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#28 Cable	State Conf. <i>Exempt</i> Embtel 218 from Helsinki	2 p 09/10/63	A
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#40 Cable	State Conf. Embtel 225 from Oslo	1 p 09/12/63	A
#46 Cable	State Conf. (Gp 3) <i>Sanitized</i> Airgram 141 from Helsinki	5 p 10/02/63	A
#57 Cable	State Conf. Embtel 228 from Copenhagen	4 p 09/17/63	A
#60 MemCon	State Conf. re: Tour d'horizon	2 p 09/16/63	A

FILE LOCATION

Vice-Presidential Security File, VP Travel
VP Johnson's Trip to No. Europe

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VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TRIP
TO NORTHERN EUROPE
September 2 - 17, 1963

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1963

SCHEDULE OF VISIT
& DEP. STATEMENTS

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1



<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>File Reference</u>
9/5	1100	Substantive Talk with Prime Minister Erlander at Latter's Office Memoranda of Conversation	III/B VII/A, VII/D
	2000	Attend Dinner at City Hall Given by Swedish-American Associations Speech by Vice President Embtel 450	III/Sweden/J VIII(A)/A/4
9/6	1300	Depart Arlanda Airport, Stockholm, for Helsinki Departure Statement Embtel 437 (preliminary evaluation of visit) Stockholm's tel 28 to Oslo (further evaluation of visit)	III/Sweden/K VIII(A)/A/3 VIII(A)/A/12
	1500	Arrive Helsinki Welcome Speech by Chairman of City Council Arrival Statement by Vice President	III/Finland/A III/Finland/B
	1900	Meet with President Kekkonen at Presidential Palace to Present Mannerheim Stamp Plates and Drawings	
	1930	Attend Dinner Given by President Kekkonen Speech by President Kekkonen	III/Finland/C
9/7	0830	Visit Open Market in Helsinki and Stop at USS Barton Remarks at USS Barton	III/Finland/D
	1015	Substantive Meeting with President Kekkonen at Presidential Palace Memorandum of Conversation	VII/C, VII/D
	1115	Cut Tape Opening "American Week" Speech by Dr. Olin Speech by Vice President	III/Finland/E III/Finland/F
	1230	Attend Luncheon at Parliament Building Given by Speaker of Parliament Vice President's Response	III/Finland/G
	1530	Attend Barbecue Given by Embassy Vice President's Remarks Response to Vice President's Remarks	III/Finland/H III/Finland/I
	2030	Attend Finnish-American Banquet Vice President's Speech	III/Finland/J

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>File Reference</u>
9/8	1000	Tape Informal TV Interview	
		Record of Interview	III/Finland/K
	1100	Depart Helsinki	
	1150	Arrive Rovaniemi	
	1230	Lunch at Polar Hotel with Governor of Lapland and Mayor of Rovaniemi	
		Response to Taost	III/Finland/L
	1430	Lay Wreath at Monument for War Dead	
		Remarks	III/Finland/M
	1600	Depart Rovaniemi	
	1650	Arrive Helsinki	
9/9	0900	Depart Helsinki for Turku	
	1000	Arrive Turku University	
	1230	Lunch at Turku Castle Hosted by the City Manager	
		Remarks at Luncheon	III/Finland/N
	1445	Depart for Seppala Island. Guest of Ambassador and Madam Seppala	
	2000	Depart Seppala	
	2125	Arrive Helsinki	
9/10	1120	Final Substantive Meeting with President Kekkonen	
		Memorandum of Conversation	VII/E
		Press Statement	III/Finland/O
	1300	Depart Helsinki, Finland	
		Departure Statement	III/Finland/P
		Embels 164 and 170 (evaluations of visit)	VIII(A)/A/6 VIII(A)/A/11
	1500	Arrive Bodo, Norway	
		Arrival Statement	III/Norway/A
	1620	Visit Jenthofletsletta Housing Project	
	1710	Attend Reception in City Council Chambers Given by Governor of Nordland Province and Mayor	
	1810	Depart Bodo	
	1920	Arrive Oslo	
		Arrival Statement	III/Norway/B
9/11	0930	Substantive Meeting with Prime Minister and Exchange of Notes Regarding Communication Satellites	
		Memorandum of Conversation	VII/F
		Norwegian Government Note	VII/G
	1225	Lay Wreath at Akershus Memorial to War Dead	
	1300	Audience and Lunch with King	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>File Reference</u>
9/11	2000	Attend Government Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister at Akershus Fortress Speech by Prime Minister Remarks by Vice President	III/Norway/C III/Norway/D
9/12	1030	Visit Standard Telefon og Kabelfabrik Remarks by Vice President	III/Norway/E
	1230	Call on President of Storting and Lunch by Storting Officers Response by Vice President	III/Norway/F
	2000	Speak at University Aula Speech	III/Norway/G
	2115	Visit Oslo Red Cross Benefit Dance at Skansen	
9/13	1030	(Local Time) Depart Oslo Departure Statement Emtels 224, 226, 228 (evaluation of visits)	III/Norway/I VIII(A)/A/8 VIII(A)/A/10 VIII (A)/A/14
	1030	(Local Time) Arrive Copenhagen Arrival Statement	III/Denmark/A
	1300	Lunch at Fredensborg Palace with King and Queen	
	2000	Attend Government Dinner at Christians- borg Palace Speech by Vice President Remarks by Prime Minister Krag	III/Denmark/B III/Denmark/C
9/14	1100	Substantive Talks with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister at Foreign Ministry Memorandum of Conversation	VII/H
	1315	Attend Lunch at Residence Given by Ambassador Blair	
	1530	Lay Wreath at FDR Statue	
	2000	Speak at Student Association Building Welcoming Remarks by Dr. Svend Erik Stybe Speech by Vice President Remarks by Dr. Stybe following Vice President's Speech Vice President's Statement to Danish State Radio	III/Denmark/D III/Denmark/E III/Denmark/F III/Denmark/G
9/15	2100	Dinner at Restaurant Balkonen, Tivoli Gardens	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>File Reference</u>
9/16	0830	Depart Copenhagen Departure Statement Embtel 228 (evaluation of visit)	III/Denmark/I VIII(A)/A/14
	1030	Arrive Keflavik	
	1100	Arrive Bessastadir for Formal Call on President	
	1145	Visit Prime Minister at Government House	
	1330	Attend President's Luncheon at Hotel Saga Presentation of Gift by the Vice President Toast by Vice President	III/Iceland/A III/Iceland/B
	1650	Meet with University Rector and Present Gift of Scientific Books Remarks by Vice President	III/Iceland/C
	1715	Deliver Speech at University Auditorium Speech	III/Iceland/D
	1930	Attend Dinner at Hotel Borg Hosted by Prime Minister Toast by Vice President	III/Iceland/E
	2245	Depart Keflavik Embtel 139 (evaluation of visit)	VIII(A)/A/15
	0120	Arrive Andrews AFB, Washington, D. C.	

Bury — IMPORTANT

DRAFT DEPARTURE STATEMENT — ANDREWS (Secy Runk will be there)

I am greatly looking forward to this visit to the five Northern European countries, as are my wife and daughter. I am going as the Personal Representative of the President. I shall take the greetings of the American people to the governments and people of these lands with which we have so many common ties of friendship and respect. It will be a pleasure to renew old friendships and to make new ones among the leaders of these nations and also among people from many walks of life. The United States shares with the five countries a basic love of freedom and respect for individual human being. In such circumstances it is only natural that we shall feel we are among good friends wherever we are. In the next two weeks, whether in the capital cities or in distant fishing villages.

Our relations with Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland are cordial and we have many matters of mutual interest to discuss together. I am looking forward most enthusiastically to exchanging views on many subjects with the leaders of the five governments.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for coming out here to see us off. And thanks from Mrs. Johnson, Miss Lynda and myself for the courteous presence here of representatives of the governments of the five countries I shall visit.

I hope to see you all on my return and tell you of our experiences.

VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NORTHERN EUROPE
September 2 - 17, 1963

CHRONOLOGY OF VISIT

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>File Reference</u>
9/2	1800	Depart Andrews AFB, Washington, D. C. Departure Statement	III/U.S./A
	1915	Arrive Otis AFB for meeting with President at Squaw Island	
	2300	Depart Otis AFB	
9/3	1100	Arrive Arlanda Airport, Stockholm Welcome Speech by Prime Minister Erlander Arrival Statement by Vice President	III/Sweden/B III/Sweden/A
	1615	Visit U.S. Pavilion at St. Erik's Fair Welcome Speech by Minister of Commerce Lange Remarks by the Vice President Embtel 420	III/Sweden/C III/Sweden/D VIII(A)/A/1
	2000	Attend Dinner Given by Prime Minister Speech by Prime Minister Response by Vice President	III/Sweden/E III/Sweden/F
9/4	1030	Arrive Tullinge Airport to observe RSAF Special Flight Demonstration	
	1100	Depart Tullinge Airport for Ångelholm	
	1225-	"	
	1235	Arrive Ångelholm and depart for Sofiero	
	1245	Arrive Sofiero for Lunch with King and Queen	
	1500	Depart for Gothenburg	
	1630	Arrive Gothenburg Welcome Speech by City Council Chairman Vice President's Arrival Statement	III/Sweden/G III/Sweden/H
	1910	Attend Dinner with Civic, Business, and Labor Leaders at Gothenburg City Hall Speech by Vice President	III/Sweden/I
	2130	Depart for Stockholm Embtel 434 (Report on day's activities)	VIII(A)/A/2

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SWEDEN

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VIC. PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL STATEMENT
ARLANDA AIRPORT
September 3, 1963

Mr. Prime Minister, friends of Sweden!

You do my country a great honor with your generous and cordial welcome to our party. We are most grateful to you.

Two years ago, it was my sad duty to visit your country for the funeral of one of the world's heroes of peace, Dag Hammarskjold. Today, at the kind invitation of your Government, we return on a far happier mission -- of old friendship and new confidence.

The bonds between our countries are old, strong and unbreakable. Natives of your land founded New Sweden on our shores 325 years ago -- before there was a United States. When our country was formed, Sweden, under King Gustavus III, was the first non-belligerent nation to extend diplomatic recognition to our young republic. But, from our view, our greatest debt to Sweden is for the finest gift of all: the 1.2 million natives of your land who honored us by coming to live in America and contribute to the strength and success of our country.

I am proud to come bringing the good wishes of the hundreds of thousands of Americans of Swedish descent -- and the personal greetings of the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy.

We of America believe the world is entering one of the most hopeful times in the history of man. Progress is being made toward peace, toward universal justice, toward higher standards of living for all who inhabit the earth. If such progress is still slow and tentative, it is nonetheless more sure and tangible than recent years permitted us to expect.

The age of danger is not at an end. All who would preserve their independence and protect the highest values of human existence must remain vigilant and resolute. We must accept reality and reject illusion if peace itself is to be real and lasting.

In this climate, it is fitting that Sweden and America -- as strong, vigorous and free nations -- should be meeting together, planning together and working together for the future. Our people share many common values, hopes and aspirations. We are all drawn together by the reality that, as free men, we shall share a common destiny -- a destiny which will be determined by the wisdom, realism and courage of our generation.

We have come to meet with your people, to observe your achievements, and to talk with your leaders, confident that our visit will be most useful and constructive -- and most enjoyable.

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Prime Minister Erlander's speech at the Swedish Government's dinner for Vice-President and Mrs. Johnson September 3 1963.

Mr. Vice President,

On behalf of the Swedish Government I want to extend a warm welcome to you, Mr. Vice President, and to Mrs. Johnson. It is an honour and a pleasure for us here present, and for the whole of Sweden, to greet for the first time an American Vice President as the guest of the Swedish Government.

We feel that your visit to Sweden is of great importance for the development of our relations. These relations are, indeed, close and friendly. They embrace wide aspects of the life and work of our peoples. They draw strength from a flourishing trade, excellent communications and an intense exchange of ideas and experiences in all fields of human activity. They are given a special human touch by the innumerable ties that bind together Swedish and American families. I understand that Texas, your own State, is the home of many outstanding people who are equally proud of their true Americanism and of their Swedish descent.

What strikes a Swedish visitor to America is the tremendous dynamism of your national life. As a heritage from your past you seem to carry with you a determination always to recognize and to conquer a new frontier. Some of your social and political problems are of a complexity and a magnitude that we in Sweden with our small homogenous population have never known. I would like here to pay tribute to the courage and

the wisdom with which the President, you-see and the whole American Government are tackling these difficult problems and are trying to solve them in accordance with the democratic ideals of fairness and equality.

One of the many problems that we have in common is how to assure sound conditions for the further expansion of the productive capacity in industry and agriculture, for the stability of the labour market and for the wellbeing of the whole people. We have a lively exchange of experiences in these fields and I want to tell you, Mr. President, that we in this country have followed with keen interest, and have greatly benefited from, the discussion that goes on in your country. We have also been stimulated by the interest that American leaders in Government, industry and trade unions have taken in some aspects of our practices regarding the organization of the labour market.

We also share the conviction that a sound and expanding economy at home is a necessary condition if we are to make progress in our work for an increasing world trade and for higher economic standards everywhere. We have greeted President Kennedy's proposals for tariff reductions on a global basis with a real satisfaction and a firm will to cooperate with you for their realization. This bold initiative seems to us to hold out hopes for the expansion and stabilization of world economy, much in the same way as another American idea, the Marshall Plan, became in its time the instrument for the rehabilitation and recovery of European economy.

I also want you to know, Mr. Vice President, that to us in Sweden the American support for the United Nations is a great inspiration. We believe, as you do, in the necessity of helping the United Nations to become an ever more efficient instrument for peace, and we feel strongly, as you do, that extensive aid to the developing countries has become one of the most urgent and important contributions that we can give to bringing about a more stable world order.

Mr. Vice President, I understand your visit here to be the expression of a desire to bring to us a message of friendship and understanding from the American people. We

wholeheartedly reciprocate this desire and I ask you to take back to the United States and to your President our warm greetings and best wishes for the future. I ask my fellow guests to raise their glasses and drink with me to the health of our honoured and distinguished guests, the Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson.

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VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
RESPONSE, PRIME MINISTER'S DINNER
ROYAL MINISTRY, STOCKHOLM
SEPTEMBER 3, 1963

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

Mr. Prime Minister, Distinguished Guests:

For myself, my family, and the members of our party, may I express our warmest appreciation for the hospitality of the welcome we have received today -- and the courtesy of this memorable occasion tonight. We have come as friends, knowing we are among old and good friends here in the homeland of so many of our fellow countrymen.

Our country has drawn its strength throughout history from many lands. Our President, the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, many members of our Cabinet, our Senate, our House of Representatives are grandsons or sons of immigrants from other countries, including Sweden and her neighbors. Of all the many who have chosen to contribute their strengths and skills to our success, the natives of Sweden -- and their children -- have traditionally been accorded a place of special fondness and affection in American hearts.

It can be said in truth and affection that we in America love our Swedes.

I speak of this with particular personal feeling. In the District which I was honored to represent in our Congress as my first public office, there are several communities populated entirely by persons of Swedish ancestry. A Swedish language newspaper was published in the Capital of my home State. Swedes there, as here, have not lost their thirst for coffee -- and I recall many pleasant hours engaged in that traditional Swedish pastime. Furthermore, Mr. Prime Minister, I am sure you will understand my own affection for Swedish people was enhanced by the fact that at each election, I was privileged to receive substantial numbers of their votes.

Needless to say, I feel very much at home in this friendly and distinguished company tonight.

While we have much in our joint heritage to cherish together, we have come on this mission to talk of the future, not of the past.

In Sweden and in America, our people have succeeded in this Century in building productive industrial societies and establishing for themselves enviable standards of living. We have successfully concerned ourselves with the welfare of all without losing our concern for the liberty and dignity of each. Today, our nations -- and other nations sharing those values we cherish -- are challenged to new opportunities and responsibilities in the progress of the world.

We can confidently believe and know that those systems and philosophies which would extinguish the light of human liberty do not represent a rising wave in this Twentieth Century. On the contrary, those systems dedicated to aggression and conquest and territorial aggrandizement against their neighbors represent a receding wave of the past, falling back before the unity of purpose among the free and responsible societies.

As was once written by a distinguished native of your country many centuries ago, "Freedom is of all things best for man to seek in global quests." On all continents, in all lands, men who are permitted to choose their own way are making the quest for freedom.

Our country places great faith in the importance of the political directions of the less developed countries. We have contributed heavily of our resources to encourage and insure the success of this movement. We especially view with high approval the constructive role of Sweden in this regard -- in your contributions to the success of the United Nations, in your pledge of a portion of your Gross National Product to this endeavor, and in your direct assistance to many of the developing nations.

Over many years, individual citizens of Sweden have been noted and respected peacemakers for a troubled world. Count Bernadotte and Dag Hammarskjold immediately come to mind and we honor their memory. Your sons, like our sons, are keeping the vigil of peace in many far corners of the world tonight. It is fitting that as Sweden succeeds and prospers, the Swedish nation itself should assume such a characteristically responsible role in world progress toward peace.

Diplomacy is important to achieving peace, when such diplomacy is substantive, sincere, and soberly considered. But the world's true hopes for peace rest on broader foundations of cooperation among free nations for trade, for scientific cooperation, for closer cultural ties, and, above all, for political unity.

At this period, the leadership of the United States is dedicated and determined to make responsible use of its resources, influence, and offices to encourage the success of all such efforts. As a new wave of hope is rising in the world, so there is running in America a new tide of growth and strength. We are committing our national resources on a scale without parallel in history to scientific research and exploration. We are determined that our efforts shall help preserve the peaceful realms of outer space from extension of the conflicts and tyrannies of earth. We are determined that our efforts in space and research shall be of benefit to all mankind. We welcome the opportunities to cooperate with and work together with the outstanding and world renowned scientific community of Sweden in these endeavors.

Out of this great undertaking in America, we are sensing the beginning of what many believe will be virtually a second industrial revolution. We have our problems as any dynamic society will have and as any open and confident society will readily admit. But Americans are working with new energy and imagination to resolve those problems.

We are encouraging the acceleration of our economy by reducing the burden of taxes. We are taking measures to strengthen our balance of payments position. We have created new instruments for opening the doors of more liberal trade. We are moving at all times to secure for all our citizens that equality of opportunity and treatment which we believe is essential to the success of a democratic society.

It is in this climate of enthusiasm and hopefulness that we have come to Sweden, Mr. Prime Minister, to meet with you and talk of the future. We believe free men are favored by a rising wind and this is time for us to chart our course toward new horizons. I am sure our talks will be productive.

May I ask you each to join me in a toast -- to His Majesty the King of Sweden, to the people of this stalwart land, and to the continuing friendship between our nations.

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Sweden

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5 Sep 63

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY ~~XXX~~ 435 DECLASSIFIED

Authority E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(A) and (D)

CODEL JOHNSON

By ios, NARS, Date 5-7-76

Vice President and Prime Minister had hour and a quarter exchange of views this morning. Following is unclassified Memo subject to amendment upon review.

Erlander and Vice President covered four major topics as follows:

1. Test ban follow-up

Erlander reaffirmed Swedish neutrality policy as constructive policy to preserve balance of power in area and noted concurrence of other Scandinavian govts in this view. Vice President emphasized we had no RPT no desire to alter Swedish policy which we accepted. Erlander asked Vice President's views on follow-up of test ban treaty, inquiring whether prevention of surprise attack with observer posts in East and West Germany would be next step. He said Sweden prepared to do what little it would, noting that neutral observers might be a useful area of exploration and suggesting Swedish might be able to assist. Vice President replied that present situation hopeful; firm US handling of Cuban crisis had led to test ban agreement, and US hoped this would lead the way to partial disarmament. Vice President expressed confidence

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~~xxxxxx~~ Senate would ratify treaty overwhelmingly and suggested that US opinion would be brought to see the advantages of steps to reduce forces gradually on both sides. Vice President affirmed formula for peace most important objective of Kennedy administration.

Vice President reviewed Cuban crisis briefly, stressing Soviets responsibility for it, and pointing to care of US to respond with minimum force necessary to accomplish objective. He noted unhelpful Swedish position at time had focused on alleged illegality of US naval measures rather than on basic need to eliminate this dangerous Soviet threat to entire world, neutral as well as Western. Returning to test ban treaty, Vice President again affirmed direct connection between US steadfast but careful handling of Cuban crisis and realization of treaty. Following ratification of the treaty, he suggested we would need help of Swedes and all other men of good will. He noted Swedish prestige high in disarmament field. He warned that negotiations for further progress to relieve East-West tensions must be conducted under continuing umbrella of strong defense posture.

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~~xxxx~~ Prime Minister acknowledged need for strong defense posture by West as well as by Swedes. He reiterated his gratification at US cooperation in arms sales to Sweden, particularly mentioning Falcon ~~xxxx~~ missiles, on which Swedes spending hundred and twenty million dollars, and jet engines for new Swedish fighters. This sale of US military equipment and know-how was mutually advantageous to two countries.

2. Trade and Aid

Erlander stated his familiarity with US positions in the trade field on subjects of Kennedy round and European association. He expressed strong support for TEA enacted under leadership of President. The Vice President agreed TEA biggest accomplishment of present administration after test ban. Noting existence of vocal US protectionist sentiment, he paid tribute to role of President Kennedy in carrying through TEA in previous Congress and expressed strong hope for continued Swedish cooperation in liberalizing international trade.

Vice President pointed to US Esso petrochemical plant over which he had ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ flown previous day as impressive example of the results of cooperation under a liberal trade policy. He also noted approvingly vigor and resource of Swedish businessmen,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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and expressed admiration for ball bearing and automobile plants he had seen in Gothenburg. Erlander asked if he had seen ~~Årstad~~ Arendal shipyard, the most modern in world. Vice President recalled its size and efficiency apparent even from the plane.

Turning to subject of aid to LDC's, Vice President noted none of 50 new nations established since World War II had gone Communist. Although not RPT not all followed our democratic principles, they were yet closer to West than to Communist Bloc. He expressed admiration for Swedish commitment to contribute one percent of GNP to foreign aid, noting that US did not RPT not yet match this level.

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ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY

CODEL JOHNSON

3. Cooperation in the UN

Erlander expressed strong approval for US Congo policy in cooperation with the UN. He recalled how much Dag Hammarskjold had valued assurance of US support in the Congo which Erlander gave him after visiting President in 1961. Erlander pointed out results of US-UN cooperation were avoidance of conflict in Congo between ~~great~~ great powers, and building of solid basis for hope for future of country.

Vice President noted continuing world problem which US faced in areas such as Laos, Cuba, Congo, South Asia, and South Vietnam. Concerning South Vietnam, he pointed out that although US was not RPT not satisfied with many Vietnamese actions, we had to work with tools available.

Vice President concluded his remarks on US-Swedish approaches to international problems by noting that Swedish prestige shown like a beacon in world. He solicited Swedish support for US efforts to resolve international problems peacefully and commended many Swedish

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activities in the UN - its help in financing UN, in buying UN bonds, and in providing part of UN military forces in the Congo and elsewhere.

4. US Domestic Problems

Vice President stated he had come to Sweden to learn from Swedish experience in solving economic and social problems. Vice President noted that US lacks homogeneous population which Sweden enjoys. Both national origin and diversity of religion and of color created difficulties in obtaining readily consensus of US population and made difficulties for President in his constant endeavor to speak for country. Vice President described key elements in administration's domestic program - tax reduction, education, Medicare, solving urban problems, and assuring civil rights. He expressed confidence that administration's legislative program would be worked out successfully in Congress despite many difficulties it faced.

Erlander welcomed Vice President's comment about Sweden's experience in solving its domestic problems. He pointed out small scale of Swedish problems in comparison with size of US and its population, and expressed admiration for Kennedy administration's vigor and determination which were proving inspiration to rest of

world. Erlander recalled with enthusiasm his two days spent with Justice Goldberg and with Secretary of Commerce Hodges during their visits.

In brief discussion of labor-management relations, Vice Pres explained compulsory arbitration act which had been necessary to avert a US nationwide rail strike. He acknowledged validity of Erlander's comment that labor-management-government relations were much simpler in small country.

Turning to US space program, Vice Pres described it as basis for a second industrial revolution, outlining impact of space and other research programs on economy of State of California as an example of his point. He invited Swedish cooperation in space, pointing to opportunity for Sweden's vigorous and forward-looking industrialists in field of space production. Vice Pres also reminded Erlander that although US program was for peaceful use of space, potential for advances in field of weather control, communications, and propellants made us aware that a nation could not be ^{first} not be ~~first~~ on earth and second in space. He urged Swedish statesmen to maintain their confidence in peaceful objectives of US space policy, characterizing it as search for power for space.

Other topics

Vice Pres expressed great happiness over experience ~~xxxx~~ he has had in meeting Swedish people and his appreciation for warm and personal quality of their reception for him. Erlander congratulated him on response he had evoked from a shy and reserved people, terming it personal tribute to Vice Pres as well as affirmation of Swedish friendship for America. Vice Pres also made point President had wanted ~~bx~~ him express his regard for Prime ~~Minx~~ Minister and for Amb Jarring.

Vice President pressed Erlander to ~~xxx~~ arrange that Prince Bertil on his forthcoming visit to San Francisco come to Johnson ranch in Texas. He promised to turn out every one of 15,000 Swedish-Americans in Texas for barbecue and celebration of Swedish-Americans ties with mother country.

CP - 4.

PARSONS
~~J. GRAHAM PARSONS~~
END
~~xxx~~

Drafted by Sam Gammon/sej
Cleared by J. Graham Parsons
S/S - Mr. Kent

14

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15

For release 1.00 p.m.

DEPARTURE STATEMENT
VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
SEPTEMBER 6, 1963

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Erlander, Friends of Sweden:

We must take our leave of your country all too soon. But Mrs. Johnson, Lynda and I all agree that we shall make it our goal to return to Sweden another day -- for a much longer stay with our warm, good friends in this fine land.

These memorable days will always live in our hearts. Your welcome was warm and gracious. Your helpfulness and hospitality have been overflowing. We have found nothing but friendship for our country -- and I am sure, Mr. Prime Minister, that you would find those feelings fully reciprocated among the people of the United States.

We of America share with the people of Sweden a profound hope for universal peace based upon freedom and justice. We hold with you an abiding respect for the rights and dignity of the individual. We are determined to work with you unceasingly so that our peoples may more fully enjoy the benefits of expanding production and expanding trade. I feel confident our mission will help deepen and strengthen the foundations of Swedish-American accord in world affairs.

Among free nations, the challenges of prosperity are many and demanding. However, if we avoid illusions about the continuing peril in the world, the determined and vigilant peoples of the free world can regard the future with rising hope and confidence.

I would like to express my particular thanks to many more than time permits. But especially may I express appreciation for the friendly understanding of the Swedish press, the helpfulness of Mr. and Mrs. Ryding who have escorted us as representatives of your Government, the many friends in Goteborg who made our visit there so unforgettable. The high point of our visit was the opportunity to meet so happily with Their Majesties and His Highness, Prince Bertil.

To you, Mr. Prime Minister, to all the people of Sweden, we extend our heartfelt thanks and wish every success for you in the years to come.

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Action

Control: 3434

Rec'd: September 6, 1963

EUR

DECLASSIFIED

Info

FROM: Stockholm

Authority E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(A) and (D)

SS

TO: Secretary of State

By ind, NARS, Date 5-7-76

G

NO: 437, September 6, 3 a.m.

(SECTION I OF II)

USIA

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 437, INFORMATION HELSINKI 13

OPR

CODEL JOHNSON

RMR

As last full day Vice President's visit to Sweden draws to close may not be amiss to submit few impressions and my preliminary evaluation.

To sum up first, visit smoothly carried out, public responsive far beyond expectations, local press coverage extensive, definitely favorable and reception from hosts warm and friendly with no effort spared to help make visit success. Official meeting with Prime Minister (to be reported separately) obviously gratifying to Swedes and from my viewpoint both useful and impressive in presenting current image of US. Visit has given remarkable evidence of how power of one man's personality, aided also by charm and interest his family, could in short span evoke interest and human response from usually shy, sometime aloof Swedes.

Large turnout of Cabinet Ministers on initial arrival Arlanda nearly one hour outside town was first tipoff that GOS had decided go all out for their visitors. More surprising but equally gratifying was Prime Minister's public remark that outside Scandinavia Swedes feel closer to US than anyone. This set tone and as I have watched Swedes on street cast off their inhibitions and respond to Vice President's approach, Erlander's bold compliment seems more than just truism. One or two reporters miffed at missing an interview may have scoffed

/snidely at
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-2- 437, September 6, 3 a.m., from Stockholm (SECTION I OF II)

snidely at American ways but Swedish press is noted at lower levels for its carping attitudes towards any target. Much more significant has been predominant general acceptance at face value of visitor's compliments to Sweden and undertone of pleasure that for first time an American of this rank in office should come to see for himself what Swedes take such pride in, namely quality of people and their accomplishments.

Government banquet accepted by almost all original invitees which so unusual in early September that dinner of 120 or so larger than originally intended. It included good selection of highly placed people in all walks of life and they were no doubt intrigued at spectacle of Erlander and Vice President joking together on voting habits of Texas versus Minnesota Swedes (among latter Erlander's numerous American cousins) and generally behaving as if friends of long standing.

At no point has essential dignity of visit been impaired by any untoward incident. Visit to St. Erik's Fair was particularly indicative of remarkable and spontaneous blend of human contact and more formal recognition of Swedish-American relationship.

While day spent visiting Royal Family and Gothenburg in widely separated parts of Western Sweden involved three airplanes and three helicopter flights, it gave unusual perspective on Sweden. Visiting party impressed by visual evidence of Sweden's modern air force and skill its pilots, of vitality west coast's growing industrial complex and American participation therein, of orderliness and efficiency of Swedish rural and urban life with its more and more American-appearing externals. Discussions Vice President had with shipyard executives, municipal medical director and miscellaneous business and official contacts made clear that Sweden's greatest asset, its highly competent people, is much more keenly alive to America's importance to them than normally appears on surface.

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Control: 3435

Rec'd: September 6, 1963

1:05 a.m.

EUR

Info

FROM: Stockholm

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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USIA

NO: 437, September 6, 3 a.m.

(SECTION II OF II)

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 437, INFORMATION HELSINKI 13

OPR

CODEL JOHNSON

RMR

Gothenburg audience was flattered by Vice President's recognition above factors and comparison Gothenburg and Texas (second biggest state just as city second biggest in Sweden) and by care he took in outlining American position on trade and other subjects. Under circumstance short reference to facts that over 90 percent of all US ocean freight up for competition by free world shipping and that we intended maintain a merchant marine did not seem to arouse any animosity and in my view was healthy inclusion paralleling what we have said privately.

Meeting with Prime Minister, Belfrage, Jarring and several others lasted hour and quarter with discussion entirely between two principals. In course general and somewhat parallel surveys current affairs, it became quite apparent that we share identical regard for human values and have much same aspirations for betterment as well as for world peace. Vice President's eloquent exposition of complications and dimensions our society in contrast to small homogeneous Sweden as described by Erlander brought home most effectively background against which administration is working. It caused Erlander to remark that what Swedes admire most of all is that administration is trying hard to move ahead even at expense of added difficulties. He also made point of stimulus he himself had received from Goldberg visit of 1961 and value he attached to such quiet exchanges of views which could have value for both countries.

/Meeting was
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-2- 437, September 6, 3 a.m., from Stockholm (SECTION II OF II)

Meeting was frankly recognized as non-negotiating one and no specific bilateral issues were discussed particularly in light of Erlander's opening remark that as at White House in 1961 he found little need to take time on few issues between us. Nevertheless it healthy Vice President found occasion twice to refer to Sweden's public resort to legalisms at critical time of Cuban blockade.

Vice President also at one stage paralleled points on neutrality in Department's talking paper, making clear our respect for freedom of other countries to make their own decisions (even if freedom to do so depended on our being strong). Above all he left stirring impression of right objectives we are working for including especially "formula for peace" and trade liberalization. I can not help but feel that while some of content was not new, Erlander and those present must have felt renewed faith in intensity and seriousness our purpose in pressing ahead constructively. Meeting itself could thus be characterized as constructive and so will visit prove to have been, and in remarkable degree, if present pattern on private and public occasions as established by Vice President holds through to end.

GP-4.

PARSONS

VMT/14

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8



INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action
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Control: 14975
Rec'd: September 20, 1963
6:57 a.m.

FROM: Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 515, September 20

DECLASSIFIED
Authority E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(A) and (D)
By ing, NARS, Date 5-7-76

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO COPENHAGEN REPEATED FOR YOUR INFORMATION
PRIORITY 28, SEPTEMBER 14, 8 PM

CODEL JOHNSON

FOR PORTER

URTEL 25

My assessment of visit remains as set forth EMBTEL 437 repeated Helsinki 13 which read by party before departure Stockholm. Following supplements in format requested.

(1) A. Apart from successful talk with Erlander (treated below under 2 see also EMBTEL 437 copies held by Gannon) there were no specific business sessions with government. Thus effect visit must be judged more in terms atmospherics. Unusually large turnout ministered at airport and at two Stockholm dinners indicative of receptiveness and determination government to manifest importance it attached to visit from VP. Given visual evidence received by ministers of crowd response (including remarkable Gothenburg success witnessed by Minister of Geijerstam and Ambassador Jarring) I consider general effect on government must have been favorable and probably more than to expected in this reserved, self-centered country. Defense Minister Anderson who had little or no part in visit seemed closely informed, interested and favorably impressed when I met him 7th at lunch.

B. CONGEN Gothenburg confirms continuing impact VP's visit /on

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-2- 515, September 20, from Stockholm

on Gothenburg public. Recall smiling, handshaking, distinguished visitor with interest in shipbuilding industry and personal contact with people of West Sweden. Human factor of warm greeting to doorman at Park Avenue Hotel for example received nice publicity and is remembered. Stockholm public more reserved, which is nature Stockholmers; over 400 guests at Swedish American dinner and 800 young people at Town Hall dance impressed by VP's personality but disappointment expressed by some well-wishers that VP's speech there not more substantive, particularly in view of impression it to be major statement during visit to Sweden. This did not significantly impair overall favorable public impact or success of occasion itself which was gay and even included outburst of 'FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW'.

C. Unavailability advance texts and negative response to Swedish press, radio and TV requests for interviews reduced coverage of VP's visit and caused some snipping by disappointed reporters. (In this context in fast moving visit I do not believe it practicable for Department to clear final texts and believe responsibility for advice on local considerations should be placed on Ambassador at post.) Non-use of radio TV, on which almost 70 percent Swedish public rely for news substantially and inevitably lessened public impact. Mass circulation Stockholm afternoons underplayed visit but conservative press country-wide gave sympathetic coverage as did Gothenburg press of all shades. I do not believe disappointment mass media representatives will materially affect our relationships or treatment we get and certainly not from responsible editors. Some of these may however be puzzled how assess responsibility for lack exploitation of Swedish opportunities by so skilled leader of media conscious America.

(2) A. Conversation with Prime Minister created very favorable impression on already favorably disposed moderate leader and also aided 3 objectives set forth in Part II scope paper (reinforcing ties, promoting Swedish support various fields, and reaffirmation US attitude on Swedish neutrality). VP's
/other/

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-3- 515, September 20, from Stockholm

other contacts public and private reflected same attitudes and so helped broad objectives although specific measurement manifestly impossible. Equally important to broad objectives was avoidance counterproductive or premature subjects in discussion (such as Wennerstrom) and flattering references to Swedish success in areas where this merited.

B. Prime Minister early in meeting with VP remarked that just as in case his own White House visit in '61 he saw little need spend time on bilateral questions and VP subsequently said he did not regard occasion as negotiating meeting. There was thus no need or desire on either side to forward relatively few and no-critical bilateral problems but atmosphere engendered was positive and should be helpful to us in future on bilateral questions.

C. VP's exposition to Prime Minister and associates at their substantive meeting eloquently stressed administration's search for "formula for peace" and drive at home and abroad for trade liberalization. These themes especially congenial to leadership of Swedish Government and fact that VP was willing to add to them lengthy factual survey of problems faced by US leaders in obtaining consensus in our large, complex heterogeneous society heightened effect of his treatment our foreign affairs policies. Talk drew from usually cautious Erlander and uninhibited expression of admiration of way in which we driving ahead in right direction at home even at cost of new problems. I thus believe effect at top of government here was to renew and vitalize further faith in our policies as well as belief in resourcefulness, responsibility and social consciousness our leadership. This last is particularly telling factor in Sweden. In this general sense confidence in our basic policy toward Europe likewise fostered.

(3) A. Believe especially favorable impression created on Prime Minister and through him on Cabinet generally. Public image of ~~administration~~ here has been favorable from outset and VP's visit viewed within this favorable framework. Believe
/Swedes

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-4- 515, September 20, from Stockholm

Swedes in 3 types situations, street crowds, at banquets, and in private meeting vividly impressed by VP's personality. Warmth, humor, forcefulness tempered at times by subtlety all added to impact which I believe was typically expressed by my Gothenburg dinner partner who called speech there wonderful and most impressive "but that was to be expected" from VP.

B. Statements contained in public speech Gothenburg, although sketchily reported in Nationa Press, gave public evidence of US interest in continued partnership with Western Europe. Tactically at this point Sweden believes its interests roughly parallel those of US vis-a-vis rest of Western Europe and so VP's approach to problems was received sympathetically. Should be noted that in deference Sweden's non-aligned position VP properly avoided emphasis on NATO here.

C. As indicated under (2)C I believe GOS especially pleased and impressed by VP's exposition of basic US motivations including above all our fundamental determination find "formula for peace" without sacrifice of vital interests. VP's approach here all more effective because he made it so clear administration as whole under President's leadership working unremittingly this direction.

GP-4.

PARSONS

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FINLAND

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RELEASE



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE, AMERICAN EMBASSY, HELSINKI
TEL. 12599

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY EXPECTED
AT ABOUT 15:00 HOURS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1963.

U. S. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's Arrival Statement - Helsinki
September 6, 1963.

"Chairman Aura, I am greatly moved by the remarks you have just made, and I am sure the American people will be also.

This is a long-anticipated pleasure and privilege -- to be in your beautiful country and to have the opportunity to meet the Finnish people who are held in such esteem and respect by the people of America.

To your distinguished President -- it is my privilege to bring the personal greetings and good wishes of President Kennedy.

We were greatly honored two years ago by the visit of your President to the United States. We are grateful for this invitation to visit Finland and look forward to the discussions we shall have together.

All of us are pleased by our good fortune in having this opportunity to participate in the "American Days" of your Finnish-American Society. Our countries and our peoples share strong bonds of devotion to freedom, independence, and the spirit of democratic values. Our sons have died that the soil of their homelands might be free and this valor and sacrifice we shall never forget or dishonor.

The freedom of Finland is important to free men everywhere, but to none more than to your friends in America. Together, we mean to live under the weight of no man's chains but only under the guide of our own conscience and conviction.

We know our visit will be rewarding. We look forward to meeting with the people of Finland throughout your country. We thank you for your warm welcome today."

23

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the
United States of America

OUTGOING

Embassy HELSINKI

24

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Charge: 505

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Control:

Date: September 7

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON

CODEL JOHNSON

DECLASSIFIED

Authority E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(A) and (D)

By id, NARS, Date 5-7-76

Vice President accompanied by Ambassador

met with President Kekkonen, Prime Minister Karjalainen and Foreign Ministry representatives for over an hour this morning. Embassy view of session well stated by Prime Minister, who told Ambassador at luncheon, "The talks were most helpful. most useful. President Kekkonen was delighted."

Following is unclassified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ subject to

amendment upon review:

Finland's Relations with the Soviets and the West - After brief discussion of Vice President's program during preceding hours, President Kekkonen stressed his appreciation for President Kennedy's understanding of Finland's foreign policy, expressed during Kekkonen's visit to Washington. He took Vice President's visit as proof of that understanding. Kekkonen

pointed out

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pointed out that even though Finnish Government crisis in progress, it did not inhibit foreign or economic policy discussions since in these fields changes of government had no effect.

Vice President stated that Kennedy Administration's ~~most~~ most pressing objective was search for world peace and that this was basis of President Kennedy's comprehension of Finland's neutrality policy. However, President Kennedy was equally anxious that Finland remain strong in order to defend itself. Vice President stressed U.S. belief that only the strong can be free and independent. Kekkonen agreed with statement but explained that Finland felt question of global war or peace was beyond its competence. Therefore Finland concentrated on building economic strength; it must continue to increase living standards in order that Soviets not overtake it and win Finnish workers to Communist ~~idea~~ ideology. Unemployment was therefore Finland's gravest danger -- particularly among industrial workers, among whom 10,000 unemployed more dangerous than 100,000 foresters or farmers without work.

Vice President

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Vice President reaffirmed President Kennedy's explicit recognition of Finland's right to follow policy of avoiding entangling alliances. He stated that U.S. wanted every country to be as free to choose its policy as is U.S. Although present post-Test Ban Treaty atmosphere was encouraging, progress depended on continued maintenance of our strength. Vice President promised U.S. would remain strong and cautious in pursuit of peace. In return he asked that Finland continue its efforts to avoid ~~entanglements~~ ^{entanglements} with either side during any period of more relaxed East-West relations.

President Kekkonen responded that Finland would continue this policy regardless of whether tension in East West relations lessened. Finland would maintain its independence in either event. In fact Finland's determination was so solid that Finns were surprised when foreign statesmen sought reassurance on this point. Vice President pointed out that under type of pressure characteristic of October Cuban crisis it was not easy to ~~fore~~ forecast how even most confident individuals might react. Kekkonen replied that if Cuba had led to war, all policies and all resolves would have counted for naught.

Trade and Aid Problems - President Kekkonen asked Vice President to bring to attention of American Govt question of AID ~~by~~ competition with Finnish efforts to sell paper mill machinery to Turkey. He explained Finnish grievance that after three years of negotiation, when Turks were ready to agree to sale financed by a 10-year ~~loan~~ loan,

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Date:

-4-

AID by offering 20 year credit at lower interest had broken up negotiation. Ambassador Seppala confirmed President's statements. Kekkonen continued that in another similar case involving Pakistan, Finland feared repetition of this episode.

Ambassador Rowan asserted AID not deliberately trying to undercut Finland. We trying bolster specific sector Turkish economy. Turks had indicated it not really economically desirable take short-term proposal of Finns.

Kekkonen stated Finland could not ~~xxx~~ perceive logic in US urging other developed countries to help LDCs and then wasting its own resources by undercutting aid attempts so inspired. Finland would like to take matter up in Washington through Ambassador Seppala and perhaps by sending special emissary to hold talks with US Govt.

VicePresident expressed his willingness to set up such meeting. He stated American policy in case of Turkish paper mill was that issue was for Turks to decide. If Turkey preferred to change from an inefficient government paper mill to privately owned one, that was its privilege. However, Vice President said, whichever choice was made there should be opportunity for Finnish bids to be offered. Kekkonen agreed this policy was reasonable. It might be that ~~Turkish~~ Turkish mill matter was too far along to be reversed, but he hoped that discussions could avoid future problems.

Vice President then
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reaffirmed

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reaffirmed American willingness to discuss matter fully in Washington, which Kekkonen agreed to gratefully.

Turning briefly to other trade matters, Kekkonen stated that Finnish trade figures during last two years showed good progress. Vice President jokingly declared that if such successful roving salesman as Kekkonen visited America again, America's balance of payments might be damaged to such degree we would have to seek Finnish aid. Kekkonen interjected humorously that he hoped this would take place. Vice President expressed US intention to send trade mission to Finland in May 1964 and to study possibility of participation in a trade fair in Finland in Sept. 1964.

Kekkonen welcomed this news, pointing out also that during ~~XXXX~~ 1961 US share of Finland's trade rose from seventh place to fifth, surpassing France and Netherlands. Vice President ~~xx~~ noted that last year US imported \$60 million worth of Finnish goods and exported \$58 million worth. Vice President also noted that trade is great tool of freedom, explaining that this was why liberal trade policy was essential part of American foreign policy. Protectionism was incompatible with these principles, for which President Kennedy had fought so successfully in last year's Trade Expansion Act.

Post Test-Ban Treaty Prospects - Vice President then solicited Kekkonen's evaluation of Soviet's attitude since signature of Test-Ban Treaty, paying tribute to Kekkonen's ~~xxxxx~~ experience with

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Soviets.

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the
United States of America

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-6-

Soviets. Kekkonen expressed his opinion forcefully that treaty indicated considerable change in political atmosphere in USSR. Adzhubei in his visit to Finland earlier in week had confirmed this also. In Kekkonen's opinion, Soviet fear of horrible war had forced them to abandon it as tool of policy.

Pointing out the sobering effect of the Cuban crisis on ~~xx~~ both Eastern and Western leaders, the Vice President asked whether it or the crisis in USSR-Chicom relations had contributed to this change. Kekkonen responded that Cuban ~~xxxx~~ crisis had brought Soviet leaders to edge of abyss and they saw they could not continue on prior course. Split with Chicoms had helped too. Kekkonen believed turn away from military solutions was fundamental change in Soviet ~~xxxx~~ attitude. He quoted Adzhubei as saying Khrushchev had "turned Soviet policy completely around." Kekkonen was confident Soviets would not use violence against Finland. Therefore Finland must strengthen its economy to prevent USSR undercutting democracy's appeal with workers. Vice President reminded him that this entailed also watching constantly to avoid becoming dependent on USSR in fuel supply or in any other field. Kekkonen replied that Finland naturally aware of this. He pointed out that Finland's trade with Sovbloc constituted less than 20% of total trade.

Vice President inquired whether Finnish Communist Party

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was likely

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was likely to profit from post-Test-Ban Treaty atmosphere. Kekkonen replied to contrary. Many of non-Communist parties expected to gain more. Finnish Communists had not gained prestige from treaty. In fact, because of Soviet=Chicom split it had had great trouble within itself. ~~xxxxxx~~; only recently had pro=Chicom old guard been defeated and party brought firmly to Soviet side in this dispute. Kekkonen stated that Soviets never deal with Finnish government through Finnish party. Finnish Communists resented this treatment and at recent party rally someone in the rear had shouted accusation that Khrushchev was toying with workers and dealing behind their backs with non-Communists.

As to USSR's next step after treaty, Kekkonen forecast that Soviets would press for agreement on plan to prevent surprise attacks and for Warsaw Pact-NATO non-aggression pact. He added that German question of course remained on agenda. Asked which treaty Soviets would seek first, Kekkonen said that he could not predict, but he believed they were moving steadily toward both and that if satisfactory arrangements were made in these fields, German question could probably be deferred. On other hand if no progress were made German question would become acute. ~~Rxx~~

Questioned by the Vice President about Soviet attitude in recent months following Cuban crisis, Kekkonen remarked that Adzhubei had shown great appreciation for President Kennedy. Kekkonen had

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Date:

been surprised at emphasis Adzhubei had given this view. Kekkonen had concluded in view of this circumstance that President Kennedy's untiring and responsible search for world peace had made great contribution and was finding sure response.

Other topics - Vice President commended Ambassador Seppala's services to US-Finnish relations and congratulated Finnish govt. on Finland's record in the UN. Vice President expressed deep appreciation for warm welcome given him and his party by Finland's government, people, and press.

Vice president concluded meeting by concisely summarizing topics covered and ~~xxxxxxxx~~ consensus reached, which Kekkonen accepted fully.

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26

RELEASE



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE, AMERICAN EMBASSY, HELSINKI
TEL 12599

PRESS STATEMENT

For release at 2:00 p.m., September 10, 1963

Helsinki, September 10. The following joint statement was made to the press today by President Urho Kekkonen of Finland and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States:

During his visit to Finland September 6-10, 1963, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson had two meetings with President Urho Kekkonen. During their meetings the President and the Vice President had an exchange of views on the international situation as well as on relations between Finland and the United States.

In reviewing the international situation the President and the Vice President agreed that the treaty on a partial test ban recently concluded in Moscow was a hopeful first step toward the lessening of world tension and toward general disarmament. They agreed that the United Nations is a vital force for maintaining peace in the world. While expressing awareness of the obstacles that still lie in the way of securing peace, they reaffirmed their conviction that all disputes between nations must be solved by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter. In this connection the President paid tribute to the efforts made by the United States President on behalf of international peace and cooperation.

The President and the Vice President noted with satisfaction that relations between the United States and Finland are not burdened by outstanding political problems, and that the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries had been further strengthened. They also discussed a number of matters relating to trade between Finland and the United States. They agreed that both nations had a vital interest in increasing trade between themselves as well as in promoting the further development of international trade.

