

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#1 Memo	State Secret <i>State Sec. 11/5/76</i> To the VP from Mr. Grockett 2 p	02/27/63	A
#1a Memo	State Secret <i>State Sec. 11/5/76</i> Talking paper 11 p	Undated	A

FILE LOCATION VICE-PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY FILE
VP Travel, Dominican Republic

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#2 Memo	** To Be Submitted to State Dept. for concurrence** WH Conf. State Sec. 11/5/76 To VP Johnson from GER 1 p	02/20/63	A
#2a Memo	WH Conf. State Sec. 11/5/76 To VP Johnson from George Reedy 2 p	02/20/63	A

FILE LOCATION Vice Presidential Security File, VP Travel
Dominican Republic

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

48.

1

SECRET ATTACHMENT

MEMORANDUM

February 27, 1963

TO: The Vice President

FROM: Mr. Crockett

Items for Thursday:

1. Call on President Bosch.

Ambassadors Martin and Moscoso, Assistant Secretary Martin, and Mr. Busby will accompany you to call on President Bosch. You should leave the Hotel at about 8:20 for your appointment at 8:30 at the Palace. You will be met by a protocol officer, who will conduct you to a reception room where President Bosch and Vice President González Tamayo will be waiting. Refreshments may be served.

2. Talking points for your meeting with President Bosch.

There is attached a paper of talking points you may wish to read before you call on President Bosch. This has been cleared by Ambassador Martin and Secretary Martin and has been read and approved by Mr. Busby.

No one can tell me now whether or not you will have an opportunity for a personal conversation with the President, but both Ambassador Martin and Secretary Martin are aware of the desirability of such an interview, should circumstances afford it.

3. Presentation of gifts.

The following gifts have been sent for you to present tomorrow:

- a. A desk set from President Kennedy to President Bosch.
- b. A gold wrist watch from you to President Bosch.
- c. A Zenith portable radio from you and Mrs. Johnson to Vice President and Mrs. Tamayo. It is recommended that these gifts be presented by you soon after your arrival as this will tend to break the ice and be a conversation piece for whatever talks may follow. (Suggested presentation remarks attached.)

SECRET ATTACHMENT

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State Ltr. 11/5/76

By rmg, NARS, Date 6/14/77

4. Presentation of Ambulance.

The AID provided funds for the purchase of an ambulance for you to present to the President as a gift from the people of the United States to the people of the Dominican Republic. It is planned for you to invite President Bosch and the others in attendance to accompany you into the inner courtyard of the Palace, where the ambulance will be located. There Mrs. Johnson and the ladies will meet you for the presentation ceremonies. A scroll and a gold key to the ambulance has been prepared for you to hand to the President in making the presentation. Press and photographers will be on hand.

5. Departure.

After the presentation ceremonies, Vice President González and Ambassador Martin will accompany you to the airport for the departure ceremonies. Ambassador Moscoso and Secretary Martin will leave you at the Palace inasmuch as they must depart for their visit to the Bonao AID project.

There will be an Honor Guard at the airport but you will not be required to inspect the Guard. There will also be a 19-gun salute and the playing of the National Anthem. There will be microphones for the departure statements. All other members of the party will be on board so that we may depart immediately when you have completed (see attached draft remarks of your departure statement).

6. There is attached a thank-you letter to President Bosch which I would appreciate your signing, and also one to the former Chief of Protocol *(+ several that came in later)*.

7. I have talked to Senator Humphrey and his plans are somewhat uncertain for tomorrow. He hopes to see President Bosch before his departure, so could not make our flight anyway. Therefore he has graciously accepted our offer to be a guest of the State Department and will work with the Embassy in getting a departure time that would suit his personal plans better than our flight.

8. Book.

We have located the book of President Bosch's, which someone will have with them tomorrow morning and which we would like to get autographed by the President.

Attachments:

1. Talking points
2. Suggested presentation remarks
3. Draft remarks for departure
4. Two letters for signature

WJCrockett/rmm

1a

~~SECRET~~

TALKING PAPER - VICE PRESIDENT'S
VISIT TO PRESIDENT BOSCH

Reasons for the Vice President seeing President Bosch

1. To express the personal interest that the President and Vice President of the United States have in the success of President Bosch and his Administration and to assure him of United States support.
2. To put forward to President Bosch with candor and understanding comments and suggestions from our point of view that would assist the Bosch Administration in achieving the goals that it has set out for itself.

* * * *

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State la 4/5/76
By mg, NARS, Date 4/14/77

~~SECRET~~

AMENITIES

It would be appropriate for you to mention sometime at the beginning of your talk with President Bosch the impressive size of his electoral victory. (He won by about 60 percent of the vote.) You might wish to remark that a plurality like that is rare. Additional points that you could make along this line are:

A. Bosch is presented with a fine opportunity to lead his people through the critical months and years ahead because he is a man of the people, because he has suffered and fought and emerged victorious in the struggle for freedom and social justice. Just as the Dominican people themselves.

B. President Kennedy and I are keenly interested in the success of your campaign to build democratic institutions, to foster economic stability and prosperity and to secure social justice for the Dominican people. In fact, the eyes of our hemisphere and the entire world are upon the Dominican Republic.

C. It is suggested that the Vice President might congratulate President Bosch on his speech, on its constructive tone and on the solemn pledge he made to preserve democracy and work for social justice in the Dominican Republic. (See short summary of speech attached.)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

SUMMARY OF BOSCH'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Bosch spoke of the gratitude the Dominican Republic owed to its neighboring countries in the Americas for their insistence that democracy be achieved here. He swore that he would not fail them. In the economic field he spoke of agrarian reform and stated "that whereas in most of the countries of Latin America the problem of the latifundo * complicated land reform, in the Dominican Republic the state was the largest land owner." He added, "It is my intention to take our intelligent campesino and join him to our rich Dominican earth. This is the true meaning of democracy." He also said that the next three months were going to be unpleasant ones for the oligarchs in this country since Dominican money was to be used for Dominican people and misuse of foreign exchange would cease.

During the speech he emphasized faith in God, the lack of hate the PRD felt toward anyone, that no one need fear persecution by the PRD, and pointed out to the special delegations present that "all Dominicans, both those in civilian attire and those in military attire had played an important part in guaranteeing democracy in the Dominican Republic.

He closed by calling on all foreign representatives present to take

* large private landowners

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

word of his closing statement back to their countries. The closing statement was, "As long as I and my party govern here in the Dominican Republic, liberty shall not perish."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 4 -

ITEMS THAT PRESIDENT BOSCH MAY WISH TO DISCUSS

1. Rapid Performance on U.S. Economic and Technical Assistance Programs. In spite of the fact that the Dominican Government has \$30 million in unprogrammed aid funds available, Bosch will probably ask for additional assistance and faster fulfillment of our present commitments in terms of long-term development, technical assistance and impact projects.

You may wish to reply that Bosch already has a large amount of grant money available. What is now required are trained people and organizations to utilize these funds. We stand ready to supply technical advice in developing additional programs and projects as we have just done through the CIDAP REPORT. For day-to-day economic advice and assistance, the Bosch Government should feel free to rely on the services of the Embassy's Economic Counselor, Harlan Bramble, and the AID Mission Director, Newell Williams. You might add that however much economic and technical assistance the United States may offer the Dominican Republic, it is clear that the government-to-government aid can at best only act as a stimulant to the private economy of the Dominican Republic. The Charter of Punta del Este emphasizes the role of private investment under the

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

- 5 -

Alliance for Progress and the success of the Dominican Government's program of economic and social development will depend largely on its adeptness in encouraging external and domestic private investment.

2. Political Support and Internal Security. The President feels himself hard pressed by General Antonio Imbert Barrera and other dissident military and business elements. He has even indicated to us that this is a matter of his life against the life of General Imbert and that he expects an early confrontation between them with the possible involvement of other military elements. He will probably ask our strong moral and, if necessary, military support. We have already assured Bosch that the United States supports the popularly elected, democratic Government of this country but he would probably appreciate being reassured of this by you in the presence of Ambassador Martin, particularly in view of the fact that Bosch's party feels the United States was expecting, and hoping for, the victory of its opposition. The warmth of your indication of support will help to dispell this feeling. You might add that the United States is prepared to continue its assistance to the internal security forces here as long as the President feels it is necessary.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 6 -

3. Cuba. We believe Bosch shares our general approach and you will probably wish to repeat the U.S. line which you know well.

4. Dominican Intentions Regarding the Central American Common Market. The President may tell you that his government intends to associate the Dominican Republic with the Central American Common Market at some appropriate time in the future. Our position has been that economic integration is a natural and necessary stage in carrying out the program of the Alliance for Progress and that we hope to see a strong Central American Common Market. We do think that the Common Market as it is now constituted should be strengthened before many more nations are added to its ranks. However, we look forward to the time when it will be desirable for the Dominican Republic to be associated with the Common Market and we would leave the timing of that association to the judgment of the Dominican Republic and the Common Market.

5. Haitian Problem. Bosch may tell you that it is going to be difficult for a free Dominican Government to exist side-by-side on the island of Hispaniola with an oppressive dictatorship like Haiti, and then he may ask what the United States intends to do about this. Our position has been that the situation in Haiti is an unhappy one, that we sympathize

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
- 7 -

with Bosch's problems in his relationships with the Haitians and that we are equally anxious for the advent of political freedom and social justice in Haiti. As we have demonstrated since the death of Trujillo, the United States allies itself with indigenous movements for freedom, but neither the United States nor the Dominican Government can overtly carry the torch for freedom to an oppressed people, and any direct interventionist attempt on either of our parts might well be counter-productive for us and for the Haitian people. Under the principles of the Alliance for Progress there is a marked contrast between amounts of and kinds of U.S. aid to Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and we hope that this will demonstrate the United States position to all concerned. We hope that our two governments will be able to watch the situation in Haiti closely, consult about it continuously and be prepared to take whatever action may assist in achieving our joint objectives there.

6. Esso Contract Matter. If the Esso contract is raised by President Bosch, you might reply that we hope that a careful, independent study will be made of the contract before any final decisions are taken.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 8 -

7. Independence of Dominican Foreign Policy. President Bosch may raise the subject of the more nationalistic and independent line which he intends to pursue and may ask for U.S. sympathy and understanding. Recognizing the Dominican Republic as part of the free world, we naturally would have no difficulty in understanding this policy.

MATTERS WHICH YOU MAY WISH TO RAISE

1. Climate for Private Investment. Much of the success that the United States has been able to achieve in economic development is due to our belief in a mixed economy with a strong private sector. We are naturally interested in promoting private investment for our own companies and for those of other countries throughout the free world.

Of course, the Communists have all kinds of propagandist charges to make about this United States policy. The simple truth, however, is that we know a strong private enterprise system brings the greatest material and spiritual benefits to the greatest number of people. Our experience--and some of it recent experience--has indicated that governments must be constantly sensitive to the psychological and economic factors that will promote or encourage private economic activity.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 9 -

We have found that a careless word or an ill-considered decision, even on a relatively minor economic matter, can often wipe out gains that have taken months or years to achieve, because of the sensitivity of the private sector to the actions of governments, which they know hold the power of economic life and death over business.

We know that all American business is not good business. In our own country and abroad we sometimes feel that we have to take the bad with the good. As President Bosch knows, we are working hard under the Alliance for Progress and through our Departments of State and Commerce to educate American private business in the fields of company policy and methods of operations within the Latin American countries and the results that we have achieved so far have convinced us that American business is more beneficial today in Latin America for the people of the host country than ever before. We know that President Bosch will be encouraging all commercial and industrial enterprises in his country, wherever the home office may be, to operate at all times within the laws, to maintain fair and generous relations with their employees, and to cultivate a respectable public relations posture. With respect to American business firms we will be helping you in every way possible.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 10 -

Our ability to help, however, depends on two things: First, the happy experiences of those U.S. business organizations which have forward-looking and progressive policies in international operations; and second, it depends upon the existence of equally forward-looking private investment policies on the part of governments which accept U.S. investment in their countries.

2. The Haitian Problem. If the President does not mention the Haitian problem, you may wish to raise it with him along the lines set out above. It offers a useful opportunity for us to reemphasize our attitudes toward dictators and democracies in this hemisphere and to reinforce our statements of intention by citing the contrast between our divergent policies toward the two parts of this island.

~~SECRET~~

COPY

2/20/63
1:30 p.m.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Vice President:

After reviewing the situation, I talked to Ralph Dungan and raised a number of questions with him. Ralph says that he, too, is very apprehensive about the trip and feels that a final decision should be postponed until Monday. He will be in touch with us before that time. Meanwhile, he says that he intends to make another survey of the situation and he will guarantee that no announcement will be put out either by the State Department or the White House.

After looking over the situation, I am very reluctant about the trip. Buzz shares my views. We think, however, that this is a White House matter and that if it is to be called off, it should be called off by the White House itself.

I will give you a more extensive memorandum after having had a chance to look over some other material.

GER

Authority State Sec 11/5/76
By smg, NARS, Date 3/31/77

~~SECRET~~

2a

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State Lu 11/5/76

February 20, 1963

By rmg, NARS, Date 3/31/77

MEMORANDUM TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

From: George Reedy

I have reviewed the available material on the Dominican Republic and all of my instincts are against making the trip. Unfortunately, I am not certain whether the decision rests in your hands.

It is difficult to evaluate the intelligence material. Most of it seems to me to be of a "comic opera" flavor with a real question involved of who is going to do what to whom. Nevertheless, the situation is so uncertain that it seems to me obviously foolish to commit the prestige of this Administration to an incident in the Dominican Republic. It is one thing to have a State Department official walk into trouble. It is altogether a different thing to have someone identified as part of the Administration run into an incident.

Youngblood has seen nothing which indicates there are any direct threats to you. On the other hand, he points out, if anyone were to toss a grenade at Bosch or Betancourt or anybody in your vicinity, you could be caught in the crossfire. Grenades are somewhat nondiscriminating.

Stu Knight is in the Dominican Republic and expected back here Thursday or Friday. I think from a security standpoint his judgment should be controlling.

On the other hand, the Dominican Republic expects you to come. The fact that you are supposed to head the delegation is known on variable levels in the State Department, the USIA, and the Air Force. It may be that this has reached a point where your failure to go would have serious repercussions in light of our relations in the Caribbean.

Ralph Dungan is somewhat ambivalent. On the other hand, he says, "I share all of your apprehensions" (meaning me) "about the trip." On the other hand, he says he does not think there are capabilities in the Dominican Republic of either the anti-Bosch, the pro-Trujillo, or the Communist forces to stage a demonstration. He thinks

(more)

the only demonstrations will be those of friendship. I tend to agree with this evaluation because I doubt whether any Latin American can resist the temptation to be festive on a holiday. But this does not take into account the coldblooded professionals who, according to some intelligence sources, are going to be present. Again, this type of intelligence is never completely accurate. But I think it should give anyone cause for concern when the problem is presented of staking the prestige of the United States and the prestige of the Administration (and in this instance you are both) on such a trip.

The decision itself must be made by the White House. If the White House decides that you must go, I doubt whether you have any more option than a soldier. But I have the feeling that this should be settled at the level of you and President Kennedy, rather than at the level of me and Ralph Dungan.

If the White House should decide to call off your going, there should be no explanation whatsoever. There should be merely a statement of who is going without any reference to you whatsoever. Any explanation that you had originally been designated and then withdrawn would do more damage than could be done by you simply not going.

GER d;

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

SKIPP
V.P. 3

46

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Action

Control: 3445
Rec'd: MARCH 6, 1963
1:10 AM

ARA

FROM: SANTO DOMINGO

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 1173, MARCH 5

SP

H

CAP

P

PRIORITY

USIA

DEPT PASS KNIGHT, WHITE HOUSE SECRET SERVICE DETAIL

SCA

NSC

INR

CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

SY

TRSY

DESPITE EARLY REPORTS OF SHOOTING, BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATES NO SHOTS FIRED IN COURSE BRIEF SCUFFLE DURING INAUGURAL DAY PARADE. SOME 25 TO 30 DEMONSTRATORS, CARRYING SMALL MIR AND FALN PLACARDS DENOUNCING BETANCOURT, THREW SAND IN EYES MARCHING VENEZUELAN MARINES AND ATTEMPTED BREAK POLICE LINES. CONTAINED BY POLICE USING BATONS AND RIFLE BUTTS. ONE DOMINICAN SERIOUSLY INJURED BY BEATING ABOUT HEAD AND SHOULDERS. SIX DEMONSTRATORS, ALL SAID BE VENEZUELAN, DETAINED BUT LATER RELEASED WITHOUT PROSECUTION.

RMR

DISCREPANCY EXISTS OVER DISPOSITION WOUNDED DOMINICAN, WHO ACCORDING POLICE WAS ARMED. POLICE INSIST TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO HOSPITAL. HOWEVER, GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS CARRYING APPARENTLY WOUNDED MAN SUBSEQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN HIS CAR AND THREW ROCKS.

NO ANTI-AMERICAN SIGNS OR ACTIVITIES EVIDENT THROUGHOUT VICE PRESIDENTS STAY, ALTHOUGH ON MORNING ARRIVAL POLICE DID PICK UP 35 AGITATORS WHO ALLEGEDLY WERE ATTEMPTING INCITE CROWDS THROW EGGS AND TOMATOES AT VISITORS. A FEW CATCALLS REPORTED AT END OF PARADE ROUTE AS USAF BAND PASSED BUT NO INCIDENTS.

FALN SIGNS DENOUNCING BETANCOURT FAIRLY WIDESPREAD. SOME READING "ASESINO BETANCOURT" OR "FUERA BETANCOURT" STILL IN EVIDENCE.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECONTROL BY SHKING, * DCM.

* AS RECEIVED.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MARTIN
REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS
PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"

NOTE: PASSED WHITE HOUSE - 3-6-63.

CJ



5:30 pm

AIRGRAM

VP
BL 15-1 Dom Rep
AR Pol 7 US
FOR RM USE ONLY

RM/R	REP	AF
1		
ARA	EUR	FE
NEA	CU	INR
		5
	P	10
	1	2
	FBO	AID
		12
	H	4
	1	1
AGR	COM	PRO
INT	LAB	TAR
TR	XMB	AIR
ARMY	CIA	NAVY
	10	
OSD	USIA	NSA
15	8	3

A-393

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

15 MAR 11 PM 1 35

Am

RECEIVED
ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION
BRANCH

FROM : AmEmbassy, SANTO DOMINGO

DATE: March 10, 1963

SUBJECT: Report on Vice President Johnson's Visit to the Dominican Republic

REF :

Vice President Johnson and the United States Special Mission arrived at the International Airport at Punta Caucedo at 2:25 p.m. on February 26. In addition to Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, the party included Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Edwin M. Martin, Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress and Mrs. Teodoro Moscoso, Ambassador and Mrs. John Bartlow Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George Backer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Martin David Jenkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Lumund F. Wilcox. The party was greeted by the First Vice President of the Council of State, Dr. Nicolás Estéban Pichardo, Member of the Council of State Msgr. Eliseo Pérez Sánchez, the Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, Major General Victor Elby Viñas Román, Minister of Agriculture Dr. José Selig Hernández, Chief of Protocol Alvaro Logroño, and other dignitaries and wives. The Vice President received military honors which included a 19-gun salute, the playing of the United States and Dominican anthems and a review of the honor guard. Dr. Pichardo then briefly welcomed Vice President Johnson, who followed with an arrival statement.

The Vice President's arrival statement was well received by those assembled at the airport and was the subject of unusually favorable comment from many other Dominicans who heard it on radio and television or read it in the press. Individual Dominicans, in conversations with Embassy officers, have dwelt at some length on the Vice President's remarks concerning "partnership" and "equality of nations".

For security reasons, the airport and the access road had been closed to the public and were cleared except for officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps on hand to greet President Betancourt of Venezuela, who landed shortly after the Vice President and his party departed. As the Vice President's motorcade approached the city, however, it was met

Exempted from automatic decontrol by Spencer M. King, DCM

FORM 4-62 DS-323

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

☒ In ☐ Out

Drafted by:

DCM:SMKing/rmm 3/7/63

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Parances:

NAB

by concentrations of people awaiting the distinguished visitors and, as it crossed the bridge and traversed the narrow streets, it proceeded through unprecedented crowds. The throngs were extremely cordial and surprisingly demonstrative for Dominicans. On two occasions, the Vice President descended from his car and was immediately surrounded by cheering crowds. The Ambassador heard only two men (out of thousands) shouting anti-American slogans. Everyone else was applauding and shouting pro-American or welcoming slogans. The motorcade finally arrived at the Hotel Embajador at approximately 4:15, some 45 minutes later than had been anticipated due to the slowness with which it was necessary to pass through the downtown area.

Six or seven months ago, it would have been beyond belief that the Vice President of the United States could drive through the part of the city traversed by the Vice President's motorcade at all, much less without there being serious incidents and demonstrations of hostility. What happened on February 26 attests to the basic friendliness of the Dominican people to the United States today, but it also constitutes a tribute to the person of Vice President Johnson. For one high in public life to descend from his vehicle and mix with the people is rare here; that the Vice President of the United States did it had a tremendous effect on the public.

Shortly after the Vice President reached his quarters in the hotel, the President of Bosch's PRD, Angel Miolán, and his wife paid a courtesy call at the request of President-elect Bosch. Miolán subsequently indicated his pleasure at the cordiality with which he and his wife were received.

Because of an unexpected delay in the arrival of President Betancourt, the 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. reception offered by President Bonnelly and the Council of State was shifted at the last minute to 7:00 to 9:00. About all that can be said for the reception is that it was a disorganized shambles, with little food and drink in evidence and no satisfactory arrangement for a receiving line. Vice President Johnson and his party met as many of the distinguished guests as possible and returned to their hotel.

The Vice President engaged in no scheduled activities on the morning of February 27, Inauguration Day. Mrs. Johnson, however, accompanied by Mrs. Edwin Martin, Mrs. Teodoro Moscoso, Mrs. Harry Shlaudeman (wife of the Embassy's Political Officer), and Mr. and Mrs. Andrés Hernandez (Peace Corps Director), visited a small school for blind children, at which a blind PCV is working, and a maternity hospital. Mrs. Johnson presented gifts to each institution, which was exceptionally well reported in the local press.

Members of the Special Mission did some sight-seeing that morning, relaxed, and then gathered in the garden of the Ambassador's residence

for a meeting with United States Government employees and American business and community leaders. Brief addresses were made by Ambassador Martin, Assistant Secretary Martin, Coordinator for Alliance for Progress Moscoso, Senator Javits, and Congressman Brademas. The delegates then departed for the 12:00 noon inauguration ceremony, to which the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson went directly from the hotel. Although the inauguration was also somewhat disorganized, it did begin on time and President Bosch's speech was relatively short. Considerable public interest in Vice President Johnson's presence was apparent. The press made much of the fact that the Vice President embraced the new President in the Latin manner.

Shortly after the Vice President returned to the hotel, President Bosch sent word that he would like to pay a courtesy call at 3:00. He arrived some ten minutes early, accompanied by Vice President González Tamayo, and was joined shortly by Ambassador Martin. The conversation was friendly but avoided substantive matters.

The 4:00 military parade was the only scheduled event which did not begin on time. President Bosch was approximately 40 minutes late. While Dominican, Venezuelan, and Mexican naval vessels steamed past the reviewing stand and fired 21-gun salutes (in which they were joined by the USS "Boxer" anchored out to sea), units of the Dominican Armed Forces paraded through packed streets and two squadrons of the Dominican Air Force flew past low over the water. A group of Venezuelan Marines also marched, as did a United States Air Force band.

The United States element in the parade was well received on the whole, although some catcalls were reported near the end of the parade route. The reporting officer, who mingled with the crowd rather than taking a place in the stands, heard numerous favorable comments about the presence of the Air Force band and the USS "Boxer", which, as previously indicated, remained anchored some distance from the shore. Unfortunately, three B-52 aircraft from Ramey Field in Puerto Rico, scheduled to overfly the parade route, did not appear. It was later ascertained that they had been seen flying over a different part of the city.

A minor incident occurred during the parade not far from the reviewing stand when a group of perhaps 25 or 30 agitators threw sand in the eyes of the marching Venezuelans and attempted to break through police lines. They carried small MIR and FAIRN placards denouncing Betancourt. The demonstrators were contained by police using batons and rifle butts. One Dominican was seriously injured by beating around the head and shoulders and six of the agitators, all Venezuelans, were detained. They were later released without prosecution.

Somewhat surprisingly, no anti-American signs or demonstrations were reported at any time during the Vice President's visit. Such ire as was vented was aimed at Betancourt. It is true, however, that on the morning

for a meeting with United States Government employees and American business and community leaders. Brief addresses were made by Ambassador Martin, Assistant Secretary Martin, Coordinator for Alliance for Progress Moscoso, Senator Javits, and Congressman Brademas. The delegates then departed for the 12:00 noon inauguration ceremony, to which the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson went directly from the hotel. Although the inauguration was also somewhat disorganized, it did begin on time and President Bosch's speech was relatively short. Considerable public interest in Vice President Johnson's presence was apparent. The press made much of the fact that the Vice President embraced the new President in the Latin manner.

Shortly after the Vice President returned to the hotel, President Bosch sent word that he would like to pay a courtesy call at 3:00. He arrived some ten minutes early, accompanied by Vice President González Tamayo, and was joined shortly by Ambassador Martin. The conversation was friendly but avoided substantive matters.

The 4:00 military parade was the only scheduled event which did not begin on time. President Bosch was approximately 40 minutes late. While Dominican, Venezuelan, and Mexican naval vessels steamed past the reviewing stand and fired 21-gun salutes (in which they were joined by the USS "Boxer" anchored out to sea), units of the Dominican Armed Forces paraded through packed streets and two squadrons of the Dominican Air Force flew past low over the water. A group of Venezuelan Marines also marched, as did a United States Air Force band.

The United States element in the parade was well received on the whole, although some catcalls were reported near the end of the parade route. The reporting officer, who mingled with the crowd rather than taking a place in the stands, heard numerous favorable comments about the presence of the Air Force band and the USS "Boxer", which, as previously indicated, remained anchored some distance from the shore. Unfortunately, three B-52 aircraft from Ramey Field in Puerto Rico, scheduled to overfly the parade route, did not appear. It was later ascertained that they had been seen flying over a different part of the city.

A minor incident occurred during the parade not far from the reviewing stand when a group of perhaps 25 or 30 agitators threw sand in the eyes of the marching Venezuelans and attempted to break through police lines. They carried small MIR and FALN placards denouncing Betancourt. The demonstrators were contained by police using batons and rifle butts. One Dominican was seriously injured by beating around the head and shoulders and six of the agitators, all Venezuelans, were detained. They were later released without prosecution.

Somewhat surprisingly, no anti-American signs or demonstrations were reported at any time during the Vice President's visit. Such ire as was vented was aimed at Betancourt. It is true, however, that on the morning

of February 26 the police rounded up 35 agitators suspected of planning to incite the crowds against the distinguished visitors and, specifically, to throw eggs and tomatoes at them. The agitators were released on February 28 after the departure of Vice President Johnson and President Betancourt.

The reception given by President Bosch from 8:00 to 10:00 the evening of February 27 was one of the largest remembered here. It was scarcely better organized or provisioned than the Council of State's reception the night before. It was notable primarily because of the complete change of faces from one night to the next. In accordance with President Bosch's pronouncements, this one was "for the people".

At 8:30 on the morning of February 28, Vice President Johnson, accompanied by Ambassador Martin, Assistant Secretary Martin, and Coordinator for Alliance for Progress Moscoso, went to the National Palace for a meeting with President Bosch. (Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. John Bartlow Martin, Mrs. Edwin Martin, and Mrs. Moscoso simultaneously met with Mrs. Bosch at the Palace for coffee.) The Vice President met privately with President Bosch for approximately twenty minutes and then presented gifts. Vice President Johnson gave President Bosch a desk set on behalf of President Kennedy; Vice President Johnson gave President Bosch an inscribed wrist watch and Vice President González Tamayo a portable shortwave radio receiver. The party then went to the Palace grounds, where Vice President Johnson, in the name of the American people, donated an ambulance to the people of the Dominican Republic. This presentation received good newspaper coverage. Meanwhile, Mrs. Bosch had given Mrs. Johnson and the other ladies pieces of amber.

The Vice President then proceeded to the airport in the company of those of his Special Mission who had been with him at the Palace and, of course, their respective wives. It had been previously arranged that Vice President González Tamayo and his wife would accompany the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson to the airport to extend the official farewell. President Bosch insisted on accompanying the Vice President to the airport also, however, rejecting all suggestions that he should not do so. He argued that he could do no less in view of the warm welcome and gracious reception he himself had received in Washington.

The remainder of the Vice President's party had preceded him to the airport. When the Vice President arrived, he was again accorded military honors, consisting of a 19-gun salute, the two national anthems, and a review of the honor guard. He made a brief departure statement; conversed briefly with President Bosch, Vice President González Tamayo, and Ambassador Martin; shook hands with members of the high command of the Dominican Armed Forces; and departed at approximately 10:30 a.m., February 28.

Throughout the Vice President's visit, he received considerable attention from the two Santo Domingo dailies, the morning "El Caribe" and the

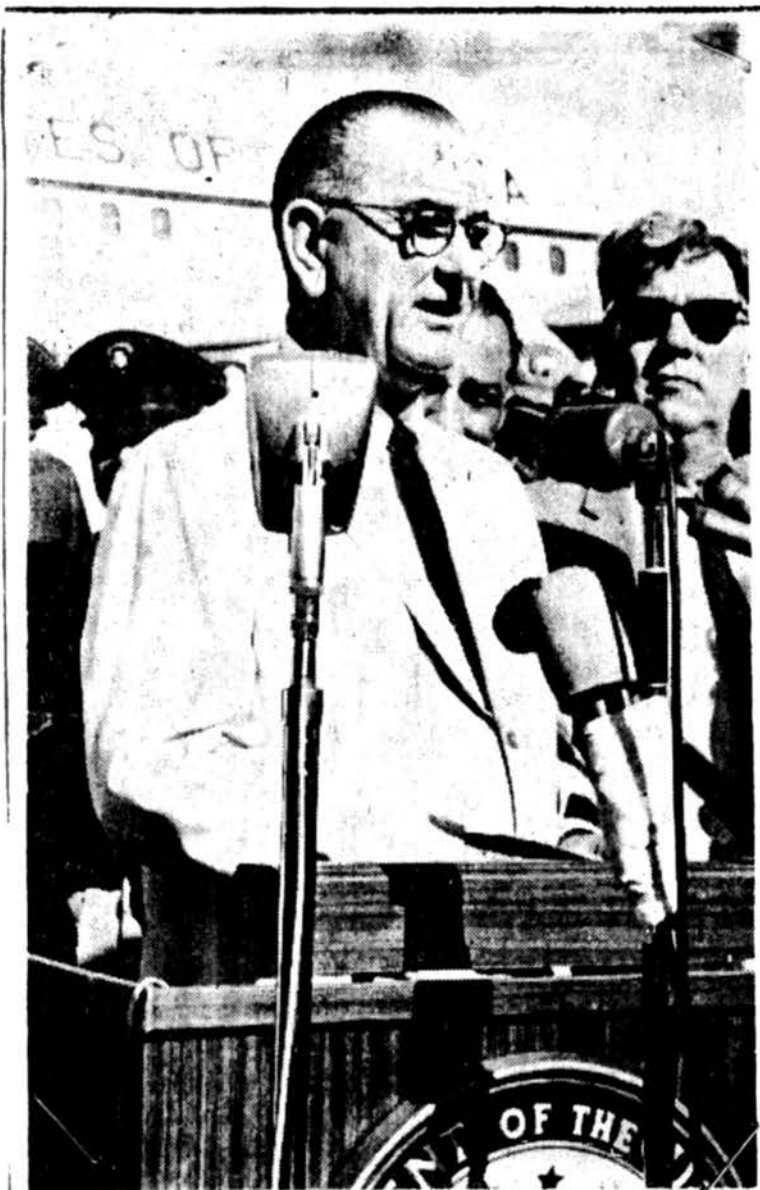
evening "La Nación". For example, "La Nación" on February 26 featured on its front page a three-column photograph of the Vice President on his arrival. Betancourt's arrival was reported in a two-column box in the lower left-hand corner. Similarly, "La Nación" on February 28 carried three front-page pictures of the Vice President's departure and of the presentation of the ambulance. Story and picturewise, the Vice President almost blanketed the first page. There were no pictures of Betancourt's departure. "El Caribe" of March 1 carried a front-page picture of the Vice President with President Bosch at the airport prior to departure and a front-page story on the departure, with the full text of the Vice President's departure statement. "El Caribe" on March 1 also carried a story and two pictures of the ambulance presentation. On Inauguration Day, "La Nación" gave front-page play to Mrs. Johnson's visits to the School for the Blind and the maternity hospital and carried four pictures of the visits on page 3. Since the departure of the Vice President, his visit has continued to receive good coverage on local television as have Mrs. Johnson's visits to the two charitable organizations. A complete file of clippings is enclosed.

With the departure of the many important guests who came to observe Juan Bosch's inauguration and with some semblance of order beginning to emerge from the efforts to form a new government, it is becoming more and more evident that the visit of Vice President Johnson must be termed an outstanding success from the local point of view. He succeeded in projecting his personality to the Dominican people, through his presence making them aware of the friendship of the United States and of the desire of the United States to do what it can to support and assist the new Dominican democracy. There is no doubt that the Vice President also had a personal impact on President Bosch, who perhaps is now better convinced of the sincerity of the protestations of American officials. In general, reaction has been positive and good. President Bosch himself has observed that more visits by top-ranking persons such as the Vice President would do much to correct the United States image in the Dominican Republic.

John Bartlow Martin
*JMB**atc*
Enclosure: *aa mc*

File of clippings (15)

LA NACION
February 26, 1963



El vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, señor Lyndon B. Johnson, se dirige al pueblo dominicano, a través de los micrófonos de Radio Santo Domingo, poco después de su llegada al país.

LA NACION
February 26, 1963



El Vicepresidente de Estados Unidos, Lyndon B. Johnson hace el saludo cuando una banda de música interpretó el himno norteamericano, poco después de su llegada al país. A su lado figura el primer vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado, doctor Nicolás Pichardo.

LA NACION
February 27, 1963



El presidente Bosch aparece saludando al vicepresidente González Tamayo —a la izquierda— poco antes de la juramentación. Bosch se mostró muy complacido al saludar también a sus amigos, Firieres —segunda foto desde la izquierda—, Linton Johnson vicepresidente norteamericano —tercera foto— y Grilich, de Costa Rica —última a la derecha. En esta misma foto se ven también al presidente de Venezuela, Rómulo Betancourt, y el gobernador de Puerto Rico Muñoz Marín.

LA NACION
February 27, 1963



El Primer Vicepresidente de la República, doctor Nicolás Pichardo, da la bienvenida al Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, Lyndon Johnson, a la llegada de éste para asistir a la juramentación y toma de posesión del Presidente profesor Juan Bosch.

Esposa Vicepresidente EU Visita Dos Instituciones

Por Guido Félls

La esposa del vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos de América, señora Lady Byrd de Johnson, visitó esta mañana la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos y el hospital de Maternidad, de esta ciudad.

La distinguida dama recorrió distintos departamentos y aulas de la escuela de ciegos, acompañada de varias personalidades estadounidenses que visitan el país con motivo de la toma de posesión del Presidente electo, profesor Juan Bosch.

Recorrió además diversas salas del hospital de maternidad.

La señora de Johnson tuvo un cordial intercambio de palabras con los alumnos y profesores de la escuela.

La profesora Brunilda de Bergés, secretaria del plantel, señaló que todavía la escuela no tiene un edificio adecuado para alojar los alumnos, pero que este año será construido uno que llene cabalmente esa urgente necesidad.

Indicó, además, que hasta ahora los alumnos de la Escuela Na-

cional de Ciegos son relativamente pocos, pero que los que asisten están recibiendo cultura y educación.

Por su parte la señora de Johnson expresó su satisfacción de estar entre los alumnos y profesores de la escuela. "Es muy interesante estar entre ustedes" dijo.

La dama visitante expresó su creencia de que debía ser causa de gran satisfacción para todos los profesores y ayudantes del plantel, prestar su cooperación para el bienestar de los alumnos ciegos.

El doctor Luis Alfredo Duvergé, director general, vocacional y especial de la secretaria de Educación, Bellas Artes y Cultos, agradeció las palabras de la señora de Johnson en nombre de la escuela.

"Doy sinceramente las gracias—dijo— no solamente a nombre de la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos, por la cual nos encontramos luchando para reivindicar una clase social que se había manteni-

(Pasa a la página 3)

Esposa Vicepresidente EU...

(Viene de la 1ra. pág.)

do al margen de la cultura y del progreso, sino también quiero expresarle las gracias a nombre del departamento de Educación.

Indicó que dicho departamento agradecía sinceramente la preocupación y el interés de la señora de Johnson de visitar el plantel, y creía que la misma serviría de estímulo, "no sólo a las personas que elaboran en este centro de enseñanza, sino a todas las personas que, como yo, tenemos que ver con este tipo de educación en la República".

En el acto un conjunto típico integrado por alumnos de la escuela interpretó una pieza folclórica dominicana que fue muy aplaudida por los distinguidos visitantes. La señora de Johnson obsequió a la escuela con un grabador de cinta magnetofónica.

Estuvieron presente, entre otras personas, la señora Gloria Villada de Moscoso, esposa del señor Teodoro Moscoso, coordinador de la Alianza para el Progreso; la señora Marion Borris de Javits, esposa del senador republicano Ja-

cob K. Javits; Margaret Milburn de Martin, esposa del senador Edwin M. Martin, secretario auxiliar de Estado para Asuntos Latinoamericanos.

Además, la señora Muriel Buck de Humphrey, esposa del senador Hubert H. Humphrey; Andrés Hernández, director del Cuerpo de Paz en la República Dominicana; Malcom McLan, agregado cultural de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos, profesores y alumnos.



Una comitiva médica recibe a la señora Lady Byrd de Johnson en el momento de llegar al Hospital de Maternidad esta mañana. En la gráfica figuran la doctora Olga Báez Berg, directora del Hospital; doctor Fernando Escovar hijo, subdirector; doctor Armando Delgado Billini, subsecretario de Salud Pública; doctora Gladys de los Santos, y el doctor Alvarez, subsecretario y funcionario de Salud Pública.



Un conjunto integrado por alumnos de la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos interpreta música típica dominicana a la señora Lady Byrd de Johnson y a sus acompañantes. (Foto Leraux).



La señora Lady Byrd de Johnson toma en sus brazos uno de los mellizos de una madre en el Hospital de Maternidad de esta ciudad, durante su visita en la mañana de hoy a esa institución.



La señora de Johnson conversa afablemente con el alumno de la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos, Manuel Rodríguez, durante su visita esta mañana a dicho plantel. El joven alumno agradeció la visita de la distinguida dama estadounidense a nombre de sus condiscípulos. (Fotos Napoleón Leraux)

LA NACION
February 27, 1963

Nuevos Dignatarios Llegan A Ceremonia de Juramento

Por Radham's V. Gómez P. y Max Alvarez

El presidente de Venezuela, Rómulo Betancourt, el vicepresidente de Estados Unidos, Lyndon B. Johnson, y el gobernador de Puerto Rico, Luis Muñoz Marín, llegaron ayer a esta capital para asistir a la juramentación presidencial de Juan Bosch, y recibieron una calurosa bienvenida de las personas congregadas en el aeropuerto de Cabo Caucedo.

Johnson, el primero en llegar, vino en calidad de representante personal del presidente John F. Kennedy, y prometió al pueblo dominicano y a sus gobernantes "plena cooperación en la lucha por el progreso económico y la justicia social". Betancourt, con sus manos cicatrizadas a causa del atentado que preparó Rafael Trujillo contra su vida, pidió al pueblo no impacientarse en sus demandas y a las Fuerzas Armadas apoyar, sostener y respaldar al nuevo Gobierno.

Durante una serie de vuelos que llegaron ayer al aeropuerto, vinieron desde distintos sitios del continente José Figueres, Felipe Herrera y más de 300 dominicanos que presenciaron los actos conmemorativos de la Independencia Nacional y la juramentación de Bosch.

Las medidas de seguridad adoptadas para la llegada, anteayer, de los presidentes

Francisco J. Orlich, de Costa Rica, y Ramón Villeda Morales, de Honduras, fueron reforzadas esta vez con la inclusión de agentes del Buró Federal de Investigaciones de Estados Unidos, así como de militares y agentes de la Policía de Venezuela. Sin embargo, en ningún momento hubo intentos de alterar el orden.

Desde el lunes en la noche, comenzaron a aparecer en algunos sectores de la ciudad letreros contra el presidente Betancourt. Algunos de esos letreros iban calzados con las siglas del PSP, que coinciden con las del Partido Socialista Popular, calificado de extrema izquierda.

Asimismo circuló en la ciudad una hoja mimeografiada atribuida a un "comité dominicano de las Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional" (FALN), de Venezuela, opositoras a Betancourt.

El presidente venezolano y el vicepresidente norteamericano recibieron honores de un batallón del Ejército comandado por el coronel Jorge Leonidas Chen Contreras, y se dispararon salvas de 21 y 19 cañonazos. Ambos pasaron revista a las tropas. Los honores a Muñoz Marín incluyeron el disparo de 17 cañonazos por una batería de 75 milímetros.

Nuevamente hubo dificultades ayer para moverse con cierta libertad en el ae-

ropuerto. Se supo que un diplomático cuyo nombre no pudo obtenerse, fue detenido en la puerta de la Aduana por no tener unos pases firmados por el secretario de las Fuerzas Armadas y por el director de Seguridad.

Lo mismo les ocurrió a varios periodistas extranjeros que tuvieron que conformarse con oír por radio los incidentes de la llegada del grupo de personalidades. También se prohibió a las personas que estaban en el aeropuerto salir de él durante varias horas.

El vicepresidente John-

Para a la pág. 8

(Viene de la primera página)

son llegó a las 2:25 de la tarde en un Jet Boeing de la Fuerza Aérea de su país, acompañado de su esposa. Los recibieron el primer vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado, doctor Nicolás Pichardo y su esposa.

Un privilegio

Tras saludar a miembros del Gabinete, de la Embajada norteamericana y oficiales de las Fuerzas Armadas, Johnson revisó las tropas y pronunció en inglés su discurso de cerca de mil palabras que fueron traducidas inmediatamente después que fueron pronunciadas.

Luego de considerar "un privilegio" visitar a la República Dominicana dijo que Estados Unidos ha seguido "con gran simpatía y admiración el triunfo de los procesos democráticos" en este país.

Dijo Johnson:

"Mañana celebraremos con ustedes el renacimiento de una auténtica democracia representativa, al tomar posesión de la Presidencia Don Juan Bosch, primer Presidente elegido democráticamente en los últimos 39 años.

"Este acontecimiento es un triunfo histórico para el pueblo dominicano. Es también un triunfo para nuestro hemisferio. Es el triunfo de aquella filosofía de libertad, nacida en el Nuevo Mundo, que propugna que los gobiernos deben derivar su poder del consentimiento de los gobernados.

"Nosotros reconocemos, así como la reconocen ustedes y los líderes que han elegido, que es menester resolver problemas de gran magnitud. Si el pueblo dominicano desea gozar de una vida de libertad, paz y justicia será necesario encontrar remedios para los antiguos males, tales como son, la pobreza, el hambre, las enfermedades, el desempleo y las viviendas y escuelas pobres. Y yo he venido a asegurarse que en los esfuerzos que realicen dentro del marco de la libertad, ustedes el pueblo dominicano, podrá contar con la ayuda y el apoyo de los Estados Unidos.

"Ofrecemos al pueblo dominicano y a los líderes que ha escogido nuestra plena cooperación en la lucha por el progreso económico y la justicia social. Lo hacemos con el espíritu de cooperación y respeto mutuos que prevalece entre las naciones de nuestro hemisferio — el espíritu de la Alianza para el Progreso.

"Nuestro objetivo, el único objetivo de los Estados Unidos, es el de ayudar al pueblo dominicano a forjar para sí y para sus hijos una vida mejor y a satisfacer las aspiraciones más nobles que sienten en sus corazones todos los dominicanos. Aquí, la opresión y la tiranía no han conseguido apagar la llama de la libertad. Esa llama brillará con un fulgor aun mayor conforme ustedes y todos los habitantes de este hemisferio que aman las oportunidades y posibilidades que ofrece la República Dominicana en el futuro.

"Nuestra visita a su hermosa isla, desgraciadamente, será demasiado breve. Pero estoy seguro de que ninguno de nosotros olvidará jamás este acontecimiento inolvidable.

"Ha comenzado una nueva etapa en la historia dominicana. Ustedes se han vuelto a ganar la libertad. Tengo confianza en el hecho de que están dispuestos firmemente a mantener esa libertad y a asumir las responsabilidades de hombres libres. En este esfuerzo tienen, y siempre tendrán el apoyo, la ayuda y la confianza del pueblo y gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

"En nombre de mi Delegación y en el del Presidente de los Estados Unidos deseo expresar nuestro profundo aprecio y gratitud

por esta calurosa acogida al pueblo dominicano y al Presidente Bosch.

"Esperamos y confiamos en que los derechos y la dignidad del gobierno representativo que este pueblo se ha ganado aumente y florezca para siempre en este histórico país. Les deseamos el mayor éxito en su gran empresa, y hacemos votos por su triunfo dentro de un marco de libertad.

"Viva la República Dominicana."

Johnson fue saludado por el consejero Pichardo, a nombre "del gobierno y pueblo dominicanos" y deseó una placentera estadía tanto al vicepresidente como a sus acompañantes.

El avión que trajo al vicepresidente Johnson salió a las 3:30 presumiblemente hacia la base Ramey, en Puerto Rico. Se dijo que puede hacer el viaje en 35 minutos.



(Foto: Pérez Toranzo)

El Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, Lyndon Baines Johnson y su esposa, saludan desde la escalerilla del avión al público que les aplaude desde los balcones de la terminal de Cabo Caucedo.

EL CARIBE
February 27, 1963



El vicepresidente de Estados Unidos, Lyndon Baine Johnson, pronuncia un discurso momentos después de descender del avión. A la derecha el primer vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado, doctor Nicolás E.

Pichardo. El gobernador de Puerto Rico, Luis Muñoz Marín, recibe los honores que le rindieron a su llegada. A la derecha el segundo vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado, doctor Donald Reid Cabral. El

ex presidente de Costa Rica y presidente del Partido Liberación Nacional, José Figueres, dirige una salutación. A la derecha el consejero de Estado Antonio Imbert Barrera. El presidente de Venezuela, Rómulo

lo Betancourt, junto a su esposa. En la extrema derecha el Primer Magistrado de la Nación, licenciado Rafael F. Bonnelly. Las fotos fueron tomadas al llegar cada invitado a Cabo Caucedo.

(Fotos Pérez Terrero)

EL CARIBE
February 27, 1963



(Foto: Rafael Da'mán)
Instante en el que entraba a la ciudad, después de atravesar el puente Duarte, el vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos de América, Lyndon B. Johnson, seguido de una caravana de vehículos.



El vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, Lyndon Johnson, saluda a la señora Indiana de Batlle, al llegar anoche a la recepción ofrecida por el Consejo de Estado. Al centro, el doctor Rafael Batlle.

LA NACION
February 28, 1963



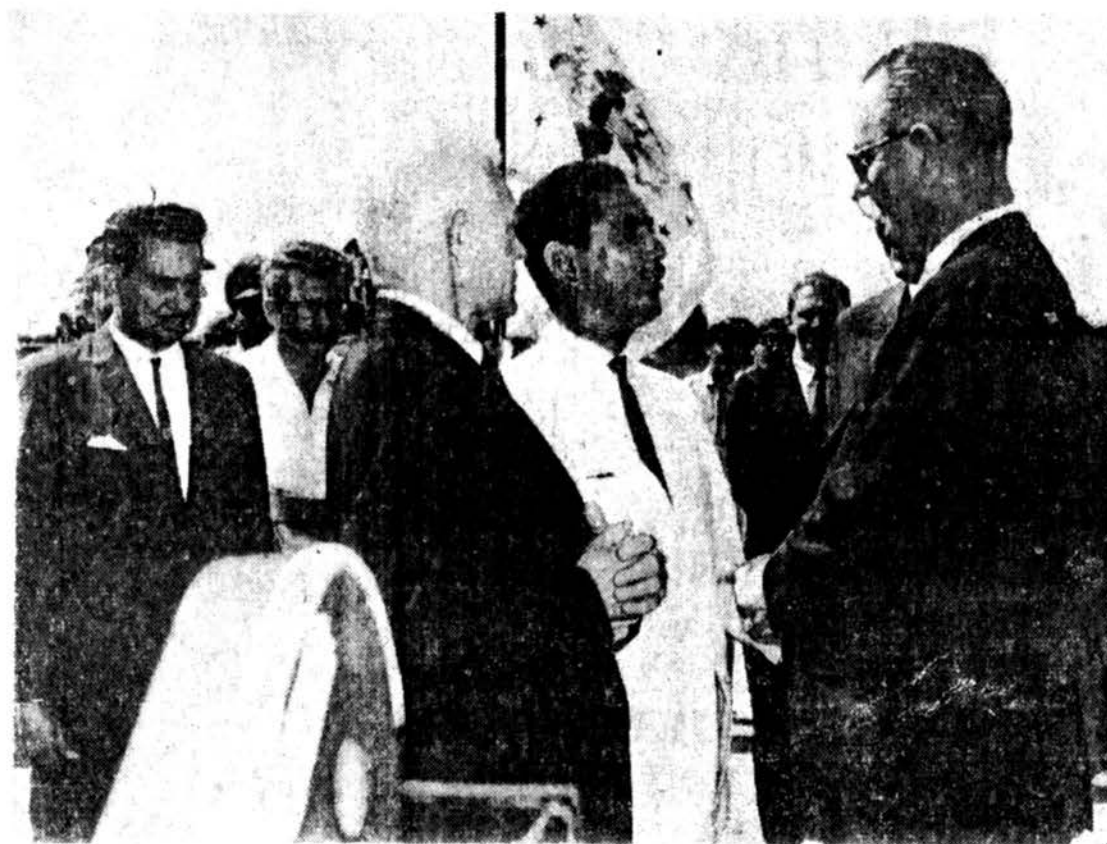
El Vicepresidente de Estados Unidos, Lyndon Johnson, llega para presenciar el desfile militar efectuado ayer en la avenida George Washington.

LA NACION
February 28, 1963



El Presidente de la República, profesor Juan Bosch, estrecha la mano del Vicepresidente norteamericano, Lyndon Johnson, al dirigirse éste a la es calerilla de su avión privado para volver a su país.
Aparecen rodeados de militares y amigos

LA NACION
February 28, 1963



El Vicepresidente de Estados Unidos Lyndon Johnson, se despide del Vicepresidente de la República Dominicana, doctor González Tamayo, poco antes de tomar el avión que lo condujo de regreso a su país. A la derecha aparece el Presidente de la República, profesor Juan Bosch.



La señora de Johnson, primera de derecha a izquierda, escucha junto con otras damas visitantes, un número de música típica dominicana interpretada por alumnos de la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos.

Señora Lyndon Johnson Obsequia Escuela Ciegos

Por Julio C. Bodden



El señor Andrés Hernández (izquierda), director del Cuerpo de Paz en la República Dominicana, sostiene la caja que contiene la grabadora obsequiada por la señora Johnson (derecha) a la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos.

Una grabadora portátil con ocho cintas magnetofónicas fue obsequiada a la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos por la esposa del vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, señor Lyndon B. Johnson, en la visita que realizó ayer al plantel.

También obsequió a los alumnos de la escuela con una cinta con la suite Cascanueces de Tchaikowsky.

La señora de Johnson llegó

ca había recibido tan alta distinción. Gracias en nombre del departamento de Educación de nuestro país. Este momento será inolvidable en nuestros corazones. Gracias Mrs. Johnson".

En la puerta de entrada del plantel ondeaban las banderas norteamericana y dominicana.

La señora Johnson y sus acompañantes saludaron los alumnos de la escuela, individualmente, pronunciando al hacerlo frases de aliento que fueron recibidas con simpatías por el alumnado.

Posteriormente la comitiva pasó al interior del plantel, donde contemplaron una exposición de trabajos manuales realizados por los internos, admirando la calidad de las obras realizadas por los alumnos.

Más adelante la comisión visitó la biblioteca de la escuela, ponderando la importancia de la misma.

La profesora norteamericana Marilyn Brandt, miembro del Cuerpo de Paz de los Estados Unidos que vino al país a prestar su cooperación graciosa a la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos, hizo a las visitantes una demostración de una clase de geografía, y acto seguido fue ofrecido un brindis de champagne a todos los presentes.

La señora Johnson expresó que se sentía muy complacida en visitar el plantel de ciegos, manifestando además su esperanza de que la visita fuera grata para el alumnado y el profesorado.

Dijo además que se sentía complacida en haber saludado a la profesora Brandt, compañera de estudios de los padres de su esposo, el vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, en un colegio de Texas, estado de San Antonio.

Procedieron después a recorrer todas las dependencias de la escuela, deteniéndose algunos momentos en la pequeña capilla donde se realizan los actos religiosos.

La señora Johnson, al entregar a la directora del plantel el obsequio que había traído a la escuela dijo que lo hacía muy complacida y que esperaba que éste fuera del agrado de ellos.

A las palabras de la señora Johnson correspondió el doctor Luis Alfredo Duvergé, director de Educación Vocacional de la Secretaría de Educación expresando que daba las gracias por el obsequio no tan sólo a nombre de la Escuela Nacional de Ciegos, sino también a nombre del departamento de Educación y Bellas Artes.

El joven Manuel Tavares Rodríguez, alumno de la escuela, grabó todos los incidentes de la visita.

Además de la señora Johnson, visitaron la escuela la señora de Moscoso esposa del señor Teodoro Moscoso, coordinador de la Alianza para el Progreso; señora de Martín, esposa del señor Edwin Martín, secretario auxiliar para Asuntos Interamericanos; señora de Humphreys, esposa del senador norteamericano Humphreys y otras damas de la embajada americana que visita nuestro país con motivo de la juramentación presiden-

Gobierno de EU Obsequia Ambulancia a Pueblo RD

El pueblo y gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América obsequiaron al Gobierno y pueblo dominicanos una moderna ambulancia valorada en RD\$ 26,000.

El vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, Lyndon B. Johnson, entregó el vehículo al presidente de la República, profesor Juan Bosch, ayer alrededor de las 8:45 de la mañana.

La ceremonia de entrega se efectuó frente al Palacio Nacional.

Asistieron el vicepresidente, doctor Armando González Tamayo; el secretario de la Presidencia, doctor Abraham I. Jaar; el embajador estadounidense, John B. Martin; el subsecretario de la presidencia,

agrimensor Fabio F. Herrera, y otros funcionarios.

Asistieron también las esposas del presidente Bosch, los vicepresidentes Johnson y González Tamayo y otras.

Después de la entrega de la ambulancia se celebró un acto en uno de los salones del Palacio Nacional.

El vicepresidente Johnson obsequió al presidente Bosch una pluma estilográfica y un reloj.

La señora de Johnson fue obsequiada con un cofre de ébano labrado a mano, un pedazo de ámbar de las minas dominicanas y con un insecto fosilizado, y un collar de ámbar. También un ídolo quiqueyano labrado en ámbar.

Se sirvió café dominicano y sandwiches.



Aspectos del acto de entrega de la moderna ambulancia donada por el Gobierno norteamericano al Gobierno y pueblo dominicanos. Arriba el vehículo junto a las escalinatas del Palacio Nacional. Debajo, el presidente de la República, Juan Bosch, recibe la ambulancia que entrega el vicepresidente Lyndon Johnson. Se distinguen el vicepresidente doctor Armando González Tamayo, la señora de Johnson, señora de Bosch y otras personas.

Bosch Despide Mandatarios EU y Venezuela

El presidente de Venezuela, doctor Rómulo Betancourt, y el vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos de América, fueron despedidos ayer en la mañana por el presidente de la República, profesor Juan Bosch.

El canciller, Andrés Freites, en representación del presidente Bosch, despidió al primer ministro de Jamaica, Sir Alexander Bustamante.

Los estadistas salieron en compañía de sus esposas y demás integrantes del séquito con que asistieron al juramento y toma de posesión del presidente Bosch.

El presidente Betancourt llegó al aeropuerto de Cabo Caucedo poco antes de las 8 de la mañana.

Un batallón del Ejército Nacional, comandado por el teniente Jorge L. Cheng Contreras, rindió honores y la banda de música tocó el Himno de Venezuela. Luego, el Himno dominicano.

El presidente Bosch estuvo acompañado de su esposa, señora Carmen de Bosch, y varios miembros del Gabinete.

El gobernante venezolano y el dominicano se despidieron con un fuerte abrazo.

Las señoras de Betancourt y de Bosch también se despidieron efusivamente.

Desde lo alto de la escalerilla del jet de la Viasa en que viajó el presidente de Venezuela y su esposa se despidieron de todos.

El primer ministro Bustamante salió alrededor de media hora después del presidente de Venezuela. Le acompañaron su esposa y miembros de su séquito.

El gobernante jamaicano recibió honores del batallón del Ejército y escuchó el Himno de su patria. No se tocó el Himno dominicano porque el presidente Bosch no asistió a la despedida por estar recibiendo en el Palacio Nacional al vicepresidente Johnson.

A nombre de Bosch, el canciller Freites ofreció una cordial despedida al primer ministro de Jamaica.

Sale Johnson

El presidente Bosch y el vicepresidente doctor Armando González Tamayo, y sus esposas, despidieron al vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, Lyndon Johnson, y señora, alrededor de las 10 de la mañana.

El batallón del Ejército Nacional rindió honores y la banda de música tocó los himnos de los Estados Unidos y de la República Dominicana.

El vicepresidente norteamericano, el presidente Bosch y el vicepresidente González Tamayo, pasaron revista a las tropas.

Luego Johnson se dirigió hacia una tribuna improvisada en el centro de la pista de aterrizaje y desde allí se despidió del pueblo dominicano.

Se informó que Bosch quiso despedir al vicepresidente Johnson, aunque no lo exigía el protocolo, "para reciprocár las atenciones que recibió en Estados Unidos durante su reciente visita a ese país".

Dijo el vicepresidente, entre otras cosas, que los domini-



El presidente de la República, Juan Bosch, y el vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos de América, Lyndon B. Johnson, se despiden en el aeropuerto de Cabo Caucedo. Al centro, el canciller Andrés Freites.

EL CARIBE
March 1, 1963



El presidente Bosch, el vicepresidente Johnson y el vicepresidente González Tamayo en el aeropuerto de Cabo Caucedo se dirigen al avión que lleva a su país al gobierno teamericano. Detrás, funcionarios asistentes.

Bosch Despide Mandatarios...

Viene de la primera página

canos podían contar con los Estados Unidos y que sus esfuerzos "para preservar la libertad tienen nuestro apoyo. Sus dirigentes elegidos tienen nuestra cooperación. Su pueblo siempre tendrá nuestra amistad; nuestro cariño y nuestra confianza".

Expresó luego que:

"La libertad en el mundo — así como la libertad en este Hemisferio — es de mutua confianza que debe tener todo que espera ser libre. La confianza de la libertad nunca se puede dividir. Donde la libertad se ha logrado, todos los hombres deben ser fervorosos para conservarlo y deben propagar todo su significado a todos sus compatriotas. Cuando se ha perdido la libertad — ya sea por la fuerza, o por el engaño o por el descuido — los que se quedan libres no pueden descansar hasta que se haya recuperado esta libertad. Nosotros de este Hemisferio no podemos, ni podremos descansar hasta que todos los Americanos disfruten de la libertad completa".

Dijo finalmente que "en nombre de la delegación — y en nombre del presidente de los Estados Unidos, John F. Kennedy — deseo expresar mi gratitud más profunda por su acogida tan calurosa y por toda su hospitalidad durante nuestra visita. Yo especialmente deseo expresar mi agradecimiento personal al Presidente Bosch por las visitas amistosas de que hemos disfrutado juntos — y quiero extenderle

todos los buenos deseos para el éxito de su gobierno.

"Viva la República Dominicana", dijo en español. Estaba traduciendo el discurso el señor Van Rigersberg.

Después del discurso, el vicepresidente Johnson, el presidente Bosch, el vicepresidente González, sus esposas y demás acompañantes se dirigieron al avión de la Fuerza Aérea de los Estados Unidos que condujo al visitante norteamericano a su patria.

Junto a la escalerilla del avión los gobernantes dominicanos se despidieron del visitante norteamericano y demás acompañantes.

La prensa no fue avisada de la salida del presidente Betancourt y del primer ministro Bustamante, y por eso no se cubrió su aspecto gráfico.

Entre las personas que se despidieron al vicepresidente Johnson figuraron: los miembros del Gabinete, el director de los Estados Unidos de América, funcionario de representación diplomática.