4th.

Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

PS: Would also be an ideal place to make a generous gesture to France!

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

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NDI-1

Friday, October 1, 1965

MR. PRESIDENT:

Congressional Invitees to Immigration Signing

Over a hundred members of the Congress have been invited and almost 30 have called O'Brien or his people asking for a ride to New York.

Larry and Jake estimate that seventy or more will accept the invitation to be present at the signing.

Since you do not have room on your aircraft to take even the 30 who have asked for a ride -- much less the total of 70 who will probably attend -- Jake and Larry wonder if you would like send another aircraft earlier to JFK and invite these Congressmen to ride up on it. We would have to provide transportation (buses) from JFK to the Ferry and then back from the Ferry to JFK. The plane would return to Washington as soon as the Congressman could be reassembled following the signing ceremony.

Do you want to set up this extra plane?

Yes _____ No _____

Jack Valenti

Department of Justice
Washington 20530

EXECUTIVE
LE/IM
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31 August 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE BILL D. MOYERS
Special Assistant to the President
The White House

From: Jack Rosenthal
Director of Public Information

Subject: Immigration Bill Signing Ceremony

1. Presidential Statement

Here is the draft of Presidential remarks for the signing of the Immigration Reform bill, which you requested for today. This is drafted without reference to any particular site. When a site is settled on, we would be happy to be of whatever further assistance you like.

I would estimate that the bill could not be enacted in less than 14 days.

2. Signing Ceremony Site

I would suggest and recommend that the signing be conducted on Liberty (Bedloes) Island, with the Statue of Liberty as a backdrop.

We have given thought to some other possibilities:

-- Jamestown or Plymouth would give too much of a DAR-type cast, quite the wrong emphasis.

-- A place associated with the Golden Gate, might, by looking to the Orient, have a favorable diplomatic aspect. But the only feature is a bridge -- not particularly appealing

DRAFT REMARKS FOR THE PRESIDENT ON SIGNING
OF THE IMMIGRATION REFORM ACT

This is a noble and a proud moment for America.

I have -- in the course of the last several weeks -- had the opportunity to sign into law many major bills sent to me by the 89th Congress, a Congress which has already written an unparalleled record of achievement.

None will be more important in welding this nation to its historic ideals of equality and justice than the measure now before us.

Our action today is significant for reasons both symbolic and practical. We are moving to strike away the racial and ethnic boundaries that splinter the spirit of our society. For the ghettos that still separate us cannot be dissolved until we rid ourselves of laws that create ghettos in our minds.

We are about to supplant such a law, a law that for forty-one years has violated the principles on which America was founded. The national origins quota system, which has been the basis of the immigration laws we are now changing, has demeaned our nation.

It is a system that found little support in either logic or reason. Not only was it faulty in principle, it failed to work in practice. In allocating quotas according to the supposed national origins of the American population of 1920, it favored immigrants from the countries of Northern Europe and discriminated against those from everywhere else.

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for a signing -- and the President has been to San Francisco recently.

-- Ellis Island, which is now part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument (per Presidential proclamation of May 11, 1965), would be ironically just. But it might evoke too much past official harshness. Further, the buildings there are dilapidated and the backdrop would thus be photographically nondescript.

The Statue of Liberty might be thought of as too obvious but my feeling is that it is so obvious that it is right. And the photograph of the President of the United States signing the bill against the backdrop of the Statue -- aerial as well as closeup -- is the kind that might well be printed on front pages all over the world -- and in history books.

Since the Statue was a gift of a foreign country, it would be a fitting symbol of what foreign lands have given us in the way of immigrants -- and thus more appropriate for a ceremony to which ambassadors might well be invited; this is especially true of France, whose people gave the Statue, and would offer an opportunity for warm remarks to and from the French government and to the outgoing ambassador.

I attach background material on the Statue, on Liberty Island, and on Ellis Island. More detailed information would be available from the National Park Service.

Attachments

4

The quota for Ireland, for example, was larger than that for all of Asia. The quota for Switzerland was larger than for all the nations of Africa. Because of discrepancies such as this, quotas assigned Northern European countries often remained unfilled, while other countries had long waiting lists.

The implications of the national origins quota system remained undisguised -- it openly suggested that one kind of ancestry is better than another, that a person from England is nine times more acceptable than one from Poland or twelve times more acceptable than one from Italy.

It implied further, that America could not assimilate ability and talent and strength from all the nations of the world.

These are implications which were rejected by five American presidents -- from President Woodrow Wilson who vetoed the first bill to John Kennedy. They are implications which America finally puts to rest today.

In so doing we assert anew our confidence in the strength of our traditions of equality -- traditions that are inseparable from the very origins of our country. Indeed, not only did the Declaration of Independence affirm that "all men are created equal", some of the very grievances that caused it to be written were the restrictions imposed on immigration to the colonies by the British crown.

From the very beginning America was thrown open to all equally. Thomas Jefferson spoke for his countrymen when he asked "Shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from

* This was a literacy bill which Cleveland and Taft had vetoed before him. I have all three veto messages in my office if you want them. Bob Hundley

distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?"

Oppressed humanity did find asylum, in the vast virgin fields, hills and towns of the New World. The story of our continent is the story of immigration and the history of our people is the history of immigrants. They came to escape a variety of tyrannies and discontents. Some came as slaves or indentured servants, others as free men. They were driven, also, by a boundless horizon of hopes, and their hopes and their labor built America.

The struggles of their departure and of their resettlement were often awesome. They left ancestral communities for unknown surroundings, they left friends and sometimes families for a long and hazardous voyage to an alien land. Many never arrived. Until this century the vessels immigrants sailed in were small and dangerous. They were crowded and dirty, and fire, mutinies, disease and shipwrecks were commonplace.

To undertake such a journey meant an enormous emotional commitment. It was an undertaking that changed decisively the life of every man and woman who made it. Out of that change and out of that experience was born the experience of a new nation. And out of the confrontation with the frontier, the

taming of the wilderness, out of the lumber camps and the shipyards, the laying down of railroads and highways, out of the construction of our cities, the American experience was cast into its final configuration.

The settlers of our land came from many countries, so that America was formed both by the unity of their uprooting and the diversity of their cultures.

The diversity and unity are still reflected in our society today. We are now an amalgam, a people different from any other. At the same time, we are proud of the diversity within our country that reflects the many nations from which we came.

Men and women of every ethnic background have added to the culture and achievements of our land. Their contribution is not only a thing of the past -- it is before us every day. Many of them, and their parents and their grandparents, might not have been able to emigrate here had the national origins quota system been in effect at the time of their migration.

I ask you to think of the brilliant contribution of scientists and engineers like Einstein, Ipatieff, and Marconi; of figures in the world of entertainment like Goldwyn, Muni and Modieska; of businessmen like Giannini, Skouras and Fleischman; of sportsmen like Nagurski, Gehrig,

and Ketchel; of leaders in government like LaGuardia, Brandeis, and Lehman; of medical researchers like Noguchi and Papanicolaou; of musicians like Sousa, Toscanini, and Koussevitzky; of an architect like Yasuo Matsui, of a writer like Lafcadio Hearn, of a publisher like Joseph Pulitzer.

The legislation we are now enacting is simple and fair. It retains a limit on total immigration not substantially higher than present limits. But rather than imposing arbitrary limits based on national origin it chooses among potential immigrants by clearly and universally understood standards of merit.

We are now asking those who would come here "What can you do and what can you contribute?" -- not "Where were you born?" The new Act preserves health and security safeguards but gives immigrants a preference by their skill, attainments and training, or by family relationships, and not by ancestry or residence.

This new Act also continues our traditional policy of aiding persons made homeless by catastrophe or oppression. Several unnecessarily rigid provisions of the present law are eliminated, such as those which flatly bar epileptics and mentally retarded children.

This Act will, first of all, strengthen the United States domestically. We advance as we allow entrance to men

and women who have special skills we badly need -- surgeons and craftsmen, engineers and teachers. Their talents will help to fill shortages in vital professional fields.

Secondly, this Act will strengthen the United States in its foreign relations. Secretary of State Rusk has told me often how the discriminatory features of our immigration laws damaged our conduct of foreign policy.

Until now it has been difficult to persuade the proud people of the emerging countries of Asia and Africa that we are as concerned about their welfare as about the welfare of our friends in Europe. They could say that despite all our professions, our laws demonstrated a clear racial bias against them. With the signing of this Act the sincerity of our belief in the equality of men is no longer open to question. Our enemies can no longer charge us with hypocrisy in aiding the struggle for freedom of men of any nationality.

What we do today also strengthens the morality of our position toward ourselves. We did not ask the men who are fighting in Viet Nam what their national origins were before sending them. We did not ask them whether their names were English or Irish or Italian or Japanese before allowing them to go into action. We did not ask them in what year their ancestors came to America.

This Act merges our deeds with our faith. By signing it we acknowledge that people of every national background and racial origin have built America. And we make clear our belief that people of every national background and racial origin will continue to contribute to America.

Extra

Extra
samples of short speeches (Short speeches)
(for use on Hill - prepared by
D/N staff on request of White House)

REMARKS CONCERNING THE IMMIGRATION ACT
SIGNED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON OCTOBER 3, 1965

on Oct 4,
1965
& delivered
(same day)

Under the upraised arm of the Statue of Liberty, President Johnson on Sunday, October 3, 1965, signed the Immigration Act and thereby reestablished the traditional American concept of justice in addition to serving our self-interest.

For four decades the standards of the national origins quota system have forced mothers to choose between their children and America, kept from this nation the skills and talents we needed and set up the false criterion that men born in one place were somehow better than men born in another place.

Under the new immigration law there has been created a system of selecting immigrants based not on the accident of where they were born--or even where their forebears were born--but on the basis of reuniting families and on the basis of special talents and skills which the immigrant can contribute to our special needs.

The new law does not permit the immigration of those who would threaten the jobs or livelihood of Americans nor

of those who would be likely prospects for the relief rolls. And the skills which would give them a preference must be in short supply, or of unusual benefit to this nation.

The new law allows for the admission of up to 10,000 refugees a year from communist or other forms of persecution and from natural disasters, continuing what has been the traditional humane policy of America to those afflicted.

In addition, the new law continues the safeguards we have used for many years to bar criminals, addicts, subversives and other undesirables.

In its practical operation, the national origins quota system kept out of this country about 50,000 qualified immigrants a year who now would be permitted to enter the United States. That is of course an insignificant number for a country of our size and wealth. And it is virtually unnoticeable in comparison with our population growth of some 3,000,000 each year.

Primarily, the act is designed not to generate increases but to wipe out injustices, of which there have been many.

Under the old law, some large quota countries consistently failed to use all of their annual quota allotments, but at the

same time the law would not permit these quota numbers to be used by countries which had waiting lists. Thus at least one third of the total authorized quota numbers were wasted each year. Such was the result of an offensive theory that presumed that some people were inferior solely because of their birthplaces.

Consider an American with a mother in Greece. Under the old system, he would have had to wait at least five years--often longer--to obtain a visa which would permit her to join him here. Similarly the American citizen with a brother or sister or married child in Italy could not secure a visa without waiting for years.

Immigrants from favored countries, with no family ties and no particular skills to offer this country, could, in cruel contrast, enter without difficulty or delay.

The same American citizen whose mother would have to wait five years could bring in a domestic servant from the United Kingdom or Ireland in from four to six weeks. If he chose one from Sweden, Belgium or Germany, the waiting period was only a little longer--from eight to twelve weeks.

This was the system endured by this nation for four decades. It viewed men not as individuals but as part of a mass. The new law corrects that view.

The old system deprived this nation of the persons whose skills would have been of inestimable value. Many cases existed like that of the American hospital which was urgently in need of the services of the young, brilliant surgeon engaged in important research in heart surgery in India. Despite his top preference, the tiny Indian quota of 100 was filled. It would have taken years before he could be admitted.

Finally, the national origins system created an image of hypocrisy easily exploited by those who would blacken our stated beliefs in democracy. For example, it required persons of Asian stock to be assigned to quota areas not by their place of birth but by their racial ancestry.

Thus a husband with a half-Chinese wife could come to this country but would have to leave her for five years until he could achieve citizenship.

These and other anomalies have been abolished. The new law sets up a simple standard. We will admit those who have

relatives in this country or whose skills we need, and we will do so without regard to the country of their birth. We shall choose among these people on the basis of first come, first served.

Since we cannot admit all who want to come to our land, we must be true to our own ideals in deciding who may enter. The new law embodies those ideals. Fairness is the keynote. Discrimination is ended.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE IMMIGRATION ACT
SIGNED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1965

The immigration reform bill the President signed into law at the base of the Statue of Liberty is an historic piece of legislation welding this nation to its historic ideals of equality and justice.

The action of the Congress and the President in bringing this measure into force is significant for reasons both symbolic and practical. We are moving to strike away harmful racial and ethnic boundaries in our society. The new law is a step toward that goal, for it replaces a law that for two decades has violated the principles on which America was founded and grew strong.

The forty-year old national origins system we have replaced had little support either in logic or in principle, and it demeaned our nation. In allocating quotas according to the supposed national origins of the American population of 1920, it favored immigrants from the countries of Northern Europe and discriminated against those from everywhere else.

The quota for Ireland, for example, was larger than that for all of Asia. The quota for Switzerland was larger

than for all the nations of Africa. Because of discrepancies such as this, quotas assigned Northern European countries often remained unfilled, while other countries had long waiting lists.

The implications of the national origins quota system remained undisguised--it openly suggested that one kind of ancestry is better than another, that a person from England is nine times more acceptable than one from Poland or twelve times more acceptable than one from Italy.

This is an implication which was rejected by four American presidents before Lyndon B. Johnson--from President Woodrow Wilson who vetoed the first bill to John Kennedy. It is an implication which America has finally put to rest.

In so doing we have asserted anew our confidence in the strength of our traditions of equality--traditions that are inseparable from the very origins of our country. Indeed, not only did the Declaration of Independence affirm that "all men are created equal," some of the very grievances that caused it to be written were the restrictions imposed on immigration to the colonies by the British Crown.

From the very beginning America was thrown open to all equally. Thomas Jefferson spoke for his countrymen when he asked "Shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?"

Oppressed humanity did find asylum in the New World. The settlers of our land came from many countries, so that America was formed both by the unity of their uprooting and the diversity of their cultures.

The diversity and unity are still reflected in our society today. We are now an amalgam, a people different from any other. At the same time, we are proud of the diversity within our country that reflects the many nations from which we came.

Men and women of every ethnic background have added to the culture and achievements of our land. Their contribution is not only a thing of the past--it is before us every day. Many of them, and their parents and their grandparents, might not have been able to emigrate here had the national origins quota system been in effect at the time of their migration.

The legislation we have enacted is simple and fair. It retains a limit on total immigration not substantially higher than present limits. But rather than imposing arbitrary limits based on national origin, it chooses among potential immigrants on the basis of their relationship to persons already living in the United States and on the basis of the skills they can bring here. We are now asking those who would come here "What can you do and what can you contribute?"--not "Where were you born?" The new Act preserves health and security safeguards but gives immigrants a preference by their skill, attainments and training, or by family relationships, and not by ancestry or residence.

This Act will, first of all, strengthen the United States domestically. We advance as we allow entrance to men and women who have special skills we need badly. Their talents will help to fill shortages in vital professional fields.

Secondly, this Act will strengthen the United States in its foreign relations. Secretary of State Rusk has pointed out how the discriminatory features of our immigration laws damaged our conduct of foreign policy.

With the signing of this Act the sincerity of our belief in the equality of men is no longer open to question.

What we have done also strengthens the morality of our position toward ourselves. We do not ask the men who are fighting in Viet Nam what their national origins are before sending them there. We do not ask them whether their names are English or Irish or Italian or Japanese before sending them into action. We do not ask them in what year their ancestors came to America.

This immigration Act merges our deeds with our faith. By adopting it we have acknowledged that people of every national background and racial origin have built America. And we have made clear our belief that people of every national background and racial origin will continue to contribute to America.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE IMMIGRATION ACT
SIGNED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON OCTOBER 3,
1965

With the Statue of Liberty holding high her torch nearby, President Johnson on October 3, 1965, signed the new immigration Act, one of the most important acts of this Congress and the Administration.

When recommending this legislation earlier in the year, the President urged the Congress to return the United States to an immigration policy which serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals. He stated, "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." In responding favorably to the President's request Congress has enacted a law which abolishes the discriminatory national origins system of allocating immigrant visas on the basis of an individual's place of birth and substitutes a sensible, fair, humane and nondiscriminatory system--available on a first come, first served basis.

Under the new system meaning and significance is given to preferences in the issuance of immigrant visas to persons

having close family relationships to citizens and lawfully resident aliens. Under the system as it existed prior to the enactment of the Administration's legislation the preferences accorded to close family members of citizens or lawfully resident aliens were largely ineffective because such preferences operated only within each separate quota area and thus meant little if anything to immigrants from low quota countries. Under the new law all countries are afforded their fair share of the quota. The needless and prolonged separation of family members is thus avoided, particularly with respect to relatives who do not qualify for exemption from numerical quota limitations.

It was possible under the old system for an American citizen to bring to this country without appreciable delay a total stranger, from a high quota country, for employment as a domestic, while at the same time the operations of the system could require years of waiting before he could bring in an aging parent who was a native of a low quota country. Under the new law parents of citizens will not be subject to any numerical quota limitation.

The new immigration law also will serve to prevent the separation of families occasioned by the absolute prohibition in the old law with respect to the admission of aliens who are mentally retarded or who had a past history of mental illness. The old law did not take into account the medical advances which have been made in the treatment of mental illnesses. As a result there were many cases where close relatives of citizens or lawfully resident aliens were prevented from joining their families in this country even though they had been cured of their illnesses or such illnesses were medically controllable. The new law changed this heartless, cruel policy.

One especially worthwhile reform in the new law is the repeal of the so-called Asia-Pacific Triangle provision. This provision defined a geographical area in the Far East which included practically the entire continent of Asia, and any immigrant with as much as one-half of his ancestry from this area was treated differently. All other immigrants were charged to the quotas of the countries where they were born, but a man born in England who lived in England all his life

and never had left England would be counted as Asiatic if two of his four grandparents had come from Asia. The great majority of Asian countries had the minimum annual quota of one hundred, because they had relatively few inhabitants in the United States in 1920 who traced their origin to that part of the world. These token quotas had long waiting lists, and as a result the Englishmen would be kept out for many years because of his grandparents, while other Englishmen entered freely.

The hardships which ensued are ^{also} illustrated by the following example: A family consisted of a white father born in Argentina, his wife who was half Japanese, and their infant child, all born in Argentina. Although the father and the child were entitled to enter as natives of an independent Western Hemisphere country, the wife had to be charged to the oversubscribed quota for Japan. This would normally prevent the family from emigrating, but in some cases it caused a separation of the family. This type of discrimination is now ended, and the whole family will be treated as Argentinians.

The elimination of the discriminatory treatment of the Asia-Pacific Triangle is but one of the more dramatic

accomplishments of the new Act. It will serve in many ways to fill urgent needs in terms of simple humanity, in terms of our self-interest at home, and in terms of our self-interest abroad.

For two decades we have operated our immigration laws under the warped standards of the national origins quota system. The time had long since passed for their replacement. The new standards which the Congress and the President have fashioned for the nation are fair and carry out our ideals of fairness and democracy. They will serve us well.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE IMMIGRATION ACT
SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3,
1965

Earlier this year, President Johnson sent a special message to Congress urging it to pass the Administration's immigration reform bill. On October 3rd, the President took great pleasure in signing the bill into law at the foot of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

As the President stated, the new law "repairs a deep and painful flaw in the fabric of American justice." It has brought to an end after 40 years a policy of immigration based on the country of birth of those desiring to come to the United States. This system of quotas based on national origins allowed a mere three countries to account for 70% of the total quotas. And, ironically, these countries fell short of their quotas by about 50,000 a year--a number that could not be used by the people of other countries with long waiting lists. The system was undemocratic in concept, indicating that we considered people from certain nations less desirable than others, and it was often cruel in operation, keeping families from uniting because a parent or a son or daughter had been born in the wrong country.

The new law uses a standard we can all respect and one that reflects the true spirit of America. It says that those who apply for immigration to the United States will be allowed to enter because of their skills or their relationship to persons who are already citizens or residents of the United States. Selection from the total of those qualified for admission will be on a first come, first served basis.

No longer will we ask, "Where were you born?" Today, the question is "What can you contribute?" or "Whom do you have in this land?"

The old days of large-scale immigration to this Nation are long past, and no one seriously suggests that they be brought back. The new law is not designed to do so and will enlarge the immigration into this country only by the amount of the unused quotas--that is, by about 50,000 a year. As I have said, the main purpose of the law is simply to establish a system for choosing among those who want to come here that is fair and in the best interests of the nation.

This legislation is the end product of twenty years of effort. President Truman pointed out that the national

original quota system was opposed to the American tradition and harmful to our foreign policy. President Eisenhower asked for a change in the system in 1950, calling attention to its discriminatory nature. President Kennedy, in proposing the bill that was the forerunner of the one submitted by President Johnson, called the system arbitrary. The action of the Congress this year has thus met the call of four Presidents and has brought us back to an admissions system that we can administer with a clear conscience.

There are always those who are afraid that any change in immigration law will lead to a loss of jobs for our workers or an increase in our welfare rolls. They need have no fear on this score. The bill strengthens the provisions of the law under which the Secretary of Labor has the authority to keep out immigrants who would take work from our citizens or depress wages or working conditions here. And every immigrant under the bill, just as under prior law, must of course show that he will not become a public charge before he can obtain a visa to enter the United States.

The new law makes no changes in the safeguards of our present laws which prohibit the admission of subversives,

persons with criminal records, narcotics addicts and other undesirables. The same strict standards that we have been enforcing in the past will continue as before.

All in all, the new act of Congress the President signed into law is one the whole nation can be proud of. It will end unjust and sometimes cruel discrimination. It will insure that persons with the best reasons for coming to our shores will receive first consideration. And it will produce no disruptions or dislocations in our nation.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE IMMIGRATION ACT
SIGNED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON OCTOBER 3, 1965

On October 3rd President Johnson, standing before the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, signed into law a most important Act of Congress to improve our immigration laws. This legislation, which he recommended to Congress in a special message earlier this year, has abolished the national origins quota system of immigration. As the President observed in his special message, this system reflected "neither good government nor good sense."

For a good many years, thousands upon thousands of people in excess of the numbers we can reasonably admit have desired to come to this country. As a result, the basic problem for our national immigration policy is to maintain a fair system of selection among the applicants for admission.

For over forty years we have made our choice by means of the national origins system, under which quotas were assigned to each country on the basis of the national origins of the population of the United States in 1920.

The new law has abolished that system and the injustices it has produced. Now we have turned away from an irrational concern with the place of birth of an immigrant--or of his ancestors--and have committed ourselves to a meaningful concern with the contribution he can make or the need for reuniting him with his family.

There were many objections to the system we have discarded. First of all, it did not even do what it proposed. It assumed that each country would use its quota in full. But the countries with the largest quotas--England and Ireland included--fell 50,000 short of their total each year. Since the law did not allow transfers of unused quota numbers between nations, these 50,000 numbers were denied to countries with waiting lists. In short, the numbers were lost. The new law, by doing away with quotas and establishing a first come, first served arrangement, prevents this wastage.

I might add that the new law does not significantly increase the total immigration per year. It allows for an increase about equal to those 50,000 numbers unused under the quota system.

A second objection to our prior policy was that it failed to serve the national interest. No matter how skilled or badly needed a man might be, if he was born in the wrong country, he had to wait--perhaps beyond his life expectancy--while others less qualified than he could enter the United States at will. That situation has been corrected, and a man with qualifications or skills we need will be considered equally with others in his position.

A third aspect of the policy we have changed is perhaps the most compelling. That aspect was its frequent cruelty. One of the fundamental objectives of our society is unity and integrity of the family. Unfortunately, the old system often kept parent from child and brother from brother for years--and sometimes for decades. It separated families arbitrarily and without rational purpose.

Now we have insured that parent need not be kept apart from son or daughter and have given adequate recognition to family relationships generally. Best of all, we have ended the possibility that families may remain broken simply because of differing places of birth.

A fourth point to make is that we have removed from our statute books an affront to most of the nations of the world.

No longer need we be defensive about a scheme that blatantly proclaimed as a matter of national policy that some peoples are not as worthy of consideration for American citizenship as others. As all our Presidents beginning with President Truman have pointed out, the national origins law was a constant irritant to amicable relations around the globe.

Finally, the national origins system contradicted our fundamental national ideals and basic values. It denied recognition to the individual and treated him as one of a mass. It judged a man not on the basis of his worth or ability to contribute to our society, but on his place of birth--or, worse yet, in some cases, on the place of birth of his ancestors.

We have now rid ourselves of these distortions of our true principles and have returned to our early practice of viewing all men for admission to our land without regard to their origins, or the origins of their forebears. The Act of Congress that the President signed before the Grand Old Lady on Liberty Island does the nation proud.

File
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COPY

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CUTIVE
LE/IM
FGH40

September 17, 1965

88

Memorandum for Larry O'Brien

From: The Vice President

Re: Signing of Immigration Bill

Once the Immigration Bill is passed and ready to be signed into law, I suggest that the President invite Mrs. Herbert^X Lehman as one of the major people to be present at this signing. This would mean so much to her because of the great work her late husband did in this area.

cc: Jake Jacobson ✓
Marvin Watson

HN

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1965
CENTRAL FILES

Original not in file 9/25/65

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE
LE/zm
Im

MR. VALENTI

Lee White says he doesn't see any problem of "politics" now that the primary is over since there is a sufficient symbolic reason for going to Ellis ~~E~~ Island.

He says we ought to check out the sight though. The area may be in a sad state of repair.

Fri
Sept 17
7:12 pm

Perry Barber

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 23, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR LEE WHITE - HARRY MCPHERSON

Will you let me have your judgement on this?



Jack Valenti

Lee:

I'd be for it but how can he stay
out of NYC politics if he goes there?
Hm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 23, 1965

TO JACK VALENTI

FROM: Bill Moyers



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

To: Jack Valenti

August 20, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant
to the President

FROM: Thomas R. Hughes, Executive Assistant
to the Secretary *TRH*

As I was listening to the President talk about the Immigration Bill, the thought occurred to me that you should give consideration in signing this on Ellis Island in view of the Statue of Liberty.

I know Ellis Island is no longer used, but the name has obvious special significance.

✓/✓

EXECUTIVE

3

LE/IM
IM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1965
3:15 p.m.

Mr. Valenti:

Mr. Anthony^X Calabrese, Member of the Ohio
Senate and Exec. Asst. to the President of
the Order^X Sons of Italy of Amer., would like
to be present at the signing of the Immigration
Bill.

He can be reached in Cleveland, Ohio,
at 771-344 or his home - CE1-2359.

He called from the airport as he was leaving
for Cleveland.

Sammie

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PL/ST32

Monday, September 20, 1965
5:00 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT

As you know, we have talked with you before about the possibility of you signing the Immigration Bill at^xEllis Island in New York.

I was going to quietly send someone to New York to check out the actual site and to see if it was conducive to a signing ceremony with television, radio, etc. But before I did I thought I would make mention of one possible obstruction to going there:

What effect would this have on your desires to stay free of the New York municipal election?

I suspect that if we signed the Bill at Ellis Island, we would be hard put to avoid candidates -- both^xBeame and^xLindsay -- being present. Possibly the nonpartisan trappings of a bill signing would keep you from having to take sides at that time. But I thought I would run this by you for your judgment.

Shall we continue to examine Ellis Island as a possible location for signing the Immigration Bill:

Yes ☒ _____

No _____

Jack Valenti

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MONDAY
9:00 a.m.

Perry:

Mr. Valenti said to tell you to

look at this and get with Larry O'Brien
and

~~and~~ Mitch Cieplinsky on these names.

Nell

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

MARVIN WATSON

Here is a memo for the Friday meeting.



Eric F. Goldman

Attachment

RECEIVED 31 AUG 9 52
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RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tuesday, August 31, 1965
1:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

When it comes time to sign the immigration bill, of course the obvious suggestion of the place to sign it is Ellis Island. But whether it is signed there or elsewhere, here is a further suggestion: at the signing, in addition to the appropriate political figures, there should be present a broad cross-section of Americans distinguished in various fields who themselves are immigrants and who are now citizens. Offhand, this group might include David Sarnoff; Werner von Braun; Irving Berlin; the poet, W. H. Auden; Leopold Stokowski; Marlene Dietrich; the Nobel physicists, Rabi, Wigner, and Pei; David Dubinsky; the movie producer, Fred Zinneman; the architect, Walter Gropius; etc.

The above have not been checked.

Would you like me to prepare a carefully checked and balanced list?

Yes ☒

No ☐

*Eric -
Check the list
very carefully. JH*

E

Eric F. Goldman

*Tel Eric
10:00
Mon / Sept 27*

EXECUTIVE

LE/IM

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LG/Chicago

LG/N.Y.C.

ST30

ST32

FG 145

FG 412

GA WU

BOOK OF 29 COPIES

WHB GOVT PD

THE WHITE HOUSE 1

THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED ME TO INVITE YOU TO THE SIGNING OF THE IMMIGRATION BILL ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3 AT LIBERTY ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR. YOU SHOULD PRESENT THE WIRE AT THE BOAT NAMED "MISS CIRCLE LINE" AT THE STATUE OF LIBERTY BOAT PIER BATTERY, PARK SEAWALL SOUTH FERRY, NEW YORK CITY NO LATER THAN 1:45 P.M. PLEASE ADVISE ME BY RETURN TELEGRAM IF YOUR SCHEDULE WILL PERMIT YOU TO ATTEND.
LAWRENCE F O'BRIEN SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

WHB39 X

JULIUS EDELSTEIN 277 WEST END AVE APT 4-D NYK

WHB40

PROF JAMES SHELDON 165 W 46TH ST NYK

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL CONGRESSMEN OR CONGRESSWOMEN AND GO TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB41

CONG DOMINICK DANIELS

WHB42

CONG JOSEPH MINISH

WHB43

CONG JAMES HOWARD

WHB44

CONG FRANK THOMPSON

WHB45

CONG PETER FRELINGHUYSEN

WHB46

MRS FLORENCE DWYER.

WHB47

CONG WILLIAM WIDNALL.

WHB48

CONG OTIS PIKE

WHB49

CONG JOSEPH ADDABBO.

WHB50

CONG JAMES DELANEY

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OCT 1 1965
CENTRAL FILES

X ref. for each name in name file

CONG EUGENE KEOGH

WHB52 X
MRS EDNA KELLY

WHB53 X
CONG JOHN ROONEY

WHB54 X
CONG HUGH CAREY

WHB55 X
CONG ADAM C POWELL

WHB57 X
CONG JAMES SCHEUER

WHB57 X
CONG JONATHAN BINGHAM

WHB58 X
CONG PAUL FINO

WHB59 X
CONG RICHARD OTTINGER

WHB60 X
CONG OGDEN REID

WHB61 X
CONG JOHN DOW

WHB62 X
CONG JOSEPH RESNICK

WHB63 X
CONG JAMES HANLEY

WHB64 X
CONG RICHARD MCCARTHY

WHB65 X
CONG JAMES GROVER

WHB66 X
CONG JOHN WYDLER

WHB67 X
MAYOR RICHARD DALEY CITY HALL CHGO

CLR

RECD WHB39-67 WU 133P THANKU

T

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WHB GOVT PD

THE WHITE HOUSE 1

THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED ME TO INVITE YOU TO THE SIGNING OF THE IMMIGRATION BILL ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3 AT LIBERTY ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR .

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LAWRENCE F O'BRIEN SPECIAL ASSITANT TO THE PRESIDENT

CORR IN 6TH LINE OF TEXT NOLATER MK IT NO LATER

WHB09

HON ROBERT WAGNER MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY CITY HALL NYK

WHB10

HON PAUL SCREVANE PRES CITY COUNCIL CITY HALL NYK

WHB11

HON ABRAHAM BEAME CONTROLLER CITY HALL NYK

WHB12

MRS CONSTANCE B MOTLEY PRES BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN MUNICIPAL BLDG NYK

WHB13

JOSEPH F PERICONI PRES BOROUGH OF THE BRONXS 851 GRAND CONCOURSE
BRONX NY

WHB14

MARIO J CARIELLO PRESIDENT BOROUGH OF QUEENS 120-55 QUEENS BLVD KEW NY

WHB15

ALBERT V MANISCALCO PRES BOROUGH OF RICHMOND 120 BOROUGH HALL
STATEN ISLAND NY

WHB16

ABE STARK PRES BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN 21 BOROUGH HALL BKLYN

WHB17

SEN JOHN O PASTORE U S SENATE WASHDC

WHB18

SEN CLAIBORNE PELL U S SENATE WASHDC

WHB19

CONG JOHN MURPHY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB20

CONG KEN HECKLER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

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OCT 1 1965

CENTRAL FILES

WHB21
CONG WAYNE HAYS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB22
CONG LEO W O'BRIEN^X HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB23
CONG SAMUEL S STRATTON^X HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB24
CONG THADDEUS J DULSKI^X HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB25
MYER FELDMAN^X GINSBURG, LEVENTAHL AND FELDMAN ONE FARRAGUE SQ S
1634 I ST NW WASHDC

WHB26
HON RICHARD HUGHES^X GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY TRENTON NJER

WHB27
HON NELSON ROCKEFELLER^X GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK ALBANY NY

WHB28
HERMAN EDELSBURG^X EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
12TH FLOOR 1800 G ST NW WASHDC

WHB29
HON STEWART L UDALL SECRETARY OF INTERIOR DEPT OF INTERIOR WASHDC

WHB30
BLANK 30

WHB31
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~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ MRS JOHN MCCORMACK^X HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

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WHB32
SPEAKER AND MRS JOHN MCCORMACK HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB33
SEN AND MRS MIKE MANSFIELD^X U S SENATE WASHDC

WHB34
CONG CARL ALBERT^X HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB35
CONG HALE BOGGS^X HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHDC

WHB36
SEN GEORGE SMATHERS^X U S SENATE WASHDC

WHB37
SEN RUSSELL LONG^X U S SENATE WASHDC

CLR

RECD WHB9 THRU 37 BOOK OF 29 1225P EDT WU TU

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BOOK OF 6 COPIES

WHB GOVT PD
THE WHITE HOUSE 2

THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED ME TO INVITE YOU TO THE SIGNING OF THE
IMMIGRATION BILL ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3 AT LIBERTY ISLAND, NEW
YORK HARBOR. YOU SHOULD PRESENT THE WIRE AT THE BOAT NAMED "MISS
CIRCLE LINE" AT THE STATUE OF LIBERTY BOAT PIER BATTERY, PARK SEAWALL
SOUTH FERRY, NEW YORK CITY NO LATER THAN 1:45 P.M. PLEASE ADVISE
ME BY RETURN TELEGRAM IF YOUR SCHEDULE WILL PERMIT YOU TO ATTEND.
LAWRENCE F O'BRIEN SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

WHB09 x
LESSING J ROSENWALD
ALVERTHROPE JENKINSTOWN PENN

WHB10 x
CHARLES ROZMAREK PRES
XPOLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS 1028 CONN AVE NW WASHDC

WHB11 x
PAUL BERNICK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
XAMERICAN ORT FEDERATION INC 222 PARK AVE SOUTH NYK

WHB12 x
HON KENNETH B KEATING
PRESIDENT XAMERICAN IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE
1733 K ST NW WASHDC

WHB13 x
WALTER D BINGER 180 EAST 75TH ST NYK

WHB14 x
DR JOHN C CORBIN 475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NYK

CLR

1240P RECD WHB9-14 WAD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OCT 1 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOPKINS

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2530 - Immigration reform

We are sending the attached in advance of receipt of some agency reports because of the time schedule and we will send the rest as they are received.

(Signed) Sam Hughes

Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OCT 1 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2580 - Immigration reform
Sponsor - Rep. Celler (D) New York

Last Day for Action

October 13, 1965 - Wednesday

Purpose

Liberalizes and modernizes existing immigration laws by eliminating the discriminatory national origins quota system and substituting a selection system based on reuniting families and facilitating the immigration of aliens with skills needed in this country.

Agency Recommendations

Bureau of the Budget	Approval
Department of Justice	Approval
Department of State	Approval (Informally)
Department of Labor	Approval (Informally)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Approval (Informally)

Discussion

This bill is landmark legislation which carries out the basic recommendations you made to the Congress in your message of January 13, 1965. The major provisions of the bill and significant changes from the Administration's bill are highlighted below:

1. Selection system -- As you recommended, the bill abolishes the quota system based on national origins and substitutes a selection system which operates on a first-come, first-served basis within a set of preferences. The principal differences between the Administration bill and this bill relate to the timing and method of the change-over and the basis for selection under the new system, as follows:

a. The Administration's bill would have phased out the present national origins system over a period of five years, during which time the annual quotas would have been reduced by one-fifth each year; and these numbers plus unused numbers would have been pooled and made available to immigrants from countries with heavily oversubscribed quotas. The enrolled bill closes out the present system by July 1, 1968. During the transition period, the present country quotas will continue but the unused numbers, instead of being wasted, will be placed in a pool for the use of immigrants chargeable to oversubscribed quotas.

b. The total number of immigrants to be admitted in any one year was set by the Administration bill at the number authorized at the time of enactment of the new system (about 158,000). The enrolled bill sets a ceiling of 170,000 on total annual immigration from countries subject to quotas under the present Act, with no one country to receive more than 20,000. Children, spouses, and parents of a citizen who are classified as "immediate relatives", are exempt from the 170,000 limitation as are a group classified as "special immigrants" who are basically the nonquota immigrant category of existing law. With respect to natives of the Western Hemisphere who are now nonquota immigrants, the bill imposes a special ceiling, as discussed in greater detail below.

c. While the Administration bill gave first preference to aliens with skills needed in this country and a lesser preference to relatives, the enrolled bill gives primary preference to relatives in the interest of uniting families. It establishes seven preference categories, with categories 1, 2, 4 and 5 reserved for relatives of citizens and lawfully resident aliens and categories 3 and 6 reserved for members of professions and aliens capable of filling labor shortages, respectively. Category 7 is reserved for refugees.

2. Western Hemisphere Immigration — Unlike the Administration bill, the enrolled bill imposes for the first time a numerical limitation — 120,000 annually — on immigrants from independent countries of the Western Hemisphere beginning July 1, 1963, unless the Congress enacts legislation providing otherwise prior to that date. It also establishes a select, 15-member Commission on Western Hemisphere immigration, five of whom including the Chairman are to be appointed by the President, five by the Speaker of the House and five by the President of the Senate. The Commission is directed to study all aspects of Western Hemisphere immigration and to make recommendations as to what changes, if any, are needed in the immigration laws, including recommendations as to whether, and if so how, numerical limitations should be imposed upon immigration from nations of the Western Hemisphere. It is to make a preliminary report on or before July 1, 1967, and a final report by January 15, 1968.

3. Excluding provisions — H.R. 2580 removes epilepsy as a ground for exclusion and replaces the term "feeble-minded" by the words "mentally retarded". These changes were proposed in the Administration's bill. In addition, the bill adds "sexual deviation" as a ground for exclusion because of a Supreme Court decision in 1962 which held that the term "psychopathic personality" was unconstitutionally vague and did not sufficiently encompass homosexuality.

As in the Administration bill, the Attorney General is authorized to waive for certain close relatives of citizens and resident aliens the provision which excludes the mentally retarded. Similarly, discretionary authority is granted in the case of relatives who have a past history of mental illness when the Surgeon General finds the alien to have been free of mental illness for a sufficient time to demonstrate recovery.

Under existing law, aliens who are seeking to enter the United States for the purpose of employment may be excluded if the Secretary of Labor certifies that there are sufficient qualified workers in the United States or if the employment of such aliens will adversely affect wages and working conditions. H.R. 2580 tightens up this procedure by requiring the intending immigrant to obtain the Secretary of Labor's affirmative clearance prior to the issuance of a visa. This provision is made applicable to immigrants from the Western Hemisphere (other than immediate relatives), non-preference immigrants, and immigrants having an occupational preference.

4. Asia-Pacific Triangle — H.R. 2580 abolishes immediately, as did the Administration bill, the Asia-Pacific Triangle of existing law, thereby eliminating the discriminatory provision under which quota chargeability was determined by ancestry rather than place of birth.

5. Refugees — As noted above, refugees are granted seventh preference status and are allotted 6 percent of the quota or 10,200 numbers. Included in this category are refugees from Communist or Communist-dominated countries and persons who are uprooted by a catastrophic natural calamity. In lieu of the parole procedure of existing law, the bill establishes "conditional" entries with a provision for adjustment of status after two years. One half of the visas available to refugees may be used for adjustment of status cases.

The Administration strongly opposed a numerical limitation on Western Hemisphere immigration. The limitation in H.R. 2580 does not, however, become effective until July 1, 1968, and meanwhile the whole question

will be the subject of a study by the select commission which the bill creates. Therefore, there will be ample opportunity for the Administration to secure reconsideration of the problems which such a limitation presents and to seek remedial legislation if that should appear appropriate.

We understand that the Departments of State and Justice have informally submitted drafts of proposed signing statements to White House staff.

(Signed) PHILIP S. RUGHES

Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

1. 1st
Tm

(2)

Lists of persons who were
considered or invited ???
filed *oversize attachment

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Perry Barber

The six additional immigrants (all now citizens) I would especially like to call to your attention are:

Otto Preminger - Austria
711 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Willem de Kooning = Netherlands
c/o Janis Gallery
15 East 57th Street
New York City
(the well-known painter)

Ibram Lassaw - Egypt
Fireplace Road
East Hampton, Long Island, N.Y.
(the outstanding sculptor)

Harry Scherman - Canada
322 East 57th Street
New York City
(Chairman, Book of the Month Club)

Vladimir Horowitz - Russia
c/o David Libidins
113 West 57th Street
New York City

Kurt Weinhold - Germany
161 West 54th Street
New York City
(Manager, Columbia Artists)


Eric F. Goldman

United States Senate

October 1, 1965

Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Larry:

Below are the names of six people who should be invited to the signing. I consider their presence to be important and I would appreciate anything you could do on this matter.

✓ ~~Mr. Graziano M. Langarini, Publisher~~
~~The Free Press~~
~~54 Battery Street~~
~~Boston, Massachusetts~~

✓ ~~Mr. ~~and~~ Caesar L. Donnaruma, Editor~~
~~Gazzetta Del Massachusetts~~
~~317 Hanover Street~~
~~Boston, Massachusetts~~

Mr. Varaujon Samuelian, Editor
Italian News
201 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. James Anagnostos, Editor
The Hellenic Chronicle
25 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Perry Barber

Here is the bulk of the addresses. The rest are being held up while the Immigration Service establishes their citizenship tonight. We will have that information early tomorrow morning.

Eric F. Goldman

Enclosure.

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1965
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MR. VALENTI

Immigration Signing

This list totals 387.

It contains non-government invitees only.

The suggestions came from

- Mich Cieplinski
- Eric Goldman
- Justice Department
- Abba Schwartz

NOTE: There are no political invitees from New York or New Jersey on the list.

thurs
sept 30
9:15 pm

perry barber

Wagner
Gale
Beane
Carr

PROPOSED STATE DEPARTMENT
GUEST LIST FOR IMMIGRATION BILL
SIGNING CEREMONY

✓ Mrs. Carolyn Sinelli Burns
Treasurer
Michigan Committee on Immigration
111 East Kirby
Detroit, Michigan

Arthur Evans, M.D.
Educational Committee on Immigration
619 South Monroe Way
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Hugh Farley, Chairman
American Council of Voluntary Agencies for
Foreign Service
44 E. 23rd Street,
New York, New York

Dr. Harry Wolf, Chairman
Michigan Committee on Immigration
111 East Kirby
Detroit, Michigan

The Honorable Angelo J. Gagliardo, Chairman,
Cleveland Immigration Committee
6155 Ridgebury Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio

Dr. Florence Cassidy
Recording Secretary
Michigan Committee on Immigration
111 East Kirby
Detroit, Michigan

Mr. George M. Mardikian
George M. Mardikian Enterprises
207 Powell Street
San Francisco, California

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Mrs. M. D. Fairchild, Treasurer,
Cultural Heritage Committee
1825 Mission Street
San Francisco, California

Mrs. Ione A. DuVal, Director
Immigrants Service League
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Mary Holmes
Catholic Resettlement Committee
1825 Mission Street
San Francisco, California

Mr. Harold H. Benowitz
Executive Director
Chattanooga Jewish Welfare Federation
5326 Lynnland Terrace
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler,
Executive Vice President
The Church Federation of Greater Chicago,
Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Harold H. Lentz, President
Carthage College
Kenosha, Wisconsin

Rev. H.H. Mirly, Executive Secretary,
The Council of Lutheran Churches of Greater
St. Louis,
3558 S. Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. Walter H. Bieringer
Plymouth Rubber Company, Inc.
Canton, Mass.

Dr. Clyde A. Milner, President,
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Rev. Evert Ezra Ellis
First Friends Church
310 East Philadelphia St.
Whittier, California

Mrs. Alice B. Hall
Holyoke Center, Room 710
75 Mt. Auburn Street
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. David Henry
Holyoke Center, Room 710
75 Mt. Auburn Street
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Robert Mortvedt, President
Pacific Lutheran College
Takoma, Washington

Professor John Kenneth Galbraith
Littauer School
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. B. W. Haveman,
Director, Intergovernmental Committee
for European Migration
% U. S. Mission
Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Donald E. Anderson, Lutheran Immigration Service, 15 East 26th Street, New York, New York

Dr. Kenneth B. Anthony, United Church of Christ, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York

Mr. Luigi Antonini, President, Italian American Labor Council, 218 W. 40th Street, New York, New York

Dr. William S. Bernard, American Council for Nationalities Service, 20 West 40th St., New York, NY.

Mr. James Carey, 1126 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Paul R. Cherney, Director, International Social Service, American Branch, 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y.

Dr. John C. Corbin, United Presbyterian Church in the USA, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.

Mr. David Dubinsky, President, International Lady Garment Workers Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Mr. A. G. Elmendorf, Executive Director, American Friends of Russian Freedom, Inc., 55 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Mr. Irving M. Engel, American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th St., New York, N.Y.

Mr. Paul C. Empie, National Lutheran Council, 50 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Mr. Hugh D. Farley, Executive Director, Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Gordon Freeman, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Murray L. Gurfein, President, United HIAS Service, 200 Park Avenue South, New York, New York

Mr. Neil Haggerty, President, Building & Construction Trades Dept.,
AFL-CIO, 815 16th St., NW, Washington, D. C.

Mr. James Hamilton, Associate Director, National Council of
Churches, 110 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Reginald Helfferich, United Church of Christ, 475 Riverside
Drive, New York, N. Y.

Mr. A. J. Hayes, President, International Association of Machinists,
1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Frank N. Hoffman, United Steel Workers of America, 1001
Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Rev. Longinas Jankus, United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America,
105 Grant Street, Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Emory Kiraly, American Hungarian Federation, Dupont Circle,
Building, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Adolph Klaupiks, Baptist World Alliance, 1628 16th St., NW,
Washington, D. C.

Dr. John Kulisz, Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, 475
Riverside Drive, New York, NY

Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, American Jewish Joint Distribution
Committee, 3 East 54th St., New York, NY

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John F. McCarthy, Catholic Relief Services, NCWC,
250 Fifth Ave., New York, NY
former

Mr. David McDonald, President, United Steel Workers, 1500 Common-
wealth Bldg, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Mr. James MacCracken, Church World Services, 475 Riverside, New York, NY

Mr. John Maheras, Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South
America, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY

Mr. Mike Masoaka, Japanese American Organization, 5406 Uppington,
Somerset, Maryland

-6-

Mr. George Meany, President, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kenneth L. Maxwell, International Affairs Commission, Division
of Christian Life and Mission, National Council of Churches,
475 Riverside Dr., New York, NY

Mr. Bruce Mohler, National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312
Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D. C.

Miss Jane O'Grady, Legislative Representative, Amalgamated Clothing
Workers of America, 1327 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Eugene Shenefield, American Council of Voluntary Agencies,
44 East 23rd Street, New York, NY

Mr. Jacob Petofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15
Union Square, New York, N.Y.

Mr. John Plumidas, Ahepa, 1422 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Walter P. Reuther, President, CIO Division, AFL-CIO, 411 West
Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Michigan

Mr. James P. Rice, Executive Director, United HIAS Service, 200 W.
Park Avenue, New York, New York

Mr. Dore Schary, President, Anti-Defamation League, 1640 Rhode
Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rev. James W. Schauer, Director, Immigration Service, Church World
Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY

Mr. Sidney Shore, 1270 Ave. of Americas, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Richard F. Smith, American Friends Service Committee, 160
North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

H. E. Edward Swanstrom, Executive Director, Catholic Relief Services,
NCWC, 350 Fifth Ave., New York, New York

Miss Alexandra Tolstoy, President, Tolstoy Foundation, 989 Eighth
Ave., New York, N. Y.

Mr. William J. Vanden Heuvel, International Rescue Committee,
460 Park Ave., South, New York, NY

Mr. Peter Wagner, President, United Friends of Needy & Displaced People of Yugoslavia, 487 Onderdown Ave., Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Ignace Morawski, Polish Immigration & Relief Committee, Inc., 156 Fifth Ave., New York, NY

Mr. K. G. Lee, National Chinese Welfare Association, 7 East Broadway, New York, New York

Mr. T..L. Tsui, National Chinese Welfare Council, Room 830, 821 15th Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

State Department:

- 1) The Secretary
- 2) The Hon. Douglas MacArthur II
- 3) Mr. Abba P. Schwartz, Administrator, SCA
- 4) Mr. James J. Hines, Office of the
Legal Adviser
- 5) Mr. George Warren, Sr., Adviser for
Refugees and Migration Affairs, SCA
- 6) Mr. Eugene Krizek, Cong. Relations
- 7) Miss C. Camp, Public Affairs Officer, SCA

9/30/65

To: Perry Barber

Per our telephone
conversation.

M. Cieplinski

ADDITIONAL ETHNIC PUBLICATIONS TO BE INVITED
TO THE SIGNING CEREMONY:

Chinese

Chin-Fu Woo, Editor
The United Journal
199 Canal St.
New York 13, N. Y.

Finnish

Russel O. Parta, Publisher
American Utiset
P.O. Box 125
New York Mills, Minn.

German

Julius Stoll, Publisher
Rochester Abendpost
237-239 Andrews St.
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Hungarian

Dr. Zoltan Klar, Publisher
Az Ember
100 West 80th St.
New York 24, N. Y.

Italian

Fred J. Matullo, Publisher
The Italian Tribune
197 Twelfth Ave.
Newark 7, N. J.

Latvian

Helmars Rudzitis, Publisher
Laiks
232 - 76th St.
Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

Lithuanian

Mrs. Grazina Krivickas
50 Nicholson St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Prof. S. Suziedelis, Editor
Darbininkas
910 Willoughby Ave.
Brooklyn 21, N. Y.

Anthony Sadaitis, Editor
Tevyne
307 W. 30th St.
New York, N. Y.

Valeria Tysliava, Publisher
Vienybe
192 Highland Blvd.
Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

Norwegian

Karsten Roedder, Editor
Nordisk Tidende
6515 Fifth Ave.
Brooklyn 20, N. Y.

Polish

Chester Grabowski
The Post Eagle
31 Dawson St.
Clifton, N. J.

Felix Poplawski, Editor
Polish American Newspapers
29 East 7th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Polish (continued)

Jerzy Panciewicz, Editor
Czas
142 Grand St.
Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

Matthew W. Pelczynski, Publisher
Am-Pol Eagle
1135 East Delevan Ave.
Buffalo 15, N. Y.

Tom Poster, Publisher
Polish American World
929 Remsen St.
Brooklyn 36, N. Y.

Przewodnik Katolicki
480 Burritt St.
New Britain, Conn.

Joseph Mastalski, Editor
Straz
10002 Pittston Ave.
Scranton, Pa.

Slovak

Michael J. Bosak, Jr., Publisher
Slovenska Obrana
Box 708
Pittston, Pa.

John Babuska, Editor
Slovensky Sokol
283 Oak St.
Perth Amboy, N. J.

Spanish

Jose de la Vega, Publisher
Temas
352 West 44th St.
New York 36, N. Y.

Sergio Santelices, Editor
El Diario de Nueva York
164 Duane St.
New York 13, N. Y.

Stanley Ross, Publisher
E El Tiempo
78 Fifth Ave.
New York 3, N. Y.

Swedish

Josef V. Rosenbund, Asst. Editor
Svea
311 Main St.
Worcester 8, Mass.

Gerhard T. Rooth, Publisher
Nordstjernan
4 West 22nd St.
New York, N. Y. 10010

Ukrainian

M. B. Dolnycky, Editor
Amerika
817 No. Franklin St.
Philadelphia 23, Pa.

M. Stachiw, Editor
Narodna Volya
524 Olive St.
Scranton 10, Pa.

Yiddish

Edward Adams, Chairman
Inter-Racial Press of America
60 East 42nd St.
New York 17, N. Y.

Janette Seidman, Pres.,
Inter-Racial Press of America
60 East 42nd St.
New York 17, N. Y.

Elie Weiseil
UN Correspondent
Jewish Daily Forward
175 E. Broadway
New York, N. Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK VALENTI

Here is the list for the immigration signing bill. I will remove the question marks as soon as the Immigration Bureau has finished.



Eric F. Goldman

Attachment

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[Stamp]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1965 - 11:45 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

Here is a list of immigrants who are outstanding in various fields for the signing of the Immigration Bill. The country of origin is included. All are now certainly U. S. citizens except where indicated by a (c.?). In those cases the Immigration Service is still checking. None of the names have yet been run through the FBI. The list includes no public officials, who presumably would be added by Larry O'Brien's office.

Movies - Directors, producers, executives

Frank Capra - Italy
Alfred Hitchcock - England
Otto Preminger - Austria (c.?)
Spyros Skouras - Greece
William Wyler - France
Fred Zinneman - Austria

Movies - Actors and actresses

Marlene Dietrich - Germany
Edward G. Robinson - Rumania (derivative citizenship)

Business

Walter Hoving, chairman of board, Tiffany's - Sweden
(derivative citizenship)

Narinder S. Kapany, inventor of fiber glass and California
corporation executive - India

Business (continued)

George B. Kistiakowsky, Itck and Cabot Corporation,
(scientist) - Russia
E. Piori, Vice President, IBM (head of research) - Russia
David Sarnoff - Russia
Serge Semenenko, banker, First Corporation Boston - Russia

Engineering

Alexander P. deSeversky, aeronautical engineer - Russia
Igor Sikorsky, aeronautical engineer - Russia .

Industrial Design

Raymond F. Loewy - France

Labor

David Dubinsky - Poland
Alex Rose - Poland (c. ?)
Jacob S. Potofsky - Russia
Michael J. Quill - Ireland

Science

The Nobel Prize winners:

Karl F. Cori - Czechoslovakia
Andre F. Cournand - France
Peter J. W. Debye - Netherlands
C. D. Lee - China
Fritz Lipmann - Germany
Severo Ochoa - Spain
I. I. Rabi - Austria
Emilio Segre - Italy
Albert Szent-Gyorgyi - Hungary

Science (continued)

Georg Von Bekesy - Hungary
Selman A. Waksman - Russia
Eugene P. Wigner - Hungary
C. N. Yang - China

Also:

Hans Bethe, physicist, Cornell - Germany
Dr. Christian R. De Duve, medical research - Belgium (c. ?)
Dr. Renee Dubos, medical research - France (c. ?)
Dr. Erich Fromm, psychoanalyst - Germany
Maurice Goldhaber, Director, Brookhaven Institute - Germany
Dr. Albert Sabin, medical research - Russia
S. Chandra Sekhar, astronomer, University of Chicago - India
Athelstan F. Spilhaus, oceanographer, University of
Minnesota - South Africa
Wernher Von Braun - Germany
Mrs. C. S. Wu, physicist, Columbia University - China

Educators and scholars

Cornelis Willem de Kiewiet, former president of Cornell -
Netherlands
Harry D. Gideonse, President, Brooklyn College - Netherlands
J. Kenneth Galbraith - Canada
Sheldon Glueck, criminologist - Poland
S. I. Hayakawa, semanticist - Canada (c. ?)
Henry Kissinger, defense matters - Germany
Erwin Panofsky, historian of art - Germany
Pitirim Sorokin, sociologist - Russia

Stage

Victor Borge - Denmark
Maurice Evans - England
Elia Kazan, director - Turkey (c. ?)
Eva Le Gallienne - England
Mike Nichols - Germany (derivative citizenship)
Anthony Quinn - Mexico

Theology

Paul Tillich, Harvard University - Germany

Writers

W. H. Auden - England
Saul Bellow, novelist - Canada
George Dangerfield, Pulitzer Prize historian of the United States - England
Santha Rama Rau - India (c. ?)
Erich Maria Remarque - Germany
Leo Rosten - Poland (c. ?)

Artists

Josef Albers - Germany (c. ?)
Willem de Kooning - Netherlands (c. ?)
Naum Gabo, sculptor - Russia (c. ?)
Hans Hofmann, painter - Germany
Andre Kertesz, photographer - Hungary (c. ?)
Ibram Lassaw - Egypt
Jacques Lipchitz, sculptor - Latvia
Louise Nevelson, sculptor - Russia (c. ?)
Ben Shahn, painter - Russia
Edward Steichen, photographer - Luxembourg
William Zorach, sculptor - Lithuania (c. ?)

Dance

George Balanchine - Russia
Jose Limon - Mexico

Architecture

Walter A. Gropius - Germany (c. ?)
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe - Germany
I. M. Pei - China

Music

Kurt Adler, Manager, San Francisco Opera Company -
Austria (c. ?)
Claudio Arrau - Chile (c. ?)
Irving Berlin - Russia
Robert Casadesus - France (c. ?)
Vladimir Horowitz - Russia (c. ?)
Andre Kostelanetz, symphony conductor - Russia
Erich Leinsdorf, symphony conductor - Austria
Lotte Lenya, light opera singer - Austria (c. ?)
Albanese Licia, opera singer - Italy (c. ?)
Guy Lombardo - Canada
George London, opera singer - Canada (c. ?)
Giovanni Martinelli, opera singer - Italy (c. ?)
Darius Milhaud, composer - France (c. ?)
Dmitri Mitropoulos, symphony conductor - Greece
Pierre Monteux, ballet and opera orchestra conductor -
France
Charles Munch, composer - Alsace-Lorraine (c. ?)
Eugene Ormandy, symphony director - Hungary
Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist - Russia
William Steinberg, Director, Pittsburgh Symphony -
Germany (c. ?)
Isaac Stern, violinist - Russia (derivative citizenship)
Leopold Stokowski - England
Igor Stravinsky, composer - Russia
George Szell, symphony conductor - Czechoslovakia
Joseph Szigeti, violinist - Hungary
Kurt Weinholt, Manager, Columbia Artists - Germany

Miscellaneous

Elizabeth Arden - Canada (c. ?)
Desi Arnaz - Cuba
Bernt Balchen, explorer - Norway
Sonja Henie, ice skater - Norway
Sol Hurok - Russia
George Mardikian, restaurateur - Armenia
Miriam Makeba, folk singer - South Africa (c. ?)

Miscellaneous (continued)

James Reston - Scotland (derivative citizenship)

Admiral Hyman G. Rickover - Poland

Harry Scherman, Chairman, Book of the Month Club -
Canada (c. ?)

Pauline Trigere, dress designer - France (c. ?)



Eric F. Goldman

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1965

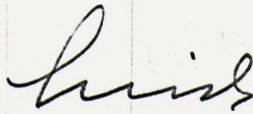
MEMORANDUM FOR

Jack Valenti

Complying with your request, I am enclosing a list of ethnic organizations and individuals who are active in the immigration and refugee field.

Also attached is a list of the most important ethnic publications.

Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



Michel Cieplinski
Deputy Assistant Secretary

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September 24, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Larry O'Brien:

Would you be drawing together now without giving it any publicity a list of the best possible representation of ethnic groups to be at the signing of the Immigration Bill.

Let's assume that we will sign this Bill around October second or third which would mean we ought to be getting out invitations three or four days in advance.

Jack Valenti

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September 24, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mitch Cieplinski:

Would you be drawing together now without giving it any publicity a list of the best possible representation of ethnic groups to be at the signing of the Immigration Bill.

Let's assume that we will sign this Bill around October second or third which would mean we ought to be getting out invitations three or four days in advance.

Jack Valenti

JV:mw

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The President has asked me to extend to you an invitation to attend the signing of the Immigration Bill on Liberty Island, New Jersey, on Sunday, October 3, 1965. You should present this wire at the boat named Miss Circle Line at Statue of Liberty Boat Pier, Battery Park Seawall, South Ferry, New York City, no later than 1:45 p.m. Please advise me by return telegram if your schedule will permit you to attend.

Jack Valenti
Special Assistant to the President

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Saturday, October 2, 1965

Mrs. Ruth Murphy
X Regency Hotel
41st St and Park
New York City

Invitations to the Immigration Bill signing have been sent to the following people:

Morris Abram
William S. Bernard
Albert D. Chernin
Jules Cohen
Edgar Chandler
Rev. Donanzen
Edward J. Ennis
Ben ~~Isaac~~ Epstein
Neil N. Gold
Kenneth Keating
Sidney Liskofsky
Read Lewis
Ruth Murphy
James MacCracken
Isaiah Minkoff
Jacob S. Potofsky
Sol Rabkin
Francis C. Shane
Rev John W. Schauer
Richard F. Smith
Alexandra Tolstoy
Dr. R. Norris Wilson

Jack Valenti
Special Assistant to the President

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EXECUTIVE

LE/DM

FG 105

WH 14-1

October 2, 1965

MR. PRESIDENT

Secretary Rusk begs permission to lunch with foreign ministers and finance ministers on Sunday.

He would miss the bill signing at Liberty Island.

He suggests that Averell Harriman represent the State Department at this signing -- since he is the logical man, as a former governor and one who has manifested great interest in the immigration bill.

The Secretary asks if Harriman may ride to New York on your plane, in place of the Secretary?

Yes _____

No _____

Jack Valenti

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Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 11/6/65

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1965
5:38 p. m.

EXECUTIVE

1. E/DM
DM
PUL-2

Mr. President:

The Senator (Jennings Randolph) wanted you to see the attached. It was in the Congressional Record on October 5.

25128

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

October 5, 1965

PRESIDENT JOHNSON HELPS TO
BRIGHTEN THE TORCH OF LIB-
ERTY

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, we all know how important it is for a leader to lift the spirits of a people.

When President Johnson signed the immigration bill at the historic site of the Statue of Liberty, one could sense that he was helping the famed Lady of Liberty hold the torch, and help it burn more brightly.

This is a spirit which he endows in so many of the people: a spirit that the man counts, that a man must be judged by his own worth, and not what country he or his forefathers have come from to our Nation.

The inscription on the statue is symbolic, welcoming as it does the tired, the poor, those "yearning to be free."

Here, a man can breathe the air of freedom—and share responsibility with fellow citizens.

As the President said, the days of unlimited immigration are past, but the new act, which I supported, will mean that those in the future who come will be here because of what they are, and not because of the particular land in which they were born.

I emphasize our separate and shared responsibility. The father of our country, George Washington in essence, wrote: "Citizens, by birth or choice of a common country, that country should concentrate your affection."

couraging report because it indicates that concrete progress is being made.

Among other things, it reflects the plans to make this Capital the Nation's showcase.

It outlines what is being done to beautify locations that range from such diverse areas as New York City to the great open spaces of the West.

It indicates in strong fashion that research and training are important tools to be used in giving natural beauty a foothold in both urban and rural environments.

It sums up what we have done thus far to promote natural beauty in the countryside, to retain and improve our scenic and historic sites, and to preserve our wildlife.

It notes the action we have taken to offer improved outdoor recreation to more of our people.

It details our activities to improve our water and waterways as useful and yet beautiful natural resources, and our plans for controlling pollution of streams and rivers.

It points up what we have done and what we intend to do to make our vast network of highways not only useful but beautiful.

There is much more.

This report reflects action that ranges from schools and classrooms to local neighborhood projects, from the disposal of refuse and waste products to the use of trash and garbage as fuels for operating desalting plants.

And yet it is only a beginning. It is a first step.

I have asked those who prepared this report to continue to report to me, on a regular basis, the progress which they have made in this all-important area. These reports will be available as they are made.

But I want you to know that this is more than just a report on action taken and action contemplated.

It is also a request for help.

The task of creating a more beautiful America, of making it a more pleasant place in which to live, is not and cannot be the job of the Federal Government alone. We must have the enthusiasm, the concern, and the cooperation of every level of government—States, counties, cities, and precincts.

I believe that the American people share our feelings. I believe that they want a beautiful country. And I believe that they will respond to the challenge which we have set—to make this the most beautiful nation on earth.

NOTE: The text of the report is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 1, p. 357).

For the President's message to Congress of February 8, 1965, on the conservation and restoration of natural beauty, see Item 54.

For the annual message to Congress on the State of the Union, see Item 2.

For the President's remarks to the delegates to the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, see Item 277.

546 Remarks at the Signing of the Immigration Bill, Liberty Island, New York. October 3, 1965

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ambassador Goldberg, distinguished Members of the leadership of the Congress, distinguished Governors and mayors, my fellow countrymen:

We have called the Congress here this

afternoon not only to mark a very historic occasion, but to settle a very old issue that is in dispute. That issue is, to what congressional district does Liberty Island really belong—Congressman Farberstein or Congressman Gallagher? It will be settled by

whoever of the two can walk first to the top of the Statue of Liberty.

This bill that we will sign today is not a revolutionary bill. It does not affect the lives of millions. It will not reshape the structure of our daily lives, or really add importantly to either our wealth or our power.

Yet it is still one of the most important acts of this Congress and of this administration.

For it does repair a very deep and painful flaw in the fabric of American justice. It corrects a cruel and enduring wrong in the conduct of the American Nation.

Speaker McCormack and Congressman Celler almost 40 years ago first pointed that out in their maiden speeches in the Congress. And this measure that we will sign today will really make us truer to ourselves both as a country and as a people. It will strengthen us in a hundred unseen ways.

I have come here to thank personally each Member of the Congress who labored so long and so valiantly to make this occasion come true today, and to make this bill a reality. I cannot mention all their names, for it would take much too long, but my gratitude—and that of this Nation—belongs to the 89th Congress.

We are indebted, too, to the vision of the late beloved President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and to the support given to this measure by the then Attorney General and now Senator, Robert F. Kennedy.

In the final days of consideration, this bill had no more able champion than the present Attorney General, Nicholas Katzenbach, who, with New York's own "Manny" Celler, and Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Congressman Feighan of Ohio, and Senator Mansfield and Senator Dirksen constituting the leadership of the

Senate, and Senator Javits, helped to guide this bill to passage, along with the help of the Members sitting in front of me today.

This bill says simply that from this day forth those wishing to immigrate to America shall be admitted on the basis of their skills and their close relationship to those already here.

This is a simple test, and it is a fair test. Those who can contribute most to this country—to its growth, to its strength, to its spirit—will be the first that are admitted to this land.

The fairness of this standard is so self-evident that we may well wonder that it has not always been applied. Yet the fact is that for over four decades the immigration policy of the United States has been twisted and has been distorted by the harsh injustice of the national origins quota system.

Under that system the ability of new immigrants to come to America depended upon the country of their birth. Only 3 countries were allowed to supply 70 percent of all the immigrants.

Families were kept apart because a husband or a wife or a child had been born in the wrong place.

Men of needed skill and talent were denied entrance because they came from southern or eastern Europe or from one of the developing continents.

This system violated the basic principle of American democracy—the principle that values and rewards each man on the basis of his merit as a man.

It has been un-American in the highest sense, because it has been untrue to the faith that brought thousands to these shores even before we were a country.

Today, with my signature, this system is abolished.

We can now believe that it will never again shadow the gate to the American Nation with the twin barriers of prejudice and privilege.

Our beautiful America was built by a nation of strangers. From a hundred different places or more they have poured forth into an empty land, joining and blending in one mighty and irresistible tide.

The land flourished because it was fed from so many sources—because it was nourished by so many cultures and traditions and peoples.

And from this experience, almost unique in the history of nations, has come America's attitude toward the rest of the world. We, because of what we are, feel safer and stronger in a world as varied as the people who make it up—a world where no country rules another and all countries can deal with the basic problems of human dignity and deal with those problems in their own way.

Now, under the monument which has welcomed so many to our shores, the American Nation returns to the finest of its traditions today.

The days of unlimited immigration are past.

But those who do come will come because of what they are, and not because of the land from which they sprung.

When the earliest settlers poured into a wild continent there was no one to ask them where they came from. The only question was: Were they sturdy enough to make the journey, were they strong enough to clear the land, were they enduring enough to make a home for freedom, and were they brave enough to die for liberty if it became necessary to do so?

And so it has been through all the great and testing moments of American history. Our history this year we see in Viet-Nam.

Men there are dying—men named Fernandez and Zajac and Zelinko and Mariano and McCormick.

Neither the enemy who killed them nor the people whose independence they have fought to save ever asked them where they or their parents came from. They were all Americans. It was for free men and for America that they gave their all, they gave their lives and selves.

By eliminating that same question as a test for immigration the Congress proves ourselves worthy of those men and worthy of our own traditions as a Nation.

ASYLUM FOR CUBAN REFUGEES

So it is in that spirit that I declare this afternoon to the people of Cuba that those who seek refuge here in America will find it. The dedication of America to our traditions as an asylum for the oppressed is going to be upheld.

I have directed the Departments of State and Justice and Health, Education, and Welfare to immediately make all the necessary arrangements to permit those in Cuba who seek freedom to make an orderly entry into the United States of America.

Our first concern will be with those Cubans who have been separated from their children and their parents and their husbands and their wives and that are now in this country. Our next concern is with those who are imprisoned for political reasons.

And I will send to the Congress tomorrow a request for supplementary funds of \$12,600,000 to carry forth the commitment that I am making today.

I am asking the Department of State to seek through the Swiss Government immediately the agreement of the Cuban Gov-

ernment in a request to the President of the International Red Cross Committee. The request is for the assistance of the Committee in processing the movement of refugees from Cuba to Miami. Miami will serve as a port of entry and a temporary stopping place for refugees as they settle in other parts of this country.

And to all the voluntary agencies in the United States, I appeal for their continuation and expansion of their magnificent work. Their help is needed in the reception and the settlement of those who choose to leave Cuba. The Federal Government will work closely with these agencies in their tasks of charity and brotherhood.

I want all the people of this great land of ours to know of the really enormous contribution which the compassionate citizens of Florida have made to humanity and to decency. And all States in this Union can join with Florida now in extending the hand of helpfulness and humanity to our Cuban brothers.

The lesson of our times is sharp and clear in this movement of people from one land to another. Once again, it stamps the mark of failure on a regime when many of its citizens voluntarily choose to leave the land of their birth for a more hopeful home in America. The future holds little hope for any government where the present holds no hope for the people.

And so we Americans will welcome these Cuban people. For the tides of history run strong, and in another day they can return to their homeland to find it cleansed of terror and free from fear.

Over my shoulders here you can see Ellis Island, whose vacant corridors echo today the joyous sound of long ago voices.

And today we can all believe that the lamp of this grand old lady is brighter today—

and the golden door that she guards gleams more brilliantly in the light of an increased liberty for the people from all the countries of the globe.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:08 p.m. on Liberty Island in New York Harbor before a group of several hundred guests who had crossed to the island by boat for the ceremony. In his opening words he referred to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

During his remarks the President referred to Representative Leonard Farbstein of New York, Representative Cornelius E. Gallagher of New Jersey, Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Representative Michael A. Feighan of Ohio, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, majority leader of the Senate, Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, minority leader of the Senate, and Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York.

As enacted, the immigration bill (H.R. 2580) is Public Law 89-236 (79 Stat. 911).

In late September Cuban Premier Fidel Castro had announced that Cubans with families in the United States would be permitted to emigrate. The first of these refugees began arriving in Florida by small boat on October 7, and by October 18 the number had exceeded 700.

On October 31, 1965, the President approved the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, which included an additional sum of \$12,600,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for assistance to refugees in the United States (Public Law 89-309, 79 Stat. 1133).

On February 15, 1966, the White House made public a report to the President from Attorney General Katzenbach which stated in part, "Although the Act has been in effect only two months, it has already reunited hundreds of families through its preferential admissions policy for aliens with close relatives in the United States. . . . Another 9,268 refugees from Cuba arrived in the United States during 1965. Of these, 3,349 came in December via the airlift arranged by the United States and the Cuban governments. Some 104,430 resident aliens were naturalized as American citizens during the year." The text of the report is printed in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 2, p. 220).

See also Items 601, 618.