

## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#24 memo	Ball to Bundy C 2 p	11/27/63	A
#28 memcon	"Meeting of President and PM Pearson" S 3 p <i>sanitized 11-21-95 NLJ 92-397</i>	11/25/63	A
#29 rpt	"What the President might say..." C 2 p <i>sanitized 11-21-95 NLJ 92-397</i>	undated	A
#32a memcon	"Possible NATO Heads of Government Meeting..." S 2 p	11/27/63	A
#33b rpt	Bio Sketch C 1 p	undated	A
#37 memcon	"Courtesy Call on President by Selassie..." C 3 p	11/26/63	A
#38 rpt	"What the President might say..." C 2 p	undated	A
#40 rpt	"Ethiopia" S 1 p <i>peni NLS 007-042-1 (11/01)</i>	undated	A
#40a rpt	Bio Sketch <i>EXEMPT NLS 007-042-1</i> S 1 p	undated	A
<del>#48 rpt</del>	<del>"France"</del> <i>open NLS 007-042-1 (11/01)</i> <del>S 2 p</del>	<del>undated</del>	<del>A</del>
#48a rpt	Bio Sketch <i>EXEMPT NLS 007-042-1</i> S 1 p	undated	A
#48b rpt	Bio Sketch <i>EXEMPT NLS 007-042-1</i> S 1 p	undated	A
#52a memcon	"German-US Relations" S 6 p	11/26/63	A
#53 rpt	"West Germany" S 1 p <i>EXEMPT NLS 007-042-1</i>	undated	A

FILE LOCATION

NSF, Subject File, President's Meetings, November 25-29, 1963

Box 42

## RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.  
 (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.  
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**WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)**

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#53a rpt	Bio Sketch <i>Exempt NLJ 007-042-1</i> S 1 p	undated	A
#53b rpt	Bio Sketch <i>Exempt NLJ 007-042-1</i> S 1 p	undated	A
#53c rpt	Bio Sketch <i>Exempt NLJ 007-042-1</i> S 1 p	undated	A
#57 memcon	"President's Reception" C 1 p	11/25/63	A
#60a memcon	<del>"President's Reception"</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i> <del>C 1 p</del> [Duplicate of #137, NSF, Country File, Iran, Vol. I, Box 136]	<del>11/25/63</del>	A
#65 memcon	"Talk between President and Merzagora" C 2 p [Duplicate of #97, NSF, Country File, Italy, Vol. I, Box 196] [Sanitized NLJ 89-154]	11/25/63	A
#68 memcon	<del>"President's Reception"</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i> <del>C 1 p</del> [Duplicate of #62, NSF, Country File, Israel, Vol. I, Box 137] [Sanitized NSC ltr 12/14/76]	<del>11/25/63</del>	A
#71a memcon	"Call on the President by Gen. Nasution" C 3 p	11/29/63	A
#72a memo	<del>Komer to President</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i> <del>S 1 p</del>	<del>11/29/63</del>	A
#72b rpt	"Talking Paper" C 1 p	undated	A
#72c rpt	"Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippine Dispute" C 2 p	undated	A

FILE LOCATION

**NSF, Subject File, President's Meetings, November 25-29, 1963**

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>#73 memo</del>	<del>Harriman to President</del> <del>C 1 p</del> <i>open 2/12/92</i>	<del>11/29/63</del>	<del>A</del>
#73a rpt	"Supplementary Paper for the President..." C 1 p	undated	A
#74a memo	Taylor to President S 1 p	11/29/63	A
<del>#75a memo</del>	<del>Read to Bundy</del> <del>C 2 p</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i>	<del>undated</del>	<del>A</del>
#75b rpt	Bio Sketch C 2 p	undated	A
<del>#76 memo</del>	<del>Komer to Bundy</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i> <del>S 1 p</del>	<del>11/27/63</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#77 memo</del>	<del>Read to Bundy</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i> <del>C 1 p</del>	<del>11/26/63</del>	<del>A</del>
#81 memcon	"US-Japan Relations" C 4 p	11/25/63	A
#82 cable	Tokyo 1638 C 4 p	11/29/63	A
#84 rpt	"Japan" S 1 p <i>Exempt NLS 007-042-1</i>	undated	A
#84a rpt	Bio Sketch S 1 p " " "	undated	A
<del>#86 memcon</del>	<del>"US-Korean Relations"</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i> <del>C 1 p</del>	<del>11/25/63</del>	<del>A</del>
<del>#89 rpt</del>	<del>"Korea"</del> <i>open NLS 007-042-1</i> <del>S 2 p</del>	<del>undated</del>	<del>A</del>
#89a rpt	Bio Sketch S 1 p <i>Exempt NLS 007-042-1</i>	undated	A
FILE LOCATION	S 1 p		

**NSF, Subject File, President's Meetings, November 25-29, 1963**

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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#94 memo	Rusk to President C 1 p <i>open 2/12/92</i>	11/25/63	<del>A</del>
#94b rpt	"Suggested Talking Points..." <i>open 4-16-09</i> C 3 p	<del>undated</del>	A
#99 memcon	"Moroccan Sympathy on Pres. Kennedy's death" C 1 p <i>open 4-16-09</i>	11/25/63	A
#102b memcon	"Call of FM Bhutto of Pakistan..." S 5 p	11/29/63	A
#104 memo	Komer to Bundy S 1 p	11/29/63	A
#106 memo	Komer to President S 1 p	11/29/63	A
#107 rpt	"Briefing Paper" C 4 p [Duplicate of #109b]	undated	A
#108 memo	Ball to President S 1 p	11/29/63	A
#109 memo	Toles to Yates C 1 p <i>open 2/12/92</i>	<del>12/9/63</del>	<del>A</del>
#109a memo	Read to Bundy C 1 p <i>open 4-16-09</i>	<del>11/28/63</del>	A
#109b rpt	Duplicate of #107		
#110 memo	Komer to Bundy <i>open 4-16-09</i> S 1 p	<del>11/27/63</del>	<del>A</del>
#113a memcon	"US-Philippine Relations, Indonesia" C 2 p	11/26/63	A
#115 rpt	"Philippines" S 1 p <i>open NLS 007-042-1</i>	<del>undated</del>	<del>A</del>
FILE LOCATION			

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#115a rpt	Bio Sketch S 1 p <i>Exempt NLJ 007-042-1</i>	undated	A
#117a memcon	"Turkish-US Relations" C 2 p	11/26/63	A
<del>#119 rpt</del>	<del>"Turkey"</del> <del>S 1 p</del> <i>open NLJ 007-042-1</i>	<del>undated</del>	<del>A</del>
#119a rpt	Bio Sketch S 1 p <i>Exempt NLJ 007-042-1</i>	undated	A
#120 memo	Komer to President S 1 p	11/25/63	A
#123a memcon	"General Discussion" S 3 p [Duplicate of #123a, NSF, Country File, United Kingdom, Vol. I, Box 206] [Sanitized NLJ 82-24]	11/26/63	A
#124a memcon	"Indonesia" S 1 p	11/26/63	A
#126 rpt	"United Kingdom" S 1 p <i>Exempt NLJ 007-042-1</i>	undated	A
#126a rpt	Bio Sketch S 1 p " " "	undated	A
<del>#128 memcon</del>	<del>Pres., U Thant, Stevenson, Cleveland</del> <del>C 1 p</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i>	<del>11/25/63</del>	<del>A</del>
#130a memcon	"Call by Mikoyan on President" S 5 p	11/26/63	A
#131a memcon	"Communications between President and Khrushchev" S 2 p	11/26/63	A
<del>#132 cable</del>	<del>New York 2275</del> <i>open 4-16-09</i> <del>C 1 p</del>	<del>11/29/63</del>	<del>A</del>
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#133 ltr	President to Khrushchev PCI 1 p <i>open 4-16-09</i>	<del>11/26/63</del>	<del>A</del>
#135 list	"Checklist for President's Conversation..." S 1 p	undated	A
#135a rpt	"Checklist for President's Conversation..." S 3 p	undated	A
#135b memo	Ball to President S 2 p	11/24/63	A
#136 rpt	Bio Sketch <i>exempt NLJ 93-379</i> S 1 p <i>exempt NLJ 007-042-1</i>	undated	A
<del>#136a rpt</del>	<del>"Soviet Union"</del> <del>S 1 p</del> <i>open 10-25-93 NLJ 93-379</i>	<del>undated</del>	<del>A</del>

FILE LOCATION

**NSF, Subject File, President's Meetings, November 25-29, 1963**

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MISCELLANEOUS



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

~~SECRET~~ (Attachment)

December 5, 1963

TO: Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

FROM: Mr. Benjamin H. Read *Benjamin H. Read*  
Executive Secretary

As requested last evening, attached herewith are copies of approved memoranda of conversation between the President and Foreign Minister Bhutto of Pakistan, dated November 25 and November 29.

Attachments:

Staff #17912 and #18121

~~SECRET~~ (Attachment)



203  
3  
—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
~~SECRET EYES ONLY~~ (Attachment)

*File*

December 4, 1963

TO: Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

FROM: Mr. Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

*na Henderson*

Attached for your information and files is a copy of a memorandum of conversation between The President and President Luebke regarding German-US Relations, dated November 11, 1963.

Attachment:

Staff #17863, Copy #2

~~SECRET EYES ONLY~~ (Attachment)





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~ (Attachments)

217  
File  
4

December 5, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: The President's Conversations with Foreign Officials and Heads of Governments

Attached for the information and files of the White House are approved and confirmed copies of memoranda of conversation between the President and various Heads of Governments and Officials of Foreign Governments, which resulted from the recent visit to Washington of the many dignitaries attending the funeral of President Kennedy.

*W. A. Henderson*  
Benjamin H. Head  
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- 1) France - President de Gaulle - Staff #17848
- 2) Japan - Prime Minister Ikeda - Staff #17851
- 3) Korea - Acting President Park - Staff #17864
- 4) Italy - Senator Merzagora - Staff #17867
- 5) Canada - Prime Minister Pearson - Staff #17868
- 6) Morocco - Prince Abdullah - Staff #17880
- 7) Philippines - President Macapagal - Staff #17881
- 8) Iran - Prince Reza - Staff #17896
- 9) United Nations - Secretary General U Thant - Staff #17910
- 10) Israel - President Shazar - Staff #17911
- 11) Greece - Queen Frederika - Staff #17913
- 12) Denmark - Prime Minister Krag - Staff #17994
- 13) Ethiopia - Emperor Selassie - Staff #17996
- and 14) Cambodia - Prince Norodom Kantol - Staff #18049

~~SECRET~~ (Attachments)



file

This is a mighty  
poor reply

BK9

it's not for publication

myB



ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



S/S-18254

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

*mg*

*Bundy*

*5a*

December 4, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to US News and World  
Report Editor on Inaccurate  
Article on the President's  
Meeting with Foreign Leaders

Enclosed is a copy of Assistant Secretary of  
State Manning's letter to the executive editor of  
US News and World Report. Since the President has  
been made aware of the article, you may want to  
bring this letter to his attention.

A copy has also been sent to Mr. Salinger.

*Hawthorne Mills for*  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

As stated.

5-b

December 3, 1963

Dear Mr. Scott:

The article in the December 9 issue of US News and World Report on President Johnson's and Secretary Rusk's meetings last week with foreign leaders is so inaccurate in tone and content that I am compelled to write this letter to prevent the record of events subsequent to President Kennedy's funeral from being sharply distorted.

Among other things the article states "it was against the State Department's wishes" that President Johnson met with the foreign heads of state and government who were here for the funeral, and goes on to imply that the Department sought a "graceful way" for the new President to avoid them. It also suggests that the Secretary of State "hovered at his elbow -- anxious to head off conversations that might drift into dangerous waters". The article as a whole is more fiction than fact.

The facts of the matter are these:

In advising all US diplomatic posts of arrangements for the funeral of President Kennedy, the Department as a matter of courtesy and in recognition of the heavy demands on foreign officials advised posts to discourage such officials from any sense of obligation to attend the services in Washington. It quickly became evident that many leading figures of foreign governments desired to attend the ceremonies. Immediately the Department of State saw the propriety of arranging for the President to receive and thank the distinguished visitors for their sympathy and kindness in our moment of national sorrow. Topmost Department officials worked hard and at length to arrange

Mr. Owen L. Scott  
Executive Editor  
US News and World Report  
45 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York



private meetings between President Johnson and the foreign officials, fitting as many as possible into the short time between the funeral and the visitors' departures. This enabled the President to assure the visiting officials of the continuity of American foreign policy. The Secretary of State most emphatically did not "hover at the President's elbow"; President Johnson saw nearly a score of the heads of state and government alone, privately, in the White House and in the Secretary's office in the State Department. The Secretary saw these and other dignitaries during this same period, and the President was enabled to leave the public reception for private talks and conferences. The article also states that President Johnson "confined himself to generalities" in his private meetings. This is not correct.

The misleading character of the article is especially offensive because the writer who covered the meetings and reception did so as "pool" correspondent on behalf of all US magazines. This makes his non-factual and falsely-reasoned report all the more inexcusable and disturbing.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Manning



S/S 18223


DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: President's Meetings with  
Heads of Delegations.

The attached is a status report on memoranda  
of the President's conversations with foreign  
dignitaries over the past week.

  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Status report.



162  
601

Status Report on Memoranda of President's Conversations  
with Foreign Dignitaries

Monday, November 25

Brief Meetings (8th floor of State Department)

<u>Caller</u>	<u>Submitted to</u> <u>White House</u>	<u>Approved by</u> <u>White House</u>	<u>Summary</u> <u>Telegram</u>
Senator Merzagora (Italy)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	Dec. 2
Acting President Chung Lee Park (Korea)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*
Queen Frederika (Greece)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*
Foreign Minister Bhutto (Pakistan)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*
President Shazar (Israel)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*
Prince Moulay Abdullah (Morocco)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*
Secretary General U Thant (U.N.)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*
Prince Cholan Reza (Iran)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*
King Baudouin (Belgium)	Nothing of substance discussed; no memcon prepared		
Chancellor Gorbach (Austria)	"	"	"
Prime Minister Bustamente (Jamaica)	"	"	"
Vice President Tolbert (Liberia)	"	"	"

Longer Meetings (7th floor - Secretary's office)

President de Gaulle (France)	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 3
Prime Minister Ikeda (Japan)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*
Prime Minister Pearson (Canada)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	No cable*

\*No cable prepared.

Tuesday, November 26

<u>Caller</u>	<u>Submitted to White House</u>	<u>Approved by White House</u>	<u>Summary Telegram</u>
Prime Minister Douglas-Home (U.K.)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	Dec. 2
President Macapagal (Philippines)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
President de Valera (Ireland)	Nothing of substance discussed; no memcon prepared		
Prime Minister Inonu (Turkey)	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	Dec. 2
Emperor Haile Selassie (Ethiopia)	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	Dec. 2
Chancellor Erhard, President Luebke (Germany)	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
Deputy Premier Mikoyan (USSR)	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	Dec. 2

Wednesday, November 27

Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag (Denmark)	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	No cable*
Prime Minister Norodom Kantol (Cambodia)	Nov. 29	Dec. 2	Dec. 2

Friday, November 29

General Abdul Haris Nasution (Indonesia)	Dec. 2	<i>Dec. 5</i>	
Foreign Minister Bhutto (Pakistan)	Dec. 2	Dec. 2	Dec. 2

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\*No cable prepared.



**President's Calendar**

**November 26, 1963**

- 7  
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- 9:30 - Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia**
  - 10:00 - Prime Minister Douglas Home and Prince Philip of Great Britain**
  - 10:30 - President Macapagal of the Philippines**
  - 11:00 - Prime Minister Inonu of Turkey**
  - 11:30 - First Deputy Chairman Mikoyan of USSR**
  - 12:00 - Chancellor Erhard and President Luebke of Germany**
  - 4:00 - Meeting with Latin American Delegations  
--Indian Treaty Room in EOB--**
- 1



S/S-17883

SECRET Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

*Pres mtg*

*8*

November 26, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Memoranda of Conversation

Enclosed for approval prior to distribution  
are memoranda of conversation with the following  
Heads of Delegations:

President de Gaulle (France)  
Prime Minister Pearson (Canada)  
Prime Minister Ikeda (Japan)  
Senator Merzagora (Italy)  
Acting President Chung Hee PARK (Korea)  
Her Majesty, Queen Frederika (Greece)  
Foreign Minister Bhutto (Pakistan)  
President Shazar (Israel)  
His Highness Prince Moulay Abdullah (Morocco)  
Secretary General U Thant (United Nations)

President Johnson's remarks are side-lined in  
blue.

SECRET Enclosure

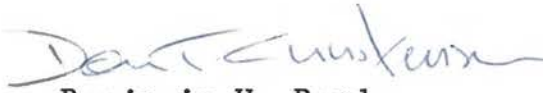


~~SECRET~~ Enclosure

- 2 -

We have been informed that conversations with the Heads of Delegations of the following countries contained no substantive material:

Liberia  
Ustria  
Belgium  
Jamaica

*for*   
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:  
As stated.

~~SECRET~~ Enclosure

Mr. Smith

9

By Paul Donnelly  
to President.

November 25, 1963  
2:00 p.m.

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

**SUBJECT: Revised Recommended Schedule for your Meetings with Visiting Chiefs of State, Heads of Government and Members of Special Delegations.**

After further discussion between members of the White House staff and my Department, I would like to recommend the following revised schedule for your meetings with visiting Chiefs of State, Heads of Government and members of special delegations:

FUNCTION FOR SPECIAL DELEGATIONS -  
on 8th Floor, Department of State,  
5:00 p.m., November 25

At this two-hour function all members of the special delegations from abroad (final list to be forwarded shortly) will be given an opportunity to shake your hand.

With your approval, the Heads of 14 Special Delegations will be permitted to have a brief private conversation with you during the receiving process. In this category would be the Heads of Delegation from Israel, Ireland, Belgium, Korea, Austria, the Scandinavian countries as a group, Jamaica, Morocco, Greece, Iran, Pakistan, Cambodia, Liberia, and the United Nations.



MEETINGS WITH 4 HEADS OF DELEGATION -  
7th Floor Office of Secretary of State  
(November 25)

I would then recommend that you retire to the Secretary's office on the 7th floor to meet with the Heads of four delegations whose departures require special arrangements today. These would include in order, presumably 15 or 20 minutes each, President De Gaulle of France, Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan, Prime Minister Pearson of Canada and the Personal Representative of President Segni of Italy, M. Merzagora, the second ranked personage in the Italian State.

I would hope this schedule would permit you to leave the Department at approximately 8:00 p.m.

MEETINGS AT YOUR OFFICE - Tuesday morning  
(November 26)

Finally, I recommend that you see Heads of six delegations with their Foreign Ministers tomorrow morning at your office in the following order:

- 9:30 - Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia
- 10:00 - Prime Minister Douglas Home and Prince Philip of Great Britain
- 10:30 - President Macapagal of the Philippines
- 11:00 - Prime Minister Inonu of Turkey
- 11:30 - First Deputy Chairman Mikoyan of USSR
- 12:00 - Chancellor Erhard and President Luebke of Germany

*/s/ George W. Ball*

Under Secretary

10/25 5 10

**MEMORANDUM**

**The President will see this evening  
de Gaulle, Pearson and possibly  
Ikeda.**

**Separate folders should be started for  
each meeting, with appropriate  
memoranda.**

**Tomorrow morning, starting at 9 and  
at about 20 minute intervals, the President  
will receive the following: Houns, Perette,  
Inonu, Selassie, Park, Macapagal, Mikoyan  
and Erhard. There should be separate  
folders on each of these visits.**

**On Monday evening, at some point in the  
receiving, the President will hope to have  
very brief private interviews with a con-  
siderable number of Chiefs of State and Heads  
of Government. The State Department will be  
preparing lists on these, and I do not think  
it will be helpful for you to have separate  
folders.**

**McG. B.**

21  
S  
11  
Cy to  
Bundy 11/26

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I am forwarding with this note short briefing papers for each of your six meetings scheduled for tomorrow morning with visiting heads of special delegations:

- |                                  |              |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Emperor Haile Selassie        | (9:30 a.m.)  | - Ethiopia Del.    |
| 2. Prime Minister Douglas Home   | (10:00 a.m.) | - U.K. Del.        |
| 3. President Macapagal           | (10:30 a.m.) | - Philippines Del. |
| 4. Prime Minister Inonu          | (11:00 a.m.) | - Turkey Del.      |
| 5. Deputy Prime Minister Mikoyan | (11:30 a.m.) | - USSR Del.        |
| 6. Chancellor Erhard             | (12:00 noon) | - Germany Del.     |

Dean Rusk





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

12  
November 24, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Recommended Schedule for your meetings with visiting Chiefs of State, Heads of Government, and Members of Special Delegations.

After a careful review of alternatives I would like to recommend the following schedule for your meetings with visiting Chiefs of State, Heads of Government and members of Special Delegations.

CHIEFS OF STATE--At White House

President de Gaulle of France--November 25,  
8:00 p.m. or 10:00 a.m., November 26.  
King Baudouin of Belgium--November 26, 11:00 a.m.  
Acting President Park of Korea--November 26,  
11:15 a.m.  
President de Valera of Ireland--November 26,  
11:30 a.m.  
President Luebke of West Germany--November 26,  
12:00 Noon.  
President Macapagal of The Philippines--  
November 26, 2:30 p.m.  
Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia--November 26,  
3:00 p.m.  
President Shazar of Israel--November 26, 3:30 p.m.

In these appointments the Chiefs of State would be accompanied by the Heads of Government and other selected members of the Special Delegations, when the Delegation includes such other persons, and local Ambassadors.

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

In addition I recommend that you receive Prime Minister Pearson of Canada, Prime Minister Douglas-Home of the U.K., Prime Minister Inonu of Turkey and Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan during your office hours on Wednesday afternoon.

OTHER MEMBERS OF SPECIAL DELEGATIONS

Finally I recommend that you authorize me to make special arrangements for you to have a brief private conversation with about ten chiefs of other Special Delegations, such as First Deputy Chairman Mikoyan either at the buffet at the Department of State on Monday evening, November 25 from 5:00-7:00, or later in the week.

Dean Rusk



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

November 24, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Recommended Schedule for your  
meetings with visiting Chiefs of  
State, Heads of Government, and  
Members of Special Delegations.

After a careful review of alternatives I would like  
to recommend the following schedule for your meetings  
with visiting Chiefs of State, Heads of Government and  
members of Special Delegations.

CHIEFS OF STATE--At White House

President de Gaulle of France--November 25,  
8:00 p.m. or 10:00 a.m., November 26.  
King Baudouin of Belgium--November 26, 11:00 a.m.  
Acting President Park of Korea--November 26,  
11:15 a.m.  
President de Valera of Ireland--November 26,  
11:30 a.m.  
President Luebke of West Germany--November 26,  
12:00 Noon.  
President Macapagal of The Philippines--  
November 26, 2:30 p.m.  
Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia--November 26,  
3:00 p.m.  
President Shazar of Israel--November 26, 3:30 p.m.

In these appointments the Chiefs of State would be  
accompanied by the Heads of Government and other selected  
members of the Special Delegations, when the Delegation  
includes such other persons, and local Ambassadors.



HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

In addition I recommend that you receive Prime Minister Pearson of Canada, Prime Minister Douglas-Home of the U.K., Prime Minister Inonu of Turkey and Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan during your office hours on Wednesday afternoon.

OTHER MEMBERS OF SPECIAL DELEGATIONS

Finally I recommend that you authorize me to make special arrangements for you to have a brief private conversation with about ten chiefs of other Special Delegations, such as First Deputy Chairman Mikoyan either at the buffet at the Department of State on Monday evening, November 25 from 5:00-7:00, or later in the week.

*Could see night before*

Dean Rusk

Thur 9 Home  
9:15 Mikoyan  
9:30 Ikeda  
9:45 Inonu  
Pearson  
10 break  
10:30 Salerni  
10:45 Shoyan  
11:15 King of Belgium & Spokes  
11:15 Park

11:30 De Gaulle  
11:45 Macapagal  
Lamon - Lleras Camargo  
12:15 Bernans  
Ehrhardt

omits  
5 heads of  
gov.  
Sweden  
Norway  
Denmark  
Jamaica  
Austria

13

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY

14  
November 24, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Secretaries of AF  
ARA  
EUR  
FE  
NEA  
IO

THROUGH:

S/S

BHR

And All other Bureaus and  
Staff Assistants

FROM:

G - U. Alexis Johnson

SUBJECT:

Arrangements for Visiting Delegations

The following is to confirm the arrangements with respect to the following made at our meeting today:

1. Buffet at State Department, 5:00 p.m., Monday, November 25

a. Only delegations coming from abroad (that is, not special representatives appointed from New York, etc.) will be invited.

b. The chief of the delegation, plus a maximum of two will receive invitations. Bureaus are responsible for immediately informing Protocol of the two other members of the delegations to be invited. If desired, the local Ambassador may be included within these two.

c. Each geographic bureau Assistant Secretary is expected to be present at the buffet. Each geographic bureau is also responsible for assigning a competent control or escort officer to meet each delegation on arrival at the Department and to act as their escort throughout the function. The bureau is also responsible for assuring that, where needed, fully competent interpreters are furnished the delegation if the escort officer is not able to perform this function.

d. During the course of the function heads of governments who will not be accompanying chiefs of state on calls on the President on Tuesday, or otherwise having private appointments with the President, will be given an opportunity for a brief and private talk with the President during the course of the function. I will seek to give guidance to escort officers in bringing such heads of government to the President for such private conversations. (Heads of government in this category are:

Austria

Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Jamaica, Morocco, Greece, Iran and Pakistan.)

e. Time will probably not permit private conversations with the President for other chiefs of delegations. The Secretary and other senior officers of the Department will do their maximum to meet at least briefly with them, also circulating among the tables as appropriate. Photographers will be present to assure that, on arrival, each delegation will be photographed with the President.

2. White House Appointments with the President

A schedule is being worked out for White House appointments with the President for delegations which are headed by the chief of state and for a few heads of government where important substantive problems exist. This will be communicated soonest to the bureaus.

G/UJohnson:gs:cgw



Mr. Bundy, - from Mr. Moyers

After the receiving line at the State Department this evening the President will receive the following:

7:00            Ikeda  
7:15            de Gaulle  
7:30            Pearson

Tomorrow afternoon he would like to meet with the Ambassadors of the Alliance for Progress countries for about 15 minutes.

He would like one page on what the Congress has done to the Alliance and would like an outline from Mr. Bundy and State Department on what he should say to the Ambassadors.

The first thing he wants is for Mr. Bundy to check with Mr. Rusk whether he should see the Ambassadors. He feels the Ambassadors shouldn't leave without his reaffirming our commitments.

sh

16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Recommended Schedule for your Meetings on Tuesday

9:00 AM \* Prime Minister Douglas-Home of Great Britain

9:15 Anastas Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the Council  
of Ministers of the USSR

9:30 Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan

9:45 \* Prime Minister Inonu of Turkey

10:00 Prime Minister Pearson of Canada

Break

10:30 \* Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia

10:45 President Shazar of Israel

11:00 King Baudouin of Belgium

11:15 President Park of Korea

11:30 President de Valera of Ireland

11:45 \* President Macapagal of the Philippines  
of Colombia

12:00 noon Former President/Lleras Camargo of Colombia

12:15 PM Chancellor Erhard of Germany  
Minister of Foreign Affairs Schroeder of Germany

President met individually  
with these persons listed  
11/25 thru 11/29 at WH or State

**November 25, 1963**

**H. E. Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan** (were reps  
to Kennedy  
fundamental)  
**The Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada**

**November 26, 1963**

**His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I  
Emperor of Ethiopia**  
**The Rt. Hon. Sir Alexa Douglas-Home  
Prime Minister of Great Britain**

**1**

**H. E. Diosdado P. Macapagal, President of Philippines**  
**H. E. Ismet Inonu, Prime Minister of Turkey**  
**H. E. Eamon de Valera, President of Ireland**  
**H. E. Anastas I. Mikoyan  
First Deputy Chairman of the Council of  
Ministers, USSR**

**H. E. Heinrich Luebke, President of Germany**

**ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS GROUP (39 foreigners  
including 19 Latin American Ambassadors)**

**November 27, 1963**

**H. E. Norodom Kantol, Prime Minister of Cambodia**  
**H. E. Jens Krag, Prime Minister of Denmark**

**November 29**

**H. E. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Foreign Minister of  
Pakistan**  
**H. E. General Abdul Nasution, Defense Minister of  
Indonesia**

**December 12, 1963**

**Guinean Ministerial Delegation:**  
**H. E. Karim Bangoura, Ambassador of Guinea**  
**H. E. Ismael Toure, Min. of Economics**  
**H. E. Fodeba Keita, Minister of National Defense**  
**H. E. Alassane Diop, Min. of Communications**  
**H. E. N'Famara Keita, Minister of Commerce**



<b>December 12, 1963</b>	<b>Foreign Correspondents from 9 European Countries</b>
<b>December 13, 1963</b>	<b>H. E. Leon Ndenzako, Newly appointed Ambassador of Burundi</b>
	<b>Members of the Diplomatic Corps - Chiefs of Mission</b>
	<b>(The President addressed representatives of 114 foreign countries)</b>
•	
<b>December 19, 1963</b>	<b>H. E. Sukich Nimmanheiminda, Ambassador of Thailand</b>
<b>December 28-29, 1963</b>	<b>H. E. Dr. Ludwig Erhard Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (At the LBJ RANCH)</b>
<b>January 14, 1964 (and 15)</b>	<b>H. E. Antonio Segni, President of Italy</b>
<b>January 15</b>	<b>H. E. David Ormsby-Gore, Ambassador of Great Britain</b>
<b>January 20</b>	<b>H. E. Ryujii Takeuchi, Ambassador of Japan</b>
<b>January 21, 22</b>	<b>The Rt. Honorable Lester B. Pearson Prime Minister of Canada</b>
<b>January 23</b>	<b>Inter-American Peace Committee (Representatives from 5 Latin American countries)</b>
<b>January 24</b>	<b>H. E. Richard Seppala, Ambassador of Finland</b>
<b>January 25</b>	<b>H. E. Sergio Fenoaltea, Ambassador of Italy (and 150 members of the Italian Press - "Corriere Della Sera")</b>
<b>January 27</b>	<b>Her Majesty The Queen of the Hellenes, Frederika</b>
<b>February 5</b>	<b>H. E. Dirk U. Stikker, Secretary General of NATO</b>

(\*December 17, the President went to address the United Nations General Assembly. I've not received the report on this trip yet, so do not know names of those he met with)



Nov. 26, 1963

CHANCELLOR GORBACK OF AUSTRIA

1. Chancellor is good friend US.
2. Express high value US places on  
Austria's continued independence  
and neutrality
3. State understanding of special  
Austrian status under 1955 East-West  
Peace Treaty for Austria.

Nothing of substance discussed; no memcon prepared.



Belgium

021

KING BAUDOUIN OF BELGIUM

Nov. 25, 1963

(Accompanied by Foreign Minister Spaak)

1. Express appreciation of US for special mark of respect for late President Kennedy indicated by King's presence.
2. Recall your recent visit.
3. Reiterate continued US political and military commitment to Europe.
4. Greet Foreign Minister as old friend of US.

Nothing of substance discussed; no memcon prepared.

22/

Cambodia



~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

S/S-18049

November 29, 1963

FOR: Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

FROM: *Benjamin H. Read*  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation between the  
President and Prince Norodom Kantol, Prime  
Minister of Cambodia

*OK*  
*Thi's*  
*See S/S OK*  
*12/2 (Bundy)*

For approval prior to distribution.

The President's remarks are sidelined in blue.

~~CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DECLASSIFIED

Memorandum of Conversation

Authority State 2/9/78, NSC 103/78

By gplisp, NARA, Date 1/27/92

DATE: November 27, 1963  
3:15 p. m.

SUBJECT: United States-Cambodian Relations

PARTICIPANTS: The President  
Prince Norodom Kantol, Prime Minister of Cambodia  
His Excellency Nong Kimny, Ambassador of Cambodia  
Mr. Roger Hilsman, Assistant Secretary of State for  
Far Eastern Affairs

18049

COPIES TO: S/S INR - 4 Amembassies Phnom Penh  
G CIA Bangkok  
S/P DOD/ISA Vientiane  
FE - 2 Saigon  
SEA - 4 London  
L/FE Paris  
WG/VN CINCPAC POLAD

The Prince expressed condolences on the death of President Kennedy, and said that Prince Sihanouk had sent him, even though airline connections prevented his attending the religious services, to underline the friendship the government and people of Cambodia hold for the United States.

The President thanked the Prince for his kind thoughts and for the long trip that he had undertaken. The United States was grateful and valued its friendship with Cambodia.

The President asked if the Prince had any matters of substance that he wished to discuss. The Prince said that he had none; that he had come only to express condolences.

The President said that President Kennedy had had a high regard for Prince Sihanouk and that he, President Johnson, shared that regard. The President hoped the friendly relations between the two governments would continue.

One thing, however, the President wished to say and that was concerning the charges of United States complicity in the Khmer Serei plotting. President Kennedy had personally investigated these charges and had found they were baseless. President Kennedy had given Prince Sihanouk his categorical

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 3

Downgraded at 12 year  
intervals; not  
automatically declassified

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

denial of any complicity of any United States Government agencies or officers. President Johnson had also asked for a report and had been assured to his satisfaction that there was no complicity on the part of any American Government department or officer, and he, too, categorically denied the charges.

The President said that if the Cambodians had any real evidence of complicity on the part of any American--apart from the false charges of traitors--the United States had a right to see that evidence so it could be investigated. With a smile the President said that there were so many things in the world for which we were responsible that had to be explained to our friends that it was unbearable to have to explain things for which we had no responsibility whatsoever.

Prince Kantol said that he noted President Johnson's statements, and could assure him that they would be given careful study in Cambodia.

The meeting ended with an exchange of pleasantries.

CONFIDENTIAL



EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
IN

1963 NOV 29 PM 2 35

The preceding report with its expenditure of resources.

could indicate that they would be drawn out of the country.

It is noted that the President's Commission, a representative and

responsibly independent.

It is noted that it was intended to make to exhibit during the which we had no  
in the matter for which we were responsible that they to be exhibited to our  
investigation. With a single the President said that there were so many things  
terrible--the United States had a right to see that evidence so it could be  
confronted on the basis of any American--about from the other countries of

The President said that if the Commission had any real evidence of

murder.

Government's statement of officials and he had already denied the  
to the satisfaction that there was no conspiracy on the basis of any American  
officials. President Johnson had also asked for a report and had been promised  
denial of any conspiracy of any kind and that Government's statement of

Meeting with Prince Kantel, Prime Minister of Cambodia

Tone -- firm, no nonsense

1. President Kennedy had a high regard for Prince Sihanouk; you share that regard.
2. President Kennedy personally investigated the charges of U.S. complicity in the Khmer Serai plots and gave Prince Sihanouk his categorical assurances that they were false. You, too, have looked into this and give the Prince your categorical assurances that no U.S. government agency or official has had anything to do with the Khmer Serai broadcasts.
3. If Prince Sihanouk has any real evidence -- as opposed to the statements of a Cambodian traitor, which cannot be believed -- the U.S. has a right to know what that evidence is so that we may investigate it.
4. The U.S. respects Cambodia's desires for neutrality and supports it, but if international guarantees are wanted, the right way to get them is not to begin by continuing to accuse the U.S. of complicity in plots after our highest officials have given categorical assurances to the contrary.

PRINCE KANTOL OF CAMBODIA

(Cousin and bro.-in-law of Chief of State  
Prince Sihanouk)

1. Express appreciation of Royal family  
presence.
2. US understands and respects Cambodia  
neutrality.
3. You share late President Kennedy's high  
regard for Prince Sihanouk.
4. Suggest you avoid substantive points which  
we expect Prince to raise and refer Prince  
to Secretary of State.
5. (US has agreed to Cambodian cut-off of US  
economic and military aid programs and  
complex cut-off negotiations are now in  
process.)
6. (Cambodia desires convene 14 nation  
East-West Geneva Convention on Cambodia.)



Canada



SANITIZED

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 25, 1963

SUBJECT: Meeting of the President and Canadian Prime Minister Pearson

PARTICIPANTS: Prime Minister Pearson  
External Affairs Minister Paul Martin  
Ambassador C. S. A. Ritchie

SANITIZED  
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NJ 92-397  
By cb, NARA, Date 10-10-

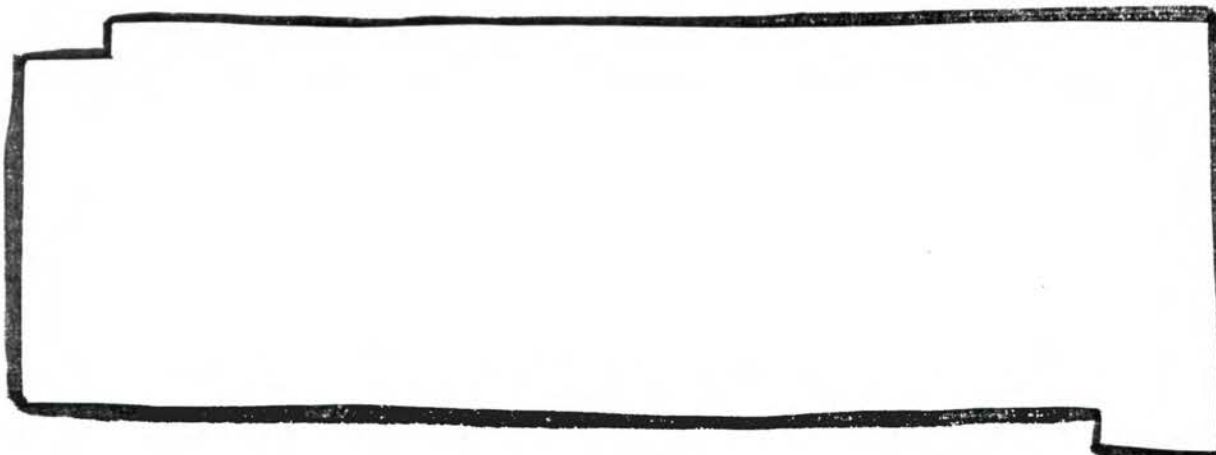
~~COPIES FOR~~ The President  
The Secretary  
Wharton D. Hubbard, Canadian Desk Officer, BNA

Copies to:

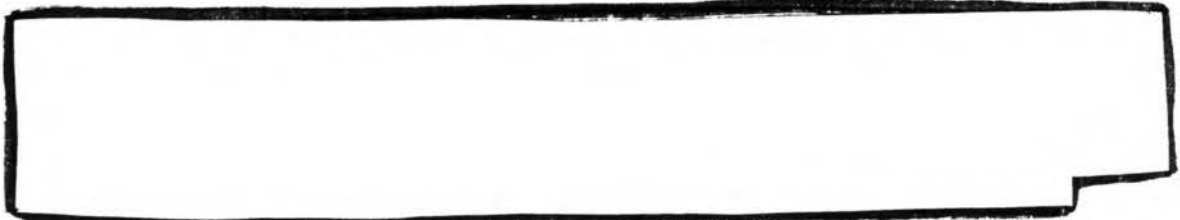
S INR/OD  
M The White House  
G  
S/S

Canadian Prime Minister Pearson, accompanied by External Affairs Minister Martin and Ambassador Ritchie, called on the President and the Secretary at 7:45 p.m., November 25, 1963, at the Secretary's office.

The President, in greeting the Prime Minister, thanked the latter for coming to have a brief talk and remarked that U.S. and Canadian problems and interests had a great deal in common. The President assured the Prime Minister that he wished to maintain close and harmonious relations with Canada and that, as a matter of fact, he wanted to visit Canada so as to show his interest in that country and to get to know it better.



1.3(a)  
(3+5)



The President agreed that such a relationship was essential to the proper conduct of business by the two countries and said he wished very much to carry on in the same spirit.

(There then followed a few minutes interval while the press photographed the President and Prime Minister, after which the Secretary, Minister Martin, and Ambassador Ritchie, who had been conversing in another corner of the room, joined the President and the Prime Minister.)

1.3(a)  
(3+5)



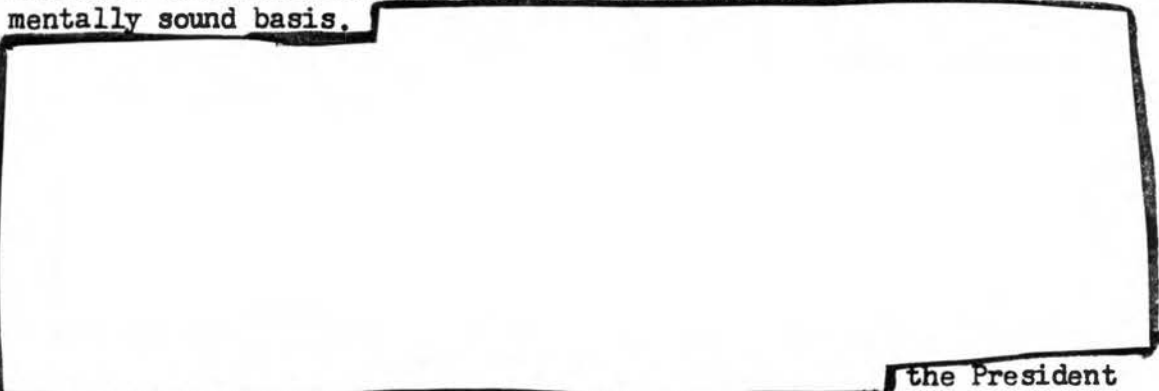
The President said he could see no reason why problems between Canada and the United States could not be resolved and that he

believed



1.3(A)  
(3+5)

believed that relations between the two countries were on a fundamentally sound basis.



the President said he was available for any kind of help at any time.

As the meeting came to an end, the Secretary turned to External Affairs Minister Martin and said he hoped to be able to arrange a side meeting with him at Paris over the weekend before the NATO Ministerial Meeting. Mr. Martin agreed, saying he would be leaving Ottawa for Paris the previous Friday evening. The Prime Minister, at the mention of Paris, said this reminded him that he, too, would be visiting Paris soon, in early January, to visit President DeGaulle.

The meeting was terminated at 8:00 p.m.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

29

SANITIZED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NLJ 92-397

By CL, NARA, Date 10-10-95

MIGHT

WHAT THE PRESIDENT ~~SHOULD~~ SAY TO:

Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson

Prime Minister Pearson is a former Liberal Foreign Minister (1948-1957), Nobel Peace Prize winner (1957), and Ambassador to the United States during World War II.

At the Hyannisport meeting in May of this year, President Kennedy and Prime Minister Pearson succeeded in their primary goal -- [REDACTED]

1.3(a)  
(5)

[REDACTED] so that, whether agreed or disagreed, issues between the two countries might be settled with a minimum of political damage. [REDACTED]

The President's primary purpose should be to stress to Prime Minister Pearson that he shares President Kennedy's views and purposes --

1. That US-Canadian relations because of the, many very important ties between the two countries, constitute a special case, more intimate and more sensitive than the usual international relations.

Kennedy

2. With this in mind, that, as with President/, he hopes that he and Prime Minister Pearson can personally stay in close touch on potentially difficult issues to minimize public disagreement; and that he has instructed his staff, as did President Kennedy, to keep him thoroughly posted well in advance when such problems are in prospect.

3. That he believes that such exchanges as the Hyannisport talks extremely valuable and hopes that he and Prime Minister Pearson will be able to meet for such informal and candid talks in the reasonably near future.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

With regard to specific points it would probably not be useful for the President to raise any on his own initiative at this meeting. However, he should be aware of the following, should Pearson mention them:

1. The Gordon budget -- Canadian Finance Minister Gordon has submitted a budget with tax provisions disadvantageous to American investment. We should be prepared at this time only to indicate in general terms our concern with this problem.
2. Canadian auto parts tariff rebate scheme -- Although we dislike this new Canadian scheme, designed to increase Canadian manufacture of auto parts, we hope to avoid retaliatory tariff action if the Canadians extend it no farther than auto parts. The indications presently are that the Canadians will let it go at that.
3. Great Lakes labor dispute -- Pearson has said he is content to let the jurisdictional dispute over the Canadian Seamen's Union on the Great Lakes stall for a while with the Lake's freeze-up upon us. We hope the labor unions themselves will then solve the problem before the spring thaw.
4. A likely test of our ability to consult at high levels and keep disagreement in a low key will come on Canada's proposed revision of her territorial waters and fishing boundaries (12 mile fishing limit, but with recognition of historic US rights). We will have discussions with the Canadians in December and they have announced their intention finally to change fishery boundaries by May 1964. The President should only indicate his intention personally to review the problem and the U.S. position.
5. Canada wants renegotiation of the civil air agreement to permit them greater access to major US market cities. The President should be prepared to consider this problem, which is under White House study.
6. There are a number of other problems -- pricing of wheat sales to the Bloc, Canadian lumber imports to the US, the Columbia River treaty, Canadian oil imports, of which the President should do no more than indicate his awareness and his intention to take a personal interest.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



**PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH**

**PRIME MINISTER PEARSON**

1. Prime Minister Pearson will want to establish a close personal relationship similar to what he had with President Kennedy.

2. He will pledge willingness to continue cooperation. However, Canada is obsessed with a desire to avoid being dominated and overwhelmed by the power and weight of the United States. It also has serious internal problems of unity -- particularly between Quebec and the English-speaking provinces. Pearson may well ask you to try to understand these problems.

3. He may ask for a meeting with you similar to a two-day meeting he had in Hyannisport with President Kennedy May 10 to 11.

4. It is suggested that you:

a. Express friendship toward Canada and Pearson personally.

b. Express hope that the necessity of Canada taking "independent positions" will not necessitate it being in opposition to the United States simply for the sake of opposition -- your conviction is that our world-wide interests are the same.

c. Leave open the possibility of a subsequent meeting with Pearson should he request one.

d. Reaffirm your intention to maintain lines of United States foreign policy with respect to Canada and NATO.

31

Denmark

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

17994  
17996

November 28, 1963

To: Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

From: Benjamin H. Read *TRC*  
Executive Secretary

*OK*  
*BH*

*2nd S/S OK*  
*12/2 (Beet)*

For White House approval prior to  
distribution.

The President's remarks are side-  
lined in blue.

Enclosures:

1. Memcon between President Johnson  
and Emperor Haile Selassie.
2. Memcon between President Johnson  
and Danish Prime Minister Jens  
Otto Krag.

SECRET - Attachment





S/S 17914

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

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they met* 33

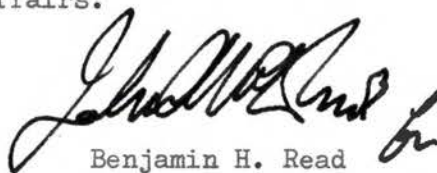
November 27, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Danish Prime Minister's Call on the President

The President has agreed to receive the Prime Minister of Denmark, Jens Otto Krag, today at 3:00 p.m. This meeting was suggested by the President during Monday's reception in the Department of State. Enclosed is a briefing memorandum for the President and a biographic sketch of Prime Minister Krag.

The Prime Minister and his Ambassador, Count Knuth-Winterfeldt, will represent Denmark; the Department of State will be represented by William C. Burdett, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs.

  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Briefing Memorandum
2. Biographic Sketch

33a

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

The Prime Minister has indicated that he has no substantive issues to raise during his call. He is interested only in a general exchange of views on topics of current international importance. Probably of greatest interest to him will be your assessment of the current status of East-West relations and any observations by you on the future direction or conduct of United States foreign policy.

One specific subject in which the Prime Minister is interested is the status of U.S.-Soviet civil aviation talks. He realizes that these talks have been suspended and that this is one of the many subjects which you will be reviewing in the coming days, but he would nevertheless like to register with you briefly some of his own views on the matter. The Scandinavians in general are concerned that we avoid any action which might tend to undermine their opportunity to insist upon reciprocity for any Soviet overflights necessary for the Moscow-N.Y. schedule.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



S/S 17842

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1963

3 PM  
Ued

31

34

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Prime Minister Krag

The Danish Embassy has told the Department that President Johnson indicated to Prime Minister Krag at the reception on November 25 that the President would like to see Prime Minister Krag sometime on Thursday, November 28. We are also informed that Prime Minister Krag is staying over in Washington for this purpose. The Department has no confirmation of the President's alleged remarks to Prime Minister Krag and is not pressing for the appointment.

The Department will immediately inform the Danish Embassy as soon as we are notified of the White House decision.

It is recalled that the President met Prime Minister Krag on his recent trip to Scandinavia.

*Marion A. Baldwin*  
for Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

SPECIAL SCANDINAVIAN GROUPDENMARK

Crown Prince George  
Prime Minister Jens Krag

NORWAY

Crown Prince Harald  
Prime Minister Einer Gerhardsen

SWEDEN

Prince Bertil  
Prime Minister Tage Erlander

1. No substantive issues will be discussed.
2. Recall your recent visit.



36  
—

Ethiopia

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

(Addressed as "Your Imperial Majesty")

1. The Emperor paid a state visit to the United States in early October.

2. The Emperor will probably express concern over recent agreement for the Soviets to furnish military assistance to Somalia (which borders Ethiopia) and stress need for further United States assistance.

3. It is suggested that you:

a. State you know of the conversations between President Kennedy and His Imperial Majesty during recent visit, including agreement to discuss military force goals and ultimate modernizing of Air Force, as well as our promise to expedite delivery of some items of ground force equipment. This will be carried out.

b. State that we share the Emperor's concern over the Somalia arms deal with the Soviet Union and feel that the military assistance agreement worked out during the Emperor's visit is realistic in terms of Ethiopia's needs and capacity to absorb. Ethiopia's security, however, lies more in the interest of the United States and its many other friends in its security than in an arms race with Somalia.

c. Express appreciation for Emperor's support on international issues, including the recent decision to retain troops in the Congo.

d. Express awareness of the Emperor's role in African unity and in bringing about the recent cease-fire between Algeria and Morocco.

e. Express to the Emperor your own concern that there be further progress in the United States on civil rights.

f. Mention your concern over the resolution of the difficult problems in southern Africa (South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Portuguese possessions) and express your hope for continued contact and understanding with the Emperor on these problems.

~~SECRET~~

40

Area: 457,000 sq. mi.  
Population: 19.7 million

### ETHIOPIA

Under Emperor Haile Selassie Ethiopia has enjoyed relative stability, achieved some modernization, and attained a growing measure of international stature. However, Ethiopia still lags in economic and social development.

The Emperor remains absolute in all matters and the cabinet and legislature are largely rubberstamp. While he has tied the diverse provinces to his capital at Addis Ababa, regional, religious, and tribal interests are strong in most areas of the empire. Moreover, even among the ruling Amhara people there is a growing schism between traditionalists and the younger, educated group which is strong in the civil service and among the junior officers of the armed forces.

Addis Ababa now is confronted with serious dissidence in the Ogaden region of eastern Ethiopia. Somali tribesmen of the area, abetted by the neighboring government of the Somali Republic, have conducted guerrilla warfare against the Ethiopian authorities and attacked military convoys and posts. This has led to Ethiopian reprisals against civilians and tribal property. Both Addis Ababa and Mogadiscio have tried to keep the situation from getting out of control, but a rash action by military units could at any time create a serious frontier incident with resultant international repercussions.

Relations with the United States have long been excellent.

25X1A

[REDACTED] American economic and military assistance to Ethiopia has been relatively large for Africa. Addis Ababa is likely to seek a significant increase in military aid over the next few months in view of the recent \$42 million Soviet military assistance program to the Somali Republic.

25X1A

Ethiopia is playing an increasingly important role in African affairs. The Emperor's mediatory role in the Algerian-Moroccan border dispute has won him wide acclaim. Addis Ababa has been selected as the headquarters site for the UN's Economic Commission for Africa, and more recently as the site for the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity.

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SANITIZED

Authority NCT 007-042-1-1  
By SP, NARA, Date 11-16-01



41

France



LS:ESGlenn:mt

(Drafting Office and Officer)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NLJ 89-174

By up NARA Date 2-23-90

DATE: November 25, 1963  
Secretary's office

SUBJECT: French-American Relations; Forthcoming Visit of  
General de Gaulle to the United States

PARTICIPANTS: US

President Johnson  
The Secretary  
Assistant Secretary Tyler  
E. S. Glenn (interpreter)

France

President de Gaulle  
Foreign Minister Couve de Murville  
Ambassador Alphand

COPIES TO:

S	White House
U	INR/OD
M	EUR - Mr. Tyler - 2
G	AmEmbassy PARIS - Amb. Bohlen
S/S	

The President thanked General de Gaulle for having crossed the ocean to express the sympathy of France for the United States in this hour of need. He expressed the great personal admiration he has for General de Gaulle and mentioned their conversation in 1960. General de Gaulle spoke of the emotion of the French people at the news of President Kennedy's death. President Kennedy was extremely popular with the French people. General de Gaulle feels that we owe it to President Kennedy's memory to proceed along the path which he had traced. This path is that of continued mutual trust between the United States and France. The difficulties between the two countries have been greatly exaggerated. One can say in fact that many of the descriptions which have appeared referring to tensions between the two countries were descriptions of something that didn't exist. In reality those difficulties are minor and are the result of a change in the reciprocal situations of the two countries, whose relative circumstances have somewhat changed, mainly from the military point of view but also, up to a point, from the political one. This calls for some adjustments, but for no major change. What is important is that France knows perfectly well that she can count on the United States if she were attacked. Likewise, if the United States found itself at war, France would come in with such means as she possesses at the side of the United States. President de Gaulle had sent a

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-2-

telegram to that effect to the late President.

President Johnson (speaking before the interpretation had been completed, and in particular before General de Gaulle's statement about Cuba was mentioned) stated that the attitude of France at the time of the Cuban crisis proved that France would stand by the United States. The question is simply one to make all the necessary arrangements for mutual benefit. The President said he hoped that General de Gaulle would go on with his plans and return in the near future to the United States. His great wisdom will be of great help to us, and Americans admire him very much.

General de Gaulle thanked President Johnson for his kind words. President Kennedy had paid him a visit in Paris and he intended to return it. At that time he intended to speak very frankly of all questions of mutual concern.

As to what France is trying to do, it is to organize Europe -- continental Europe -- from an economic point of view and after this is done, perhaps also from the political point of view. To do so will be difficult, but President de Gaulle is hopeful. The organization of Europe is something of the greatest importance for the relations of the continent with the entire Free World. When this organization is completed, Europe will open negotiations with the United States on economic questions. The intent in regard to these negotiations is to take a very liberal attitude; Europe does not aim at autarchy; on the contrary she intends to keep all windows open, and considers this to be of the greatest importance.

President Johnson said that he felt sure that General de Gaulle knows that the obligation of the United States is absolute, and that we are fully committed to common defense. This is the most important. The United States has also the firm belief that France is likewise committed. We may have some problems but we will find a solution to them. It is easier to knock somebody's barn down than to build one but it is not the right way of acting. The President feels no doubt that if General de Gaulle puts his great mind at the service of the

common

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-

common interests of the two countries all the difficulties will be overcome. He hopes therefore to see the General back in the United States in February or at such time as will suit the General. At that moment we will work together not only to consolidate each of our nations separately but to consolidate both of them together.

General de Gaulle thanked the President and said that he did not wish to take any more of his time. He just wanted to add one word. What he had seen on this day in the United States greatly encouraged him and made him feel that we will be able to fulfill the obligation which we all have to President Kennedy. General de Gaulle has seen a great display of unity among the American people and he can assure President Johnson of the sympathy and the friendship of the entire world to the United States. This is very good for our common interests.

President Johnson thanked General de Gaulle for having crossed the Atlantic on this day. This is something which the American people will not soon forget. They are grateful that General de Gaulle has placed his great name and his great leadership at their side on this day.

On the way to the elevator President Johnson reiterated his hope to see General de Gaulle in the United States in February. General de Gaulle said that the details can be discussed through the usual diplomatic channels.

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1963 NOV 26 PM 2 30



INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

*France*

43

46

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Action

CONTROL 17616

EUR

Info

FROM PARIS.

SS

RECD NOV 27, 636 AM

G

SP

2544 NOV 27, 12 NNOON

PR

IMMEDIATE

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USIA

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RMR

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FOLLOWING IS TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT REFERRING TO PRESIDENTS JOHNSON-DEGAULLE CONVERSATION OF MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25 WHICH LUCET, DIRECTOR OF POLITICAL SECTION, FONMIN, HANDED LYON THIS MORNING SAYING THAT IT WOULD BE ISSUED FOLLOWING COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING THIS MORNING, I.E. ABOUT NOON, PARIS TIME.

"DURING THIS BRIEF CONVERSATION THE FEELING WAS EXPRESSED, ON THE AMERICAN SIDE, THAT A MEETING OF THE TWO CHIEFS OF STATE MIGHT TAKE PLACE WITH A VIEW TO EXAMINING THOROUGHLY QUESTIONS OF INTEREST COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES. ON THE FRENCH SIDE, IT WAS NOTED THAT SUCH A MEETING MIGHT IN EFFECT BE ADVANTAGEOUS AND THAT IT HAD BEEN ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE BY BOTH SIDES BEFORE THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON WHOM GENERAL DE GAULLE HAD WISHED TO RETURN THE VISIT THE FORMER HAD PAID HIM. CONSEQUENTLY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE US AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC HAVE AGREED THAT THE CONDITIONS OF THEIR FUTURE MEETING WOULD BE DECIDED UPON, AT THE APPROPRIATE MOMENT, BY THE TWO GOVERNMENTS."

THE ABOVE APPEARS TO CONFIRM THE REMARKS MADE BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, COUVE DE MURVILLE, AS REPORTED EMBTEL 2531.

BOHLEN

NOTE: ADVANCE DELIVERY TO S/S-O NOVEMBER 27 - 6:50 A.M.  
PASSED TO THE WHITE HOUSE NOVEMBER 27 - 7:00 A.M.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

Replace yellow  
Bundy hat  
W H 44

W

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Action

SS

CONTROL: 16833  
RECD: NOVEMBER 25, 1963, 8:06 AM

Info

FROM: PARIS  
TO: SECRETARY OF STATE

2527, NOVEMBER 25, 2 P.M.

FLASH

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EYES ONLY

002

Authority State ltr 6/24/74

SECRET

By W/raj, NARA, Date 1/27/92

EYES ONLY SECRETARY

EYES ONLY AMBASSADOR FINLETTER USRO

IN THE BELIEF THAT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MAY BE OF  
SOME VALUE TO YOU AND THE PRESIDENT WHEN YOU SEE DE  
GAULLE I AM SENDING IT TO YOU MOST URGENTLY.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SAW DE GAULLE SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON  
PREVIOUSLY ARRANGED APPOINTMENT. IN DISCUSSION RE DEATH  
OF PRESIDENT, DE GAULLE WAS VERY GENEROUS AND COMPLIMENTARY  
IN REGARD TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SAYING  
THAT HE HAD BEEN YOUNG, VIGOROUS, IMAGINATIVE AND  
(FROM DE GAULLE A GREAT COMPLIMENT) HE THOUGH LIKE A  
EUROPEAN. DE GAULLE FORESAW GRAVE EFFECTS FROM HIS DEATH,  
MENTIONING THAT US EVEN UNDER KENNEDY, HAD HAD SERIOUS  
PROBLEMS OF A DOMESTIC NATURE, RACISM AND ECONOMICS,  
AND IN DEFENSE POLICY.

SINCE THE PURPOSE OF PIERSON- DIXON' S VISIT WAS TO  
ENDEAVOR TO EXTRACT FROM DE GAULLE SOME VIEWS ON THE  
QUESTION OF NATO STRATEGY, PIERSON- DIXSON INQUIRED  
AS TO WHETHER FRENCH VIEW ON TRIGGER LINE WAS INDEED  
HELD BY HIM. DE GAULLE SAID IT WAS AND FRENCH HAD BEEN  
LED TO TAKE THIS POSITION BECUASE OF UNCERTAINTY AS TO  
WHAT AMERICANS WOULD DO. HE MENTIONED THAT US HAD BEEN  
LATE IN TWO WARS AND IT HAD REQUIRED PEARL HARBOR TO BRING  
US INTO LAST. PIERSON-DIXON ATTEMPTED TO REBUT THIS  
VIEW. POINTING OUT U. S. PHYSICALLY IN EUROPE IN GREAT

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-2- 2527, NOVEMBER 25, 2 PM, FROM PARIS

FORCÉ AND WOULD BE INVOLVED FROM VERY BEGINNING. DE GAULLE SAID THIS MIGHT BE SO BUT FUNDAMENTAL POINT WAS THAT AMERICANS DID NOT RPT NOT INTEND TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS SINCE US TERRITORY NO LONGER IMMUNE FROM ATTACK AND AMERICANS NOT PREPARED TO FACE THIS. HE THUS INTERPRETED AMERICAN INSISTENCE ON A PAUSE, WHICH MEANT IN EFFECT NUCLEAR WEAPONS WOULD NEVER BE USED AND EUROPE WOULD BE OVERWHELEMED. EUROPE MUST THEREFORE LOOK TO HERSELF. IN REPLY TO PIERSON- DIXON' S QUESTION DE GAULLE SAID HE THOUGHT THAT DIFFERENCE OF VIEWS WERE NOT RPT NOT SUSCEPTIBLE OF SOLUTION WITHIN THE ALLIANCE, SINCE IT WAS MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH AND YOU DID NOT GIVE AWAY IN DISCUSSION.

DE GAULLE DID NOT SEEM TO ATTACH MUCH IMPORTANCE TO QUESTION OF FORCE GOALS. PIERSON- DIXON IS COMMENTING TO EFFECT THAT DE GAULLE HAS HELD VARIED POSITIONS ON MILITARY STRATEGY BUT ONE GIVEN IS APPARENTLY HIS PRESENT CONVICTION.

HE IS SENDING THESE COMMENTS ALONG WITH ORIGINAL MESSAGE TO WASHINGTON FOR PRIME MINISTER.

COMMENT: IN MY OPINION DE GAULLE' S EXPRESSED DISTRUST OF AMERICAN INTENTION IS MEANS OF JUSTIFYING FORCE- DE- FRAPPE IN THIS COUNTRY. SINCE HE CANNOT DO BOTH FRENCH EMPHASIS ON TRIGGER LINE SEEMS TO ME TO STEM FROM DETERMINATION TO CUT BACK CONVENTIONAL FORCES.

I THINK THE PRESIDENT AND YOU MIGHT WISH TO BRING UP THIS SUBJECT WITH DE GAULLE ( OF COURSE COMPLETELY PROTECTING SOURCE) BUT REFERRING TO SOME PUBLIC STATEMENTS ABOUT AMERICAN INTENTION AND ALSO IF POSSIBLE DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH QUESTION OF PAUSE.

GP-1

CFN GP-1

BOHLEN

NOTE: ADVANCE COPY TO S/S-O AT 8:21 AM, 11/25/63

PASSED WHITE HOUSE AT 8:25 AM, 11/25/63.

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Authority State ltr 8/12/74 (NLJ 74-8)

By pljwa, NARA, Date 1/27/92

November 24, 1963

45

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# MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

**Subject: Your Conversation with President de Gaulle**

I suggest that in talking with General de Gaulle Monday night you stress the following themes:

1. Express the view that you and President de Gaulle see the Communist menace in the same fundamental terms. You and he both feel that the basic Communist objective of world domination has not been changed by the internal power struggle within the Communist Bloc between Moscow and Peking.

2. This means that the Western countries must maintain a constant posture of strength and vigilance. You are determined that--so far as the United States is concerned--this will be done.

3. If there are any differences between our two Governments, it concerns tactics and procedures. The United States believes that we should continue to maintain contact with the Soviet Union and to explore any opportunities that arise for even narrow arrangements that are mutually useful. This was the reason for the United States agreement to a limited Test Ban Treaty and to our more recent agreement to ban weapons in outer space.

4. However,

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4. However, you can assure General de Gaulle that the United States will make no commitments without full consultation with France and its other Allies. Because of Mr. Khrushchev's preoccupation with the problems both within the Soviet Union and within the Communist Bloc, we have the impression that he does not now wish to engage in serious negotiations with us. Certainly we shall not press him.

5. We believe that the NATO Alliance is the cornerstone of Western defense and we are determined fully to carry out our commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty. However, we recognize that alliances are always difficult to operate effectively, and we are not inhospitable to any suggestions for its improvement.

6. We stand committed to the objective of an Atlantic Partnership. This is based on the belief that the North Atlantic nations have fundamental ideas and values in common and, because of their combined industrial strength, they are necessarily the vital heart of Free World defense. If the Atlantic nations become divided they will be weak and vulnerable. In combination nothing can stand against them.

7. As a part of your belief in the Atlantic Partnership, you welcome the development of European strength and unity. Americans have long believed that the effective unity of Europe must be based on a close understanding between France and Germany. You, therefore, welcome the great improvement in Franco-German relations which General de Gaulle has helped to bring about. You hope that this can be more and more transformed into an effective European unity that can ultimately include the United Kingdom as well as the continental nations.

8. You believe it of great importance that the United States and Western Europe work closely together

to

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to bring about the expansion of Free World trade through the forthcoming trade negotiations next spring. You are gratified at the cooperation shown by the French Government in preparing for these negotiations.

9. These are the positive ideas I suggest you might wish to emphasize. At the same time, I think it important to avoid any suggestion that the United States would be prepared to assist France in her own nuclear effort. I am certain that President de Gaulle will not propose this, but we have recently had it emphasized to us by the German Foreign Minister and other German leaders that any indication of possible US help to the French nuclear forces would create enormous problems for the Erhard Government.

10. Finally, I think you should renew President Kennedy's invitation that President de Gaulle pay a visit to the United States some time after the first of the year if he thinks this would be useful. While President de Gaulle was not prepared, at this time, to announce his proposed visit, it was understood that he would probably come to the United States in March. He was quite insistent that his trip be regarded as strictly a working visit and for that reason did not wish to come to Washington. I suggest that you indicate your desire to have a quiet conversation and renew the invitation for a working visit at his convenience some time in the spring.

George W. Ball

U:GWB/vh

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Authority NLS 74-8

By gdl/jwa, NARA, Date 11/29/92

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH

PRESIDENT de GAULLE

46

The following themes are suggested for your talk with General de Gaulle:

1. Express view that you and President de Gaulle see the Communist menace in the same fundamental terms -- you both feel basic Communist objective of world domination is unchanged by Sino-Soviet rift. Thus U.S. and France in accord that Western countries must maintain constant strength and vigilance.
2. Any differences between U.S. and France concern tactics and procedures, not objectives.
3. Assure General deGaulle that U.S. will make no commitments without full consultation with France and its allies. (We have no indication that Khrushchev wants serious negotiations with us at present).
4. Our commitment to NATO alliance remains the cornerstone of U.S. policy but we are always open to suggestions for its improvement.
5. The Atlantic *Alliance (he does not like "partnership")* ~~partnership~~, and within it European unity built upon close Franco-German understanding, is our fundamental aim. Commonly held values and the combined strength of the Atlantic powers make them vital to Free World defense.
6. The trade negotiations next spring, in which we anticipate cooperation with France, will be of great importance in expansion of Free World trade.
7. You should renew the invitation to President deGaulle to visit the U.S. some time after the first of the year, for working conversations at his convenience.
8. (Any suggestions that the U.S. would be prepared to assist in promoting an independent French nuclear capability should be avoided.) AGREED

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47

PRESIDENT'S CONVERSATIONS  
WITH:

1. De Gaulle

This is not the time or occasion to attempt to conduct substantive business with General de Gaulle. Nor will he expect such business to be conducted.

Atmospherics is the most important element in this meeting. The President must convey to the General an air of confidence that he can, intends, and will cope with the major problems facing us and, like President Kennedy, intends to exercise to the fullest United States' responsibilities of leadership.

By the same token, he should make clear to the General that he considers it of utmost importance that this government and the French government stay in close touch, and despite difference between us, this contact should be continuously and fully maintained at all levels.

The President should, therefore, use the occasion of this meeting to renew President Kennedy's invitation to de Gaulle to visit the United States in the spring, when the major issues facing us can be examined in depth and with candor.

2. Mikoyan

In the President's meeting with Mikoyan, one message must be gotten across very clearly -- that despite the difficulties which divide us, (which are substantial and which both sides fully understand), the President intends to follow the course laid down by President Kennedy - to work indefatigably for the cause of peace and seek to resolve wherever possible and on a mutually acceptable basis, the critical issues now facing us.

In this connection, the President should tell Mikoyan how much he appreciated Khrushchev's message of condolence and his call at the Embassy upon learning of President Kennedy's death.

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48

Area: 213,000 sq. mi.  
Population: 48.9 million

### FRANCE

The national interest is not only the basis for De Gaulle's foreign policy, but also the driving force behind such ventures as the creation of an independent nuclear arm. Where French national interests have not coincided with those of his Western partners he has pressed ahead anyway. He maintains national control over the bulk of his armed forces--although he has said they will fight side by side with NATO in a crisis--and he is willing to coordinate, but not integrate, his strategic nuclear force. He is certainly well aware of the military shortcomings of his nuclear force, but he is convinced that it gives him strength on the continent and a symbol of great-power status.

De Gaulle probably regards Europe--or at least the six nations of the Common Market--as his primary means of amplifying the French voice. He has accepted the limited supranationalism of the EEC because of the economic benefits it brings to France, but his devotion to nationalism has brought him into sharp conflict with other Europeans who seek a political union on the continent to correspond with the economic. Balked in his efforts to set up a system of political coordination among the EEC members in 1962, De Gaulle signed a bilateral treaty with West Germany calling for regular policy coordination meetings between officials of the two countries. When the US has sought to bind West Germany more tightly into the broader Atlantic system it has found itself and France, in effect, bidding for West German favor.

De Gaulle prides himself on his steadfastness in the face of Soviet threats. He is quick to note his wholehearted support of President Kennedy during the Cuban crisis. He views the Sino-Soviet bloc very much as he does the West-nation-states grouped because of a similarity but not an identity of interests. He believes the Communist ideology is not a significant or lasting factor. De Gaulle believes the US errs if it thinks it can make minor, tension-reducing agreements with Khrushchev. Because of this--and for reasons of his own nuclear test program--he has kept France from signing the Nuclear Test Ban agreement.

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Authority NLS 007-042-1-3  
By SP, NARA, Date 11-16-01

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De Gaulle's interest in Communist China has increased in the last few months primarily because he does not believe an emerging great power can or should be isolated. It does not seem likely that he will recognize the Peiping regime in the near future, but trade and cultural delegations will probably move more frequently between the two countries.

De Gaulle continues to maintain a deep personal interest in Africa, especially those new states which were French colonies. France maintains a massive aid program in return for a considerable cultural presence and a diminishing but still important political influence. Occasional serious strains in France's relations with Algeria have not as yet ended their very practical marriage of convenience.

De Gaulle believes that military means are not sufficient to assure an end to fighting in that part of Southeast Asia bordering on Communist China. The French saw their favored policy of a neutral Laos accepted by the great powers and there are indications that France now would like to see that policy extended to Vietnam. There is no conclusive evidence, however, that De Gaulle has gone beyond the stage of proclaiming Vietnam's union and neutrality as a long-range goal.

On the internal political scene, De Gaulle, who has two years remaining in his seven-year term, is firmly in control. The political opposition, although chipping away at some of De Gaulle's strength, is badly split. Improved relations between French socialists and Communists, including frequent electoral alliances at the local level, at present are only a cloud on the horizon and are not a threat to De Gaulle if, as seems possible, he seeks a second term.

~~SECRET~~



49  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

November 25, 1963

Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

As requested.

Benjamin H. Read

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

49a

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
NIJ 89-176  
By ijp NARA. Date 12-19-89

November 24, 1963

## President de Gaulle's Comments on the death of President Kennedy

The Secretary  
President de Gaulle

The Secretary of State thanked President de Gaulle for having come over to the United States for the funeral of President Kennedy. Speaking with deliberation and perceptible emotion, de Gaulle told the Secretary that he had always had the greatest admiration and respect for President Kennedy. He said that his death was a great loss to the whole world. It was entirely natural, he said, that he should have come over as a mark of respect and affection of his country for the United States on this sad occasion. President Kennedy's death had affected the French people very deeply indeed, not merely those who were in a position to realize what this loss meant for the Free World, but the little people who had a sense of deep personal loss, as of a member of the family. "I am here," said President de Gaulle, "because I have been sent by the people of France." de Gaulle continued to emphasize the affection of France for the United States, and the closeness of the ties between the two countries. "That is the reality," he said with solemn emphasis and with deliberation, "that is the only thing that counts."

The Secretary of State thanked President de Gaulle for the sentiments he had expressed. He said that President Johnson had been a very close associate of President Kennedy in his efforts to work toward a peaceful solution of the great issues and problems

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-2-

of the world. Thus the new President, said the Secretary, was extremely experienced and well informed on these matters. The new Administration would pursue the same goals as President Kennedy; and the broad lines of our foreign policy would remain the same, as would our political and military commitments to Europe. The Secretary emphasized that, for these reasons, the change in Administration would not mean any slowing down or hesitation in the pace and the direction of the foreign policy of the United States.

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50

Germany

5/ Pres. Appointments

Secretary Freeman left this  
hoping very much that the  
President could read it prior  
to seeing Chancellor Erhard.

File

mjdr

51a

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON

Nov. 25, 1963

Mr President:

Please review before meeting  
with Erhardt

DLF



516



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: President Lyndon B. Johnson  
FROM: Orville L. Freeman  
SUBJECT: Erhard Visit and the Common Market

Main Point: The EEC should give the United States (and other third countries) at least as much opportunity to compete for the EEC market in agricultural products as we had before the EEC was formed. This could be done by giving us access assurances to the effect that the new agricultural system of the EEC will not reduce the volume or share of the market for grain imported from the U. S.; or if it does, the EEC will take remedial action. (Wheat, corn, barley, and rice are the commodities chiefly involved.)

Background

1. Both sides believe more liberal trade would be good and profess to be trying to move in that direction. This is very difficult in agricultural products because agricultural economics and politics combine to provide a powerful incentive for each nation to protect its own farmers against foreign competition. The U. S. protects its farmers this way, but not as much as most other countries. We are willing to work with other countries to try to liberalize and increase agricultural trade, but we cannot afford to do it all alone.



While we are struggling to liberalize this trade, we and our trading partners should at least refrain from going backward by erecting new barriers that reduce the already existing volume of trade. Erecting new barriers is exactly what the EEC is doing, and that is the inherent nature of its common agricultural policy (CAP). This system will provide support prices for grain produced within EEC countries and impose variable levies on imports from outside at rates high enough to make certain that EEC farmers have a substantial price preference. This system is probably inconsistent with the obligations of EEC countries under the GATT. However, we recognize the great difficulties of the EEC in merging their different agricultural economies into a single one and are not unsympathetic to a solution which provides reasonable protection for the position we already have in the market.

2. This policy of protecting the existing position of importing countries in the market is one we are willing to follow as to imports into the U. S. For example, imports of beef into the U. S. are growing so large (already about 11% of total consumption) that measures will probably have to be taken to control them. However, we are willing to let importing countries keep a share of our market based on recent levels of imports plus participating in a share of future market growth. We would be willing to settle with the EEC on the same kind of basis for imports of our grains into that market.

3. As the agricultural economies of the respective EEC countries are merged into one, it will be necessary for them to come to a single uniform level of internal support prices, with appropriate differentials for location, quality, etc. This level will be somewhere between the German (high) and French (low). Even the French level is substantially higher than U. S. prices. Dr. Mansholt (EEC Vice President for agriculture -- Dutch -- very able) has now proposed a unified price level about halfway between the German and French. German farmers would receive subsidy payments during a transition period to make up for their loss of income. The price proposed by Mansholt is high enough to accelerate the increase of production in EEC; but even at the lower French price, production will probably increase -- and since the new EEC variable levy system gives preferential protection to all internal production, would displace imports from the U. S.

From our standpoint, a relatively low internal EEC price level would help maintain our market opportunity, but would provide no real assurance. Therefore, no matter what the EEC price level is, that alone is not enough to protect our prior position. Also, it is somewhat awkward for us to be urging lower prices for European farmers.

4. There have been extensive and continuing efforts by Governor Herter's office, the State Department, and this Department to achieve some means for maintaining our market position for agricultural products in the EEC. We all agree that both moderate internal prices for EEC producers and access assurances in terms



of quantity or volume for our imports would help maintain our market position. Other Departments tend to put more emphasis on the effect of the internal EEC price than we do, and we hold more firmly that access assurances of the kind described in this paper constitute an essential minimum position. It will be necessary, of course, for all of us to continue our efforts with other governments as well as with the Germans, but the position which Erhard will take is of most critical importance to us. I doubt if the Europeans will ever give really serious consideration to our views until they are convinced that our interest in protecting our own trade is as important to us as the success of the Common Market.

#### Erhard's Position

5. Erhard is a liberal trader. He believes Germany should concentrate on industrial rather than agricultural production. However, he must reckon with the fact that German agriculture is politically strong and highly protected. He has been reluctant to agree to unification of EEC agricultural prices at this time because it will mean a lowering of prices to German farmers. He has also said the EEC ought to protect the rights of the U. S. and other third countries for agricultural products in the EEC market. Basically, he seems to be friendly toward our position.



Recommendation

6. I recommend that you strongly urge Erhard not to agree to price unification for grain in the EEC unless the U. S. (and other countries) are given assurances that the trade barriers erected by the EEC in implementing its agricultural policies will not be allowed to operate so as to reduce the volume of trade or share of the EEC market formerly held by such importing countries.



51c

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

November 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: President Lyndon B. Johnson

FROM: Charles S. Murphy  
Under Secretary

*Charles S. Murphy*

SUBJECT: Trade Negotiations

On last Wednesday, November 20, 1963, Secretary Freeman, Mike Feldman, and I talked with President Kennedy, primarily about trade negotiations. In the course of the discussion, the President said something I had not heard before which seems to me to be of such significance that I should report it to you. He said (1) that he was not "so stuck on" the Kennedy Round of negotiations, (2) that he wondered if we had not made a mistake in encouraging the creation of the Common Market in the beginning, and (3) that he thought it probably fortunate for us that Britain had not gotten into it. He said that, notwithstanding the Trade Expansion Act, he saw no reason, either as to industrial or agricultural products, why we should feel we had to have the "Kennedy Round" if it was not going to benefit the United States. Although I was surprised to hear the President say this, I agree completely. I thought it very significant that he had reached this view, and I took it as a clear indication that he thought fair treatment for U. S. imports into the EEC was more important than "getting on with" the Kennedy Round of negotiations.

*Mr President - my recollections verify  
what Charlie reports here to you in  
substance if not precisely*

*[Signature]*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

~~SECRET~~  
ENCLOSURE  
EYES ONLY

November 28, 1963

To: Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

From: Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

BHR

Enclosed is a memorandum of conversation between President Johnson and President Heinrich Luebke, Federal Republic of Germany, for White House approval prior to distribution. I propose that this memorandum be handled on an "eyes only" basis. The following distribution is suggested:

White House  
S  
U  
M

G  
EUR  
INR  
CIA Dir.

Sec. Defense

Appropriate excerpts will be made of this memorandum of conversation and sent to:

S/TR  
FE  
USBR  
USRO

AmEmbassy BONN  
AmEmbassy PARIS  
AmEmbassy LONDON  
AmEmbassy DJAKARTA.

~~SECRET~~ ENCLOSURE  
EYES ONLY



3. Erhard

Although the conversation with Erhard should also be quite general, the President should:

- (1) Give Erhard the gist of the Mikoyan conversation;
- (2) Underscore his full personal appreciation of the German problem not only in the purely German context, but more important, in the East-West dialogue;
- (3) Reassure the Germans (particularly if Brandt joins Erhard for this meeting) on U. S. guarantees for Berlin;
- (4) Emphasize this government's intention to continue to seek ways and means for strengthening the western alliance, the Atlantic Partnership and its own ties with the individual members of the alliance;
- (5) Indicate his determination to continue to strengthen the close relationship that has been developed between the U. S. and Germany by all United States Administrations since the end of the war;
- (6) In this connection note, too, that there are some urgent issues before us, particularly the issues of grain and trade which Mr. Ball has already raised with the Chancellor in Bonn and express the hope there is enough wisdom on all sides for early resolution of this very difficult problems which has very serious political implications for all of us.

The German Chancellor will be looking to the President for a renewal of the invitation to him to visit Washington, a visit abruptly cancelled by President Kennedy's assassination. The President should renew this invitation ~~perhaps suggesting the second half of January as the most appropriate time for such a get together~~ *for the early months*

*of 1965*

VISIT WITH CHANCELLOR ERHARD

1. The Chancellor will be accompanied by President Luebke (who is Chief of State) and Foreign Minister Schroeder.
2. Chancellor Erhard had planned to visit President Kennedy in Washington today (Monday). You hope it will be possible to reschedule his visit at an early date.
3. You note that both Erhard and yourself are just beginning new Administrations. It is important that you establish close relations from the outset.
4. Note the great value we place on our relations with Germany. You recognize Chancellor Erhard as a firm supporter of the Atlantic partnership.
5. You also admire his leadership in building European unity.
6. You should inquire regarding Chancellor Erhard's visit with General de Gaulle last Thursday and Friday in Paris.
7. The German people can be confident of your determination to maintain our rights in Berlin. (Recall your trip to the Wall.) We shall fully support the right of self-determination for the German people.
8. The United States will maintain the combat forces in Europe necessary to meet our full commitments.
9. As a leading economist Chancellor Erhard has been a determined advocate of expanding world trade. You are, therefore, looking to him to take the leadership with the United States in bringing about the success of the "Kennedy Round" of tariff negotiations that start next Spring.
10. In this connection there is an urgent issue of grain which Mr. Ball has already raised with the Chancellor. You hope there is enough wisdom on all sides for a solution of this problem which has serious implications for all of us.

Greece

95



QUEEN FREDERIKA OF GREECE

1. Queen accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Venizelos whom you met at reception during your Greek visit (You did not meet new Prime Minister Papandreou)
2. Reaffirm US special relationship with Greece since Truman Doctrine and within NATO framework.

59

Iran

CONFIDENTIAL Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

November 26, 1963

TO: Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

FROM: Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

For approval prior to distribution.

The President's remarks are sidelined  
in blue.

Enclosure:

Memcon between the President and  
His Highness, Shahpour Gholam Reza of Iran.

CONFIDENTIAL Enclosure



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

60a

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17896

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 25, 1963

SUBJECT: President's Reception, November 25, 1963

PARTICIPANTS: President Johnson  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Phillips Talbot

His Highness, Shahpour Gholam Reza  
of Iran  
Foreign Minister Abbas Aram of Iran  
Ambassador Faroughi of Iran

COPIES TO: White House  
S/S  
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NEA - 2  
NEA/GTI - 2

AID/NESA - 2  
DOD - 2  
Amembassy TEHRAN

President Johnson expressed thanks to Prince Gholam Reza for having come on this sad occasion. He spoke warmly of his visit to Iran. We were watching with admiration the progress being made under the Shah's leadership in land reform and in modernizing the country. He asked after the health of the Shah. The Prince responded that the Shah, who was well, sent his deep condolences and his best wishes to President Johnson. This had been a good year in Iran. Not all the problems had yet been solved but there had been real progress in Iran.

President Johnson asked the Prince to convey his warm greetings to the Shah.

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4  
NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines  
By abw/jc, NARA, Date 2-17-09

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
IN

BAW 100 MAR 64 Date 3-11-68  
 NSC Memo 4130189 2196 Cridges  
 E.O. 13526 Sec 3 &  
 DECLASSIFIED

1963 NOV 27 AM 1 09

Presenting Thompson asked the jury to consider the evidence and the testimony of the witnesses.

ИЕВ\СЛІ = 5

MEV - 5

e

2/5

2/2

АШЕРЭЗЭЛ ЛЕНВАН

DOD - 5

VTP\ME2V - 2

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at Urbana  
Urbana, Illinois

MARY ANN JOHNSON

Благодарю, а кассирскую подальше отъ, ради

MEV:BLTROG:GSG

CONJECTURE

PRINCE FROLAM REZA OF IRAN

(Brother of Shah)

1. Prince accompanied by Foreign Minister Aram and Ambassador Foroughi (You have met only Foreign Minister before today.)
2. Send best wishes to Shah. To the throne
3. Express admiration for Shah's vigorous and determined reform programs which are improving lot of Iranian people.
4. Reaffirm high value placed by US on good relations with Iran as trusted friend and ally.

62

Ireland



Nov. 26, 1963

PRESIDENT EAMON DE VALERA OF IRELAND  
(Accompanied by Foreign Minister Aiken)

1. US honored by presence of Architect of Irish independence and present Head of State.
2. Probably no country outside US which feels such great sense of shock and personal loss at death President Kennedy.
3. Express appreciation for Foreign Minister Aiken's great contribution to UN's peace-keeping efforts.

Nothing of substance discussed; no memcon prepared.

64

Italy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

White House approval - Bromley Smith -  
received 12/2/63 - Polly Yates to amp

*Handwritten:* cable sent out 12/2/63

DATE: November 25, 1963  
TIME: 7:00 P.M.  
PLACE: President's Reception  
at Department of State

SUBJECT: Talk between President Johnson and Senator  
Cesare Merzagora, President of Italian Senate

ITALY

UNITED STATES

PARTICIPANTS:

Senator Cesare Merzagora  
Foreign Minister Piccioni  
Italian Ambassador Fenoaltea

President Johnson  
Secretary of State Rusk  
Assistant Secretary Tyler  
Ambassador Adlai Stevenson

COPIES TO:

S	EUR-2	G
U	WE-2	White House
M	INR/OD-2	Amembassy Rome -3
S/S -3	RPM	USUN - Ambassador Stevenson

President Johnson expressed his appreciation of President Segni's sending the President of the Italian Senate, Senator Merzagora, as his personal representative on the sad occasion of President Kennedy's funeral. He assured the Senator that we were proud of our relationship with Italy, a country that has made such great progress as a member of the Alliance. The President returned President Segni's greetings as conveyed by the Senator and thanked him for Segni's letter which he would read with interest.

Senator Merzagora, after saying that he was deeply touched by President Johnson's words, emphasized that he was not only confident, but certain, that the line which had been pursued in Europe by President Kennedy, a line of attentiveness, vigilance and generosity, would be continued in the period ahead.

President Johnson assured him that it would, and if there were any changes they would be for the good.

Senator Merzagora went on to say that while Italy was going through a process of political transition at the moment, he could assure the President that there would be no change in the relationship and in the feelings between Italy and the United States, a feeling of friendship and consideration for the United States

GROUP 3  
Downgraded at 12 year  
intervals; not  
automatically declassified

in all

SANITIZED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NIJ 89-154

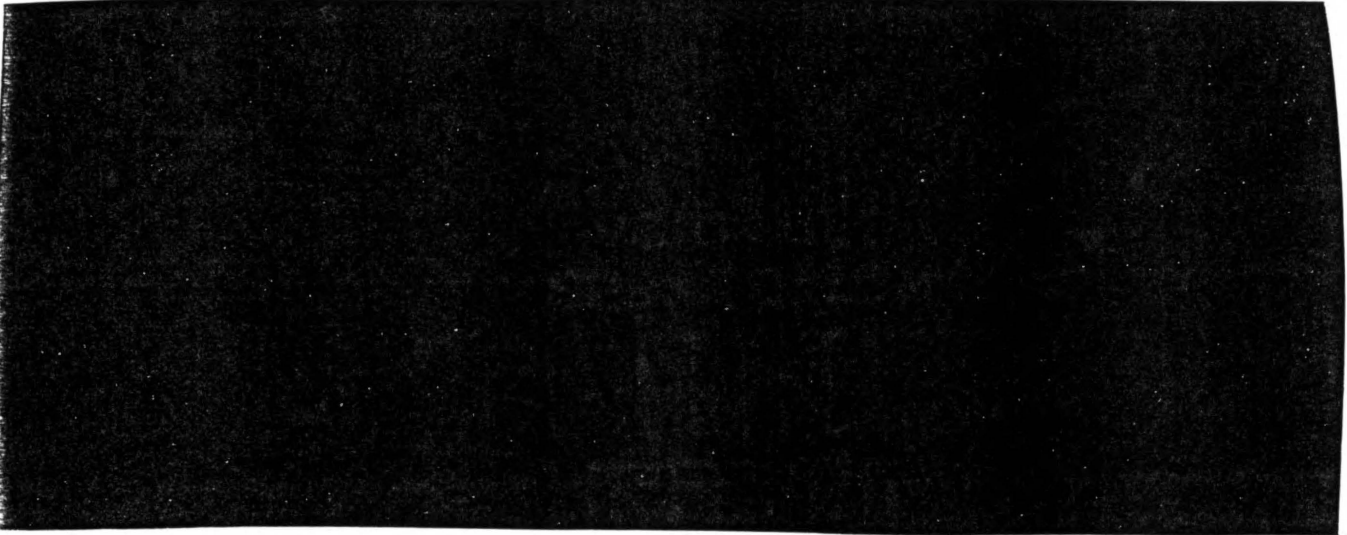
By *ing*, NARA, Date 12-8-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

in all those organizations in which our two countries share a common cause.

Secretary Rusk added that, as we try to decide how to write the coming chapter, Italy's steadfastness in NATO and as an ally constitute a source of strength for the free world, and this will be of extreme importance for the future. We thus rely heavily on Italy. In this context, he was looking forward to seeing Foreign Minister Piccioni at the forthcoming NATO meeting in two or three weeks.



President Johnson closed by saying that this meeting had been a great reassurance to him.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



✓  
66

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN SENATE (SR. MERZAGORA)

1. Sr. Merzagora occupies the second ranking position in Italy. He will be accompanied by Piccioni, Foreign Minister of the outgoing government. Both are leaders of the Christian Democratic Party.
2. They will express sympathy of President Segni (who is ill), and will reiterate the dedication of Italy to the NATO Alliance.
3. They will state that Italy's support of NATO will not be changed by the fact that Nenni Socialists are now entering the Italian Cabinet for the first time.
4. It is suggested that you:
  - a. Emphasize the high value we place on friendship and support of Italy.
  - b. State that the United States intends to stand by its military commitments to Europe.
  - c. Express satisfaction that there are apparently no serious bilateral problems between Italy and the United States.

67

Israel

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 25, 1963

SUBJECT: President's Reception, November 25, 1963

PARTICIPANTS: President Johnson  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Phillips Talbot

President Zalman Shazar of Israel  
Foreign Minister Golda Meir  
of Israel  
Ambassador Avraham Harman of Israel

COPIES TO: White House  
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NEA/NE - 2  
AID/NESA - 1  
DOD -2  
Amembassy TEL AVIV

President Shazar expressed the indescribable shock and grief of the Israeli people at the death of President Kennedy, whom he eulogized handsomely. He and Mrs. Meir offered President Johnson their fervent good wishes in his new duties, so important to the whole world. Mrs. Meir reminded President Johnson that she and her compatriots had for many years known him as a very good friend. So long as he retained the human qualities he had shown through the years, she was confident all would be well.

President Johnson, thanking them, assured the Israelis that the United States will continue its warm friendship with Israel. They could be confident there would be no diminution of this in any way. We are close friends and will remain so. They knew he had long had many friends and a close personal interest in Israel. They would remember the speech he had given in the Senate in 1956, which suggested his feeling for Israel. Mrs. Meir said that indeed they did and it was still well remembered in Israel.

President Johnson spoke of the heavy tasks ahead. Mrs. Meir observed that with the Russians the important thing was to make clear to them that they continue to deal with firm American purpose. They didn't understand soft answers to their tough actions.

President Johnson asked President Shazar to convey his warm friendliness to the Government and to the people of Israel. He should tell them that the United States is its good friend and that Israel can count on this. President Shazar, who appeared moved by this message, thanked him fulsomely.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRESIDENT SHAZAR OF ISRAEL

1. Pres. Shazar respected Head of State, with quite limited authority over governmental policy.
2. He will be accompanied by For. Min. Golda Meir and Amb. Harman.
3. Express support for Kennedy Administration policies towards Israel.
4. Reaffirm special close position with Israel in US sentiments.



70

Indonesia

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

117  
18124

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
2 December 1963

71

TO: Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

FROM: Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary *OK (H)*

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation  
between the President and  
Indonesian Minister of De-  
fense General Nasution.

---

For approval prior to distribution.

The President's remarks are side-  
lined in blue.

*① Koxer looks OK, but  
wasn't there!  
For clearance RWR*

*② and return  
BKS*

*Typed 5/5 OK  
12/5 (H)*

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

DEC - 3 1963

12

#### NASUTION TALKING POINTS

1. US has been Indonesia's best Western friend. We helped engineer independence, gave over \$600 million aid, promoted New Guinea compromise. So unable understand why Indo seems to lean so far east.
2. You plan continue same policy of friendship as President Kennedy. But Indo policy of confrontation toward Malaysia, especially guerilla action on Borneo border, a serious obstacle.
3. We cannot help Indo in ways we'd like, or get Europeans to join us, so long as military confrontation going on. Indo shouldn't force us into opposition to it.
4. So we anxious to see Indo and Malaysia work out solution. This should be an Asian settlement made by Asians.
5. To start ball rolling, if Indonesia quietly agrees to stop military buildup and support of guerillas, we prepared try bring about a tripartite Indo/Malaysia/Philippine meeting to restore normal relations.
6. Send personal regards to Sukarno--great Asian leader--and hope develop same personal relationship predecessor did.

~~SECRET~~

November 29, 1963

72a

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

Nasution (Nass-oo-t-y-un), Indonesian Defense Minister, is the most pro-US top Indo leader, and the likely successor to Sukarno, because he has his own independent power base in the Army. His last stop was Moscow, where he got red carpet--including a Khrushchev dinner.

We think Nasution's chief aim here is to sound us out on Indo-Malaysia dispute. He's seen Ball, Harriman, McNamara, and JCS and took a pretty tough line with them. We're anxious to get Indonesia off this track before a full-scale war erupts between Indonesia and Malaysia, into which we'll almost inevitably be drawn.

So we want to make clear to Sukarno through Nasution that the US has no sympathy for Indonesia's present anti-Malaysia policy and will oppose further Indo aggressive moves. We see this aggressive policy as bound to fail, and feel a rather tough line on our part (though more in sorrow than in anger) will help Sukarno see the light.

Globe ?

Mollenhoff

*R. W. Komer*

R. W. KOMER

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines

By ebw/jc, NARA, Date 2-17-09

~~SECRET~~



Mac - I see no need to give this <sup>104</sup>  
to LBD. Overall point it buttresses  
is already in his brief. An why not carry  
if you go to mtg.?

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

73

November 29, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Call by General Nasution,  
Indonesian Defense Minister.

Enclosed is an additional briefing paper  
in connection with General Nasution's call on  
you at 5:30 this afternoon. I will be avail-  
able to discuss this call with you should you  
desire.

W. Averell Harriman  
Under Secretary of State  
for Political Affairs

Enclosure:

Briefing Paper.

DETERMINED TO BE AN  
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
NOT NAT'L SECURITY  
INFORMATION, E. O. 12356,  
SEC. 1.1(a)

BY DCB ON 2-12-92

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: McGB

24

I see nothing here we need add to already long briefing paper. Since you said LBJ asked Taylor for a brief, however, you may want to send it in.

RWK

11-29-63

(DATE)