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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

17823

November 27, 1963

To: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

From: Benjamin H. Read *JBH*
Executive Secretary

A request for an appointment for General Nasution, Indonesian Minister of Defense, was forwarded to the White House November 26. Although we have not yet received confirmation of the appointment, as you can see from the first sentence of the attached Read-Bundy memorandum, we have decided to forward you the memorandum in view of the importance of General Nasution's visit.

Return to Peely



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Indonesian Defense Minister's
Call on the President

You have agreed to receive General Nasution, Indonesian Minister of Defense, at on November . He will be accompanied by Indonesian Ambassador Zain. Dr. Sudjaruvo, Second Deputy Foreign Minister, may attend if he is in town when the appointment is confirmed. The State Department will be represented by Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Roger Hilsman and Ambassador Jones. No interpreter is required.

General Nasution is visiting the United States as a personal guest of General Taylor. He arrived in Washington last week from Moscow where he was given red carpet treatment and Khrushchev hosted a dinner in his honor. On November 24 President Sukarno appointed him as his Special Representative for the funeral services of President Kennedy. General Nasution has had meetings with Mr. McNamara, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Ball, Governor Harriman and Mr. Hilsman.

We believe that one of General Nasution's principal objectives in this visit will be to sound out US policy toward the Indonesian-Malaysian dispute and to present Indonesia's side in this dispute. We wish to make clear to him, and through him to President Sukarno, that

the US

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GROUP 3

Downgraded at 12 year intervals;
not automatically declassified.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By bm/jc, NARA, Date 2-17-09

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

the US has no sympathy for Indonesia's present anti-Malaysia policy and is prepared to oppose further aggressive moves against Malaysia. We believe Indonesia's present anti-Malaysia policy is bound to fail and Indonesia will eventually have to come to terms of some sort with the present Malaysian Government.



Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Talking Paper.
2. Background Paper.
3. Biographic Sketch.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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November 27, 1963
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MAC -

We have two urgent items of possible business:

(1) Bhutto. When he braced LBJ at reception, saying he had oral message from Ayub. LBJ tried to turn him off but finally said he'd try to see Bhutto perhaps Thursday. Paks are pressing State and now me, alleging that Bhutto anxious to go back as soon as possible because their National Assembly has begun. Possible ploy is to suggest Bhutto pass message to SecState but it will be hard to deny him appointment when Krag got in today.

(2) Nasution. State has requested and I think it makes sense. He'll be here till Saturday morning, and 15 minutes Friday will let Sukarno know we're still interested in Indonesia. It would also give LBJ a chance to say the necessary about Malaysia.

RWK

~~SECRET~~



S/S-17870

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Call on the President by General
Nasution of Indonesia.

The Department recommends strongly that the President receive General Nasution, Indonesian Defense Minister and Armed Forces Chief of Staff, during his current visit to Washington. A minimum call of no more than 10-15 minutes would be adequate. Nasution will be in the Washington area through Friday, November 29, departing at dawn the following day for Yugoslavia.

Aside from Sukarno himself, Nasution is the most influential person in Indonesia, and one whom we have come to rely on as the chief counterweight to Sukarno's more extreme policies. He is by far the most likely successor to Sukarno, either as President or as the power behind a civilian figurehead. While he is a strong nationalist and has taken a hard line in Indonesia's dispute with Malaysia (which we are trying to modify during this visit), he is the closest thing we have to a friend in Sukarno's court. We are anxious to strengthen our influence with him, at this particularly time in Indonesia's development. If Indonesian public order were to deteriorate sharply, he would control the power necessary to contain the communists and would use it.

He has come to Washington from a week in Moscow, where he was given red-carpet treatment including a dinner hosted by Khrushchev.

Benjamin H. Read
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *ctm/jc* NARA, Date *2-17-09*

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GROUP 3

Downgraded at 12 year
intervals; not
automatically declassified

NOV 27 1988

✓ 48 77
1) Koff
2) Bundy
I most
emphatically
agree if this
won't be too
much of a
burden on
President.
Rux

Nov. 25, 1963

PRESIDENT SIR ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE OF JAMAICA

1. Recall with pleasure warm hospitality you received in Kingston on occasion of independence, August 6, 1962.
2. Express US gratitude for presence of such a distinguished Head of Government.

Nothing of substance discussed; no memcon prepared.

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PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH
JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER IKEDA

1. Ikeda's Liberal Democratic Party -- conservative and pro-American -- has just won a general election on November 21. While not quite as great as in the last general election in 1960, the Party's margin of victory was nearly two thirds.
2. Ikeda may ask for United States understanding of Japan's economic problems and domestic political difficulties in raising their defense budget.

3. It is suggested you

a. Congratulate the Prime Minister on his election victory and state that we look forward to continued close cooperation with his Government.

b. Express your regret over the cancellation of the Cabinet-level meeting in Japan and express your hope that it can shortly be rescheduled.

c. Express appreciation for Japanese economic strength and constructive policies in Asia and the UN.

d. Note that, as the only leading industrialized country in the Pacific, Japan has a major role to play, not only in the Pacific but in the Free World, and is the only country outside of the United States and Europe being admitted to full membership in the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development).

e. If a suitable opportunity offers during the course of the conversation, express the hope that, with the completion of both the Japanese and Korean elections, both Governments will be able to move toward normalizing their relations.

IMPORTANT
TONE

EVEN MORE
IMPORTANT,
BUT
DIFFICULT
FOR
THEM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 25, 1963
at the President's Reception
at the State Department

SUBJECT: United States-Korean Relations

UNITED STATES

KOREA

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Mr. Roger Hilsman, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs
Acting President Chung Hee PARK
Foreign Minister Yong Shik KIM
Ambassador Yong Chul KIM

COPIES TO: White House
S/S
G
S/P
S/AL
FE-3
American Embassy, Seoul
American Embassy, Tokyo

President Park expressed the condolences of the Korean people on the death of President Kennedy, but their satisfaction that a man of President Johnson's stature had succeeded him.

President Johnson thanked the Korean President and stressed the regard of the American people for Korea and the continuity of United States foreign policy.

President Johnson noted United States pleasure at the fulfillment of the military junta's pledge to return to civilian rule and the moderation marking the recent elections in Korea.

President Johnson mentioned our pleasure at indications that the negotiations for normalization of relations between Korea and Japan had been progressing and expressed the hope that the completion of elections in both Japan and Korea would set the stage for a rapid and successful completion of the negotiations.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By cbu/jc NARA, Date 2-17-09

GROUP 43
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after 12 years

not automatically declassified

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
IN

1963 NOV 26 PM 6 40

PRESIDENT-ELECT PARK OF KOREA
To be inaugurated in December

1. Express pleasure that pledge to hold elections and reestablish civilian government is being carried out.
2. State hope that long negotiations to normalize relations between Korea and Japan will be successfully concluded soon.
3. Stress US interest in rigorous economic stabilization plan for Korea to limit expenditures and maintain foreign exchange reserves. (Pres. Park's government has been discussing stabilization plans with US Amb. Berger.

~~SECRET~~

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

25 NOV 1963

Did not have

*Meeting w/ President
(at reception only.)*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Visit of President PAK Chung-hui of Korea

I anticipate a request by President Pak for a conference with you on Tuesday, November 26th.

He may well raise questions as to possible reductions of U.S. force levels in Korea, as to which there has been some speculation recently in the Korean press and the ROK Government. I suggest that you reaffirm to President Pak the U.S. policy of support to Korea in the event of attack and our determination not to reduce the effectiveness of our forces to resist aggression in Korea.

As you know, we presently have two U.S. divisions in Korea, totaling about 50,000 men, and the ROK armed forces total about 600,000 men. For your information we are presently studying U.S. and Korean force levels with a view to making force reductions which would assist our balance of payments situation without reducing our military effectiveness. The increasing mobility of U.S. forces, plus the possibility of prestocking heavy equipment in Korea, may permit some reduction of our forces in that country, but we contemplate no action which would reduce our effectiveness in Korea. No reductions would be made without advance discussions with the ROK.

It would be appropriate to inquire of President Pak what his intentions are concerning the ROK force levels. The Government of Korea is making an effort to keep both their over-all budget and their military budget for 1964 at constant levels, and has advised Ambassador Berger that in order to do this a reduction of between 90-100,000 ROK troops may be necessary. It is my thought that a reduction of some 70,000 men, if made over approximately an 18-month period, would probably be something we could live with. It would certainly be appropriate to indicate to President Pak that we presently have this matter under consideration.

The main point which you will undoubtedly wish to emphasize with President Pak is our continuing commitment to the support of Korea against North Korea and Communist China.

DECLASSIFIED

SIGNED

Authority: DOD Directive 5200.10
By lig, NARA, Date 6-30-86

ROBERT C. MURPHY

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

~~SECRET~~

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Area: 38,175 sq. mi.
Population: 26.8 million

SOUTH KOREA

The transition from military rule to an elected government is scheduled for 17 December. Junta leader Pak Chong-hui won the presidency by only a narrow margin in the 15 October election and political stability appears dependent on his willingness to govern with moderation. Pak's real power probably will continue to depend on the support of the armed forces. This support, however, is not unified, stemming as it does from at least three main groups.

The role of former security chief Kim Chong-pil poses a possible divisive influence. He has close family ties with Pak, and is the dynamic and ruthless leader of a group of young colonels who favor authoritarian methods.

Forced into semi-exile last February, Kim has returned to South Korea and is attempting to build a public image of moderation. Behind the scenes he is striving to tighten his hold on the government's political and security apparatus. On 4 November he delivered a chauvinistic, anti-American campaign speech to a group of Seoul National University students. The favorable response of many undergraduates suggests that Kim has found a technique to whip up support for himself and might attempt to arouse anti-American sentiment in any confrontation with the US.

The weakness of the South Korean economy is a continuing problem. The paucity of natural resources and human skills offers little prospect for meeting the rising economic expectations of an increasing population.

While Pak's military government has introduced a sense of direction and discipline in economic matters, its lack of economic competence has resulted in ambitious development programs without adequate financial backing. The top leadership appears to believe that the US, because of its large commitment in South Korea, will provide additional aid whenever the regime faces economic difficulties. While the regime has agreed to adopt a stabilization program, it has done so only in a nominal sense.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NLS 007-042-1-13
By SP, NARA, Date 11/16/01

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The general budget, including special accounts, has been a major cause of inflation since 1961, and rising prices now are having an impact on government expenditures. Increasing government expenditures have caused inflationary budget deficits. The Korean Government asserts that the deficit in 1963 will be held to three billion won (\$1.00 equals 130 won), but this is doubtful. The US Embassy estimates the deficit will reach 6 to 7 billion won.

From 1 January to 31 October the wholesale price index rose 31 percent. This will have a sizable impact on the 1964 budget, especially on defense. Cost of living has risen approximately 50 percent during this period. The need to increase military and civilian pay militates against holding down expenditures.

In the opinion of US military advisers, a proposed defense budget of 21.9 billion won is inadequate to maintain the present force levels. The alternatives to this defense level appear to be an increased defense budget at the expense of other spending; an increase in revenue, either aid or domestic; force level reduction; or some combination of the above.

~~SECRET~~

Latin American
Delegation

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OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS BETWEEN
PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND
HON. ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO
FORMER PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA
IN THE FISH ROOM

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I have asked you to come here today because this is, in a very special sense, a family gathering, for nothing in President Kennedy's public career meant more to him than the ties which united this country and yours.

A little less than three years ago, here in the White House, in this very room, President Kennedy met with you, the representatives of all the countries of Latin America. In the first full-scale foreign policy address of his Administration, he called for an Alliance for Progress among the nations of the Americas. Today among you in this same room I reaffirm that Alliance, and pledge all the energies of my government to our common goals. I know from personal experience that the future of this Hemisphere, the relations between the United States and Latin America, must be among the highest concerns of my government. It is to these principles that we have dedicated ourselves.

I reaffirm the pledge, therefore, which President Kennedy made last week to improve and strengthen the role of the United States in the Alliance for Progress for Latin America. We all know that there have been problems within the Alliance for Progress, but the accomplishments of the past three years have proven the soundness of the principles. The accomplishments of the years to come will vindicate our faith in the capacity of free men to meet the new challenges of our new day. So it was in the spirit of the principles that we have worked out together that President Kennedy launched the Alliance for Progress in this room, and inspired by his memory, and in that same spirit, we will carry on the job. Let the Alliance be his living memorial.

MR. LLERAS CAMARGO: I am Alberto Lleras Camargo, from Colombia. I came here Saturday in the delegation to the funeral of President Kennedy from my country. On behalf of the delegations that were meeting with the President of the United States, I answered to the President on his very memorable speech. I said that it was very difficult to speak on behalf of so many important countries of the world; that it is a task that no one can achieve, but that I understood very well and I can interpret very well the sentiments of all of Latin America and of our countries in general, of our governments, saying to the President that we appreciated very much that one of his first communications with the public opinion of this country and of the world over was dedicated in the same manner in which President Kennedy indicated his at the beginning of his Administration, to that part of the world, Latin America, that has started with the late President a great movement in its development.

MORE

Page 2

I thank him on behalf of all the representatives of the Latin American countries, the President, for his speech, his inspiring speech, and for the words of hope for the peoples of Latin America.

END

hp
OFF THE RECORD

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS BETWEEN
PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND
HON. ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO
FORMER PREIDENT OF COLOMBIA

92
EXECUTIVE

651

FG2/Kennedy, J.F.
F03-2-1

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Mrs. Kennedy, Your Excellencies: I have asked you to come here today because this is in a very special sense a family gathering, for nothing in President Kennedy's public career meant more to him than the ties which united this country and yours.

A little less than three years ago, here in the White House in this very room, President Kennedy met with you, the representatives of the countries of Latin America. In the first full-scale foreign policy address of his Administration he called for an Alliance For Progress among all the nations of the Americas. Today, among you in the same room, I have come to reaffirm that alliance, and to pledge all the energies of my government to our common goals.

I know from personal experience that the future of this Hemisphere, the relations between the United States and Latin America, must be among the highest concerns of my government. I have lived my life, together with many who proudly claim descent from Latin America. The sound of the Spanish tongue and the signs of your rich, cultural traditions were among my earliest and my most enduring impressions. I began my government service in Washington under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and from him I learned that nothing is more important to the country I now lead than its associations with our good neighbors to the South.

In October of 1960, during the political campaign, I reminded my fellow citizens of the United States that "We must support, morally and financially, the struggle of our Latin American friends against political, economic, and social injustice, not only to improve their standard of living, but to foster the democratic way of life in every country." To me, therefore, as it was to President Kennedy, the Alliance For Progress is part of a long and deeply rooted tradition. That alliance contains the basic principles of the new society which we are building, principles agreed to by all our countries in the Charter of Punta del Este. The first of these agreed principles is the right of every American nation to govern itself, free from outside dictation or coercion from any quarter. None among us can tell another how to organize its society or how to conduct its affairs.

only to Mrs. Terrell 1/11/64
RECEIVED
JAN 11 1964
CENTRAL FILES

The second of these agreed principles is the right to human freedom, the rights of each person to freely speak his views, worship God in his own way, participate in the political life of his nation.

History and circumstances have created restraints on democracies in some of our nations, but we must never forget that our task will not be complete until every American lives in the dignity of freedom.

The third of these agreed principles is the right to social justice, the right of every citizen to share in the progress of his nation. We have called for land for the landless, education for those denied education, and an end to the unjust privilege of a few at the expense of the needs of the many.

The fourth of these agreed principles is dedication to economic progress. To this end we have embarked upon a cooperative program in which the nations of Latin America have agreed to dedicate their resources, bear fresh sacrifice, and expect hard labor, and the United States has pledged itself and will carry out its own commitments. And it is to these principles that we have dedicated ourselves.

So I reaffirm the pledge which President Kennedy made last week to improve and to strengthen the role of the United States in the Alliance For Progress. We all know that there have been problems within the Alliance For Progress. But the accomplishments of the past three years have proven the soundness of our principles. The accomplishments of the years to come will vindicate our faith in the capacity of free men to meet the new challenges of a new day, and it was in this spirit of the principles that we have worked out together that President Kennedy launched the Alliance For Progress in this very room. Inspired by his memory, and in that same spirit, we will carry on the job. Let the Alliance For Progress be his living memorial.

MR. LLERAS CAMARGO: Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. President: It is very difficult to speak on behalf of a group of nations like this, like the one that is represented here by so distinguished members of its Diplomatic Corps and the missions on this very sad occasion. So I am not going to give any opinion about the inspiring words that you have pronounced, but I know very well that they are going to be heard all around the continent, with a great hope and great admiration for the President that has taken over in a very difficult

moment and who is going to continue, as you have said now, the tremendous task that President Kennedy put on his shoulders, proposing and developing the Alliance For Progress.

So, Mr. President, the only thing that I am going to say on behalf of all of this group is that we appreciate very much that on one of your first occasions, first presentations of your opinions to the public opinion of this country and the whole world, is dedicated to the problems of Latin America, that being the continuation of the Alliance For Progress, to save the difficult stages of its development with the help of your country.

Thank you, Mr. President.

END

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
November 26, 1963

s/s 17838

FOR: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House
FROM: *Grant Hilliker*
Benjamin H. Read
for Executive Secretary

Alliance for Progress
Meeting

Attached is a list of the 86
participants who will attend
the President's 4:00 pm meeting
with the Alliance for Progress
Group. *EAST Room*

Attachment:

As stated.

93a

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS MEETING
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

AS OF 12:30 P.M., NOVEMBER 26

ARGENTINA

His Excellency Carlos Humberto Perette,
Vice President of the Argentine Republic

His Excellency Dr. Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship

His Excellency Brigadier Ignacio Avalos
Secretary of War

His Excellency Roberto T. Aleman
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Dr. Rodolfo A. Weidmann
Ambassador to the OAS

BOLIVIA

His Excellency Guillermo Bedregal
Minister of State

His Excellency Enrique Sanchez DeLozada
Ambassador to the United States

BRAZIL

His Excellency Senator Auro Moura Andrade
President of the Senate

His Excellency Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Roberto de Oliveira Campos
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Ilmar Penna Marinho
Ambassador to the OAS

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS MEETING
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
AS OF 10:30 A.M., NOVEMBER 26

-2-

CHILE

His Excellency Sergio Gutierrez-Olivos
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Don Manuel Trucco
Ambassador to the OAS

COLOMBIA

His Excellency Albert Lleras Camargo
Former President of Colombia

Dr. German Zea
Ambassador to the United Nations

His Excellency Dr. Alfredo Vasquez-Carrizosa
Ambassador to the OAS

His Excellency Dr. Eduardo Uribe
Ambassador to the United States

COSTA RICA

His Excellency Gonzalo J. Facio
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Jose Figueres
Former President of Costa Rica

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

His Excellency Jose Antonio Bonilla Atilles
Ambassador to the OAS

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS MEETING
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
AS OF 12:30 P.M., NOVEMBER 26

-3-

ECUADOR

His Excellency Dr. Neftali Ponce-Miranda
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Jose Antonio Correa
Ambassador to the United States

Sr. Gallo Leoro
Alternate Representative to the OAS

EL SALVADOR

Dr. Hector Escobar Serrano
Foreign Minister

His Excellency Francisco R. Lima
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre
Ambassador to the United Nations

GUATEMALA

His Excellency Alberto Herrarte Gonzalez
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Jose Luis Alguilar DeLeon
Private Secretary of the Chief of Government

His Excellency Carlos Garcia Bauer
Ambassador to the United States

HAITI

His Excellency Carlet Auguste
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

His Excellency Fern D. Baguidy
Ambassador to the OAS

Mr. Robert Theard
Charge d'Affaires of Haitian Embassy

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS MEETING
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
AS OF 10:30 A.M., NOVEMBER 26

-4-

HONDURAS

His Excellency Hernan Corrales-Padilla
Ambassador to the OAS

MEXICO

His Excellency Manuel Tello
Minister of Foreign Relations

His Excellency Antonio Carrillo Flores
Ambassador to the United States

Senor Andres Fenochio
Alternate Representative to the OAS

NICARAGUA

His Excellency Luis Somoza Debayle
Senator and Former President of the Republic

His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Ortega Urbina
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Ambassador to the United States

PARAGUAY

His Excellency Dr. Juan Plate
Ambassador to the United States

PANAMA

His Excellency Galileo Solis
Minister of Foreign Relations

His Excellency Arturo Morgan Morales
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Augusto Guillermo Arango
Ambassador to the United States

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS MEETING
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
AS OF 12:30 P.M., NOVEMBER 26

-5-

PERU

His Excellency Fernando Berckemeyer
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Victor Andres Belaunde
Ambassador to the United Nations

His Excellency Juan Bautista de La Valle
Ambassador to the OAS

URUGUAY

His Excellency Juan Felipe Yriart
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Carlos R. Velazquez
Ambassador to the United Nations

His Excellency Dr. Emilio N. Oribe
Interim Representative to the OAS

VENEZUELA

Gen. Antonio Briceno Linares
Minister of Defense

His Excellency Runaldo Leandro Mora
Minister of Education

His Excellency Dr. Enrique Tejera Paris
Ambassador to the United States

UNITED STATES

Mr. Ward P. Allen
Alternate Representative to the OAS

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS MEETING
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
AS OF 12:30 P.M., NOVEMBER 26

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OTHER PARTICIPANTS

His Excellency Jose A. Mora
Secretary General, Pan American Union

His Excellency Felipe Herrera
President, Inter-American Development Bank

His Excellency Raoul Saez
Coordinator of the Committee of Nine

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

The Secretary of State

AID Administrator David Bell

Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary,
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

Teodoro Moscoso, Coordinator, Alliance for Progress

Sterling J. Cottrell, Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

Anthony Solomon, Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

Arturo Morales-Carrion, Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

Ben Stephansky, Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

Philip J. Glaessner, Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Capital Development

Reuben Sternfeld, Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Development, Planning and Programs

Irving G. Tragen, Director, Institutional Development Staff,
Bureau for Latin America

Wymberley Coerr, Ambassador to Uruguay

Murat W. Williams, Ambassador to El Salvador

John Bartlow Martin, Ambassador to Dominican Republic

Charles R. Burrows, Ambassador to Honduras

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BELCHER, Taylor

BURTON, Ralph

COLLINS, Lansing

CROCKETT, Kennedy

MARGOLIES, Daniel

KING, John

SEIDENMAN, Neil

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DENTZER, William

LINSTAD, Albert J.

LIPPINCOTT, Richard

SAUSE, Oliver L.

Other Personnel:

BARNES, Donald (State)

HERVAS, Anthony (State)

GOLDMAN, Robert (AID)

RYAN, Hewson (USIA)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1963

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Latin American
Delegations

I am forwarding herewith three memoranda for
your meeting on November 26 with the Latin American
delegations.

Dean Rusk
Dean Rusk *by GWS*

Enclosures:

1. Suggested Talking Points
2. Status of United States
Legislation on the Alliance
for Progress
3. List of Delegates who will
be Present.

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

BY *Qld* ON *2-12-92*

CONFIDENTIAL

94a

MEETING WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICS DELEGATIONS

Talking Points

Three Major Themes:

1. President Kennedy's personal dedication to cause of Latin American social and economic betterment, which led to Alliance for Progress.
2. Alliance reflected desire of people of United States to help build hemisphere based on social justice and freedom.
3. President Johnson and U.S. people now rededicate themselves to objectives of the Alliance.

Suggested Specific Points:

1. Thank them for expressions of grief and sympathy. Note special ties among nations of hemisphere make this a family gathering.
2. Express humility that we share with our Latin American neighbors the consequences of fanaticism and violence.
3. Recall President Kennedy's insistence, beginning with Inaugural Address, that Latin America of special concern to U.S.
4. Alliance for Progress gave tangible expression to U.S. support of Latin American aspirations.
5. President Johnson's interest in intra-American relations dates back to close association with President Roosevelt in early days of Good Neighbor Policy.
6. Recall Great Depression in which hemisphere suffered deeply, and initiatives of New Deal; link this past to present efforts in Alliance for Progress.
7. Pledge continued joint effort in carrying forward Alliance, stress no aspect of U.S. foreign policy has higher priority than Alliance.
8. Ask for rededication to objectives of Alliance, renewed efforts to translate commitments into achievements, and search for new initiatives to accelerate development.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

94-6

**Suggested Talking Points for President Johnson's
Use in Addressing Delegates from the American
Republics Attending President Kennedy's Funeral**

Listed below in response to your request are some speaking points that President Johnson might use in addressing the representatives of the American Republics attending President Kennedy's funeral.

It is recommended that three major themes be stressed: (1) President Kennedy's personal dedication to the cause of Latin American social and economic betterment based on his deep affection for the peoples of our sister republics, which led him to propose the Alliance for Progress; (2) the fact that, in doing this, the late President was doing more than expressing a personal interest, for he was reflecting a deep-seated desire of the people of the United States to help build a hemisphere based on social justice and freedom; and (3) that President Johnson, his Administration, and the people of this country in this tragic hour wish to rededicate themselves to the great social and economic objectives of the Alliance under a system of free institutions and to build upon the foundations erected thus far.

Some suggested specific points:

1. Explain to the delegation members that he has asked them to meet with him in this tragic hour because of the very special ties among the nations and peoples of the hemisphere that make this in a very real sense a family gathering.

2. Thank them for joining us in mourning our fallen President and tell them how deeply touched we are by their expressions of grief and sympathy.

3. Express a feeling of humility in this time of sorrow in which we share with our neighbors to the South the consequences of fanaticism and violence.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

4. Recall President Kennedy's insistence, beginning with his Inaugural Address, that Latin America was of special concern to the United States because of historic bonds among our peoples. It was this relationship, coupled with President Kennedy's deep affection for Latin America, that led him to propose the Alliance for Progress.

5. Make the point that in furthering the Alliance, he gave tangible and creative expression to the feelings of the people of the United States in support of the aspirations of Latin America for social and economic progress.

6. Allude to his own (President Johnson's) long-standing pre-occupation with inter-American relations, dating back to his close association with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the days of the inception of the Good Neighbor Policy. The nature of the policy he consistently advocated is reflected in these words from a speech which the then Senator Johnson made on October 15, 1960, six months before the Alliance was launched:

"One of the first steps we must take is to reaffirm that we are on the side of progress in Latin America. We must support, morally and financially, the struggle of our Latin American friends against political, economic and social injustice -- not only to improve their standard of living but to foster the democratic way of life in every country".

In March 1963, more than two years later, Mr. Johnson as Vice President made the following basic observation in an address to the Inter-American Defense College:

"The real story of the Alliance for Progress is not the present story of its difficulties but, rather, the long-range story of its absolute necessity".

7. Make reference also to his (President Johnson's) vivid recollection of the Great Depression in which all parts of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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-3-

hemisphere suffered deeply, and the rescuing initiatives of the New Deal -- linking these past tribulations and constructive efforts to the present concerted, hemisphere-wide endeavors to improve living conditions, opportunities and human dignity in the Alliance for Progress.

8. Pledge himself and his Administration to a continuing joint effort in carrying forward our common tasks under the Alliance, which has become an integral part of our foreign policy.

9. Stress that in his view, as in President Kennedy's, no aspect of the foreign policy of the United States has a higher priority than the task we have set for ourselves in the Alliance for Progress -- the development of an entire continent under freedom -- and that he, the President, has for this reason seen the need to reiterate this emphatically and without delay, even as we mourn the departed President, so that the representatives present would carry his personal message to the peoples of our sister republics.

10. Ask, finally, for a rededication to the objectives of the Alliance for Progress, a renewed effort to translate commitments into achievements, and a ceaseless search for new ideas, new initiatives, that can accelerate the processes of development and contribute to the community of interests and purpose and to the cultural and spiritual values of our family of nations. He should like to close with this quotation from President Kennedy's last address at Miami, which forcefully states his own (President Johnson's) feelings:

"In 1961 the American nations signed the Charter of Punta del Este. Today, more than two years later, despite dangers and difficulties, I support and believe in the Alliance for Progress more strongly than ever before. With the Alianza, the inter-American system, the American nations, can look forward to a decade of growing hope and liberty. Without it, the people of this hemisphere would be left to a life of hopeless misery with independence gone and freedom a futile dream".

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Legislation on U. S. Participation in the Alliance for ProgressStatus of Authorization Request for Aid Funds
(Million)

	<u>Executive Request</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Conference</u>
Loans	550	350	525	
Grants	100	100	75	
Social Progress	200	200	155	
	<u>850</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>755</u>	
Military Aid (earmarking)	57.5	57.5	50.0	55.0

Effect of House Action on Program

A reduction of \$200 million in the loan program of the Alliance for Progress would mean a disastrous slowdown in the entire Alliance effort, where there are now beginning to be evident physical signs of progress such as 140,000 homes, 8,000 classrooms and millions of textbooks distributed and children fed. Vital construction in the public sector -- roads, schools, and housing would be limited. Support of private enterprise through industrial banks, agricultural credit, and savings institutions, would lag. U. S. policy and participation in the Alliance would be undermined. The momentum generating self-help and reform efforts in Latin America -- land reform, tax reform, and others -- would falter for lack of external support.

Effect of Senate Action on Program

The Senate action primarily hits the social progress program administered by the Inter-American Development Bank under a trust for the U. S. Government. It is this program which was initiated in the Eisenhower Administration and first financed in the Kennedy Administration. It provides funds to Latin America for homes, water systems, agricultural colonization and higher education. The Inter-American Development Bank is considered the "Bank of the Alliance". The Senate action would not only slowdown the pace in these vital social areas, but most important, would be considered a reflection on the U. S. support for the multilateral approach to the Alliance and the effectiveness of the Bank as a lasting institution in the Hemisphere. The reduced amount available for grants primarily affects the level of technical assistance for improved education, organization of

cooperatives and agricultural credit organizations, accelerated tax collection and other improvements in public administration.

The Senate has enacted a series of amendments which would restrict the administration of assistance programs. The Conference Committee has not yet acted on the amendment (Kuchel) withholding assistance from countries which extends its jurisdiction for fishing purposes beyond that area recognized by the U.S., and imposes a penalty against U. S. vessels. This amendment has caused a great deal of concern in Latin America. The Committee has rejected the Morse amendment which withheld assistance to governments coming to power through the forceable overthrow of governments, unless the President made a finding that withholding assistance would be contrary to the national interest.

There has been no action on the Hickenlooper amendment which provides that aid be withheld not only as a result of direct expropriation without just and timely compensation, but also annulment of contracts with U. S. enterprises.

U.S. Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank

There is pending before both Houses the authorization for a \$50 million contribution to the IDB Fund for Special Operations. Hearings have been completed by the Treasury Department before both Appropriations and Authorization Committees.

94-d

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS MEETING - ARA
SPECIAL DELEGATIONS

ARGENTINA (total of 57 representatives)

His Excellency Carlos Humberto Perette,
Vice President of the Argentine Republic

His Excellency Dr. Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship

His Excellency Brigadier Ignacio Avalos
Secretary of War

His Excellency Roberto T. Aleman
Ambassador to the United States

BOLIVIA

His Excellency Guillermo Bedregal
Minister of State

His Excellency Enrique Sanchez DeLozada
Ambassador to the United States

BRAZIL

His Excellency Senator Auro Moura Andrade
President of the Senate

His Excellency Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Roberto de Oliveira Campos
Ambassador to the United States

CHILE

His Excellency Sergio Gutierrez-Olivos
Ambassador to the United States

COLOMBIA

His Excellency Alberto Lleras Camargo
Former President of Colombia

Dr. German Zea
Ambassador to the United Nations

(His Excellency Dr. Alfredo Vascas
Ambassador to the OAS)

His Excellency Dr. Eduardo Uribe
Ambassador to the United States

COSTA RICA

His Excellency Gonzalo J. Facio
Costa Rican Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Jose Figueres
Former President of Costa Rica

ECUADOR

His Excellency Dr. Neftali Ponce-Miranda
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Jose Antonio Correa
Ambassador to the United States

Sr. Gallo Leoro
Alternate Representative to the OAS

EL SALVADOR

Dr. Hector Escobar Serrano
Foreign Minister

His Excellency Francisco R. Lima
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre
Ambassador to the United Nations

GUATEMALA

His Excellency Alberto Herrarte Gonzalez
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Jose de Dios Aguilar
Private Secretary of the Government

His Excellency Carlos Garcia Bauer
Ambassador to the United States

HAITI

His Excellency Carlet Auguste
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

(His Excellency Fern Baguidy
Ambassador to the OAS)

Mr. Robert Theard
Chargé d'Affaires of Haitian Embassy

MEXICO

His Excellency Manuel Tello
Minister of Foreign Relations

His Excellency Antonio Carrillo Flores
Ambassador to the United States

NICARAGUA

His Excellency Luis Somoza Debayle
Senator and Former President of the Republic

His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Ortega Urbina
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Ambassador to the United States

PARAGUAY

His Excellency Dr. Juan Plate
Ambassador to the United States

PANAMA

His Excellency Galileo Solis
Minister of Foreign Relations

His Excellency Arturo Morgan Morales
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Augusto Guillermo Arango
Ambassador to the United States

PERU

His Excellency Fernando Berckemeyer
Ambassador to the United States

His Excellency Victor Andres Belaunde
Ambassador to the United Nations

(His Excellency Juan Bautista de La Valle
Ambassador to the OAS)

URUGUAY

His Excellency Juan Felipe Yriart
Ambassador to the United States

VENEZUELA

Gen. Antonio Briceño Linares
Minister of Defense

His Excellency Runaldo Leandro Mora
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs & Minister of Education

His Excellency Carlos R. Velazquez
Ambassador to the United Nations

His Excellency Dr. Enrique Tejera Paris
Ambassador to the United States

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

His Excellency
Jose A. Mora
Secretary General
Pan American Union

His Excellency
Felipe Herrera
President, Inter-American Development Bank

His Excellency
Raoul Seaz
Coordinator of the Committee of Nine

OAS AMBASSADORS WHO ARE NOT ALSO ACCREDITED TO THE WHITE HOUSE

ARGENTINA

His Excellency Dr. Rodolfo A. Weidmann

BRAZIL

His Excellency Ilmar Penna Marinho

CHILE

His Excellency Don Manuel Trucco

COLOMBIA

His Excellency Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa

HAITI

His Excellency M. Fern D. Baguidy

MEXICO

Señor Andres Fenochio, Alternate Representative

PERU

His Excellency Dr. Juan Bautista de Lavalle

UNITED STATES

Mr. Ward P. Allen, Alternate Representative

OTHER

Dr. William Sanders, Assistant Secretary General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND AID OFFICIALS

In addition, there will be present at the meeting about ten high level officials of the Department of State and AId, including U. S. Ambassadors who are in Washington.

95
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

November 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Latin American Ranking
Officials on November 26 (Tuesday)

1. Your message to Bill Brubeck, approving the President's meeting tomorrow with the ranking Latin American officials, was passed to State.
2. Ed Martin tells me that he will be sending over this afternoon the following documents. First, a recommended list of the ranking Latin American officials in town to be invited to the meeting; this list will contain about 30-35 names. Second, a talking points paper on what the President should say to the visitors. Third, a paper regarding the Alliance and Congress (see attached).
3. Ed Martin says that in view of the above, State plans to cancel the proposed meeting tomorrow morning between the President and the Vice-President of Argentina.

6C
Gordon Chase

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Mr. Bundy - from Mr. Moyers

11/20/63

95a

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.

db

96

Liberia

Nov. 25, 1963

VICE PRESIDENT TOLBERT OF LIBERIA

1. Convey best wishes to President Tubman
2. Express thanks for close Liberian cooperation with U.S.
3. Mention special historic ties between US and Liberia (100th anniversary of diplomatic relations occurs in January 1964).

Nothing of substance discussed; no memcon prepared.

Morocco

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 25, 1963
6:45 p.m.

SUBJECT: Moroccan Sympathy on President Kennedy's Death

PARTICIPANTS: The President

Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, G. Mennen Williams
Mr. Stephen H. McClintic, OIC, Moroccan Affairs

His Highness Prince Moulay Abdullah
Foreign Minister Ahmed Reda Guedira

COPIES TO: Minister of Justice Abdelkader Benjelloun

COPIES TO: WHITE HOUSE
S/S
S/P
G

AF
AFN
INR

American Embassy Rabat

The Prince said that his brother, the King, had sent him to convey the condolences both of the Royal family and of the entire Moroccan people for the terrible catastrophe which had just befallen the United States of America. He said that President and Mrs. Kennedy were very great friends of Morocco and the loss of President Kennedy was to all Moroccans a grievous one.

The President thanked the Prince and said that Mrs. Kennedy had been particularly well received in Morocco recently and for this the American people were most grateful.

The Prince said that while the friendship of the late President for Morocco was well known, the Moroccan people felt that this was but a manifestation of the friendship of the American people for the Moroccan people. Thus, while Morocco had lost a friend, it still retained many of them in this country.

Governor Williams pointed out that the new President himself had been a great friend of President Roosevelt, and that President Roosevelt's role in Morocco's acquisition of its independence was also well known. The friendship between the two countries had stood the test of time.

The Prince, taking his leave, said that His Majesty the King, had charged him with the delivery of a letter to the President, which he then conveyed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
IN

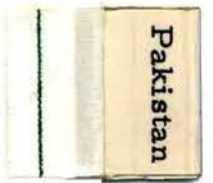
1963 NOV 26 PM 9 22

Prince Moulay Abdullah of Morocco:

Younger brother of King Hassan II. Assisted in entertaining Mrs. Kennedy during her recent visit to Morocco. Was designated by the King to visit President Kennedy this week to discuss Algerian-Moroccan dispute; Late President had agreed.

May insist on more extensive U.S. military support for Morocco during present dispute. Suggest you reply that U.S. welcomes present cease fire and progress toward solution and hopes resolution can be found in African context. Reserve position on any future U.S. assistance.

101



ask

102

S/S

re page 3

typo

137
102a
OK
but ask that
it be made
"Limit Distribution"
BKS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

SECRET Enclosure

December 2, 1963

FOR: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

FROM: Benjamin H. Read *gms*
Executive Secretary *2nd 12/2 S/S Bell*

Subject: Memorandum of Conversation
between the President and Foreign
Minister Bhutto of Pakistan

For approval prior to distribution.

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

Enclosure:
As stated.

SECRET Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NLT 84-146

By gphisp, NARA, Date 11/27/92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: November 25, 1963

SUBJECT: President's Reception, November 25, 1963

PARTICIPANTS: President Johnson Foreign Minister Bhutto of Pakistan
Assistant Secretary of State Ambassador Ahmed of Pakistan
Phillips Talbot

COPIES TO: White House AID/NESA - 2
S/S DOD - 2
S/P Amembassy Karachi
G Amembassy New Delhi
NEA - 2
NEA/SOA - 2

President Johnson told of thinking a good deal about Pakistan on this day of sorrow as he watched Sardar, the horse that President Ayub had given Mrs. Kennedy, walking behind the casket. He asked Mr. Bhutto to convey his greetings to his friend President Ayub who was one of the ablest men that he had ever met. Thanking him, Mr. Bhutto explained that despite the difficulties of distance and time, complicated further because President Ayub had been away from the capital and he himself had been upcountry, they had felt that he must come to represent the people of Pakistan on this sad occasion. President Johnson already knew of the Pakistani peoples' feeling for President Kennedy and also for President Johnson. They remembered President Johnson's visit to Pakistan as a great event. President Ayub had also had so good a visit with Mr. Johnson in the United States. President Ayub had particularly asked him to express his high regard to President Johnson.

Foreign Minister Bhutto said that he had brought a very important message from President Ayub who, recognizing how crowded President Johnson's schedule would be, had asked that he be received to present it personally to him.

President Johnson asked if he had brought the message this evening. Mr. Bhutto

said

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

said he did not have it with him; it was an oral message. The President observed that this would be a crowded week. He had to prepare for an address to a Joint Session of Congress and he hoped to get away from Washington for the weekend. Mr. Bhutto expressed himself as willing to stay as long as necessary, even though his presence was expected in the parliamentary session at home. President Ayub felt this message was quite important. President Johnson then asked Mr. Talbot to consult the White House in the morning to see whether a time could be arranged, perhaps on Thanksgiving Day.

President Johnson, referring to his visit in Pakistan, said that his camel driver had appeared on television the other night and had made a fine statement. He asked Foreign Minister Bhutto to make a point on his return to Pakistan of telling the camel driver that he appreciated his fine words. Foreign Minister Bhutto promised to do this, adding that the camel driver expressed the sentiments of the people of Pakistan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105

BHUTTO TALKING POINTS

1. Your interest in stability and security of Pakistan requires no demonstration. We'll continue stand fully behind our Pak allies, so long as Pakistan too stays faithful to alliance obligations (doesn't lean too far toward China).
2. You also participated in formulating policy of support for India's freedom and security. You fully endorse this policy; it will also continue. As President Kennedy made clear, we are in anti-Communist business; we will help any nation like India which is seeking to defend itself.
3. Future of subcontinent requires that both nations in it be secure and stable. Our economic and military aid to each has contributed to the security of the other and helped each to develop in its own way as a nation.
4. US/Pak alliances are against Communists, not India. We do not agree India will just acquire US arms and then turn on Pakistan. Nonetheless, US prepared to give concrete reassurances it will deter any Indian aggression or support Pakistan effectively if unthinkable happens. Ayub can rely on our word.
5. If Bhutto raises Kashmir, we've made every effort over the years to resolve it, but US can't force solution on either party. Both must display will to compromise (we should avoid any commitment to new mediation).

6. As President Kennedy made clear to Bhutto last month, we are going ahead with India but stand ready to do what we can to ease Pakistan's fears. Gen. Taylor will continue discussions of military aspects of this problem.

7. Send Ayub personal respects as able statesman.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: Polly Yates

109

This original is returned for your files.
Apparently the enclosure was sent as an
attachment to a Memo for the President from
RWK on 11/29/63.

Thelma M. Toles
Thelma M. Toles

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

BY *Delt*

ON *2-12-81*

12/9/63

(DATE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

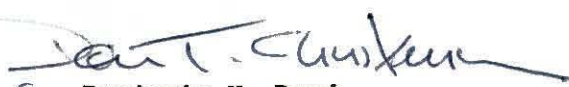
November 28, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: President Johnson's Meeting with
Foreign Minister Bhutto of Pakistan

The President has agreed to meet the Pakistan Minister of External Affairs, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, on November 29. There is enclosed a briefing paper.

Mr. Bhutto flew here from Pakistan for the funeral ceremonies. He has stated that President Ayub personally directed him to pass an oral message to the President. Mr. Bhutto has not informed us of the content of President Ayub's message, but it is likely that the message will concern the balance of power in the subcontinent and the adverse effect on Pakistan of continued United States military assistance to India.


for Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Briefing Paper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 3
Downgraded at 12 year
intervals; not auto-
matically declassified.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *ebw/jc*, NARA, Date 2-17-09

~~SECRET~~

6-2
November 27, 1963 110

MAC -
Dene

We have two urgent items of possible business:

(1) Bhutto. When he braced LBJ at reception, saying he had oral message from Ayub, LBJ tried to turn him off but finally said he'd try to see Bhutto perhaps Thursday. Paks are pressing State and now me, alleging that Bhutto anxious to go back as soon as possible because their National Assembly has begun. Possible ploy is to suggest Bhutto pass message to SecState, but it will be hard to deny him appointment when Krag got in today.

(2) Nasution. State has requested, and I think it makes sense. He'll be here till Saturday morning, and 15 minutes Friday will let Sukarno know we're still interested in Indonesia. It would also give LBJ a chance to say the necessary about Malaysia.

RWK
RWK

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

~~SECRET~~

111

FOREIGN MINISTER BHUTTO OF PAKISTAN

- 1) Ask him to tell President Ayub US counts on continued Pak support and cooperation in CENTO and SEATO.
- 2) Pakistan's main concern is with US military aid to India because of deep seated Pak hostility to India.
- 3) US will continue to keep Pakistan's interest fully in mind in extending limited aid to permit India to withstand Chinese threat.
- 4) US will continue close contacts with Pak.

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Philippines

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

CONFIDENTIAL Enclosure

113
OK
BKS

November 26, 1963

TO: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

FROM: Benjamin H. Read *TK*
Executive Secretary

*Joed Sfs
12/21 Jan 1 OK*

For approval prior to
distribution.

The President's remarks are
sidelined in blue.

Enclosure:

Memcon between the President
and President Diosdado Macapagal of The
Philippines.

CONFIDENTIAL Enclosure

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH

PRESIDENT MACAPAGAL OF THE PHILIPPINES

1. You met Macapagal during your 1961 trip when he was Vice President. He was elected President in December 1961.

2. Although avowedly pro-American, he is seeking to make the Philippines more of an "Asian nation" by taking foreign policy positions different from those of the United States in some important cases such as aligning the Philippines with Indonesia on the recognition of Malaysia.

3. It is suggested you

a. Express concern that continued Indonesian opposition to and threats against Malaysia may become a threat to peace in Southeast Asia and we hope the Philippines will do what it can to discourage this Indonesian policy.

b. Query him as to Philippine intentions to recognize Malaysia.

c. Referring to invitations in 1962 and 1963 for him to pay a state visit to the United States, state that we are still looking forward to having him on such a visit at a mutually agreeable time.

d. In reply to any question he may raise on the Special Education Fund provided in the 1963 Fulbright-Hayes Amendment to the Philippine War Damage Act, tell him that the Department of State is prepared to discuss this with him or his representative at any time he desires.

SECRET

115

Area: 115,600 sq. miles
Population: 28 million

THE PHILIPPINES

The Indonesia-Malaysia quarrel has caught the Philippines squarely in the middle, and this issue is President Macapagal's principal foreign policy problem. Thus far Macapagal has steered a course closer to Indonesia than to Malaysia. In deference to Indonesia's violent dislike of Malaysia, Macapagal withheld recognition of the new federation when it came into being on 16 September. Malaysia retaliated by severing diplomatic relations.

Macapagal says that his aim in seeming to side with Indonesia is to exert a restraining influence on that country. He argues that if President Sukarno should come to feel abandoned by the West and surrounded by hostile states, Indonesia might go over to the Communist camp. Macapagal expresses optimism that area tensions can be reduced by patient negotiation, but says he will drop Sukarno "like a hot potato" if Indonesia directly attacks Malaysia or otherwise reaches a point of no return.

A more selfish reason for Macapagal's stand-off attitude on Malaysia is the Philippines' claim to part of Sabah (formerly the British colony of North Borneo and now a part of Malaysia). Macapagal, earlier in his tenure, tried to get satisfaction from the British on the long-standing but only recently resurrected claim to Sabah and this question has become a prestige factor to him. He now says he is prepared to recognize Malaysia if agreement is reached beforehand on international arbitration or some other procedure for settling the Sabah dispute.

Although the Philippines' basic policy toward the US is one of close cooperation, there is a growing desire to be identified as a sovereign Asian nation. This ambition has led to reduced American influence in Philippine affairs. In the field of national defense, however, the Philippines looks to the US-Philippine defense treaty rather than to SEATO for ultimate protection. The Philippines has cooperated closely in the Free World's efforts against Communist insurgency in Laos and South Vietnam, as it did in Korea.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NLS 007-042-1-15
By JD, NARA, Date 11/16/01

~~SECRET~~

116

Turkey

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

17893

November 27, 1963

To: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

From: Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Subject: Memorandum of Conversation
between the President and
Prime Minister Inonu of
Turkey

For approval prior to distribution.

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

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

118

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER INONU

1. His coalition cabinet is weakened by recent electoral losses of smaller coalition parties.
2. We support his 5-year plan within limits of AID appropriations.
3. OECD consortium should give more foreign exchange.
4. Our NATO commitment to Turkey is firm and we hope economic needs will not weaken Turkey's NATO contribution.
5. Assure him of our regard for Turkey's value to NATO's Eastern flank and its significance in our relations with USSR.

~~SECRET~~

119

Area: 296,500 sq. mi.
Population: 30 million

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Turkey is the eastern anchor of NATO, a connecting link between NATO and CENTO, and the location of installations of great importance to US security.

The 1960 military coup undercut public confidence in the government and brought economic stagnation. Turkey's long-range program for economic development, underwritten by an international consortium of which the US is a part, is helping to stabilize the economy and regain the confidence of the business community. The momentum is slow, however. The economy, burdened by a heavy military budget, probably will not be self-sustaining in the foreseeable future. For this reason, cut-backs in American military support aid are difficult for the Turks to understand.

The military high command continues to be the ultimate power in Turkey. Both Ankara and Istanbul have been under martial law since the abortive coup in May 1963.

The coalition system of government restrains the development of strong government leadership. The present tripartite coalition will probably be replaced soon by a new coalition of Inonu's Republican People's Party and the Justice Party. Inonu will probably be retained as Prime Minister, despite strong opposition from the Justice Party.

Turkey has no serious Communist problem but a new political left seems to be emerging in the form of the Turkish Labor Party. It appears to be gaining some status in a framework vulnerable to Communist exploitation.

In foreign affairs, the Cyprus dispute could again damage Greek-Turkish relations. The Turks appear to be increasingly sensitive to shifts in American foreign policy that suggest a broadening East-West detente. Some incipient neutralist sentiment has appeared and may be expected to increase as American aid and activity in Turkey decrease.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NLT 007-042-1-17
By SP, NARA, Date 11/16/01

60

~~SECRET~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

120a

37

Action

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Control:

16607

Rec'd:

NOVEMBER 24, 1963

6:29 AM

BUNDY-SMITH

ALEXANDER

BELK

BRUBECK

CHASE

DINGEMAN

DUGAN

ECKEL

FERRELL

JOHNSON

KILPATRICK

KLEIN

KOMER

SAUNDERS

SCHLESINGER

SMITH, WM. Y.

PR

Info

SS

NEA

P

USTIA

SY

A

OPR

RMR

FROM: ANKARA

I fully support Hare on this.

R. W. KOMER

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 656, NOVEMBER 24, NOON

PRIORITY

EMBASSY TELEGRAM 655

AT AIRPORT THIS MORNING FONMIN ERKIN SAID PRIME MINISTER INONU REMAINING SEVERAL DAYS IN WASHINGTON IN HOPE PAY PERSONAL RESPECTS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON. ERKIN SAID REALIZED DIFFICULTY BUT VERY MUCH HOPED SOMETHING COULD BE ARRANGED SINCE INONU SEES SUCH MEETING AS ESSENTIAL TO CONSUMATION HIS MISSION.

I FULLY REALIZE THAT, WITH FLOOD OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES NOW POURING INTO WASHINGTON, PROBLEM WILL BE CREATED BY NUMEROUS SIMILAR REQUESTS BUT I DO THINK THAT THIS IS CASE DESERVING SPECIAL ATTENTION.

NOT ONLY IS INONU OLD AND FRAIL MAN WHO UNDERTAKING TRIP AT CONSIDERABLE RISK TO HEALTH BUT THIS IS FIRST TIME THAT HE HAS LEFT TURKEY SINCE CAIRO CONFERENCE TWENTY YEARS AGO AND ALSO HIS FIRST, AND DOUBTLESS LAST, VISIT TO UNITED STATES. ALSO WHEN HE SAYS, AS REPORTED REFTEL, THAT TURKEY YIELDS TO NO ONE IN ITS FRIENDSHIP WITH U.S., HE MEANS IT. I WOULD THEREFORE BESPEAK ANY CONSIDERATION WHICH MAY BE GIVEN HIM AND IN PARTICULAR WOULD HOPE THAT HE COULD BE TREATED IN SUCH WAY THAT HE WOULD NOT HAVE REASON TO FEEL OTHERS HAD BEEN RECEIVED PREFERENTIALLY. HE DESERVES OUR BEST BOTH PERSONALLY AND AS REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY. I HAD ALWAYS BELIEVED THAT, WISHFUL THINKING ASIDE, TURKS WERE OUR TRUE FRIENDS BUT OUTPOURING OF SENTIMENT FROM EVERY STRATA OF LIFE ON THIS OCCASION HAS BEEN SUCH AS MAKE ME FEEL HUMBLE INDEED. I HOPE WE CAN RECIPROCATE.

HARE

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UMT

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH
TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ISMET INONU

The following points might be used in your discussion:

1. Inonu's coalition Cabinet has been weakened recently by losses of other parties of the coalition in local and provincial elections. If they resign, the prospects for another coalition would be of interest.
2. Turkey's problem of satisfying its peoples' rising expectations is being faced through the Five-Year Plan which we intend to support within limitations of AID appropriations.
3. The OECD consortium should provide a larger share of Turkey's foreign exchange requirements.
4. We stand on our commitment to the defense of Turkey and hope that its economic needs will not have to be at the expense of Turkey's military contribution to NATO.
5. The U.S. values Turkey's contribution to the stability of NATO's Eastern flank and assures the Turkish Government of our concern in this area and in our relations with the Soviet Union.

122

United Kingdom

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SECRET Enclosure
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Jed

November 26, 1963

TO: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

FROM: Benjamin H. Read *BR*
Executive Secretary

For approval prior to distribution.

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

Enclosure:

Memcon between President Johnson and
Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

SECRET Enclosure

EUR:WRTyler:mt

(Drafting Office and Officer)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SANITIZED

369

Approved in White
House and U 12/2/63

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 26, 1963

SUBJECT: General Discussion

PARTICIPANTS: USPresident Johnson
Under Secretary Ball
Assistant Secretary TylerUnited KingdomSir Alec Douglas-Home,
Prime Minister
Sir David Ormsby Gore,
Ambassador

COPIES TO:

White House ✓

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EUR - 3

RMR

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USBER BERLIN

USRO PARIS

CIA

After a brief discussion of the events of the last few days, the President said that the United States and the United Kingdom had many problems which must be faced in common. He was looking forward to having the same cordial and intimate relationship with the UK as President Kennedy had. The Prime Minister echoed these sentiments with great emphasis. He asked the President if he would let him know when he would have time for a more extensive meeting in order to discuss world problems together. He said he would like to be able to tell the press today that he feels sure that the United States intends to keep up the same close and friendly relationship which had existed up to now. The President agreed to his doing so.

The President said that there was a good deal of Congressional and budget business that he must attend to first, and that when this had been taken care of, he would be glad to see when it would be possible to have a meeting. The Prime Minister said that he might perhaps say to the press that a meeting would be held next year, and the President said that he could say "some time early in the New Year." The Prime Minister said that Chancellor Erhard was coming to London in the middle of January. There might be a possibility of having a meeting either before or after that date. Mr. Ball said that we would have to take a look at the calendar.

The Prime Minister

FORM DS-1254
3-61~~SECRET~~

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By 102, NARS, Date 4-13-82

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The President said he hoped there was no feeling, or conclusion in Europe that there would be a change in the approach of the United States to international problems. He said that he had embraced President Kennedy's approach. The United States was not coveting any territory, nor seeking any aggrandizement. The United States was seeking to find a common ground for the peaceful solution of problems. He said we must lead from strength, but at the same time make some progress. He had been encouraged by the conclusion of the Test Ban Treaty, and by the fact that it had found support both in Congress and from the American people. He had also been encouraged by the prospects of the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union. All this showed, he said, that President Kennedy's leadership had had some effect in the country at large. He did not want to reverse this trend. The major problem of our time is: Can we live together? In order to find this out, we should keep our contacts with the Soviet Union and try to meet them more than half way.

The Prime Minister said he was much gratified by the President's words.

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SECRET 1 Closure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

November 26, 1963

TO: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

FROM: Benjamin H. Read *TC*
Executive Secretary

For approval prior to distribution.

Enclosure:

Memcon between the President and
Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

SECRET Enclosure

PRIME MINISTER DOUGLAS HOME

1. Sir Alec Home has just become Prime Minister and does not plan to raise any substantive issues at this time.
2. You should take note of the close relations of the Prime Minister with the Kennedy Administration and particularly with Secretary Rusk.
3. Express your intention to continue to keep in close contact with the Prime Minister as President Kennedy did with Prime Minister Macmillan.
4. Indicate your interest in having a longer meeting at a later date after both you and the Prime Minister have had a chance to get fully started with your new Administrations.
5. Express your intention to continue the broad lines of policy followed by President Kennedy.

United Nations

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: Nov. 25, 1963

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: The President
U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations
Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the UN
Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State

COPIES TO: White House
S/S
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USUN

At the reception on November 25, 1963, the President spent three or four minutes with the Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant. Ambassador Stevenson and Assistant Secretary Harlan Cleveland were also present.

After a preliminary exchange of pleasantries, the Secretary General led off by saying that he had followed with some interest President Johnson's personal public statements on the UN, and it seemed clear that his interest in and support of the UN was strong.

President Johnson replied that his support of the UN was "total". He went on to say something very much like the following: "It would be hard to be a more vigorous and effective supporter of the UN than President Kennedy was, but if I can manage it, that's what I will be."

The President said he had discussed with Ambassador Stevenson a project for inviting the Secretary General to Washington to have lunch with him, and hoped to be able to do so before very long, presumably after the present General Assembly is finished.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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USSR

SECRETARY GENERAL U THANT

1. Express deep appreciation for tribute to late President Kennedy that Secretary General's presence signifies.
2. Express continued support of your Administration for building UN capacity to keep peace, promote human rights and work towards rule of law.

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

S/S 17946

November 27, 1963

FOR: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

FROM: Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

For approval prior to
distribution.

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
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INFORMATION, E.O. 12356,
SEC. 1.1(a)

BY [Signature] ON 11/6/92

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Conversation
re Call by Mr. Mikyoan on the
President (President and
Mikoyan), November 26, 1963.

~~SEC~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

November 27, 1963

FOR: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House
FROM: *Grand Hilliker*
Benjamin H. Read
for Executive Secretary

For approval prior to
distribution. No other distribution
is being made except to the Secretary
and Ambassador Thompson.

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Conversation
re Communications between
the President and Mr. Khrushchev.
(President and Mikoyan), November 26.

~~SECRET~~

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

BY *[Signature]*

ON *1/6/92*

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Department of State

USSR
[Signature]
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Action

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Rec'd: November 29, 1963
7:47 p.m.

Info

FROM: New York

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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SP

NO: 2275, November 29, 7 p.m.

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 2275, INFORMATION MOSCOW 24.

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USIA

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Fedorenko (USSR) told Plimpton he had seen Mikoyan in Washington and that latter had had "positive" reaction to his talks with President and Secretary State.

RMR

Plimpton, saying he was speaking entirely unofficially and only as an individual, said he hoped that Soviet news media would not continue to attempt to give extreme right interpretation to the assassination. Every attempt here has been made to play down Communist and Russian background of assassin, and present Soviet treatment might well be counter-productive from their viewpoint.

GP-4.

PLIMPTON

HC

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

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November 26, 1963

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Dear Mr. Chairman:

In addition to the public message which I have sent to you, I should like you to know that I have kept in close touch with the development of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and that I have been in full accord with the policies of President Kennedy. I hope that we can make progress in improving our relations and in resolving the many serious problems that face us.

May I say that I am fully aware of the heavy responsibility which our two countries bear for the maintenance and consolidation of peace. I hope that we can work together for the achievement of that great goal, despite the many and complex issues which divide us. I can assure you that I shall devote myself to this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

His Excellency,
Nikita S. Khrushchev
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Moscow.

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH

SOVIET DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ANASTAS MIKOYAN

The following points should be considered before your discussion:

1. Whether Mikoyan delivers a letter from Khrushchev or not, you should ask him to deliver a letter to Khrushchev along the lines of the attached.

You want to have about this of course

We should add the thought in my memo to you

2. The Soviets will be watching closely for indications that your policies toward them will differ from President Kennedy's.

3. Uncertainty over your future policies may adversely affect their decision on the question of diversion of resources from military, space and heavy industry to chemical fertilizers--a question to be discussed at the Party Central Committee meeting in December.

4. Sino-Soviet relations are becoming critical. Again, their appraisal of your intentions will shape their response.

5. On Cuba, you might reiterate that we do not intend to invade, but that the Cuban situation continues to strain US-USSR relations. Castro is continuing his trouble-making in the Hemisphere.

6. Generally, the talk should avoid specifics and concentrate on your interest in peace.

~~SECRET~~

136a

Area: 8.6 million sq. mi.
Population: 223 million

SOVIET UNION

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in theory, a federally constituted democracy, is actually a Communist dictatorship in which all political and governmental authority is exercised by the 12-man Party Presidium headed by Nikita S. Khrushchev. There is no system of checks and balances or of separation of powers. Khrushchev is chief of both the party and the government.

The legislature, known as the Supreme Soviet, is a powerless rubber-stamp body which convenes twice annually to "approve" the party's latest dictates. It will next meet in mid-December.

There are approximately 10 million Communist Party members (about 4.9 percent of the population). This highly disciplined elite dominates the lives of all other citizens by right of its exclusive claim to understanding the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism. No other political parties are allowed to exist.

The current national leadership, dominated by the person and policies of Khrushchev, appears to be stable, and for the past several months has been concentrating on several particularly pressing foreign and domestic problems. These include the running ideological polemic with Communist China, which is competing with Moscow for domination of the international Communist movement, and complex economic problems, of which agriculture continues to be the most serious.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NEJ 93-379

By ing, NARA, Date 10-20-93

~~SECRET~~

PRESIDENT'S CONVERSATIONS
WITH:

137

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.