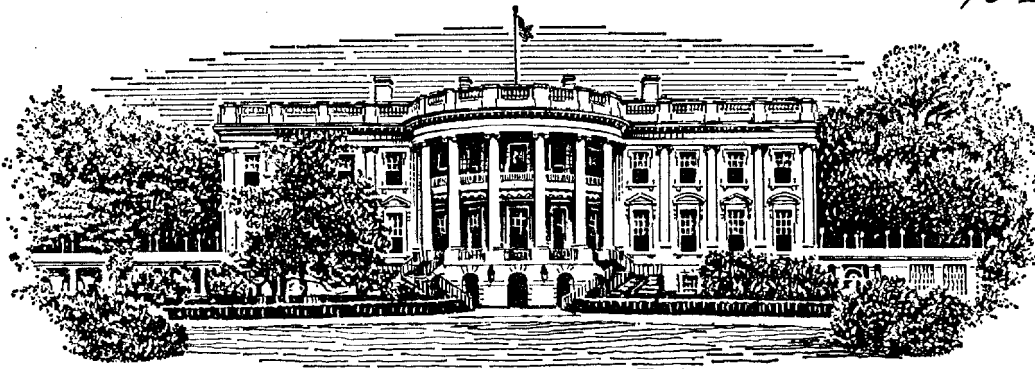


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Weekly Compilation of
**PRESIDENTIAL
DOCUMENTS**

Monday, April 25, 1966



Volume 2 • Number 16

Pages 543-562

Announcing the latest addition to the series of . . .

Public Papers of the Presidents
of the United States

HARRY S. TRUMAN, 1951

This is the 19th volume in the "Public Papers" series to be released. It contains public messages and statements, news conferences, and other selected papers that were released by the White House during the year 1951.

Among the 307 items in the book are: the President's annual message to Congress on the State of the Union; special message to the Congress recommending a "pay as we go" tax program; radio and television reports to the American people on Korea and U.S. policy in the Far East and on the need for extending inflation controls; the address and remarks in San Francisco at the opening of the Conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty; and the proclamation terminating the state of war with Germany.

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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF
Presidential Documents

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration (mail address National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408), the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages and other Presidential materials released by the White House up to 5:00 p.m. Friday of each week.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C. Ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (30 F.R. 9573; 1 CFR Part 32).

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ward placing this important atomic energy operation in the private sector of our economy. It is a splendid example of Government-industry cooperation to bring the benefits of the peaceful atom to our country. It is another instance where the U.S. Government is following the sound policy of turning over to private industry a service for which industry has shown a competence and willingness to perform.

Emergency Food Aid Program for India

Statement by the President Upon Signing Joint Resolution Supporting United States Participation. April 19, 1966

I have approved H.J. Res. 997, "To support United States participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people."

Through this joint resolution the Congress has acted with dispatch, statesmanship, and humanity.

It supports and endorses my recent offer to enlarge our food shipments to the people of India to help them avoid the suffering that would otherwise result from the worst drought in a century.

India simply cannot sustain its 500 million people from its drought-stricken resources until the next major harvest in November.

When others were in need and we could help, our people have always responded with responsibility and compassion.

However distant other lands may be, in the end our people understand that we are a part of a human family.

I am confident that the prompt reaction of the Congress will encourage the governments of other nations to help bridge the gap left in India by this great natural disaster.

Some nations, among them Canada, have already responded on a substantial scale. Others, with limited resources of their own, have, nevertheless, reached out generously to help.

We hope that all nations will pause now and ask themselves: what more can we do?

At stake is the salvation of countless families and, in particular, millions of children: a great nation's future citizens.

None of us can rest easy until we know in our hearts that we have done everything that is possible to protect them from malnutrition, hunger, and even from starvation itself.

I am confident from my talks with Prime Minister Gandhi that the Indian Government will use the time gained by our assistance—and that of others—to mount a determined and effective policy to raise India's own agricultural production. In the end, only by its own efforts can the people of India be fed.

Our assistance has already looked beyond the present drought to enlarging the next harvest. We granted some time ago a \$50 million loan for chemical fertilizers and are helping Indian agriculture in many other ways. The assistance of many governments, international organizations, and private industry will all be required in this essential longrun effort.

In other times, famine in one nation was regarded as a fact to be passively accepted.

Now, however imperfect our organization, we must learn to behave like a world community; for modern communications have brought nations closer than our own States were, not so long ago.

The joint resolution I approve today recognizes and contributes to this vision of where we are and where we must go.

NOTE: As enacted, H.J. Res. 997 is Public Law 89-406.

Cost Reduction in the Federal Government

The President's Memorandum to Heads of Departments and Agencies on the Pamphlet "Cost Reduction Notes." April 20, 1966

If Federal agencies were still operating at their 1964 level of efficiency, my 1966 and 1967 budgets would have to be \$3 billion higher. These savings mean that we are getting more value for our tax dollars. It means the American people are \$3 billion better off.

This makes clear why I consider cost reduction so important. It explains why I want every Government employee to think hard about opportunities for cost reduction, and why I want the best ideas publicized for all to use. A good idea from one agency should not stop there, but must be made known throughout the Government.

Some time ago I asked the Budget Director to develop a system of exchanging information about cost reduction among Federal agencies. He has prepared the pamphlet which is attached—the first issue of a series of "Cost Reduction Notes."

→ "Cost Reduction Notes" describes imaginative actions which have produced savings in one agency and which carry promise of applicability throughout the Government. The ideas vary widely, but they were chosen as

ones likely to be useful to agencies with differing responsibilities. By bringing the ideas together in a pamphlet which will be circulated throughout the Federal Government, we are seeking to multiply the savings already achieved.

I want "Cost Reduction Notes" to be read widely in every agency, both in Washington and in the field. I want each idea to be considered carefully. I hope that many of them can be put to use.

NOTE: The pamphlet "Cost Reduction Notes," No. 1, April 1966 (Government Printing Office, 10 pp.) was made available with the release.

Disaster Relief Funds for American Samoa

Announcement of Allocation of Funds for Restorative Projects. April 20, 1966

The President today approved a supplemental allocation of \$1,235,750 of Federal disaster funds to American Samoa for work on restorative projects following a typhoon and extreme tidal conditions. The President, at the request of Governor H. Rex Lee, declared a major disaster and approved an initial allocation of funds this past February 10th. Total allocations are now \$1,735,750.

Federal funds made available under the authority of the Federal Disaster Act, Public Law 81-875, are being used to provide emergency housing for disaster victims and to repair or replace essential public facilities damaged by the severe storm.

The President's Office of Emergency Planning, with a Regional Office in Santa Rosa, Calif., is coordinating Federal agency relief and rehabilitation efforts in American Samoa.

Reallocation of Appropriations

Announcement of Transmittal of Request to the Congress. April 20, 1966

President Johnson transmitted today for the consideration of the Congress a proposed transfer between existing appropriations of the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior, and a proposed increase in the amount appropriated from current postal revenues for the Post Office Department for fiscal year 1966.

- for the Department of Justice, \$200,000
- for the Department of the Interior, \$3,600,000
- for the Post Office Department, \$25,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The number of Federal criminal and civil trials in 1966 will be substantially greater than was estimated, and increasing use is being made of witnesses in trials in which indigent defendants are being represented by counsel appointed under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964. The amount of \$200,000 will provide for the increased cost of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases to which the United States is a party. This increase will be derived by transfer from the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities," fiscal year 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Due to favorable conditions, including the weather, construction of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project has proceeded at a faster rate than had been anticipated, with the result that presently available funds will be exhausted by mid-May. In order to avoid a temporary and uneconomic interruption in work, it is proposed to permit the transfer of \$3,600,000 to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund from other appropriations available to the Department of the Interior.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The proposed supplemental in the amount of \$25,000,000 is needed to employ additional personnel to handle a mail volume which is increasing at a rate substantially greater than estimated in the 1966 budget.

None of the foregoing proposals involve an increase in new obligational authority, and therefore will not increase the total for the fiscal year 1966 as shown in the 1967 budget.

Substitution of Private for Public Credit

The President's Letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker, Transmitting the Participation Sales Act of 1966. April 20, 1966

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I have the honor to transmit "The Participation Sales Act of 1966." This important legislation is designed to forward our objective of substituting private for public credit.