

77
September 30, 1965

Dear Mr. Rice:

On the President's behalf I want to express his deep appreciation to you and to the United HIAS Service for your generous letter concerning his efforts in behalf of immigration reform. Such reform has always been near the top of the President's goals for America, and as you have said he has been able to forward it both in the Senate and as President. The new bill marks an enormous step forward and you should know that the President shares your enthusiasm for the liberalism it includes.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. James P. Rice
Executive Director
United HIAS Service
200 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10003

HCM/crm

in C. File
Since 1964 - Known Through Migration

McPherson



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September 22, 1963

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

On July 16, 1957, as the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, you received representatives of Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, labor and other civic groups who requested your help to obtain the passage of S.2792, a bill to permit immigration to the United States of refugees-escapees from Communist countries and the Middle East. Action on this bill, which was sponsored by the late President John F. Kennedy, at that time your colleague in the Senate, had been delayed because of other urgent Senate business. You were able to give the help we requested; S.2792 was passed by the Senate, and later by the House of Representatives. It was signed by President Eisenhower on September 11, 1957, and became P.L. 85-316.

Now, eight years later, as a result of your wise and determined leadership, the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed the immigration bill eliminating the national origins quota system which Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy had also sought, ever since 1932.

The American people, and especially the refugees, immigrants and their families of every faith who will benefit from this far-sighted legislation in years to come, are deeply indebted to you for your unswerving and successful efforts which made possible this historic achievement.

Respectfully yours,

JPR:ls

James P. Rice
Executive Director

Since 1884 - Rescue Through Migration

PRESERVATION COPY

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THE
ANNALS

OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

The New Immigration



September 1966

BOOK DEPARTMENT. NEW LITERATURE
IN THE FIELD OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The American Academy of Political and Social Science

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All correspondence concerning The Academy or THE ANNALS should be addressed to the Academy Office, 327 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

October 8, 1965

Dear Mr. Schnyder:

On the President's behalf let me thank you for the telegram you sent him, commending American efforts in easing the immigration of peoples to new homelands.

Few laws the President has signed this year have given him more satisfaction. The reform of our immigration laws will serve thousands of men and women who have been waiting for years to enter this country. We rejoice in that development.

With gratitude for your generous words, I am

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Felix Schnyder
United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees Geneva
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y.

in C. J. C.
Amador L. C.

Harry

The White House

PAID 2.00

00061 RX PD 1 EXTRA

WUX CD NEW YORK NY 2 1015A EDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

ON THE OCCASION OF THE SIGNATURE OF THE NEW IMMIGRATION ACT
PLEASE ACCEPT ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS
IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE MEASURE MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE
UNSTINTING SUPPORT GIVEN BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND
PEOPLE TO THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN TASK OF MY OFFICE
IN HELPING REFUGEES TO SETTLE DOWN IN NEW HOMELANDS

FELIX SCHNYDER UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
REFUGEES GENEVA.

October 12, 1965

Dear Mrs. Willen:

The President has asked me to reply to your recent letter thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the immigration reform. Few bills passed this session have given the President such satisfaction as this immigration measure, which is both long overdue and eminently humane. The bill could not have been passed without the constant efforts of interested nationality groups, and for your part in helping us see it through we are very grateful.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Mrs. Joseph Willen
National President
National Council of Jewish Women
One West Forty-Seventh Street
New York 36, N. Y.

in Reply

October 5, 1965

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

The National Council of Jewish Women is deeply gratified by the passage of the new immigration law. The NCJW, whose Service to the Foreign Born has played a significant role in the history of U.S. immigration throughout this century, has long advocated an end to the discriminatory policies embodied in the law for 40 years. In behalf of our National Board of Directors, I should like to extend our thanks to you for your crucial role in securing this magnificent advance in our nation's policies.

With best wishes.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Joseph Willen
National President

PLW:jw

October 11, 1965

Dear Mr. Held:

The President has asked me to reply to your recent wire thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the immigration reform. Few bills passed this session have given the President such satisfaction as this immigration measure, which is both long overdue and eminently humane. The bill could not have been passed without the constant efforts of interested nationality groups, and for your part in helping us see it through we are very grateful.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Adolph Held
Chairman, Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York, N. Y.

in C. J. L.
Adolph Held

The White House
Washington

1955 OCT 1 PM 10 20

WA249 PD

NEW YORK NY OCT 1 536P EDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE EXTENDS TO YOU WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS
AND SINCEREST GRATITUDE FOR YOUR BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP IN THE
PASSAGE OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND HUMANE REVISIONS OF OUR IMMIGRATION
LAWS

ADOLPH HELD CHAIRMAN.

October 11, 1965

Dear Mr. Chung:

The President has asked me to reply to your recent letter thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the immigration reform. Few bills passed this session have given the President such satisfaction as this immigration measure, which is both long overdue and eminently humane. The bill could not have been passed without the constant efforts of interested nationality groups, and for your part in helping us see it through we are very grateful.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. D. Y. Chung
President
Korean National Association
1368 West Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles 7, California

in C. file

Immigration

HEADQUARTERS

Korean National Association

1365 WEST JEFFERSON BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 7, CALIFORNIA

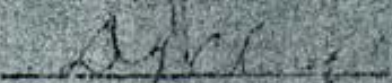
October 6, 1966

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

Dear Mr. President:

The Korean National Association wishes to
extend its gratitude to you for the passage and signing of
the Immigration Reform Bill which to be remembered by all
nations.

Sincerely yours,


D. Y. Chung, President

October 12, 1965

Dear Mr. Kleinbard:

The President has asked me to reply to your recent letter thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the immigration reform. Few bills passed this session have given the President such satisfaction as this immigration measure, which is both long overdue and eminently humane. The bill could not have been passed without the constant efforts of interested nationality groups, and for your part in helping us see it through we are very grateful.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Martin Kleinbard
President
New York Association for
New Americans, Inc.
15 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

in C. file

McPherson



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October 8, 1965

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the New York Association for New Americans, I want to convey to you our deep appreciation for your outstanding leadership in guiding the passage of the Immigration bill abolishing the national origins quota system. In so doing, the United States has established an immigration policy consistent with our American philosophy providing equal opportunity to all men regardless of race or place of birth.

We share with you gratification in the knowledge that the injustices of our old immigration laws have been eliminated and that the new law will carry out the true tradition of American democracy.

Respectfully,

Martin Kleinbard
President

MK:r

PRESERVATION COPY

October 11, 1965

Dear Mr. Ennis:

The President has asked me to reply to your recent letter thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the immigration reform. Few bills passed this session have given the President such satisfaction as this immigration measure, which is both long overdue and eminently humane. The bill could not have been passed without the constant efforts of interested nationality groups, and for your part in helping us see it through we are very grateful.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Edward J. Ennis
Chairman, Board of Directors
American Immigration and Citizenship
Conference
509 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

in C. J. Ennis

cc: Mr. Ennis

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509 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

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September 30, 1965

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We have the honor of transmitting to you the enclosed
letter signed by sixty-three of our member organizations.

We want to thank you for your magnificent leadership
in this issue, which has been a matter of deep social
concern over such a long period.

Respectfully,

Edward J. Ennis,
Chairman, Board of Directors

PRESERVATION COPY

September 30, 1965

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The undersigned organizations dedicated to principles which lead them to advocate a humanitarian, non-discriminatory U. S. immigration policy hail the passage of the bill to abolish the national origins quota system. This is indeed a historical event. Thus, the United States has finally established an immigration policy consistent with our national philosophy that all men are entitled to equal opportunity regardless of race or place of birth. This measure constitutes a significant aid to American foreign policy and the domestic welfare.

Respectfully,

Adult Students Council of New York
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
American Baptist Home Mission Societies
Americas Civil Liberties Union
American Council for Emigres in the Professions
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund
American Council for Nationalities Service
American Committee on Italian Migration
American Federation of Jews from Central Europe
American Federation of Labor and Congress of
Industrial Organizations
American Friends Service Committee
American Friends Service Committee, Pacific
Southwest Region

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American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
B'nai B'rith
Brethren Service Commission
Church World Service, National Council of Churches
of Christ
Council for Christian Social Action of the United
Church of Christ
Division of Immigration and Americanization, the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Hias and Council Migration Service of Philadelphia
Immigrants' Service League, Chicago
International Institute of Boston
International Institute of Bridgeport
International Institute of Detroit
International Institute of Gary
International Institute of Jersey City
International Institute of Los Angeles
International Institute of Milwaukee County
International Institute of Providence
International Institute of St. Paul
International Institute of San Francisco
International Rescue Committee
International Social Service - American Branch
International Union of Electrical, Radio and
Machine Workers, AFL-CIO
Juliu Maniu American Romanian Relief Society
Italian Welfare League
Japanese American Citizens League
Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater
Philadelphia
Jewish Counseling and Service Agency, Newark, N.J.
Lutheran Immigration Service
Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief
Miami Section, National Council of Jewish Women
National Board YWCA
National Catholic Rural Life Conference

National Catholic Welfare Conference, Department
on Immigration

National Chinese Welfare Council

National Community Relations Advisory Council

National Conference of Catholic Charities

National Travelers Aid Association

Nationalities Service Center, Cleveland

Nationalities Service Center, Philadelphia

New York Association for New Americans

New York Section — National Council of Jewish Women
Order of AHEPA

Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee

The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,

Committee on Resettlement Services

Tolstoy Foundation

Ukrainian Workingmen's Association

Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Social

Action Commission

United Automobile Workers of America, AFL-CIO

United Friends of Needy and Displaced People of
Yugoslavia

United States Committee for Refugees

United Steelworkers of America

Dec 9

Mr McPherson:

Re Allen program, Mr Gibson talked with gentleman in Rosenberg's ofc, and learned approval has been granted. Ltr to this effect forthcoming to you when Rosenberg returns to his office next week.

Ruth

PRESERVATION COPY

Dec 3, 1955

Mr McPherson: *called Ruth*

Mr Gibson, Records & Administration, Immigration Service, called. He wondered if you had heard further ref Allen program. Registration starts 1 January.

Ruth:

No, I haven't. Suggest to Gibson that he get Mr. Rosenberg a call.

RSVP: 155-1217 *Wm*

RESERVATION COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20538

RECEIVED MAY 19 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

OCT 15 1965

CO 263.12-P

Dear Mr. McPherson:

Thank you for the copy of the letter from Mr. Harold Rosenberg, Program Consultant of the Advertising Council, Incorporated, concerning the 1966 Alien Address Report Program.

Your timely consideration of our request for assistance in obtaining the Advertising Council's approval of the Alien Address Report Program is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. A. Loughan
E. A. Loughan
Associate Commissioner
Management

Mr. Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

PRESERVATION COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1965

TO: Hon. Raymond F. Farrell
Commissioner
Immigration & Naturalization
Service

FROM: Harry McPherson

For your info & file.

cy HCM's Sep 30 ltr and
Mr Rosenberg's Oct 5 reply

PRESERVATION COPY

*Send a copy of this
to Dr. J. H. H. H.
Katherine, Service*

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

NEW YORK • WASHINGTON • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO

35 WEST 45th STREET

NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

October 5, 1965

Mr. Harry G. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McPherson:

Thank you for your letter of September 30th requesting Council assistance in connection with the Alien Registration campaign.

Your request will be placed before our Executive Committee at its next meeting. As soon as they have reached a decision, we shall let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Rosenberg
Program Consultant

HR:ng

A non-profit organization, representing all phases of advertising, dedicated to the goal of advertising in the public interest.

PRESERVATION COPY

*Had a copy of this
to Jimmy Webb
Naturalist Service*



THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

NEW YORK • WASHINGTON • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO

25 WEST 45th STREET

NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

October 5, 1965

Mr. Harry G. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McPherson:

Thank you for your letter of September 30th requesting Council assistance in connection with the Alien Registration campaign.

Your request will be placed before our Executive Committee at its next meeting. As soon as they have reached a decision, we shall let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Rosenberg,
Program Consultant

HR:mg

Mr McPherson:

Jan 6

Central File does not have any ltrs thanking the Advertising Council, Inc. for handling Alien-reporting (nor Leo White). I then called Mr Gibson (Immigration) and he said he was sure he had drafted past "thank you" ltrs and would send a sample over. His sec'y told me yesterday it would be sent out last night and we should receive today.

Let em have it and our file.
However, Jim Meyers sec'y called me yesterday asking if we had any corres. on this subject, that that office always handled in the past and they have the complete file. I'm confused!

Ruth

Rec'd Jan 6, 1966

CO 265.12-P

Dear Mr. McPherson:

We have received a letter addressed to Mr. James H. Moyers informing us of the acceptance of our 1966 Alien Address Report Program by The Advertising Council Incorporated. Thank you for your assistance in obtaining such approval and we appreciate the interest you have taken in presenting this program so effectively.

This office will comply with the request made by Mr. Harold Rosenberg, Program Consultant of The Advertising Council Incorporated.

Sincerely,

E. A. Loughran
Associate Commissioner
Management

Mr. Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

RADIO-TV BULLETIN

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL, INC.

25 WEST 45TH STREET

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

JANUARY FEBRUARY

WASHINGTON

CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES

200 18th St. N.W.

400 N. Wacker Drive

1701 N. Highland Ave.

200 18th St. N.W.

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CURRENT PUBLIC SERVICE THEMES TO WHICH ADVERTISERS, NETWORKS AND STATIONS MAY WISH TO GIVE EXTRA

RADIO- OR TV - SUPPORT

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*Ruth - please try to find
the boiler-plate
thank you -
also tell
Minnig & Naturaliz.*

HCN

PLEASE NOTE: The subjects covered in the following Bulletin are not presented as possible substitutions for regular allocations. Rather, they are brought to your attention as suggestions which may be of actual help in building programs. You may find them useful as themes for script integrations, as copy slants for commercials, as subjects for musical tributes or in other ways which will depend on the character and structure of the individual broadcast.

Stua

JANUARY 1-31 -- ANNUAL REPORTING OF ADDRESSES BY ALIENS

All aliens in the United States (except for diplomats, persons accredited to certain international organizations, and persons admitted temporarily as agricultural laborers), are required to report their addresses to the Government during the month of January each year. Cards on which to report may be obtained at any post office during the month of January or from an office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at any time. The cards, when completed, should be returned to the clerk from whom originally received. Compliance with this report is vitally important to at least 3,000,000 aliens in the United States and members of their families, as willful failure to submit the report could result in serious penalties provided by law. Material, including brief interview scripts, announcements, and filmed semi-animated cartoons, is available from District Offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

JANUARY 1-31 -- HELP FIGHT KIDNEY DISEASE*

More than 100,000 Americans die each year from some form of kidney disease, while another 3,300,000 (90% of them women) suffer from undiagnosed, infectious disease of the kidneys. It has recently been found that the principle cause of work loss among American women is in the area of kidney-related diseases of the genito-urinary system. The National Kidney Foundation, with its affiliated chapters, raises and distributes funds to support patient services, public and professional education and research on kidney diseases in leading medical centers throughout the country. In addition, the Foundation seeks funds for the establishment of research-oriented treatment centers for the long-range treatment of patients with chronic kidney failure by means of the artificial kidney and the comparatively recent technique of kidney transplantation. The Foundation operates a Drug Bank Program which makes costly drugs available to kidney disease patients at cost. The Foundation also conducts medical symposia throughout the country to better acquaint physicians in local communities with various aspects of kidney disease -- particularly diagnosis and treatment. Complete details and broadcast materials for the January fund-raising drive may be obtained by writing the National Kidney Foundation, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017. Telephone: OX 7-2941. The National Kidney Foundation meets the standards of the National Information Bureau.

JANUARY 1-31 -- UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY CAMPAIGN "HAPPINESS IS HELPING"

United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc. has once again chosen "Happiness Is Helping" as its theme for the 1966 campaign, reiterating the thought that helping others through volunteering and contributing can be a source of great satisfaction. Cerebral palsy is the result of brain damage before, during or after birth and can produce a combination of handicapping conditions affecting

*When you carry fund-raising appeals, please confine your messages to the specific period indicated for the drive in the present Bulletin. This is the period when the particular drive is active in many communities throughout the United States. Network messages broadcast at a different time run the risk of conflicting with other appeals being supported in the localities and thus missing the opportunity for earning the good will they deserve.

arms, legs, speech, sight or hearing. Upwards of 600,000 children and adults are afflicted with this multi-crippling condition and it is estimated that 25,000 are born each year with cerebral palsy. Such vital services as diagnosis and medical treatment, speech and hearing therapy, vocational training, physical therapy, recreation and parent counseling are provided by the more than 300 affiliates of United Cerebral Palsy throughout the country. More than \$8,000,000 has been allocated over the past 16 years by United Cerebral Palsy's Research and Educational Foundation for research into the causes of cerebral palsy and means of prevention. Program materials include television spots, slides, live copy and radio platters, available locally from United Cerebral Palsy affiliates or from national headquarters, United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 321 West 44 Street, New York, N. Y. 10036.

JANUARY 9-16 -- BIG BROTHER WEEK

Big Brothers of America operates on the principle of the friendship of a man who volunteers to help a boy who lacks the companionship and guidance of a father. Each year there is an increasing number of children under eighteen who are living in homes in which the father is missing due to divorce, desertion, death or imprisonment. More Big Brother volunteers and additional Big Brother agencies are needed throughout the country. Affiliates of Big Brothers of America will hold local observances during the Week to attract new volunteers and acquaint the community with their work. Men who wish to volunteer as Big Brothers should get in touch with their local Big Brother agency. Groups wishing to establish new Big Brother agencies in communities which are not presently served should write to Big Brothers of America, Room 341, Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

JANUARY 23-29 -- JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT WEEK

Junior Achievement, Inc., is a non-profit organization, which provides economic education for high-school-age boys and girls through a "learn-by-doing" technique. The youngsters are formed into small companies that operate in Business Centers maintained by Junior Achievement. They sell stock, elect their own Boards of Directors and officers, manufacture products, sell, keep accounts, provide services and at the conclusion of a school year report the results of the miniature business to their stockholders. Adults from local business and industry counsel the young people. Calling attention to Junior Achievement, the Week's promotional campaign will urge more businessmen to support Junior Achievement, at the same time urging more high school students and volunteer advisers to join the program. It will also inform individuals as to how they can help organize Junior Achievement enterprises in communities which do not now have this unique youth program. Interested persons should write to Junior Achievement, Inc., 51 West 51 Street, New York, New York 10019. The slogan for the Week is BUSINESS AND YOUTH...PARTNERS IN PROGRESS. Radio and TV spots, TV flip cards, glass slides and short films are available from Junior Achievement, Inc., at the above address. Telephone LT 1-1890 - James P. Barrett, Public Relations Director.

JANUARY 23 - FEBRUARY 27 -- NATIONAL YMCA ENROLLMENT MONTH

During this period, some 1800 YMCA's throughout the United States conduct membership campaigns. It is at this time that YMCA'S strive to reach their communities with information on the programs, facilities and services they have to

offer. With new population patterns, new needs have arisen in both urban and suburban areas. To meet these needs, YMCA'S have modernized and up-dated programs and services. Thus, while the "gym and swimming pool" aspects of YMCA's remain as important as ever, YMCA's today are deeply involved in programs and services dealing with today's pressing problems. Among these are school drop-outs, senior citizens, juvenile delinquency, poverty, job counseling, tutoring, family life, and other problems of life in the "inner city." Additionally, the tremendous growth of suburbs has brought the YMCA into still another phase of work. In many suburbs, the Family YMCA has become the community center. No longer is the YMCA exclusively the domain of boys and young men -- fully one fourth of the YMCA's more than 4,000,000 members are women and girls. During National YMCA Enrollment Month, Americans should be induced to take advantage of these programs and services, new as well as traditional. Broadcast materials available are live radio and TV spots, telops and slides, film TV spots, radio spot records and special material. Available through local YMCA's or Joe A. Pisarro, Associate Director, Public Relations, National Council of YMCA's, 291 Broadway, New York, New York 10007, 212 349-0700.

FEBRUARY 1-28 -- HEART FUND CAMPAIGN*

The 1966 Heart Fund campaign in behalf of the American Heart Association will feature the appeal "Give so more will live." The AHA is the only voluntary health agency in the United States devoted exclusively to the reduction of premature death and disability caused by the many forms of heart and blood-vessel disease - primarily heart attack, stroke, high blood pressure, rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease, and inborn heart defects. More than 21 million Americans suffer from heart disease, high blood pressure or stroke. An estimated 500,000 children and teenagers are victims of rheumatic or inborn heart disease. Each year diseases of the heart and blood vessels cause nearly one million deaths in the United States, more than all other causes combined. The AHA has affiliates in all fifty states, with about 1400 local sub-divisions, including 240 chapters. In its research programs, the American Heart Association stresses the importance of longterm support of the nation's outstanding research scientists. The Heart Fund also makes possible the Association's program of professional and public education and community service activities. Heart Sunday, February 20th, marks the peak of the month-long campaign, when two million volunteers throughout the country will call on their neighbors to support local Heart Associations. Campaign and year-'round educational materials, including spot film and recorded messages, may be obtained by contacting Irwin Lewis, Associate Public Information Director for Radio-TV-Film, American Heart Association, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York 10010. Gramercy 7 - 9170.

FEBRUARY 7-13 -- BOY SCOUT WEEK

"Breakthrough for Youth" will be the emphasis of Boy Scout week, observed

*When you carry fund-raising appeals, please confine your messages to the specific period indicated for the drive in the present Bulletin. This is the period when the particular drive is active in many communities throughout the United States. Network messages broadcast at a different time run the risk of conflicting with other appeals being supported in the localities and thus missing the opportunity for earning the good will they deserve.

across the nation by more than five and a half million boys and adult leaders and by countless families and friends of the movement. Since 1910 more than forty million Americans have been influenced by the Boy Scout program. 1966 marks Scouting's 56th year in this nation. "Breakthrough for Youth" is a program designed to organize a Scout unit within the reach of every boy, regardless of where he may live - and, equally important, to keep these units healthy and active and effective in attaining Scouting goals. For the last two years, President Johnson, Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, has welcomed to the White House during Boy Scout Week twelve top Eagle Scouts, representing the 12 Scout Regions, to deliver their "Report to the Nation". Material includes radio recordings and spot announcements, and twenty-second and one-minute film spots in black and white and color. For additional information or materials contact Rebel L. Robertson, Director of Public Relations, National Council, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903, Telephone number (201) CHarter 9-6000.

FEBRUARY 14-28 -- FREEDOMS ROLL CALL

"Freedom -- The More You Use It The Longer It Lasts" will be the theme of the 1966 Freedoms Roll-Call of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. This annual educational campaign is designed to focus public attention on the values and responsibilities of the American Way. To assist citizens in learning how they can exercise freedom in their every day lives the Foundation offers free copies of a Freedoms Handbook. The Handbook is based on the Foundation's "American Credo" and explains what individuals and groups can do to protect and safeguard their rights and freedoms. TV and Radio kits are available; also background materials about the 16-year old Foundation and the American Freedom Center.

FEBRUARY 20-27 -- BROTHERHOOD WEEK

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, with 68 regional offices and 154 chapters, annually sponsors Brotherhood Week to bring the principles of brotherhood and their practice into sharper focus. Brotherhood Week is part of a year-'round educational program carried on by the NCCJ to improve inter-group relations among all Americans of every race, creed and nationality. Brotherhood Week seeks (1) to remind Americans of their interdependence and to encourage them as individuals to rededicate themselves to their basic democratic heritage of freedom and equality for all; (2) to dramatize the practical things Americans can do to promote greater understanding and respect for human rights; and (3) to enlist the support of large numbers of people in year-'round activities designed to overcome prejudice and divisiveness and thus to build a stronger America. The 1966 slogan is "BROTHERHOOD--DEMOCRACY AT WORK." Kits for radio and television are available by writing: Albert T. Knudsen, Director of Mass Media, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57 Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone: 212 MU 8-7530.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY -- FILING INCOME TAX RETURNS

Those who need assistance in preparation of their federal income tax returns may receive assistance from the Internal Revenue Service's district or local offices. Courteous assistants will answer questions by telephone or in person and help in filling out tax forms. There is, of course, no charge for these services. Office locations are listed in the telephone book under

U. S. Government. Internal Revenue urges early filing.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY -- MEDICAL SELF-HELP TRAINING PROGRAM

Medical self-help training is a program developed by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Office of Civil Defense designed to help people meet their own health needs in an emergency situation when a physician's services are not available. This might be the case in a natural disaster, such as a flood or a hurricane, and certainly would be true in a nuclear attack. Endorsed by the American Medical Association and many other national health organizations, the program makes available 11 subjects: Radioactive Fallout and Shelter, Healthful Living in Emergencies, Artificial Respiration, Bleeding and Bandages, Fractures and Splinting, Transportation of the Injured, Burns, Shock, Nursing Care of the Sick and Injured, Infant and Child Care, and Emergency Childbirth. The lessons use filmstrips or motion pictures which demonstrate medical self-help principles and techniques by dramatizing realistic disaster situations -- these are followed by practice sessions. Although the program is designed for large-scale disasters, it can be valuable also in everyday emergencies which frequently happen far from medical help. Since the program began in 1962, over 1.5 million people have taken the courses, which are administered through State health departments or civil defense agencies.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY -- MAINTAINING THE RESERVE

The Department of Defense needs its reserve forces more than ever before and seeks to retain its skilled citizen soldiers, sailors, and airmen when their terms of service expire. Today's minute-men, particularly those in selected Army National Guard, Air National Guard and Reserve Units are being called upon to devote more time to training and increasing their combat readiness. To meet the demands of the world situation, these men are being asked to give more of their time to the national security needs of their country. They make trained manpower immediately available and minimize the call on new civilian manpower. Their service makes possible a more rapid build up of the active Armed Forces. They face possible active duty. They protect their communities in times of local emergencies and perform more effectively in their civilian jobs because of the technical training they require for their reserve service. Defense is everybodys business. Under these circumstances they need understanding and the support of their families, their employers, and their friends.

CRITERIA FOR THE RADIO-TV BULLETIN
OF THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

The Bulletin is an information service to advertisers, agencies, networks and stations about forthcoming campaigns -- it is intended to advise them that these campaigns are going to be conducted during the stated period and to give a brief digest of their messages and objectives. Our thought in presenting this information is that advertisers and broadcasters will, of course, first carry regularly scheduled allocations; but that if they wish to do more, they may schedule any of those topics included in the Bulletin with the assurance that the Council has screened them and found them to conform to the following criteria:

1. That, if the organization is a fund-raising one, The Advertising Council will take into consideration whether or not it currently meets the standards of the National Information Bureau.
2. That the project be non-commercial, non-partisan politically, and not designed to influence legislation.
3. That the project be national in scope, or sufficiently national so that the great bulk of the national radio and television audience has an actual or potential interest in it.
4. That the appeal for support shall be one properly made to Americans generally; the project will not be rejected because it is in the interest of one group if it has such a wide appeal -- but it will be rejected if the appeal for participation is limited to special groups.
5. That the project be of sufficient seriousness and public importance to justify treatment before the national radio and television audience.

These criteria have been reached after careful study by a Special Committee of the Board of Directors of The Advertising Council. It is the belief of the Board that they represent reasonable standards of integrity, public acceptance and general appropriateness for network radio and television.

Please note that failure to be mentioned in the Bulletin does not necessarily mean the campaign has been rejected by the Council. The omission may simply mean that we have not been asked for assistance, perhaps because the campaign is not national in scope or for other reasons. The Council does not solicit campaigns. Topics are considered for Bulletin assistance only when the organization conducting the campaign requests Council help in obtaining radio and television coverage.

PLEASE LET US KNOW!

The Advertising Council makes every effort to see that companies carrying public service messages receive the maximum publicity. While we know of contributions of public service campaigns made under the Radio or Television Allocation Plan, we have no way of

knowing that you have given radio or television support to a campaign listed in the Bulletin unless you tell us about it.

So we would like to suggest that you inform The Advertising Council offices in New York, Chicago or Los Angeles when your program carries a message on the subject covered in the Radio-TV Bulletin.

To give cooperating advertisers as complete a picture as possible of Council-sponsored radio and television projects during the period covered by this Bulletin, we list below subjects tentatively scheduled on the Network and Regional Spot Allocation Plan.

Aid to Higher Education	Mental Retardation
Automation - Retraining	Peace Corps
Balance of Payments	Prevent Forest Fires
Better Community Relations	Keep America Beautiful
Continue Your Education	Radio Free Europe
Equal Employment Opportunity	Religion in American Life
Traffic Safety	United Nation
U. S. O.	United Community Campaigns
United States Savings Bonds	Red Cross

This foregoing is simply for your information. Fact sheets and allocation letters will, of course, be mailed as usual.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ADMINISTRATOR
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs

Mr. McPherson
The White House

*File
Immigration*



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

MAY 3 1966

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF SECURITY AND
CONSULAR AFFAIRS

MAY 11 AM 9 20

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SCA

Mr. Philip B. Heymann
Acting Administrator
Bureau of Security and
Consular Affairs (SCA)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Heymann:

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has the responsibility of providing aid to Cuban refugees within the United States as authorized under the provisions of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-510).

Between January 1959 and October 1962, thousands of unaccompanied spouses and unaccompanied children arrived in the United States, and were assisted through the Department's Cuban Refugee Program. The cessation of the direct flights from Cuba following the missile confrontation caused many of these refugees to remain separated from their family members.

In announcing that the United States would grant asylum to all persons whose departure from Cuba would be permitted by that government, President Johnson emphasized that priority would be granted to the reunion of families. The current airlift, initiated on December 1, 1965, has brought to our country over 19,000 refugees whose arrivals have made many family reunions possible.

Prior to the initiation of the current airlift, a number of parents and spouses chose to attempt to reach the United States through the normal immigration visa channels available in a third country, such as Spain or Mexico. Visa processing on a number of cases in this category had not been completed before the recent amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act were enacted. Section 212 (a) (14) of the Act requires certification that the visa applicant will fill a specific job in a specific location in the United States. It is extremely difficult for a wife or an unaccompanied child to obtain this type of documentation in behalf of the breadwinner seeking entry. Most of these refugees are

receiving some form of assistance from the Federal Government which will have to be continued as long as the family members are separated. The cases involved number but a few hundred and it would appear that it would be to the best interests of the United States to speed the reunion of these families.

Accordingly we recommend that your Department request the Attorney General to consider favorably the issuance of parole status to visa applicants in this category so that their entrance into the United States and subsequent reunion with their family members may be expedited.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ellen Winston".

Ellen Winston
Commissioner

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1966

File
6/5/66

MEMORANDUM FOR

JUANITA ROBERTS

I would very much appreciate the opportunity to speak to the President about the memorandum I sent him a few days ago on permitting the families of Cuban refugees to enter this country.

Harry

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.

Note:

now discussed w/Pres. 5/28/66

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 10, 1966

Tuesday - 12:00 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

When you signed the Immigration Bill last year at the Statue of Liberty you announced a new policy under which four thousand Cuban refugees would be permitted to come under a parole procedure into the United States.

This parole procedure was limited to refugees coming directly from Cuba.

In a number of cases parents, children or spouses of a refugee who has come to the United States in a parole status have fled to some third country such as Mexico or Spain. These persons have great difficulty in joining their families in the United States because the new immigration act requires them to obtain a Labor Department certificate stating that there is a shortage of American workers for the labor they would perform in the United States. The relatives of residents of the United States do not have to obtain this, but if they are relatives of Cuban parolees the families in Mexico and Spain are bound by the requirements.

The result is that we are enforcing the separation of close family members; HEW is bearing the cost of supporting the children and wives of men who are willing and able to support their families; and a foreign relations problem is developing in Mexico and Spain because of the large numbers of refugees' relatives in those countries.

Labor, Justice, HEW and State all agree that the obvious solution is simply to extend the parole procedure to the parents, minor children and spouses of refugees in the United States.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ADMINISTRATOR
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs

May 6, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Harry MacPherson
The White House

FROM: SCA - Philip B. Heymann *BPH*

SUBJECT: Parole of Cuban Refugees

1. Attached is a memorandum I have sent to the Under Secretary explaining the reasons for using the Attorney General's "parole" authority to allow the closest family members of Cuban refugees in the United States to come from third countries to join their relatives here. Representatives of Justice, HEW, and Labor have all agreed at the working level, and the Attorney General is aware of the proposal. Tab A of the memorandum to Mr. Ball is a proposed letter from him to Mr. Katzenbach. Mr. Ball has asked that you be consulted before he goes forward.
2. I did not spell out the numbers involved because:
(a) they are impossible to estimate accurately; and (b) we would be prepared to take in the highest estimate over a period of time. The best figures we have show a total of about 500 Cubans in Mexico City and between ten and fifteen thousand in Spain, with a very few in other places. All of the Cubans in Mexico want to come here; they have "transit" visas which prevent their employment or permanent residence in Mexico. About 400 would fall into the proposed "close relative" category. Less than 2000 of the Cubans in Spain--who are allowed to work and are admitted for permanent residence--have indicated they want to come here. Our embassy estimates about 500 of these are "close relatives". Although a substantial additional number may decide to apply if the new procedure goes into effect, the Spanish total should remain a few thousand plus a continuing monthly trickle of a couple hundred at most.

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We expect that about four hundred Cubans in Mexico City will want to take advantage of this and at least five hundred in Spain -- probably several hundred more after the word gets around. Senator Edward Kennedy has held hearings on the subject and has asked Secretary Rusk to take this move. He will want to be in on the announcement, at least to the extent of receiving a letter from Secretary Rusk, announcing the action, and no doubt making a speech on the floor about it.

I recommend that we permit Secretary Rusk to write the Attorney General, recommending that he invoke his discretionary authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act to parole into the United States these parents, spouses and minor children of Cubans who have come here under the special procedure.

Harry

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.

 APPROVE
 DISAPPROVE
 SEE ME

3. While this is a drop in the bucket compared to our monthly influx of 4,000 on the airlift from Cuba, the problem has understandably aroused intense concern in the Cuban refugee community in the U.S., among the Voluntary Agencies which are supporting many of the refugees in Madrid and Mexico City, at our posts in those cities, and on the Hill. Attached as Tab 2 is a letter the Secretary received from Senator Edward Kennedy who has held hearings on the subject. If we do not act, I think we can anticipate pressure to amend the Immigration Act to make the labor-protective provisions inapplicable to all Cuban refugees.

4. Senator Kennedy's staff (George Abrams of the Refugee Sub-committee) has told me on a number of occasions that not only would they like our response to be favorable, but they would also appreciate our announcement including a letter to Senator Kennedy on the basis of which he could commend our action on the floor and share in the credit. While his letter did not stimulate our recommendation--we had been at work for weeks previously--he has been holding hearings on the same subject for some time.

Attachments:

1. Memorandum to the Under Secretary
with proposed letter to Attorney General
2. Letter from Senator Edward Kennedy

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
307
April 27, 1966

MEMORANDUM TO: The Under Secretary

THRU: S/S
O - Mr. William J. Crockett

FROM: SCA - Philip B. Heymann

SUBJECT: Parole of Immediate Relatives of Cuban
Refugees into the United States
ACTION MEMORANDUM

Discussion:

Under an administrative policy which the President announced at the Statue of Liberty the Government is bringing 4,000 Cuban refugees a month into the United States, by special USC airlift from Varadero, Cuba, under a parole procedure which does not require the use of visas. While some Cuban refugees have fled from Cuba to other countries, hoping to come thereafter to the United States, we have limited the parole procedure to refugees coming directly from Cuba in order to control the rate of flow and so as not to encourage commercial carriers to engage in refugee traffic which would be profitable to Castro.

A compelling hardship situation has arisen as a result of this limitation. In a number of cases the parents, children or spouse of a refugee who has come to the U.S. in parole status has chosen or been forced to flee to some third country such as Mexico or Spain. Once the immediate relative is located in a third country he has great difficulty obtaining admission to join the remainder of his family in the United States because of a provision of the new immigration act which requires even refugees from the Western

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Hemisphere to obtain a certificate from the Department of Labor stating that there is a shortage of American workers for the labor the refugee would perform in the United States. This labor-certificate provision is inapplicable to the immediate relatives of citizens or aliens who are permanent residents of the United States but it remains applicable to the immediate relatives of those Cuban refugees who are in the United States in parole status--which is the great majority.

The result is that we are enforcing the separation of the closest family members; HEW is bearing the costs of supporting children and wives of men who are willing and able to support their families; and a foreign relations problem is developing in Mexico and Spain due to the build-up of refugee relatives seeking to join their families in the U.S. (Tab B)

We have met with representatives of the Departments of Labor, Justice and Health, Education and Welfare. All agree that the obvious and sensible solution is simply to extend our parole procedure to the parents, minor children and spouses of refugees in the United States.

Attached is a proposed letter from you to the Attorney General proposing that that action be taken under his authority to parole refugees into the United States.

Recommendation:

That you sign the attached letter (Tab A)

Attachments:

Tab A - Letter to the Attorney General

Tab B - Letter of Apr. 15 fm Sen. Edward M. Kennedy

Clearances:

ARA - Mr. Gordon
L - Mr. Meeker

SCA:PBHeymann:jm
4/26/66

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In his speech at the Statue of Liberty on October 3, 1965, the President announced the Administration's program for Cuban refugees, saying: "I declare to the people of Cuba that those who seek refuge here will find it." As you know, this program has been put into effect by use of your authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to parole into the United States people without visas.

We have, as a matter of policy, so far limited the exercise of this authority to refugees coming directly from Cuba to the United States. This has been considered necessary to control the rate of entry of Cuban refugees, to encourage resettlement in other countries such as Spain, and to effectuate our policy of denying the Castro regime the revenues and hard currencies it would receive if commercial carriers were free to engage in refugee traffic.

After consultation with other interested government departments, we have come to the conclusion that our self-imposed limitation on the parole of Cuban refugees should be relaxed to a limited extent. A number of Cuban refugees have fled and are continuing to flee to third countries although members of their immediate family are in the U.S. in parole or indefinite voluntary departure status. Thereafter family reunion within the United States is in some cases prevented by the requirement of section 212(a)(14) of the new law that they obtain a labor certification. The result is that many of the parents,

spouses or

The Honorable
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,
The Attorney General.

spouses or minor children of Cubans who have been paroled into the United States for an indefinite stay are separated from their closest relatives.

For several reasons we believe that this hardship situation should be remedied by use of the same parole authority which is now used with regard to persons coming directly from Cuba. The humanitarian considerations are exceptionally compelling. Moreover, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has expressed to this Department its concern over the fact that a substantial number of these refugees in third countries have dependents in the United States who are presently supported by United States welfare funds. Finally, there are foreign relations aspects to the problem. The Mexican Government, for example, has issued transit visas to many of these refugees in good faith, believing that they would be admitted to the United States. Our Embassy in Mexico City reports that if a substantial number are left stranded in Mexico, they are likely to constitute a continuing source of friction and embarrassment in our relations with Mexico. A somewhat similar problem has been reported in Spain by our Embassy in Madrid.

The provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which make the Labor certification inapplicable to certain relatives of citizens and permanent residents of the United States evidence an intent of Congress to prevent the separation of these family members. We have attempted to put this intent in effect with regard to Cuban refugees paroled into the United States from Cuba by establishing a first preference for this category. The same purpose should apply to those Cuban families having some family members in the United States on parole or indefinite voluntary departure status and other close family members stranded in third countries. Such action is entirely consistent with, if not dictated by, the President's statements at the Statue of Liberty on October 3, 1965.

Accordingly we recommend that you invoke your discretionary authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, to parole into the United States

Cuban

Cuban refugees who are unable to meet the requirements of Section 212(a)(14) of the Act and who are the parents, spouses, or minor children of Cubans in the United States in parole or indefinite voluntary departure status. We would appreciate an early expression of your views.

Sincerely,

George W. Ball

PH
SCAEPBHeymann:jm
4/29/66

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 15, 1966

Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

For the past month the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, of which I am chairman, has been holding hearings on Cuban refugee problems.

Preliminary to a formal Subcommittee report, I felt it imperative to call to your attention a serious problem repeatedly brought before the Subcommittee.

There are at present, a number of refugees from Cuba who have escaped to Spain, Mexico, Jamaica, Curacao and other areas of the Caribbean. These refugees, in most cases, are fathers, mothers, children and close family relatives of Cuban refugees already in this country. Most of these refugees have been seeking admission to the United States in order to join their families. They are being prevented from doing so, however, because of certification requirements being applied to them by the Department of Labor.

I believe that the application of labor certification requirements for these refugees is inadvisable and certainly not in accord with the main purpose of the new Immigration Law -- the reuniting of families. I feel it is desirable to allow the admission of these Cubans as refugees and to waive the labor certificate requirement.

I have recommended this action in a number of statements during the past month and have discussed it with officials of the State Department. Also, members of my staff have discussed such recommendations with Mr. Philip Heymann of the Bureau of Consular and Security Affairs. In addition, I exchanged views regarding this matter yesterday with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain, Sr. Castiella, and have had communications with Ambassador Duke. I do hope action can be taken immediately to permit these refugees to join their families in this country.

Sincerely,

Edward M. Kennedy

Excerpt from President's Remarks at the Ceremony
on Liberty Island, With His Offer of Asylum for
Cuban Refugees. October 3, 1965.

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 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 Government 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 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 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 shoulder here you can see Ellis Island, whose vacant corridors echo today the joyous sounds 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 3:03 p.m. on Liberty Island, New York City, N.Y.
As enacted, the Immigration bill is Public Law 89-236.

*Note: This was not
sent to President -
added here for info.*

December 21, 1966

Mr. Jose D. Velez, Jr.
General Secretary
Frontal Association for the
Liberation of Cuba, Inc.
P.O.B. 353 - Riverside Station
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Velez:

This is in response to your recent letter to President Johnson, marked for my attention, transmitting a copy of an open letter concerning the case of Dr. Manuel Guasch and the problems of Cuban professionals in this country generally.

The Administration is quite sympathetic to the problems of Cuban refugees in this country, including Cuban professional persons. However, under our system of laws, the fixing and enforcing of licensing requirements for engaging in professional occupations is basically a matter of State rather than federal jurisdiction. Generally speaking the federal government cannot properly prevent State prosecutions for violating State occupational licensing laws. The government does, as a part of its Cuban refugee activities engage in efforts to assist Cuban professional persons by training and otherwise to qualify to practice their professions in this country under State licensing requirements.

I hope the foregoing information will be of some assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson
Special Counsel
to the President

in C. file

"Immigration"

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

Date: November 25, 1966

TO: Department of Justice

Prompt handling is essential. *Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency.* If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President
B. Draft for presidential signature
C. Draft for undersigned's signature **XX**
D. Other:
(1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office
(2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling
(3) For your information
(4) For comment ..!

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes **XX** No

REMARKS:

Ltr to The President (Attn: Mr McPherson), undated, from Jose D. Velez, Jr., Executive Secretary, Frontal Assoc. for the Liberation of Cuba, Inc., Miami, Fla. re: problems confronting the professional Cuban in Exile.

GPO 16-76420-1

By direction of the President:

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Counsel to the President

Honorable President of the United States of America
Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
White House
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. Harry C. McPherson
Special Advisor

Honorable Mr. President:

I am enclosing a photostatic copy of an open letter published
in the Diario de las Americas Newspaper in the City of Miami, Florida.

We hope that you will taken into consideration everything ex-
pressed within it and try to give a prompt solution to such a grave problem
in which these worthy professionals and all the Cuban Colony in general is
today involved.

I remain

Sincerely yours,

Jose D. Velaz, Jr.
Executive Secretary

JDV:spn

immigration

PRESERVATION COPY

File
Immigration

IMMIGRANT RULES EASED FOR CUBANS

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 3)

speech that the State Department was preparing to admit a sizable number of Cubans who have taken refuge in Spain or Mexico but have close relatives in the United States. Precise figures are not available, but it is thought that about 10,000 of the 30,000 Cubans in Spain and most of the 500 Cubans in Mexico may qualify for admission.

Subjected to New Rules

Although Cubans are being received without limit in direct flights from the island, those who take refuge elsewhere have been subjected to the requirements of the new law, partly because the Administration is trying to force Spain to do more for the refugees when they get there.

As a result the Cubans outside Cuba face even greater barriers to entry here than comparable Europeans or Asians. Mr. Kennedy said that in response to appeals by him and others, the Administration has now agreed to admit those with parents, children or husbands and wives in the United States.

At the same time, the Senator produced administration figures on the immigration visas issued from last Dec. 1, when the new law took effect, through April 1. They showed a great increase in migration from countries with a backlog of waiting relatives of Americans — who now get preferential treatment — and a sharp drop in migration from countries where most applicants must now meet stringent new employment requirements.

The new immigration law, enacted and signed with much fanfare because it eliminated restrictions based on national origin, provides that persons without close relatives here can be admitted only if they do not replace an American worker or depress his pay or working conditions.

As interpreted by the Labor Department, this provision is used to give easy entry only to a minority of persons with advanced education or with certain elite skills in engineering and the sciences. Most others must arrange in advance for a job in the United States, which is hard to do from abroad.

Moreover, the critics contend,

Immigration Visas Table

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 25—Following is a table showing the number of immigration visas issued in various countries by the United States since the new immigration law went into effect last Dec. 1, and in a comparable period the year before.

The figures, obtained from the Government by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, show a substantial increase where preference has been given to waiting relatives of residents of the United States and a substantial decrease where applicants have had to meet employment standards established under the new legislation:

	Dec., 1965- March, 1966 (New Law)	Dec., 1964- March, 1965 (Old Law)
Canada (Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Vancouver)	2,652	9,691
Britain (London)	2,192	4,108
France (Paris)	228	680
W. Germany (Frankfurt, Hamburg)	515	3,813
Ireland (Dublin)	82	1,036
Netherlands (Rotterdam)	278	698
Austria (Vienna)	75	358
Italy (Naples, Palermo)	12,058	1,744
Poland (Warsaw)*	2,504	1,887
China (Hong Kong)	2,220	81
Philippines (Manila)	1,203	7
Greece (Athens)	2,485	232

(*)—After an initial surge in migration from Poland, the number of visas issued in recent months had dropped rapidly below the comparable period a year ago.

employers seeking workers abroad are being discouraged by cumbersome and costly requirements of proof that they have exhausted the search for labor at home.

Flow Sharply Curtailed

The practical effect of these labor standards has been a sharp curtailment of migration to the United States. The total number of immigrants does not yet reveal the drop because relatives of Americans are temporarily swelling the total. Relatives coming from Italy, Poland, Hong Kong, Greece and the Philippines, for instance, are taking the place in the total flow of routine immigrants now barred in large numbers from Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and other European countries.

Though the total number of immigrants remains the same, the types of immigrants are quite different. In 1965, for instance, 80 per cent of all immigrants qualified on their own merits, without preferential treatment. The same percentage has been the average of all immigrants to the United States in the last decade.

But under the new law, as now administered, 75 per cent of all immigrants are those coming with preferences because of

relatives in the United States. Immigration experts grant the critics' contention that as the backlog of close relatives abroad is exhausted—almost entirely in many countries in the next year or two—the full effect of the labor restrictions will become plain.

And then, say the critics, the law that was designed to eliminate ethnic discrimination will have the effect of fairly but drastically restricting immigration from everywhere.

Change Noted in Poland

This change of effect has already become visible in Poland. More than 85,000 Poles have applied for admission to the United States, some as long as 10 or 15 years ago. The new law, giving preference to relatives, caused a sharp increase in the issuance of visas in Warsaw last winter, but this has been followed by a sharp decline now that the pool of relatives is declining.

The other applicants have been told that they could probably not qualify under the new law's tight labor standards.

A much larger backlog of relatives still exists in Italy, but years hence, other Italians, too, would find it hard to gain ad-

mission under the new standards.

Senator Kennedy has been petitioning the Labor Department to relax the rules and improve the administration, to give blanket approval to many other occupation groups and to make more precise findings about regional labor shortages even where there maybe a national surplus.

Wirtz Called Sympathetic

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has been described by his critics as sympathetic and willing to alleviate specific bottlenecks, such as a sudden shortage of nurses on the East Coast due to the new immigration barriers. But there is thought to be some pressure in the opposite direction from some labor interests and especially from Representative Michael A. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, the chairman of the joint House-Senate Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy.

Senator Kennedy contends that he steered the new law through the Senate on the understanding that the Labor Department would use its power with restraint. But a tight reading of the labor provision was given the bill in the House by Mr. Feighan, and Secretary Wirtz is now caught in the middle.

Senator Kennedy has also complained about certain standards imposed on applicants in the Western Hemisphere that are not imposed on others. Some brothers and sisters and other relatives of Americans are denied the preferential treatment given comparable applicants elsewhere and forced to pass the same labor standards established for nonrelatives. The Senator plans to introduce an amendment to rectify that disparity.

Mr. Kennedy has been working with 35 voluntary agencies, most of whom share his concern about the new procedures notably the Church World Service, the National Catholic Welfare Board and the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

U.S. Eases Cuban Immigration At Urging of Edward Kennedy

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 25 — Senator Edward M. Kennedy recorded a modest victory today in his battle to liberalize procedures under the new immigration law. But he also found more ammunition for the charge that the Administration is "unduly restrictive" in applying that law.

Thousands of Cuban refugees outside Cuba are to be admitted to the United States in response to his pressure, the Senator declared. Nonetheless, he charged that the Administration practices "selective immigration" to the normal flow of immigrants.

The Massachusetts Department of the Environment is pressing the attack on behalf of the state. Continued on Page 12, Column 3

for 1988, the
dramatic increase
in the number of
countries waiting
— who are
treatment and
migration from
most applicants
stringent new
requirement.

The new immigration law enacted and signed with fanfare because it ends restrictions based on origin, provides that persons without close relatives here be admitted only if they do not replace an American who has depress his pay or working conditions.

As interpreted by the Labor Department, this provision is used to give easy entry to a minority of persons with advanced education or with certain elite skills in engineering and the sciences. Most others must arrange in advance for a job in the United States, which is hard to do from abroad. Moreover, the critics contend,

There are qualified and competent foreign nurses who are ready and anxious to come to the United States, but they cannot get visas. They have been waiting for months and we have been waiting for them for months. It is my understanding that there have been similar difficulties in New York, New Jersey, California, Texas and other states where foreign trained nurses are employed.

As the law has been administered, the result has been that not a single foreign trained nurse has been granted a visa to come to Massachusetts since January 1, 1966.

With the advent of Medicare on July 1, 1966, it is likely that the hospital resources of the country will be put under severe strain. This is the worst possible time to be closing hospital beds and reducing our abilities to care for the sick. We urge in the strongest possible terms that immediate steps be taken to correct this stoppage of foreign trained professional nurses. There are qualified nurses waiting to come to the United States. We are critically short of nurses. Surely, it would be possible to grant visas to these nurses to come to the United States and serve the sick.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of Mr. Viguers' letter be included in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 4.)

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I have called to the attention of the Department of Labor the situation regarding foreign nurses, and was informed earlier this week that steps are being taken to expedite their entry into Massachusetts and other areas of the country in need of nursing personnel. This clearly shows that flexibility is possible in the administration of section 212(a) (14) and I commend the Secretary of Labor for his active concern in this regard.

Mr. President, I know there are several Members of the Senate who share my concern, and that of the voluntary agencies, regarding the interpretation and administration of section 212(a) (14), which is currently being established by the Department of Labor.

Only a few weeks ago, Senator HART, who is one of the Senate's most eloquent spokesmen of fair immigration policies, expressed his views on this subject.

I believe the process for labor clearance needs review and clarification by the Department of Labor and other agencies in the executive branch. On Thursday of last week, I personally expressed my concern to Secretary Wirtz. I am happy to report that he recognizes the situation, and I believe he will make every effort to find reasonable and co-operative answers to the undeniable problems which exist. I am confident that early action will be taken to carry out more fully the spirit of the Immigration Act of 1965.

CUBAN REFUGEES

Mr. President, a by-product of the labor clearance provision has been the cruel hardship it has brought to many Cuban refugee families. I am sure that, like myself, many members of Congress have received mail on this matter. Close

relatives of many refugees in this country are in Spain and Mexico. Husbands and wives are separated. Children are without their parents. Elderly parents are stranded in a country they do not know, and without the support of their children.

In recent hearings before the Subcommittee on Refugees, which I serve as chairman, the situation was graphically outlined by voluntary agency representatives. If we seriously take the principle of family unity as a basic concept of our immigration policy, we must make every reasonable effort to unify the families caught in this difficult situation.

I have discussed the matter of Cuban refugees in Spain with the Spanish Foreign Minister, and have received a formal report from Ambassador Duke in Madrid.

Several weeks ago I sent formal recommendations to Secretary Rusk requesting that special parolee status be granted to all parents and minor children of Cubans now in the United States—whether parolees or permanent residents. I have discussed this situation with the Attorney General and others in the executive branch. I have been informed that the case for these people is in the process of being favorably acted upon, and I am happy to report that we may expect an important announcement on this subject within the next few days.

EQUALITY FOR RELATIVES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Mr. President, earlier in my statement I indicated that certain relative categories in Western Hemisphere immigration were covered by the labor clearance provisions. I believe this runs counter to one of the primary purposes of the new law, namely, the reunification of families. If the latter is important to immigrant cases from all other areas of the world, it is equally important for immigration cases from the Western Hemisphere. The situation requires a change in the law, and for that purpose I will shortly introduce an amendment to place relative categories in Western Hemisphere countries on an equal footing with those in all other areas of the world.

Today, after a long 40 years, the law books finally record a sound basis on which the United States can build and develop progressive and creative immigration policies—policies which serve the national interest and fully reflect our tradition and heritage as a democratic and humanitarian people. I hope we use this opportunity well.

President Kennedy championed the cause of just immigration policies throughout his years of public service. His sympathies are best expressed in his essay, "A Nation of Immigrants."

He said:

Immigration policy should be generous; it should be fair; it should be flexible. With such a policy we can turn to the world, and to our own past, with clean hands and a clear conscience. Such a policy would be but a reaffirmation of old principles.

It would be an expression of our agreement with George Washington that "The

November 10, 1966

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(San Antonio, Texas)

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
ON WAIVER OF PERMANENT RESIDENT
APPLICATION FEES FOR CUBAN REFUGEES

On November 2, I signed into law legislation which authorizes adjustment of the status of Cuban refugees. This means that refugees who have been in this country for two years or more can become permanent U. S. residents.

Today I directed the Attorney General, on humanitarian grounds, to waive the \$25 fee that the Immigration and Naturalization Service normally requires for an adjustment of status under the Immigration and Naturalization Act. Cuba requires that the refugees coming to this country turn over to the Cuban Government any worldly assets they own before leaving the country. Most Cuban refugees are able to accumulate very few resources in a two-year period.

The ability of Cuban refugees to become permanent U. S. residents -- without the imposition of any fees -- makes individuals eligible for many benefits such as the right to seek a license to practice his or her profession. This new law also places Cuban refugees in a position where they can initiate the process of becoming eligible for U. S. citizenship.

It is estimated that there are currently 123,000 Cuban refugees who are eligible to apply for permanent resident status. More will become eligible at the rate of about 4,000 a month as long as the stream of refugees continues at its present rate.

#

July 22, 1966

Ruth:

Mr. Charles Getsinger from Immigration called. This year he is taking over the job of getting the Alien Address Report out, and he noted that last year Mr. McPherson had helped them in some way. Do you remember how, and could you please call him back with any information you have?

Number is 155 - 428

referred him to Jim Meyer
Barbara

January 10, 1966

TO: Jim Moyers

FROM: Ruth McCawley
(Sec'y to Mr McPherson)

Mr Hopkins said your office handles all matters
dealing with The Advertising Council, Inc.

Fwded for whatever action you deem necessary.

HEM's complete file attached.

January 8, 1966

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

On behalf of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, I wish to thank you for your assistance in securing the approval of The Advertising Council, Incorporated to publicize the Annual Alien Address Report Program. This program could not be successful without the publicity received from the Radio and Television media during the month of January.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Harold Rosenberg
Program Consultant
The Advertising Council, Inc.
25 West 45th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

*Complete per Mr. C. file
Jim Meyer to handle
in the future.*

October 22, 1965

Dear Phil:

Now that the session is drawing to a close I want to thank you for your efforts in behalf of the Administration's programs, and particularly for your work on the Immigration Bill. I know that immigration reform has been a matter of profound concern to you since you arrived in the Senate in 1958. The groundwork you laid in the Subcommittee on Refugees was vital to progress we have made in the 1965 Immigration Act.

Now that we have at last made family relationship and individual capacity--not national origin--the benchmarks for our immigration system, I think we have come closer to the ideal expressed by Emma Lazarus. For your part in this work, you have cause for the most profound satisfaction.

Sincerely,

s/LBJ

Honorable Philip A. Hart
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

LBJ/HCM/crm

in C. File

October 21, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

BILL MOYERS

Bill Welsh, Senator Hart's AA, has written to me saying that a number of the Senator's friends have expressed concern that the brevity of the Statue of Liberty ceremony prevented any mention of Senator Hart's contribution to the passage of the Immigration Bill. Hart did a great deal of work on this both this year and the recent past, and in response to his request I prepared the attached letter. No doubt Hart will use it with his nationality groups in Michigan.

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.

Attachment

orig in file

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 19, 1965

TO: Harry McPherson, Counsel to the President

FROM: Bill Walsh, Administrative Assistant to Senator Hart

Bill

The enclosed letter is typical of several Senator Hart received following the bill-signing ceremony at the Statue of Liberty.

Of course, the Senator was at the ceremony and received his pen, but I think you will understand that this is one on which he had worked since coming to the Senate, and we felt there might just be a possibility that the President could sign a note commenting on Phil being the primary Senate sponsor of the Administration's bill and the preceding bills.

When we talked this over, we felt you were the one person who would not misinterpret this request. Regards.

Enclosure

see to Pres



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON REFUGEES

ROOM 209, TREMONT BUILDING

73 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 8

October 4, 1965

The Honorable Philip A. Hart
U.S. Senator of Michigan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Hart:

I want to thank you very much for your telegram with reference to the immigration legislation, which has just been signed. You should be given the major credit for this because you have worked so steadfastly for it.

I was at the Statue of Liberty Sunday to witness the signing and was rather disappointed that the President did not mention you, along with the names that were mentioned. I'm sure that it was an oversight. Just as the previous Act was known as the McCarran Act so I feel that this legislation should be called the Hart Act.

With warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Bieringer
Walter H. Bieringer
Chairman

WHB:MDG

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO WRITER AT:
PLYMOUTH RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
CANTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Not to Pass

5/20/68

TO: Harry McPherson
FROM: Barefoot Sanders

Noted and thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1968

FOR BAREFOOT SANDERS

F.Y.I.

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.

To →

Rec'd 5/17/68
BFB 5/17

For President's Signature
FYI

MAR 20 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE HARRY C. MCPHERSON, JR.

You should be aware of a development under the new Immigration Act which will have an enormous impact on Irish immigration beginning July 1.

At the present time, Ireland has an annual quota of 17,756 immigrants. Since only 3,071 Irish immigrants entered in Fiscal Year 1966 and 2,665 in Fiscal Year 1967, the quota has not been a limitation. As a result, Irish immigrants have never experienced any pressure on quota numbers.

Beginning July 1 there will be no guarantee for Ireland or any other country of a certain number of visas. Each immigrant will be judged on how well he fits into the so-called preference categories. By-and-large, the Irish will fit into the 3rd preference (scientists and artists) and 6th preference (skilled and unskilled workers). However, there is a waiting list of 48,000 for 3rd preference and 34,000 for 6th preference. Beginning July 1, the Irish go to the bottom of the list. The best estimates are that Irish immigration will cease for 2 or 3 years.

All of these statements apply equally to other countries which have traditionally been under their quotas -- England, Germany, France, and most of the Northern European countries.

This matter will undoubtedly be raised in hearings on the Immigration Act to be conducted by Subcommittee Number 1 of the House Judiciary Committee beginning April 3, 1968.

Willard Wirtz

Willard Wirtz

Willard Wirtz