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| #14 Cable | State Conf. Embtel 72 from Luxembourg | 3 p 11/05/63 | A |
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FILE LOCATION Vice Presidential Security File, VP Travel
 VP Johnson's Trip - Benelux Countries

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VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TRIP
TO THE BENELUX COUNTRIES
November 4 - 9, 1963

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**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOR THE PRESS**

SEPTEMBER 27, 1963

NO. 493

At the request of Secretary of State Rusk and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, Vice President Johnson will open the 18-day U. S. Food and Agriculture Exposition-Symposium for Western Europe at Amsterdam on November 7. This Exposition is the largest U. S. Agricultural Export promotion ever staged; it will be held in Amsterdam's ultra-modern exhibit center.

A cooperative activity of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural and food industries, the Exposition will be an entirely American display. Several thousand U. S. food items will be displayed, demonstrated and sold in an American style self-service market. Among the other features will be a "Food in Space" exhibit arranged by NASA; a specially produced motion picture on liberal trade, and an exhibit on quality and wholesomeness in U. S. food.

During the second week, November 11-15, there will be a European-American symposium on food and agricultural trade attended by approximately 500 international leaders.

Discussions are currently in progress with the governments of The Netherlands and Luxembourg regarding their desire for an extension of the Vice President's itinerary to include official visits to the capitals of these countries.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *Mr. Davis*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

FOR THE PRESS

NO. 496

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 6:00 A.M., E.D.T., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1963. NOT TO BE
PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM, OR USED IN ANY WAY.

At the invitation of the Governments of Belgium and Luxembourg and at the request of Secretary Rusk, Vice President Johnson will pay an official visit to these allied countries toward the end of October and beginning of November. He will also pay an official visit to the Netherlands in conjunction with his previously announced visit to open the U.S. Food and Agriculture Exposition in Amsterdam.

He will visit the three capitals, Brussels, Luxembourg and The Hague, to meet with high officials of the respective Governments. The Vice President will discuss our interest in developing actively the close commercial ties between Europe and America. He will also exchange views with these firm allies on other matters of mutual interest.

* * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OCTOBER 29, 1963

FOR THE PRESS

NO. 559

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 12:00 NOON, E.S.T., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1963. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM, OR USED IN ANY WAY.

Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson will leave for a visit to the three BENELUX countries on Sunday evening, November 3. They will arrive in Luxembourg Monday morning where the Vice President will hold discussions with government leaders. He will also meet with the Acting President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. The Johnsons will be luncheon guests of the Grand Duchess and Prince Felix. Prime Minister Werner will host a dinner for them at the Foreign Ministry that evening.

The Johnsons will fly to The Hague Tuesday morning where the Vice President will call on The Netherlands Government leaders, then drive to Rotterdam where the Vice President will deliver an address at a dinner that evening given by the Netherlands-American Institute. Wednesday, the Vice President will return to The Hague for further discussions with government officials. Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard have asked the Johnsons to dinner Wednesday evening at the Soestdijk Palace near Amsterdam. The Vice President will open the United States Food and Agriculture Exhibition in Amsterdam on Thursday, November 7 and lead a group of Dutch and other European leaders in inspecting the exhibits.

Thursday afternoon, the Vice President will fly to Brussels for talks during the next two days with Belgian Government leaders, with the Vice President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, and with the President of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community. Friday evening, the Vice President will deliver a speech at a dinner given by the Belgo-American Association and other groups active in United States-Belgian relations. The Johnsons will be luncheon guests of the King and Queen of the Belgians on Saturday afternoon.

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LUXEMBOURG

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VICE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

LUXEMBOURG

Monday, November 4

11:00 a.m. Arrive Airport.

Vice President is welcomed by Prime Minister Pierre Werner and Foreign Minister Eugene Schaus and presented to other officials.

Vice President and Prime Minister turn to face colors and national anthems are played.

Vice President and Prime Minister review Grand Ducal Guard detachment.

Welcoming speech by Prime Minister.

Response by Vice President.

11:20 a.m. Motorcade departs for Ministry of State.

Itinerary: Val de Hamm - Verloronkost - Blvd. d'Avranches - Viaduct - Rue de la Congregation - Ministry of State. (At Blvd. d'Avranches, Mrs. Johnson's car will turn left and go directly to Hotel de Kongs via Avenue de la Gare.)

11:35 a.m. Discussions at Ministry of State with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

12:05 p.m. Accompanied by Foreign Minister, Vice President leaves Ministry of State for Monument to War Dead.

Itinerary: Ministry of State - Rue Notre Dame - Rue Philippe II - Blvd. Roosevelt - Monument.

12:10 p.m. Wreath-laying at Monument. Taps (Sonnerie aux Morts) are played.

SCHEDULE FOR LUXEMBOURG

| <u>Nov. 4, Monday</u> | <u>The Vice President</u> | <u>Mrs. Johnson</u> |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 11:00 a.m. | Arrive airport. Airport ceremonies, including short speech by Vice President. | With the Vice President. |
| 11:20 a.m. | Depart airport for Ministry of State. | Depart airport for Hotel Kons. |
| 11:35 a.m. | Discussions with Prime Minister Pierre Werner at Ministry. | |
| 12:05 p.m. | Depart Ministry of State. | |
| 12:10 p.m. | Brief wreath-laying ceremony at Luxembourg Monument to War Dead. | |
| 12:15 p.m. | Depart for Hotel Kons. | |
| 12:55 p.m. | Depart hotel for Grand Ducal Palace. | With the Vice President. |
| 1:00 p.m. | Luncheon offered at Palace by Grand Duchess Charlotte and Prince Felix. | |
| 2:45 p.m. | Depart Palace for Headquarters, European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). | Depart Palace for Hotel. |
| 2:50 p.m. | Discussions with Acting President, ECSC. | Depart Hotel for tour of Luxembourg City. |
| 3:20 p.m. | Return to Hotel. | |

November 4 - cont'd.

7:55 p.m. Vice President and Mrs. Johnson leave Hotel
Kons for Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Itinerary: Avenue de la Liberte - Adolphe
Bridge - Blvd. Roosevelt - Rue de l'Athenee -
Rue Notre Dame - Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

8:00 p.m. Dinner at Ministry given by Luxembourg Government
in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Johnson.

Exchange of toasts

10:30 p.m. Return to Hotel Kons.
(Approximately)

Itinerary: Rue Notre Dame - Rue de l'Athenee -
Blvd. Roosevelt - Viaduct - Avenue de la Gare -
Place de la Gare.

Tuesday, November 5

9:50 a.m. Depart Hotel Kons for American Military Cemetery
at Hamm.

Itinerary: Avenue de la Gare - Blvd.
d'Avranches - Verlorenkost - Val de Hamm -
Route de Sandweiler - Cemetery.

10:00 a.m. Arrive Cemetery.

Wreath-laying.

10:10 a.m. Depart Cemetery for Airport.

Itinerary: Cemetery - Route de Sandweiler -
Val du Scheid - Airport

10:15 a.m. Arrive airport. Vice President and Prime Minister
review Grand Ducal Guard detachment.

Near foot of ramp, Vice President and Prime Minister
turn to face colors and national anthems are played.

Vice President bids farewell to Prime Minister
and other officials.

10:25 a.m. Depart Airport for The Hague.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOR THE PRESS

NOVEMBER 2, 1963

NO. 563

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CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 5:00 A.M., E.S.T., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1963. NOT TO BE
PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM, OR USED IN ANY WAY.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT BY VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
AT FINDEL AIRPORT, LUXEMBOURG AT 11:00 A.M. LUXEMBOURG
TIME (5:00 A.M., E.S.T.) MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1963.

Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for the warmth of your welcome.

We in the United States were highly honored by the visit of your Grand Duchess earlier this year. Her graciousness and charm won us all. I am especially glad that by her visit to our country -- and by this visit to your country -- we can in this year of Luxembourg's one-thousandth anniversary reaffirm the ties of friendship between our two nations.

Luxembourg's history was eight centuries old when the United States was established. Yet, our common concern today lies not in the thousand years of history on which you look back so proudly, but in the new millennium on which you are embarking.

Luxembourg -- and your neighbors, Holland, Belgium -- are in the vanguard of the New Europe. Your unity in Benelux showed the way for the larger communities which followed: the Coal and Steel Community, European Atomic Energy Community, the European Economic Community, and others. We approve, admire and applaud your responsible efforts and responsible influence for such unity.

In this Twentieth Century, the American people have committed their strength, their resources and their lives to support the abiding conviction that the destiny of freedom throughout the world rests upon the unity and partnership of the interdependent Atlantic nations. Today, a uniting Europe offers the promise that such partnership can and will be achieved.

In the movement toward unity and partnership, we now face old obstacles as well as new opportunities. But, because of the efforts which have been made, we approach these tasks with new means and new will to master them. We remain realistic -- but realism itself permits only optimism toward the future.

It is in the confidence that a new period of creative and constructive progress is near at hand for the Atlantic partnership that I have come on this purposeful mission to your country and your neighbors. With me, I bring the warm friendship of the American people and the greetings and personal good wishes of the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy.

* * *

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VICE PRESIDENT'S TOAST AT STATE DINNER

LUXEMBOURG, November 4 - Following is the toast offered by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson at a state dinner given in his honor by the Luxembourg Government at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this evening:

Mr. Prime Minister, distinguished guests:

Last May I had the pleasure of joining President Kennedy in welcoming your Grand Duchess to Washington. Others in this room who accompanied her, I am sure, can bear witness that here warmth, charm and dignified simplicity won the hearts of Americans wherever she went. President Kennedy, during her visit noted the respect and love in which the people of Luxembourg have so long held their sovereign. I wish only to add that her visit caused unnumbered Americans to join their Luxembourg friends and allies in permanent affection for Her Royal Highness.

In addition to our high esteem for the Grand Duchess, I should like to stress the regard in which my countrymen hold her country.

During the post-war years, we watched with sympathy and admiration your rebuilding of your war-damaged country. The size of your labors and the extent of your achievements are obvious to the visitor today. In my short visit here I have been struck by the beauty of your countryside and the prosperity of your people. Speaking for all Americans, I want to extend our heartiest congratulations to you for the notable accomplishments you have made.

I have been equally pleased to note at every turn here in Luxembourg the fondness your citizens feel for the United States. We have shared together moments of history - both bitter and sweet - during this century. On the basis of our mutual respect and friendship I am confident the future will bear as eloquent a testimony to our ability to work and progress together as have the years past.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I propose a toast to the people of Luxembourg and their beloved sovereign, Grand Duchess Charlotte.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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BRUSSELS ALSO FOR USEC

Following his warm reception at airport, Vice President accompanied Prime Minister Werner to latter's office where FONMIN and Ambassador joined in brief discussion topics of mutual interest.

Prime Minister opened by stressing value of high level exchange of views during present period of active discussions of European unity and relations with US. He noted GOL belief that Atlantic partnership essential and its desire to strengthen Atlantic relationship.

Vice President noted his visit Luxembourg first ever by US President or Vice President and paid tribute to importance of Atlantic Alliance and Integrated Europe in USG thinking. He emphasized high priority President giving to these two themes. Vice President reminded his hearers of great success of Grand Duchess' recent visit to US, expressed US appreciation for Luxembourg's constructive role in movement for European unity and in NATO, and stated purpose of his visit was to remind BENELUX countries of US dedication to concept of European Union and Atlantic partnership.

Prime Minister stated GOL in full accord with views expressed by Vice President and commended the realism and understanding reflected by his statements. He pointed out Luxembourg though

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By rmg, NARS, Date 6/15/07

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-3- 178, November 5, 9 am, from Luxembourg

In conclusion Vice President summed up US view that Soviets could have our friendship by earning it or our hostility by provoking it.

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Foreign Service of the
United States of America

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Vice President JOHNSON met November 4 with ECSC High Authority acting President ALBERT WEHRER for cordial and animated discussion of US and ECSC relations. Focus was on economic policy matters particularly currently active question of steel tariffs. Also present were High Authority members FRITZ HELLWIG and JOHANNES LINTHORST HOMAN. On US side were Ambassador to European Community JOHN TUTHILL and aide LEE STULL.

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President WEHRER greeted Vice President warmly with statement of appreciation for early and continuing US support to ECSC. That cooperation, he said, has helped prepare "basis on which we determined establish an Atlantic partnership." President WEHRER noted impetus to that partnership of KENNEDY Round and, in this connection, stressed decisive importance of close cooperation between US and Europe in treating many complex problems involved. President WEHRER expressed special gratitude for Vice President's visit as "symbol of continuous and unfailing support of US for cause of European unity."

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By *MMG*, NARS, Date *6/15/77*

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Vice President JOHNSON thanked President WEHRER for cordial greeting. He said that as first Vice President of US to visit Luxembourg he comes with strong interest and desire to meet with people and learn about their country. Vice President then underlined vital importance of Europe and US working together for success of KENNEDY Round tariff negotiations. He pointed to strenuous and successful efforts of KENNEDY administration to pass Trade Expansion Act last year. Developing this point, he said we hope to see fruits of those efforts in months to come and are confident we shall if countries concerned will work shoulder to shoulder together. Vice President affirmed that US Government has abandoned protectionism as a policy of past and looks forward to day when trade flows freely. This connection, he stressed importance of trade to encouraging friendly relations among countries, because, "I know if we trade and work together, we are less likely to fight together."

President WEHRER said steel imports from countries with price-fixing policies like Austria, Japan, United Kingdom had raised a tariff problem which ECSC is currently studying. He expressed hope that whatever is decided by ECSC countries will only be a temporary measure, while KENNEDY Round negotiations would produce more permanent solutions. He noted that ECSC is in touch with member country delegations and expects to know in a few days what can be done concerning this difficult problem.

Vice President JOHNSON interjected that he well understood difficulties of such matters. In this regard, Vice President cited passage of Trade Expansion Act as one of the most difficult achievements in this field. However, "we must have bigger exchanges of goods or we will have bigger exchanges or troubles. President WEHRER pointed to necessity of competing with protected steel industries. However, he agreed US steel industry is in same boat. Also he seemed impressed by Vice President's affirmation that US knows its future is not bound up solely in our Fifty States, and by truth of adage, "if we don't hang together we'll hang separately." President WEHRER remarked that real problem is prices and not quantities. Citing annual losses totaling "700 million for the "Six," he said ECSC hopes KENNEDY Round will achieve unification of steel prices.'

Vice President JOHNSON implied it might be better for ECSC to wait for KENNEDY Round before acting on steel tariffs. Embassy Tuthill picked this up and expressed hope there will be some ECSC consultation with other interested parties before making any arrangements on imports. President Wehrer said ECSC has been actively considering steel question for some weeks and will consult with other countries most involved, i.e., US, UK, Austria and Japan. He added that ECSC already has been in touch with some countries. He cited Japan where an agreement has been reached to discontinue that country's "aggressive export policies." As result, prices have been maintained, he said. For other countries in east, President Wehrer said, there are agreements not to import more than provided in commercial agreements. He concluded that while relations in these cases are good for time being, we are still in difficult period.

Vice President Johnson reassured President Wehrer with the assertion that, "good trusting friends can always find a way and we must do it." Amb. Tuthill noted that difficulty with "temporary measures" if kind apparently envisaged by ECSC is that they could have unfortunate repercussions. President Wehrer agreed but added that some harmonization in tariff levels must be obtained. Mr. Hellwig commented that basic problem is excess steel capacity. President Wehrer heartily agreed noting that world steel capacity is 455 million tons

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE 3 LUXEMBOURG 72, Nov. 5.

while consumption is only 370 million tons. Vice President Johnson deplored this economic waste. However he turned the negative argument around to suggest positively that basic problem may well be one of more development to create greater demand and more markets for steel products. With that thought and after a cordial farewell Vice President Johnson left President Wehrer.

Comment: USEC mission is much gratified with Vice President's vigorous presentation of US position. It most advantageous at this critical junction in steel tariff question. Personal reiteration of US view at Vice Presidential level, should give pause to tariff proponents. USEC will make every effort to follow up Vice President's initiative.

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THE NETHERLANDS

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VISIT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. JOHNSON

Schedule for The Netherlands

The Vice President

Mrs. Johnson

Tuesday,
November 5

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| 11:00 a.m. | Arrive Ypenburg Military Air- port. Welcome ceremonies. | With the Vice President. |
| 11:30 a.m. | Depart for The Hague. | Depart airport for Rotterdam, with stop at Delft. |
| 11:45 a.m. | Call on Prime Minister at The Hague. | |
| 12:30 p.m. | Arrive Rotterdam Hilton Hotel. | Arrive Rotterdam Hilton at approximately 1:00 p.m. |
| | | 3:00 p.m. (optional) Depart for visit to Euromast; Boymans Museum; shopping tour. |
| 4:30 p.m. | Call on Burgomaster at City Hall. | |
| 5:00 p.m. | Return to hotel. | |
| | | 5:30 p.m. Return to hotel. |
| 7:30 p.m. | Reception by Ambassador for principal dignitaries attending N.A.I. Banquet. | With Vice President. |
| 8:00 p.m. | Banquet by Netherlands- America Institute at Rotterdam Hilton. | With Vice President. |

The Vice President

Mrs. Johnson

Wednesday,
November 6

10:30 a.m. Depart hotel for The Hague.

11:45 a.m. Depart hotel for The Hague (Optional: Depart earlier for drive through countryside or visit Mauritshuis and Peace Palace in The Hague).

11:00 a.m. Meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs.

12:15 p.m. Call on President of Second Parliamentary Chamber.

12:30 p.m. Call on President of First Parliamentary Chamber (same building).

12:30 p.m. Lunch at Embassy Residence in The Hague with prominent Dutch women.

12:45 p.m. Private lunch at Hotel Des Indes.

3:00 p.m. Depart for Amsterdam.

3:00 p.m. (optional) Visit Pilgrim's Church in Leiden.

4:00 p.m. Call on Burgomaster at Amsterdam City Hall.

4:00 p.m. Visit Burgomaster's Residence in Amsterdam and depart for hotel via canal tour.

4:20 p.m. Arrive at Hotel Amstel, Amsterdam.

Arrive at Hotel Amstel at approximately 5:00 p.m.

6:45 p.m. Depart for Soestdijk Palace.

With Vice President.

7:30 p.m. Dinner with Queen.

With Vice President.

Return to Hotel Amstel.

With Vice President.

The Vice President

Mrs. Johnson

Thursday,
November 7

| | | |
|------------|---|----------------------|
| 10:30 a.m. | Depart Hotel Amstel. | With Vice President. |
| 10:45 a.m. | Arrive at Agricultural Exhibition - opening ceremony. | With Vice President. |
| 11:30 a.m. | Tour of Exhibition. | With Vice President. |
| 12:45 p.m. | Luncheon in Exhibition Building. | With Vice President. |
| 1:45 p.m. | Depart for Hotel Amstel. | With Vice President. |
| 4:00 p.m. | Leave hotel for Schiphol Airport. | With Vice President. |
| 4:30 p.m. | Departure for Brussels. | With Vice President. |

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VICE PRESIDENT LANDON B. JOHNSON
GREETINGS TO BURGOMASTER, ROTTERDAM
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1963

(7)

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I have long looked forward to visiting the Netherlands
and especially its great rival cities -- Rotterdam and
Amsterdam.

You do things here in a way that as an American I
find very much to my liking. You are undaunted by problems
you face and modest about your achievements -- just as we
are in the United States, at least much of the time.

I know that your city suffered vast destruction during
World War II and that great parts of it were levelled. I
remember hearing that in your typical way your planners
had already completed some of the blueprints for its
reconstruction even before departure of retreating enemy
forces. Today you have one of most attractive and modern
cities of the continent.

I have heard that with respect to certain types of

activity the port of Rotterdam has grown to rival port of New York. This is certainly something of which you, Mr. Burgomaster, and people of this city, can be proud. It bespeaks tremendous and successful efforts you have made in enlarging and improving your port and in imaginative construction of new Europort facilities.

Your growth gratifies us but your competition reminds us that we must move vigorously to keep pace with the New Europe. Americans believe wholeheartedly that expansion of mutually advantageous trade and over-increasing investment across national boundaries is key to the solution of problems that confront us and to realizing the promise of the opportunities before us.

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Verbatim Text of Vice President Johnson's Speech in
Rotterdam, 5 November 1963

When we left Washington, many of our neighbors were in their gardens planting tulip bulbs from Holland. Now, here in Rotterdam, tonight we find ourselves in a fine hotel which bears an American name.

Certainly, we live in a small and shrinking world when Americans make a business out of the hotel beds in Rotterdam-- and the Dutch make a business out of the flower beds in Washington.

For Americans and the Dutch, the north Atlantic has always been more a canal uniting us than an ocean separating us. Dutch settlers brought us strength when we were young. American strength returned in this century to help restore Dutch freedom when it was oppressed. Your sons have farmed our soil. Our sons have fought on your soil. And in the growing family of free men and free nations, we have been, and we are, and we shall always be the closest of brothers.

I am most grateful to the Netherlands-American Institute for this occasion, and my country is done a great honor by the presence of your Prime Minister, the members of the Cabinet and the Government. More than that, we are grateful for what the Netherlands-American Institute does to strengthen the bonds that already tightly bind us.

I have come on this purposeful mission--as the representative of the President of the United States--for two reasons. First, on Thursday, I shall have the privilege of opening in Amsterdam the United States Food and Agriculture Exhibition--the largest display of its kind ever offered by my country anywhere in the world.

More immediately, I have come to speak here tonight--for the United States of America. And my purpose is to express to you-- and to all our friends in Europe--the views that we hold regarding decisions soon to be considered by the Atlantic nations in regard to agriculture.

What I say tonight about agriculture is said against the background of developments within the Atlantic region which gratify us all, make us proud, and give us confidence for the future.

Unity is Europe's work. Partnership is our work together-- Europe and America. We can't believe the one should or can wait upon the other. Unity and partnership, partnership and unity must move forward together.

Can this be done? Well, Mr. Prime Minister, that is the question before us now.

It will be answered by what the Common Market does in regard to a common agricultural policy. It will be answered by what we do together in the GATT Trade Negotiations in Geneva next spring.

It will be answered jointly--by both activities, together.

This is our greatest opportunity.

It could also be our greatest danger.

So this is the challenge before us--the challenge which requires us to respond in the honorable traditions of the New Europe and the New Atlantic Partnership.

When I come here as an American, remembering the Europe that I have seen not many years ago, I can only have--as I do--the highest confidence in the choice that Europeans will make. This is a growing, developing, building continent. Rotterdam is a fine example--a growing, developing, building city. I was warned before I came that you had so many streets torn up from expansion that I would have to detour ten blocks to reach the Hall across the street--and if we didn't hurry, it might be twelve blocks. So Rotterdam tonight is on the move: This, we think, is the New Europe.

This spirit must not be stopped by return to protectionism dictated by narrow national or regional interests. Such measures would only mean--higher prices for food and raw materials, then inflation, then slower rates for economic growth.

We don't believe this is what any Europe would want.

We know this is not what we want.

Speaking for the United States of America, let me make clear what our intentions are in the trade negotiations next spring.

1. We believe--and we bring to those negotiations as our overriding philosophy--that free trade is the key to faster economic growth and is the key to higher living standards on both sides of the Atlantic.

2. We believe that all countries can benefit from a general lowering of trade barriers.

3. We of the United States of America pledge to use the powers granted our President in our new Trade Expansion Act to lower American trade barriers to the maximum extent possible. In exchange for increased access to European markets, we offer to you the vast markets of the United States of America. But in exchange for our giving American purchasers the widest possible variety of goods from which to choose, we ask you to give the same opportunity to European purchasers.

Of all sectors involved, agriculture is by far the most difficult. Our agriculture production techniques vary. Capacities differ widely. We have within our region both efficient and inefficient agriculture. We all have social as well as economic problems to consider. No realist can or does expect all these problems to be resolved overnight.

But the first step toward solution is honest agreement.

And that is what must come first -- and that must come now.

In any union, problems are solved by free and strong and unintimidated responsible debate -- after we make that first and most important decision of agreeing to seek to agree. In our own Atlantic region, on agricultural problems, we need to make that first step -- of agreeing to seek to agree.

Whatever the size, whatever the stake, all who have an interest in the continuing prosperity and expansion of this region have a reason, and a right, and a duty to speak firmly and to stand firmly for the course of responsibility in regard to agricultural policies.

In this sector, I would like to express to you, on behalf of the United States, the particular belief that the decision by the Community on a common grain price not unreasonably above the world level is of the highest importance.

A rational system of international trade and agriculture requires liberalization -- this we must and we can achieve in trade negotiations. But we cannot do so if the Common Market moves in the direction of protectionism in so important a commodity as grain.

I think you will agree with me -- we just don't need to have any more misunderstandings such as the Prime Minister and all of us have worried over with chickens.

Agriculture, it is true, involves special problems, it involves sensitive problems -- and anyone who has ever represented a district of farmers, as I did both as Congressman and as Senator from Texas, recognizes and respects those problems of the farmers.

Our decisions must respect the unique and the sensitive nature of internal farm programs and policies. We may have to stretch out agricultural adjustments over a longer period of time. We may have to make other provisions. But to move in the direction we must move, all countries will be required to lay relevant aspects of their domestic policies on the table -- and I am prepared tonight to say for the United States that we are prepared to do just that.

If we are prosperous in relation to the rest of the world, we must never forget the foundation of that prosperity is partnership. Likewise, if we are strong in relation to the rest of the world, we must never forget the foundation of that strength is preparedness.

To maintain our prosperity, we must maintain our partnership.

To maintain peace, we must maintain our defenses and our preparedness.

We can be -- and we are -- hopeful that the recent months have brought a new climate in relations between East and West. But we must not permit premature hopefulness to lead us to premature relaxation. We have signed only a treaty to limit the testing of nuclear weapons -- not their use. The Soviet hands which signed a treaty of peaceful intent are the same hands which still are poised tonight at the pushbutton of the missiles aimed at Europe -- and America, at Rotterdam and Roanoke, at Amsterdam and Akron, at Brussels and at Boston.

In matters of war and peace, we must not sleep yesterday's sleep, just as in matters of trade, we must not dream yesterday's dreams.

We have learned, at tragic cost, the lessons of war. We must not tonight fail to observe the lessons of peace. Those lessons are indelible: Before an industrial community can succeed, we all know that agriculture must succeed. Likewise, before a community of political ideals and purposes can succeed, it must deal successfully with agriculture.

So in the movement toward unity and partnership, we of the industrial west -- we of the community of freedom -- have come squarely face to face with this fundamental challenge. We must meet the challenge of agricultural unity if we are in other sectors to have the strength and the unity to meet the external challenges that rise above us.

The challenge tonight is great. So are the responsibilities. Today in the world there are three billion human beings. In less than forty years, there will be six billion human beings, more than twice the number we have tonight. Of the three billion living tonight, only our 500 million -- in western Europe and North America. --

have enough to eat, of the right time. If the world is not to know a hunger beyond comprehension, the policies we set in agriculture must not be incomprehensible -- or must not be irresponsible.

So in these next few months, the future of freedom will be riding on the choices we make, and the decisions that we take. Understanding this, let us all move and act and pray and work together for success of freedom's universal cause.

Thank you and goodnight.

22

9

Address of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson
Prepared for Delivery at
U. S. Food and Agricultural Exhibition
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Thursday, November 7, 1963, 11:00 AM, Amsterdam Time

FOR RELEASE AT 11:00 AM, AMSTERDAM TIME (5:00 AM, EST)

We know, as a matter of history, that all of Europe's roads lead to the Netherlands. That is why we are here today. The United States has chosen the Netherlands as the site for this display of the food and agriculture products of the United States in the hope -- and expectation-- that here we can reach all of Europe's people.

Of course, we were also influenced by other friendly considerations. The ties between the American people and the Dutch people are old and close. New York City has its beginnings as New Amsterdam. In some parts of the United States, your language is still the second language. Thousands of American names reflect a Dutch ancestry. In several of our states, the farming areas are populated with families of Dutch ancestry -- and we have brought as special guests for this exhibition two Dutch-American farmers and their Dutch-American wives from Michigan.

The American people like the Dutch people. And we believe the Dutch people like America somewhat better than in the early days when Dutch settlers in what was known as the New Netherlands petitioned for the establishment of a school, so that -- as they put it --

"The youth, in so wild a country, where there are so many dissolute people, may, first of all, be well instructed and indoctrinated not only in reading and writing, but also in the knowledge and fear of the Lord ..."

Since this is a trading exhibition, we feel it is appropriate that it be presented in a country whose own trading abilities Americans particularly respect. Our history books teach us those early Dutch settlers were remarkably good traders -- for it was 237 years ago that the Dutch came over to America and from our American Indians bought all of Manhattan Island -- on which the great city of New York now stands -- for only 30 guilders.

The ties between America and the Netherlands are cherished by us. But we also cherish the many common bonds between America and all of Europe. It is the highest objective of American policy and programs today to construct on those common bonds, common values, and common aspirations an effective and functioning support for our Atlantic partnership.

We have no greater opportunity for implementing that partnership than in the realm of agriculture. In a hungry world, we of the Atlantic nations are by far the best fed of all peoples. Success in agriculture is -- and will continue to be -- the cornerstone of the strength of the free world.

(more)

Against the success of agriculture in the free world there is today the contrast of failure in agriculture under the Communist system. While the leaders of the Communist Bloc like to convey the impression that there is a race between the USSR and the United States for agricultural supremacy, it is evident to the world -- and even to the people within the Communist nations -- that the race is no contest. No communist agriculture is competitive with the agricultures of the West.

The experience of Communist agricultures is both discrediting the premise of Communist ideology and proving itself a disservice to the people relying upon it for their food.

This failure of agriculture in the Communist world clearly leaves to us of the West -- and of the Atlantic partnership -- great responsibilities for the future. Today throughout the world, four children are born every second -- more than 300,000 every day. In the first sixty years of this century, the world population increased by 1.4 billion. In these last forty years of this century, that population will increase 3.4 billion more.

When we reach the year 2000, there will be 6 billion human beings to feed every day where there are only 3 billion today.

If this great responsibility is to be met -- if the world is to be spared the anguish of human hunger more massive than our minds can conceive -- we of the Atlantic partnership will, of necessity, have to carry a very large portion of that burden. Hopeful as we may be of ultimate progress in other areas, we can only be sure of adequate success within the time remaining from the farms and fields of our own region.

Our individual agricultural successes are the result of imaginative and creative effort applied jointly to the obstacles in the path to agricultural plenty and to the task of achieving effective agricultural organization. As this has been the route to our respective successes, it is the only route to our collective success in meeting our collective responsibilities to the future.

We must bring our agricultures into close accord today so that we may meet the tests of tomorrow.

Basic challenges in this regard are facing us now in the decisions regarding a common agricultural policy for the Common Market and in the GATT trade negotiations which begin next year. We of the United States believe that the success of our agricultures will be assured by lowering the barriers to trade in our agricultural products. For ourselves, we are prepared to do just this. If the negotiations involve, as they may, questions of domestic agricultural policy, we are equally prepared to discuss our domestic policies.

In this exhibition, you will see a special motion picture. At one point in that film, the narration suggests a human principle which is to me unforgettable. Referring to an ancient castle, surrounded by water with its gates drawn and closed, the narration suggests: "The gate that protects

(more)

from the world -- shuts out the world."

Western Europe has long been the major market for American farm products. America, in turn, has long been a market for Europe's industrial products. This age of progress is an age of trade -- for the two are linked and are inseparable. In our trade relations with one another -- the Netherlands, all of Western Europe, the United States, and our friends throughout the free world, we must resolve that we will never shut ourselves off from one another.

Now, on behalf of my country, it is my pleasure and privilege to extend to our friends of the Netherlands and the other nations of Europe, an invitation to enter this United States Food and Agriculture Exhibition.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner, including a date '25' and a circled '19'.

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Control: 5256
Rec'd: November 7, 1963
7:26 p.m.

Action

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Info

FROM: The Hague

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Authority State let 12/3/76
By rmg, NARS, Date 4/5/77

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 770, November 7, 6 p.m.

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Following unusually warm welcome at military airport Tuesday, Vice President and Ambassador called on Prime Minister Marijnen at his office in The Hague.

On Vice President's invitation Marijnen discussed recent settlement of wage difficulties by agreement between labor and industry which resulting in substantial wage increase. He said wage increase would bring Netherlands rate to same plane as other EEC countries and would reduce present outflow of Netherland's labor to Belgium and Germany. Prime Minister noted that his country still faced with labor shortage which being met by inflow of Italian, Spanish, Yugoslav and even Turkish workers.

Vice President then outlined U.S. Government's view of present east-west relations. Noting that the ratification of the test ban treaty entailed a major administration effort, he described the ratification vote as an overwhelming endorsement. Nevertheless, Vice President stressed, the U.S. intended to keep its guard up; President Kennedy very cautious and resolved to give Soviets opportunity to earn our friendship, while aware Soviets might choose to provoke our hostility by their actions. Vice President emphasized U.S. determination to bend every effort to search for peace, but to conduct search from position of strength. Reminding Prime Minister that current Autobahn

/convoy hold-up

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-2- 770, November 7, 6 p.m. from: The Hague.

convoy hold-up by Soviets gives cause for doubt of Soviets' peaceful intentions, Vice President stressed the necessity for the world to find a way to live together in peace. Marijnen agreed test ban treaty held out hope of possibility of east-west settlement, but emphatically agreed hope remained very much to be realized. Prime Minister mentioned recent profitable talks with Ambassador Blumenthal re forthcoming Kennedy Round Vice President emphasized size of effort made by U.S. Government to pass Trade Expansion Act and pointed to TEA as evidence of U.S. decision to further exchange of goods, ideas and people and its determination to remove trade barriers to maximum degree possible. Marijnen explained that Netherlands historically favored free trade and stated his firm hope for success of GATT negotiations. Noting that many problems remained to be solved, particularly in agricultural field, he affirmed belief that since political good will is present there is good ground for hope of a favorable outcome.

Ambassador Rice pointed to fortune of Netherlands in having former Agricultural Minister Marijnen as Prime Minister during crucial period for formulation of common agricultural policy by EEC. Marijnen recalled his meetings with Secretary of Agriculture Freeman and expressed great interest in the U.S. food and agriculture exhibition.

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Control: 196

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By smg, NARS, Date 6/15/77

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ADMA Following memo conversation cleared with Vice President:

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VP Johnson met Nov 5 at the Hague with Netherlands Foreign Minister Joop Luns for nearly hour of most cordial discussion concerning: (a) Kennedy round negotiations; (b) multi-national nuclear force; (c) Berlin and (d) East-West relations - as well as several other topics in less detail. An Aide Memoire on shipping was submitted without discussion by Min Luns and has been reported separately in Embtel 769. Also present at meeting were Varon Sj Van Tpyll Von Sarscochenben, Sesygen, Fonoff, Baron Jag Deves Van Steenwijk, Birgen of Political Affairs, Fonoff; and C. Vronde, Director of Western hemisphere affairs, Fonoff. On US side were Ambassador Rice, DGM Rice and Aide Loostull.

A Kennedy round

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Second part received 949 am. First part inadvertently treated as entire msg.

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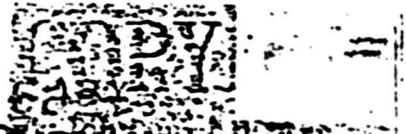
B. MULTINATIONAL FORCE.

Amb Rice pointed out MLF is doubly justified not only as vital multi-national organization in which the nations could participate politically, but also as valuable and even essential military weapon designed compensate for increasing obsolescence of manned aircraft and limited utility and flexibility of fixed missile sites. Amb noted that, while MLF had been initially supported primarily for political reasons, it increasingly evident that military value of force would itself be sufficient justification.

Vice

President greeted this announcement with enthusiasm and underlined hope Dutch would join MLF talks. Amb Rice added that Netherlands certainly

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should be associated with any such force.

[Mr. Howe suggested it might be possible to move ahead to reconcile on technical level differing Dutch and US views on military value of MLF as identified by FOMIN and Amb Rice. Minister Luns agreed.

Vice President reiterated to Minister Luns that the US is very proud and heartened by close association with Netherlands in NATO and by fine Dutch record in that organization. He said we gratified to learn Netherlands may join MLF. Vice President then pointed to our wish make Kennedy round negotiations successful and our intention to spare no effort to do so. He observed that President Kennedy put great effort into passing of TBA last year and considers it one of most significant achievements of his administration. Vice President said we most hopeful it will be possible for Common Market countries, perhaps with Dutch leadership, to give their reps authority make Kennedy round negotiations meaningful. He noted in passing and with humor that we are hopeful chicken dispute being resolved satisfactorily. Vice President expressed appreciation for Dutch help in maintaining necessary isolation of Cuba and cited this regard admirable restraint of KLM Airline and Dutch shipping interests.

C. BERLIN.

Vice President remarked that while he would like to say more about many Dutch contributions, he had come to Holland to learn about views of Dutch and wished to hear out FOMIN. He would, however, particularly in view of most recent stoppage on Berlin route, like to comment briefly that subject. Vice President stated our position on Berlin not changed; we have clear right of access to Berlin and intend exercise same. He noted had been in close touch with Washington on subject and could assure FOMIN US had not altered its procedures on autobahn. He pointed to necessity such convoys to US presence Berlin. Our position based firmly on strength, Vice President said, and we intend to keep our guard up. If Soviets wish our cooperation, it is there to be earned; if they wish our hostility it can be provoked, he said. Referring to his speech of previous eve, Vice President remarked it simple truth that Soviet hands that signed atomic test ban are same hands which are poised over push buttons of missiles aimed at Europe and US.

D. EAST-WEST RELATIONS.

In discussing East-West confrontation, Vice President stressed need for caution in dealing with Soviets while at same time remaining tireless in search for peace. He suggested that after Cuba and test ban treaty, and given discussed wheat sale, certain possibilities may exist for progress in relations with Soviets. He underlined, however, that US not overly optimistic in this regard, but will nonetheless continue to do everything possible. One thing world has not yet learned, Vice President added, is

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how to live together peacefully, and this we must do. Vice President pointed out that MLP of vital importance this regard as are moves within Common Market toward negotiated tariffs with US. Vice President stressed anew that US very happy about particularly close and cordial relationship working these matters with COM.

[Our military divisions are in Europe to stay, Vice President said. With Big Lift we're trying to demonstrate that there are not only six divisions in Europe, but more can be quickly transported here. Instead of provoking doubt, the exercise should give reassurance to Europe.

Minister Luns observed that it can be understood then that US remains positive toward European integration. Vice President vigorously agreed and followed up with own note of appreciation for progressive Dutch role in foreign economic aid. He noted that US had been active in field for over 17 years and we certainly appreciate and are pleased Netherlands is one of enlightened countries willing and able to share in that effort.

Vice President observed that Kennedy Administration is going through difficult period on foreign aid in Congress. In this regard he said President Kennedy faces one of his most important legislative crises to

date. President, he said, has asked for \$ 4 ½ billion and faces \$ 1 ½ billion cut.

FonMin Luns handed Vice President, without discussion, the side memoire concerning shipping restrictions reported Embtel 769.

Vice President accepted Dutch suggestion press not be informed MLP had been discussed. It agreed both sides would limit press comment to general statements concerning exchange of ideas.

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9:21 PM

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Info

FROM: The Hague

(SS)

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 778, November 8, 11 PM

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ACTION DEPARTMENT PRIORITY 778, INFORMATION BRUSSELS PRIORITY 92, LUXEMBOURG 52.

CODEL JOHNSON

VISIT ASSESSMENT.

Vice President Johnson's visit to Netherlands was an unqualified success significantly advancing US interests and most helpful to Embassy's efforts. Both substantive and representational.

Official discussion with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, particularly latter, were helpful because there was thorough general canvas of currently important matters and particularly useful and penetrating look at areas of disagreement and problem subjects. Vice President most helpfully advanced our cause on MLF and trade agreements. On these subjects Foreign Minister Luns made full presentation in new and different terms and Vice President effectively set forth US views. I am hopeful that as result of meeting with Vice President we can in particular move MLF ahead significantly.

It was most gratifying that Vice President was able to visit and see officials and people of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, major business and cultural centers of Netherlands, as well as The Hague. All over he was warmly received.

Vice President's Netherland-American Institute banquet address

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was, as Prime Minister told me personally, strong and candid statement which can be made only between friends. Press described it as "powerful plea for agricultural cooperation between Europe and US". Although its thrust was directed at Europe wide audience, its impact here in Netherlands will be appreciable.

From psychological point of view, Vice President's visit to Netherlands was great success. Dutch public is by nature unimpressed by visiting public figures and seldom expresses any emotion. As Vice President mingled with curious crowd, they were at first hesitant and unbelieving that a Vice President should shake their hands. In very short time, however, they showed great enthusiasm. Crowds increased and followed him when possible. Public media responded in similar fashion; slow to start, mounting acclaim. Press coverage has amounted to over two thousand column inches. Wherever Vice President spoke, at least four radio microphones and six TV and newsreel cameras were trained (although too early for extensive editorial comment to have been published, tone of news reports in general and few editorials clearly and enthusiastically reflects reception Vice President received from public.

In summary Vice President's visit highly effective officially and publicly and was extremely helpful to my mission.

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AMBASSADE
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27, BOULEVARD DU RÉGENT
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COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION

November 4, 1963

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON VISIT TO BELGIUM.

The Vice President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson will begin their official visit to Belgium as guests of the Belgian Government at 5 p.m. on Thursday, November 7th, when they arrive at Brussels National Airport, Zaventem.

There they will be greeted by the representative of the King, and by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and other prominent Belgian personalities, as well as by the American Ambassador to Belgium and high American officials. After reviewing a Belgian Guard of Honor, Vice President Johnson and the Prime Minister will make a short exchange of greetings. The Vice President and Mrs. Johnson are anticipating with much pleasure meeting King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola as well as members of the Belgian Government and the Belgian people.

The Vice President will proceed directly from the airport to the Prime Minister's office at 16, rue de la Loi, to pay a call initiating the talks he looks forward to having with members of the Belgian Government. After the call, he will proceed to the Hotel Westbury where he and his party will stay during their visit.

On November 8th, King Baudouin will receive the Vice President at 11 a.m. at the Brussels Palace. At 1 p.m. Foreign Minister Spaak will be host to the Vice President at a small working lunch. That evening, the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson will be guests at a dinner in their honor at the Concert Noble given by the Belgian-American Association, the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium, the American Club of Brussels and the American Common Market Club. The Vice President will deliver an after dinner address.

During their visit in Belgium, Mrs. Johnson is planning to make informal visits to some of Belgium's internationally renowned historic and cultural sites.

On Saturday morning, November 9th, Vice President Johnson will call at 10 a.m. on Vice President Sicco L. Mansholt, in the absence of the President, of the European Economic Commission at the Commission office. Following this meeting, at 10:45, he will meet with President Pierre Chatenet of the Euratom Commission at their offices.

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson will be the guests of the King and Queen at luncheon at 12:30 on Saturday at the Brussels Palace.

The exact time of departure will be announced later.

FOR QUICK REFERENCE ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SCHEDULE BY DAY AND HOUR.

NOVEMBER 7th, THURSDAY:

- 1700 - Arrival at Brussels National Airport, Zaventem.
Welcoming Ceremonies and Exchange of Greetings at Helicopter Port
(Arrangements made for photographers and newsmen.)
- 1720 (approximately) - Departure for Brussels
- 1745 - Arrival at Prime Minister Lefevre's Office, 16 Rue de la Loi.
(Arrangements made for photographers.)
- 1815 - Depart for Hotel Westbury where Mr. Johnson and party will stay.
Evening private.

NOVEMBER 8th, FRIDAY:

- 1055 - Depart Westbury for Brussels Palace with Ambassador MacArthur.
- 1100 - Private audience with King Baudoin.
Return Hotel Westbury afterward.
- 1300 - Working lunch with M. Spaak, 12 Rue de la Loi.
(Arrangements made for photographers.)
Afternoon unscheduled.
- 1955 - Depart Hotel Westbury with Ambassador and Mrs. MacArthur for
Dinner of Belgian-American Association and American Clubs.
- 2000 - Arrive at Concert Noble, 82, Rue d'Arlon, for dinner
(Arrangements made for photographers and newsmen.)

NOVEMBER 9th, SATURDAY:

- 0950 - Depart Hotel Westbury with Ambassador Tuthill, U.S. Mission to
European Communities.
- 1000 - Call on EEC Vice President Mansholt, 23 Avenue de la Joyeuse Entree.
(Arrangements made for photographers.)
- 1045 - Call on EURATOM Commission President Chatenet, 51 rue Belliard.
(Arrangements made for photographers.)
- 1115 - Return Hotel Westbury.
- 1230 - King's luncheon at Brussels Palace
(For picture arrangements please call M. De Valkeneer, Palace
Press Attaché)

Departure for the United States has not been fixed.

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TEXT

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE THURSDAY
NOVEMBER 7, 1963 AT 17H30.

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ARRIVAL STATEMENT
BRUSSELS, NOVEMBER 7, 1963

It is a high privilege and personal great pleasure to come to your country on this purposeful mission to talk together and plan together for the future.

Out of the past, your land and my own have a long relationship of strong and friendly bonds. Today we are drawn even more closely together by the work and opportunities which we have - and all the nations of the Atlantic Community have - for achieving the great potential of this age of interdependence.

Your nation - and the leaders of your Government - are in the forefront of the responsible movement toward unity in Europe and partnership across the Atlantic. I look forward to profitable and productive meetings with them as we discuss the affairs of the Atlantic agenda.

Mrs. Johnson and I are most happy that we will have the opportunity during our visit to meet your Gracious Sovereigns and to meet the Belgian people. Generations of Americans have long admired the courage and the deep devotion to democratic principles of the people of Belgium. I bring with me to the Belgian people the greetings and personal good wishes of the President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The years of the recent past have brought for all of us great progress and greater prosperity. We can be hopeful that the continuing resolve and unity of free nations is helping us to move now toward greater security for the peace we seek for all mankind. Whatever the future may hold, we know - as you know - that the road to the world we want is the road of unity along which we are walking together now.

* * *

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Delivered at Belgian-American Association Dinner
Friday, November 8, 1963 at 8:00 p.m.

Prince Albert, Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

For any American, a visit to Belgium stirs many remembrances of common experiences we have shared together through a long span of friendship and alliance in peace and war.

On Christmas Eve in 1814, representatives of the United States met in your country, at the city of Ghent, to sign a treaty ending the first war in which our newly established nation engaged. One hundred and thirty years later, in another cold December, other representatives of the United States were on Belgian soil - this time, young Americans under arms. Once again, it was on Christmas Eve that the glad tidings came: the tide had been turned in "The Battle of the Bulge" - and the liberation of Belgium was assured.

On this occasion - so graciously arranged by the Belgian-American Association and the other sponsoring organizations - we do not come to relive or recall the tragedies and hardships of the past. We come, instead, to consider what must be done so that neither we - nor those who come after us - shall be compelled to relive such experiences.

In this twentieth century, aggressors have learned that they must reckon with the Atlantic partnership as a single unit. Before an aggressor could reach Brussels, he would have to strike at Boston - at Philadelphia before Paris, at Los Angeles before London, at Chicago before Cologne. Our peril is indivisible. So, also, is our prosperity.

We, no less than our adversaries, must reckon with the reality that our partnership is a unit - not merely a defense unit, but a unit economically, agriculturally, scientifically, and ideologically.

When the United States was being formed, Benjamin Franklin left the hall where the final decisions about the form of union had been reached. A spectator rushed to him and asked, "What do we have?" Dr. Franklin answered: " A Republic - if we can keep it."

We have a partnership - if we can keep it.

That is what brings me here. Your country - and my own - are committed beyond question or doubt to supporting, sustaining, and assuring the success of the Atlantic partnership. Together with your neighbors, Belgium and its leaders - especially your great statesman, Foreign Minister Spaak - have lead the effort toward European integration from the beginning. That same goal has been the unwavering objective of American policy for twenty years under administrations of both our major parties.

We have a partnership - of heritage, values, achievements and aspirations. Our challenge now is to keep what has been achieved and resume the momentum toward greater fulfillment.

Until now, the works of Atlantic partnership - and especially the works of European integration and unity - have been propelled by the ferment of new concepts directed at new challenges and new opportunities.

For fifteen years, we have plowed new ground. Now, we must return to ancient fields where we shall meet the oldest of obstacles to the unity and partnership we seek.

There are no older obstacles to harmony among nations than barriers to trade and commerce - or the establishment of effective consultations on policies and actions - or the establishment of unified common defense forces. Yet, these three items are next on the Atlantic agenda.

For all these, there is a common denominator of partnership. But there is also a common danger of fragmentation. If by our own hand we reduce our multi-lateral assets to unilateral fractions, we shall split the essential atom of free world unity and release the energy of an awesome force of self-destruction. We cannot each take away from the forthcoming negotiations individual fractions and economic, political and military independence and expect to leave standing the security of our mutual interdependence.

On each of the questions now on the Atlantic agenda, the position and purpose of the United States is quite clear.

On trade, we believe all countries can benefit from a general lowering of trade barriers. We have prepared ourselves through the Trade Expansion Act to lower our trade barriers to the maximum extent possible. We believe we must all go to the conference tables as allies, not adversaries. Our aim must be to trade - not to triumph. Trade has too long and too often been used as a weapon - we must remember we have no targets but ourselves.

On political consultations, we believe that if the momentum of our movement toward Atlantic unity and partnership is to be sustained, we must provide - and use - the means for closer communication, deliberation and agreement. A partnership can survive face-to-face talk however heated. But a partnership cannot endure side-by-side silence however unintentional.

As a starting point, we of the United States believe greater use can be made of existing NATO organs for this purpose - and we are ready to do just that. If the European nations agree on how the voice of a uniting Europe should be heard more effectively in political consultations, we will consider their proposals sympathetically. The possible establishments of new mechanisms for closer consultation may well become possible as Europe's own greater unity permits more effective action.

On defense, we must deal with the unfinished business of our nuclear defense partnership.

Once conceived and established, military strategies resist change. But the effectiveness of strategies and strength of alliances become irrelevant if capabilities do not change as the danger changes.

For the defense of Western Europe, the dangers have become more complex. To the threat of massive Soviet ground forces has been added the threat of Soviet missiles. We must be prepared to meet the dangers that are, not the dangers that were. Two American administrations have believed - and have urged - that this threat be met by the combination of American missiles in the United States and our medium range missiles deployed to an allied fleet in European waters under multi-lateral control, manning and ownership.

The movement to Atlantic partnership makes this possible. The movement to European unity makes this desirable - as a first step toward a greater European voice in nuclear matters. Evolution of this missile fleet toward European control, as Europe marches toward unity, is by no means excluded.

Our American positions on the Atlantic agenda are well known. Supporting those positions is a resolute American will for success of the Atlantic partnership.

A spirit of unity is the prevailing force of Europe today, the spirit of partnership is the prevailing force of American purpose. Our nation is a member of other partnerships - the Pacific partnership, the partnership of the Americas and the partnership of our own states, as well. Yet, the predicate for successful service to every American interest - and the faithful keeping of every American commitment - rests upon the achievement of success in the Atlantic partnership.

We would find it difficult to meet our commitments anywhere, even partially, if we did not keep our commitments here to the fullest. We ask that our friends of Europe remember that American self-interest is not withdrawal but participation in Transatlantic Affairs. That is why we want to see maintained the vital institutions of Europe's new unity so that participation can be feasible and full.

Atlantic partnership is not an end in itself. It is the means by which we defend freedom, assure fulfillment for poorer nations, and maintain the kind of world in which our common values and highest ideals can be secure.

Today, the strength of our Atlantic partnership permits us to explore opportunities for promoting constructive trends toward greater freedom on the other side of the Iron Curtain. Increased trade and contacts and negotiations may be helpful and may be fruitful.

But such efforts do not alter the fundamentals of our own purpose. East-West relations will succeed only as we are successful in maintaining the strength and unity of the West.

If we fail in the West, relations with the East are sure to go against us. We must not be diverted from our own positive purposes. Our negotiations must not lead us into steps which would either weaken western strength and unity, or confirm the division of Europe. We in America are sensitive to both hazards. I can assure you the United States will consult closely with its allies about these concerns as negotiations may progress.

We of the United States do not believe that peace can be secure - or that partnership can be effective - until the reconstitution of Europe is achieved. The artificial division of the German people must end. We believe that division will be ended - and that the day of unification will be hastened by the influence of a uniting Europe.

So, I would conclude by emphasizing one conviction. Whatever opportunities or inducements or enticements may appear, our first work now is - as it has been for fifteen years - the work of perfecting European unity and transoceanic partnership on which Atlantic interdependence must stand.

The Atlantic partnership is not a dream, it is not a name - it is a fact. We can serve it - or fail it - the next steps before us will require us to make that fateful choice.

We of America approach that time of choosing with the great and unwavering confidence that men who have the future to win will not lose that future by serving the past.

EMBARGO UNTIL 8:00 p.m., November 8, 1963

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

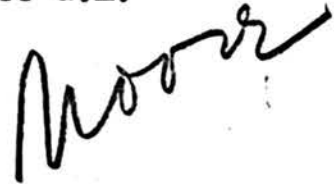
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Control: 5789
Rec'd: November 8, 1963
10:55 a.m.

FROM: Brussels
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 684, November 8, 2 p.m.



DECLASSIFIED

Authority State let 12/3/76
By mmg, NARS, Date 6/15/09

PRIORITY

ACTION PRIORITY DEPARTMENT 684, INFORMATION PRIORITY THE HAGUE
100, LUXEMBOURG 75, BONN 93, PARIS 194, LONDON 245, ROME 79

CODEL JOHNSON

Vice President accompanied by Ambassador called on Prime Minister Lefevre in latter's office immediately following arrival Brussels Thursday.

After warm welcome by Lefevre, Vice President presented President's letter to him and conveyed President's warm expression of friendship and high regard. Lefevre stated his pleasure at receiving US Vice President was particularly keen because of great Belgian friendship for America. He heartily agreed with Vice President statement that Atlantic community was one world and that our future lay together. Prime Minister paid tribute to Ambassador's effective role in furthering bilateral and multilateral accord.

Vice President explained Trade Expansion Act was cornerstone of administration policy; administration had committed US strength, hopes and prestige to this policy. TEA represents total US commitment to concept of broader exchange of ideas, persons and goods. Prime Minister stated that Common Market countries though highly successful so far still deeply concerned to reach a common accord and a sound solution with the UN on the problem of economic relations.

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-2-684, November 8, 2 p.m., from Brussels

Vice President then stressed US firm belief that relations with our allies should be based on equality, pointing out that we followed identical principle in US Senate of equal representation for each state -- he had represented largest US state, Texas, which had same number of Senators as Rhode Island or Massachusetts. Ambassador added that US looks to Belgium as natural leader in fight for liberal trade principles in forthcoming Kennedy round, although he acknowledged US awareness of Prime Minister political problems with some of his own colleagues. Prime Minister stated his firm agreement with concept of liberal trade policy but pointed out that Europe had not reached US level of industrial development; therefore liberal trade measures needed careful handling to avoid bringing to bear overwhelming weight of US industrial superiority.

Vice President agreed that trade was always a thorny question and alluded to recent "poultry war". He denied categorically that US Government had any intention of postponing Kennedy round and asserted US very anxious to have meaningful talks commence on schedule in May. He recognized that we could not abandon caution in moving toward liberal trade which was a vision for the future and a goal rather than some thing to be obtained overnight.

Prime Minister expressed interest in Vice President remarkable career in Senate as a constitutional jurist, moderator, and lawyer. Vice President thanked him for generous words and jokingly commented that he had in fact frequently drawn anger of both sides. Vice President described 1957 Civil Rights struggle and how those who took courageous stand had found it to be most effective and best for country. Ambassador interjected that when Common Market came into effect many Belgians also feared lowering of internal Common Market tariff. However, they now recognized their fear unjustified. Similarly, many of Common Markets fears of US industrial supremacy without foundation and that courageous liberal trade position would prove best. Lefevre responded with anecdote describing his leadership within his party in supporting treaty of Rome, for which opposition had later thanked him.

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-3-684, November 8, 2 p.m., from Brussels

Vice President reviewed his 32 years in legislative field and noting that many of most controversial and frightening issues in retrospect had provided him the greatest satisfaction, citing Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan as illustrations. He quoted Benjamin Franklin remark that we must all hang together if we were to avoid hanging separately; an important round in our relations was coming up, Vice President said, and it was of utmost importance that we hang together.

Vice President concluded with brief, firm statement of USG view of necessity for maintaining allied strength during cautious exploration Soviet intentions re peaceful coexistence. Soviets can readily earn our friendship but also can provoke our hostility, he said and we equally ready on either front. Lefevre expressed full agreement. Comment: Ambassador found meeting extremely effective in putting USG position forcefully before Prime Minister and looks forward to further constructive contacts with Prime Minister on foundation established by Vice President.

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Charge:

Control: 90

Date: NOV. 8, 1963

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON 685
INFO : Amembassy LEUVILLE 205
USUN 146

1823
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Authority E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(A) and (D)
By isp, NARS, Date 5-7-76

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USEC 11

During meeting with Spaak today Vice President Johnson expressed deep concern over delays in ANC retraining program and pressed Spaak hard for clear-cut and rapid Belgian action. Amb added Belgians seem to have backed away from their original plan of last June to furnish well over 100 Belgian officers for unit training and encadrement purposes and now seemed to be starting out on entirely different tack with primary emphasis on training Congolese in Belgium and only supplying limited number officers to serve in various ANC headquarters.

Spaak said he understood our concern and it was indeed true that Colonel Logiest who last summer had "very bold plans" for ANC training seemed to have become progressively more conservative in his approach to retraining ~~prog~~ problem. Spaak said he had instructed Logiest urgently to cable full ~~information~~ information on his present training plans and he hoped to have this information next week and would immediately communicate with Amb MacArthur.

Discussing security situation in Congo, Spaak also mentioned Tshombe reportedly negotiating with Leoville govt and suggested that if Leoville should

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Date:

take him back into fold and give him job in Leoville (not Katanga) it might
contribute significantly to reducing Congo security problems.

GP-4

MACARTHUR

~~R Gammon:AmbMacArthurII:yw~~

11/8/63

R Gammon:AmbMacArthurII:yw

W. W. [Signature]

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Charge:

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Control: 92

Date: 6 ; November 1963
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ACTION: SECSTATE WASHINGTON 687

INFO: BONN 14
THE HAGUE 101
LUXEMBOURG 6
PARIS 184
ROME 80
LONDON 247
GENEVA 39

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

USEC 11
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During Vice President Johnson's extended working luncheon today with Spaak, Finmin Dequae and Rothschild subject of steel tariffs was discussed. Vice President strongly urged Common Market avoid any precipitous increase in steel tariffs since this could prejudice successful outcome of Kennedy Round and urged ECSC GOB oppose ~~any~~ pressures for any such increase.

Spaak agreed steel tariff increase could create serious problems. He said Baron Boel and certain other Belgian industrialists were also opposed to raising tariffs on steel. Spaak has been giving considerable thought to this problem and said he intends propose to Coal and Steel Community partners that committee of three "wise Men" be appointed to make a basic examination of the Coal and Steel Community Treaty with a view to proposing amendments to Treaty and seeking solution to steel problem since conditions in both coal and steel industries have vastly changed since ECSC Treaty was drawn up.

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Foreign Relations of the
United States of America

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PAGE 2

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Vice President and Amb expressed interest in wise men idea and indicated it could prove useful if it were means of studying basic steel problems and seeking solutions without resorting to early tariff increase or other protectionist action which could have most unfortunate repercussions.

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MACARTHUR

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Control: C 96

Date: 8 November 1963
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- VP-2
- DCM
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- USIS
- LABOR
- MAAG
- AFSA
- ALM
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- FILE
- USEC 10
- AMB
- DCM
- POL
- REC
- EUR
- FIN
- PAO
- CHEON

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON 638
 INFO : Amembassy THE HAGUE 102
 Amembassy LUXEMBOURG 77
 Amembassy BONN 95
 Amembassy PARIS 185
 Amembassy ROME 81
 Amembassy GENEVA 40

During Vice President's meeting with Spaak today, latter inquired about our reaction to Mansholt proposal to unify grain prices next year. Vice President indicated he not fully informed on ~~short~~ details of proposal and Ambassador, speaking on personal basis, said his own preliminary reaction after reading proposal was ~~that~~ that it might create quite serious problems since it might lead to substantially higher European grain prices with ~~some~~ considerable increase ~~in~~ in uneconomic agricultural production in Europe. However, this was only first reaction based on limited ~~perusal~~ perusal. He promised to give Spaak more considered US reaction next week when proposal had been more fully studied.

Rothschild said he agreed that net effect of proposal could lead to substantial increase in prices and to uneconomic production. Spaak replied he was not rpt not sure he agreed. However he felt real solution to grain and certain other agricultural problems must be sought on a global basis rather than on a limited regional or national basis.

GP-3

MACARTHUR

R. W. ...

SGammon: AmbMacArthur II: yw
11/8/63

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 E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
 NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines
 By *...*, NARA, Date *2-27-09*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2- 693, November 10, 11 a.m., from Brussels (SECTION ONE OF THREE)

DISCUSSION TURNED TO PROPOSALS FOR ECSC STEEL TARIFF INCREASE, AND AMBASSADOR WARNED OF IMPLICATIONS FOR US OF SUCH A PROPOSAL; US, A RELATIVELY SMALL STEEL EXPORTER AND LARGE IMPORTER OF STEEL, WOULD FIND ITS SMALL EXPORT TRADE CHOKED OFF BY AN INCREASE. ON WORLDWIDE STEEL PROBLEM, VICE PRESIDENT SUGGESTED THAT PROBLEM MUST BE TREATED IN GLOBAL CONTEXT SINCE GLOBAL STEEL OUTPUT LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS OF CAPACITY. DEQUAE POINTED OUT THAT RAPID PROGRESS IN MANY FIELDS OF TECHNOLOGY HAD REDUCED STEEL CONSUMPTION MATERIALLY. SPAAK SUGGESTED CFN 1.

PAGE THREE RUDTBS 04A ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
POSSIBILITY THAT THREE WISE MEN SHOULD RE-EXAMINE ECSC TREATY IN USEFUL APPROACH TO PROBLEM OF TARIFFS AND OVERCAPACITY.

ON SUBJECT OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE, THERE WAS ALSO GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT GLOBAL APPROACH TO PROBLEM LIKELY TO BE ONLY LONG-TERM SOLUTION. SPAAK ASKED US REACTION TO MANSHOLT PROPOSAL. AMBASSADOR SPEAKING PERSONALLY INDICATED THAT IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION THAT SUGGESTED LEVEL OF GRAIN PRICES WOULD LEAD TO UNECONOMIC PRODUCTION IN EEC COUNTRIES AND THAT ANY COMPROMISE WOULD WORK OUT AMONG SIX FROM MANSHOLT LEVEL MORE LIKELY TO BE UPWARD THAN DOWNWARD. HE POINTED OUT THAT US BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPORTER AND THIS ONLY MEANS OF COMPENSATING FOR ENORMOUS DRAIN OF AID AND WORLDWIDE DEFENSE ON US BALANCE OF PAYMENTS POSITION.

GP-4. MACARTHUR

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Action

Control: 6901
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 10, 1963
8:54 A.M.EUR
Info

FROM: BRUSSELS

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 693, NOVEMBER 10, 11 A.M. (SECTION TWO OF THREE)

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ACTION PRIORITY DEPARTMENT 693 INFORMATION BONN 97 PARIS 188
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FOLLOWING HAS BEEN CLEARED BY VICE PRESIDENT:

SPAAK MENTIONED THAT MANSHOLT BELIEVED HIS PROPOSAL WOULD STILL LEAVE ROOM FOR ANNUAL IMPORT BY SIX OF TEN MILLION TONS OF GRAIN A YEAR; ALTHOUGH AMBASSADOR DISAGREED WITH THIS ESTIMATE, SPAAK POINTED OUT THAT IT SHOWED MANSHOLT'S GENUINE CONCERN WITH PRESERVING ACCESS OF FOREIGN GRAIN INTO EEC.

SPAAK STATED FIRM BELIEF THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF GENEROUS PRICED LEVEL FOR FARM PRODUCTS WITHOUT IMPOSITION OF EFFECTIVE CONTROLS WOULD BE FUTILE. VICE PRESIDENT POINTED OUT US ONLY COUNTRY AT PRESENT ATTEMPTING TO CONTROL AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND DESCRIBED LIMITED SUCCESS OF FARM OUTPUT CONTROLS AS DUE TO TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES WHICH TENDED TO OUTSTRIP EFFECTIVENESS OF ACREAGE CONTROLS. AMBASSADOR DOUBTED GERMANS WOULD ACCEPT LEVEL OF GRAIN PRICES PROPOSED BY MANSHOLT, BUT ROTHSCHILD SAID GERMANS SEEMED TO TAKE MANSHOLT PROPOSAL WELL.

SPAAK ASKED WHETHER SCOPE OF PROPOSED US WHEAT SALE TO SOVIETS WOULD ELIMINATE US SURPLUS, AND VICE PRESIDENT EXPLAINED THAT LESS THAN ONE-FIFTH OF VOLUME SURPLUS INVOLVED. VICE PRESIDENT POINTED OUT WHEAT SALE HAD TWO VALUABLE ASPECTS: HEALTHY EFFECT ON US BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND PROPAGANDA ADVANTAGE OF DEMONSTRATED COMMUNIST AGRICULTURAL INADEQUACY.

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-2-693, NOVEMBER 10, 11 AM, FROM BRUSSELS 2/3

VICE PRESIDENT POINTED TO US HUNDRED BILLION DOLLAR AID EFFORT OVER LAST 17 YEARS AND TO 300 BILLION DOLLAR DEBT. EVEN THOUGH GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT 600 BILLION DOLLARS, TAXPAYERS TIRING OF HEAVY BURDEN, AND CURRENT YEAR'S AID BILL IN TROUBLE IN CONGRESS WITH LIKELIHOOD OF SUBSTANTIAL CUT BELOW ADMINISTRATION REQUEST. NEVERTHELESS, HE AFFIRMED INTENTION OF ADMINISTRATION TO MAINTAIN LIBERAL EFFORT IN AID FIELD SINCE INCREASE IN LIVING STANDARD OF LESS DEVELOPED WORLD AND VICTORY OVER POVERTY, DISEASE, AND HUNGER WAS ONLY WAY TO ABSORB PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES OF AGRICULTURE AND STEEL AS WELL AS OTHER INDUSTRIES.

VICE PRESIDENT STATED EMPHATICALLY THAT US GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE CONCERNED AT UNFAIR RATION BETWEEN US AID BURDEN AND THAT CARRIED BY OTHER COUNTRIES; IN IMMEDIATE POST-WAR DAYS IT WAS PROPER FOR US TO CARRY WHOLE BURDEN ALMOST ALONE BUT AT PRESENT MANY OTHER COUNTRIES ARE ABLE TO DO MORE. SPAAK CITED SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH EFFORT IN AFRICAN AREA AS EXCEPTION TO VICE PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS BUT AGREED THAT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES COULD AND SHOULD DO MORE. HE PAID HANDSOME TRIBUTE TO GENEROSITY OF US AID EFFORTS WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS UNPRECEDENTED IN HISTORY. NEVER BEFORE, HE SAID, HAD A COUNTRY WORKED SO GENEROUSLY TO BUILD UP TRADING COMPETITORS, AND HE NOTED THE PROBLEM POSED FOR US BY THE STRONG EUROPEAN ECONOMY AMERICA HAD HELPED CREATE. VICE PRESIDENT SAID THAT AMERICA DID NOT FEAR COMPETITION AND REJOICED IN THE EXISTENCE OF THE HEALTHY, CREATIVE, COMPETITIVE AND FRIENDLY EUROPE. HE WAS CONFIDENT AMERICA COULD HOLD ITS OWN.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

Control: 6916
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 10, 1963
9:38 A.M.

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Info FROM: BRUSSELS

SS TO: Secretary of State

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G NO: 693, NOVEMBER 10, 11 A.M.

(SECTION THREE OF THREE)

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FOLLOWING HAS BEEN CLEARED BY VICE PRESIDENT:

3. EAST-WEST RELATIONS:

VICE PRESIDENT GAVE BRIEF BUT FORCEFUL EXPLANATION OF US VIEW PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS. HE POINTED OUT THAT SOVIET HAND WHICH SIGNED TEST BAN TREATY STILL ON BUTTON CONTROLLING SOVIET MISSILES. HE EMPHASIZED US INTENTION TO EXPLORE ALL AVENUES TO PEACE, GIVING SOVIETS OPPORTUNITY TO EARN US FRIENDSHIP, BUT ADDED THAT WE INTENDED TO LEAD FROM STRENGTH SINCE WE ARE WELL AWARE SOVIETS MIGHT OPT RATHER FOR PROVOCATIVE AND HOSTILE ACTIONS. SPAAK COMMENTED THAT RECENT SOVIET ACTIONS ON BERLIN AUTOBAHN CLEARLY IN CONTEXT OF REMARKS MADE TO HIM BY KHRUSHCHEV ON HIS LAST VISIT TO MOSCOW. KHRUSHCHEV HAD STATED INTENTION OF TREADING ON BERLIN "CORN" ON US FOOT BUT ALSO EQUALLY FIRM INTENTION NOT TO ALLOW NUCLEAR WAR TO DEVELOP FROM SUCH FOOTWORK. VICE PRESIDENT ASKED SPAAK'S VIEW OF SOVIET MOTIVES FOR SUCH COURSE AND FOREIGN MINISTER SUGGESTED IT WAS BLACKMAILING ATTEMPT TO MAKE WEST PAY HIGHER PRICE FOR ANY ACCOMMODATION REACHED. SPAAK EMPHASIZED DANGEROUSNESS OF SUCH SOVIET BRINKMANSHIP.

VICE PRESIDENT ASKED WHETHER SPAAK BELIEVED US LOWERING ITS GUARD VIS-A-VIS SOVIETS BY NEGOTIATING. SPAAK VIGOROUSLY SUPPORTED NEED FOR US EXPLORATION OF SOVIET INTENTIONS TO FULLEST

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-2-693, NOVEMBER 10, 11 AM, FROM BRUSSELS - 3/3

BUT STRESSED IMPORTANCE OF REASSURING GERMANS WHILE PROCESS GOING ON. VICE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED BELIEF PRESENT SITUATION LESS DANGEROUS THAN A YEAR AGO WHEN DURING CUBAN CRISIS WORLD WITHIN MATTER OF MINUTES OF WAR.

4. NATO:

VICE PRESIDENT ASKED WHAT COULD BE DONE TO STRENGTHEN THE ALLIANCE. HE EMPHASIZED NEED OF US FOR HELP FROM ITS ALLIES IN THE STRENGTHENING PROCESS BOTH IN MILITARY AND AID FIELDS. IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR US TO BE ABLE TO TELL ITS OWN PEOPLE ALLIES WERE DEVELOPING EQUAL EFFORT IN THESE FIELDS. DEQUAE ADMITTED BELGIANS NOT DOING ENOUGH SINCE THEY WERE ONLY KEEPING UP PRESENT LEVEL OF MILITARY STRENGTH AND NOT INCREASING THEIR COMMITMENT. AFTER BRIEF DISCUSSION OF DIFFICULTY OF ACCURATELY STATING TOTAL BELGIAN CONTRIBUTION IN AID FIELD, SPAAK EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT REAL PROBLEM WAS TO INSPIRE RENEWED PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN NATO AND IN ITS VALUE. ROTHSCHILD AMPLIFIED THIS POINT SUGGESTING THAT THERE WAS A REAL NEED TO REVIEW NATO OBJECTIVES AND STRENGTH AND TO COME TO CONCLUSIONS WHICH WOULD BE PUBLICIZED AS NEW RALLYING POINT FOR PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

5. EUROPEAN UNITY:

UPON INVITATION OF VICE PRESIDENT, SPAAK EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS OPTIMISTIC REGARDING PROSPECTS FOR LONG-RANGE PROGRESS TOWARD EUROPEAN UNITY. HE ADMITTED THAT PROGRESS ON POLITICAL SIDE STYMIED FOR IMMEDIATE FUTURE BUT BELIEVED THAT LONG-RANGE PROGRESS REMAINED INEVITABLE. ON ECONOMIC SIDE HE EXPRESSED EQUAL OPTIMISM REGARDING PROGRESS TOWARD COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND INTERNAL EEC AGREEMENT WHICH WOULD SERVE AS A BASIS FOR KENNEDY ROUND TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

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Control: 6854
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 10, 1963
3:14 AM

FROM: BRUSSELS
TO: Secretary of State
NO: ECBUS 633, NOVEMBER 9, 11 PM
CODEL JOHNSON

W. Moore

DECLASSIFIED
Authority State Sec 143/76
By mmg, NARS, Date 6/15/77

THE FOLLOWING MEMORANDUM REVIEWED BY VICE PRESIDENT:

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON MET NOVEMBER 9 AT BRUSSELS WITH EURATOM COMMISSIONER KREKELER FOR DISCUSSION IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION BY EURATOM TO EUROPEAN UNITY AND ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP. ALSO PRESENT WERE COMMISSIONER SASSEN, CANCELLARIO D'ALENA (DIRECTOR GENERAL EXTERNAL RELATIONS) AND DE VITRY (CHATENET'S CHEF DE CABINET). ON US SIDE WERE AMBASSADOR TUTHILL AND AIDE STULL.

AMBASSADOR KREKELER EXPRESSED GREAT APPRECIATION FOR US COOPERATION WITH EURATOM. HE NOTED ALL MAJOR PROBLEMS ATOMIC FIELD WITHIN THE SIX TREATED ON INTEGRATED BASIS. HE POINTED THIS REGARD TO FAST BREEDER REACTOR PROGRAM, AND CHARACTERIZED ORGANIZATION AS UNIQUE INTEGRATED EFFORT WHICH COOPERATES WITH US SOLELY ON BASIS EQUAL EFFORT AND BURDEN SHARING. NOTED THAT WHILE EEC IN FOREGROUND OF NEWS, EURATOM IN QUIET AND UNSPECTACULAR WAY IS BUILDING ORGANIC EUROPEAN COOPERATION ITS FIELD.

VICE PRESIDENT SAID EURATOM HEARTWARMING EXAMPLE WORKING EUROPEAN COOPERATION AND ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP BASED EQUAL COOPERATION. KREKELER AGREED THIS COOPERATION IN PEACEFUL USES ATOMIC FIELD HELPS SPREAD SPIRIT OF UNITY AND PARTNERSHIP. VICE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO CURRENT EURATOM FINANCING QUESTION FOR AEC PLUTONIUM AND U-235. COMMISSIONER SASSEN EXPLAINED EURATOM COMMISSION UNDERSTANDS US INTEREST IN CASH PAYMENT OWING BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIFFICULTIES. OTHER HAND HE SAID CURRENT FIVE-YEAR

/EURATOM BUDGET

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-2- ECBUS 633, NOVEMBER 9, 11 PM, FROM BRUSSELS

EURATOM BUDGET STRAINED BY US CASH PAYMENT REQUIREMENT. HE EXPRESSED GRATIFICATION WITH CURRENT STAFF LEVEL DISCUSSIONS WITH US SEEKING RESOLUTION THIS PROBLEM. SAID COMMISSION LOOKS FORWARD TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS WITH US. AMBASSADOR TUTHILL NOTED THAT VARIETY OF WAYS TO ASSIST MATERIALS FINANCING MAY BE AVAILABLE SINCE ISSUE IS FINANCING RATHER THAN PRICE. HE SAID AEC VERY COOPERATIVE AND IS OPTIMISTIC PROBLEM MAY BE RESOLVED WITHIN FEW WEEKS.

KREKELER POINTED TO UNIQUE EURATOM CONTROL (I.E. SAFEGUARDS) SYSTEM WHICH DEMONSTRATES POSSIBILITIES COOPERATIVE EFFORTS IN OTHERWISE DIFFICULT FIELD. VICE PRESIDENT NOTED THIS ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE EURATOM MULTILATERAL ACHIEVEMENT AND EXPRESSED HIS BEST WISHES FOR EVEN FURTHER DEVELOPMENT US/EURATOM COOPERATION.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Control: 6833
Rec'd: November 9, 1963
9:56 p.m.

Action

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FROM: Brussels

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: ECBUS 634, November 9, 11 p.m. (Section I of II)

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PRIORITY

By RMG, NARS, Date 6/15/77

RMR

ACTION PRIORITY DEPARTMENT ECBUS 634, INFORMATION BONN ECBUS 253, THE HAGUE ECBUS 234, LUXEMBOURG LUXCO 219, PARIS ECBUS 285, ROME ECBUS 260, GENEVA ECBUS 236, LONDON ECBUS UNNUMBERED

LUXEMBOURG ALSO FOR EMBASSY

PARIS ALSO FOR USRO

CODEL JOHNSON

Following memo conversation reviewed by Vice President:

Vice President Johnson met November 9 at Brussels with EEC Commission Vice President Sicco L. Mansholt for three-quarter hour cordial discussion focused on necessity prompt and meaningful Kennedy round negotiations. Also present were Van Slobba and Lucion of Mansholt's and Rey's Cabinets respectively. On US side were Ambassador Tuthill and aide Stull.

Vice President brough greetings from President Kennedy who, he said, is dedicated to European unity as essential for stability, prosperity and peace of world. Vice President promptly stressed great importance agriculture in total picture integrated Europe and Atlantic partnership. Said if Kennedy administration after three years in office is proud of anything it is of successful battle against protectionism, factionalism and sectionalism which resulted in TEA legislation. Said US convinced the more people trade the less likely they are to fight.

US is hopeful

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-2- ECBUS 634, November 9, 11 p.m., from Brussels (Section I of II)

US is hopeful it will see fruit of TEA in negotiations this spring at Geneva, Vice President said. He emphasized that any rumor that US would prefer postpone negotiations until after US elections simply is not true. He added US also most anxious see important sector agriculture included in negotiations..

Mansholt agreed Europe and US stand before great wide round of negotiations and EEC aware importance forthcoming events. He recalled honor of meeting with President when last in US and reiterated then-expressed EEC recognition of great importance Kennedy round. Mansholt recalled difficult times after rupture negotiations with UK, noted continuing distrust among certain countries stemming that event, and commented that Kennedy round now seen as sort of test case of EEC attitude toward its own future. Mansholt expressed gratification with Vice President's assurances there no question of US wish postpone negotiations until after elections. He admitted there some doubt in Europe on this point. He expressed hope negotiations will begin in May as scheduled or, if necessary for technical reasons, no later than June. If US were to postpone negotiations beyond June that would have bad effect in Europe, according Mansholt, who reiterated importance beginning negotiations soon as possible. Mansholt explained EEC doing everything prepare for negotiations but difficulty is there still no EEC common agricultural policy. Noting well-established US agricultural policy this regard, he noted need develop same for Europe. As for industrial tariffs US and Europe in same boat and must each seek common policy, according Mansholt. Mansholt said the Six must still sit down and work out own policies.

In connection agriculture, Mansholt commented that concrete and realistic proposals have been submitted to Ministers Council
for decision.

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-3- ECBUS 634, November 9, 11 p.m., from Brussels (Section I of II)

for decision. This regard he stressed necessity common policy implying that at least some agreed policy might be preferable to none at all. He said EEC Commission proposals go rather far toward forcing Council make decisions. These would include agricultural prices, necessity include internal agricultural policies, and need develop negotiable agricultural proposals, according Mansholt. He said EEC Commission proposals would open way for negotiations and in his opinion Common Market will be in position negotiate next spring.

Vice President commented US will review and evaluate EEC proposals very carefully when they made available in detail. He commented upon US experience with extensive difficulties when higher prices introduced agriculture sector without compensating production controls. Said this something we shall wish study and consider in context proposals but should be recognized risk of stimulating excessive uneconomic agricultural production does enter in. Basic point, he said, is we recognize importance agriculture and share view it must be integral part negotiations. Furthermore, Vice President reasserted, Kennedy round must proceed in spring regardless local considerations, because it of overriding world importance.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Control: 6880
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 10, 1963
6:33 AM

FROM: BRUSSELS

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 692, NOVEMBER 10, 11 PM

PRIORITY

CODEL JOHNSON

FOLLOWING CLEARED BY VICE PRESIDENT:

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

By ing, NARS, Date 5-7-76

Morrison
11/9/63

VICE PRESIDENT MET PRIVATELY WITH KING FOR OVER HALF AN HOUR FRIDAY. ALTHOUGH SCHEDULED AS COURTESY CALL, MEETING DEVELOPED INTO LIVELY EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON SUBJECTS OF US PRESENCE IN EUROPE, AID TO LDC'S, TRADE POLICY, AND CHICOM INTENTIONS.

KING FIRST EMPHASIZED THAT AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BECOME DISCOURAGED WITH EUROPEANS SINCE EUROPEANS HAVE ENORMOUS CONFIDENCE IN US. HOWEVER, HE EXPRESSED SOME CONCERN AT SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT AIRLIFT EXERCISE FOR AMERICAN PRESENCE IN EUROPE. VICE PRESIDENT REASSURED HIM THAT SIX DIVISIONS' PRESENCE FIRM, NOTED THAT NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL UNITS MIGHT VARY FROM TIME TO TIME WITH FLUCTUATIONS IN POTENTIAL MILITARY SITUATION, AND STRESSED THAT US AIRLIFT CAPACITY A SOURCE OF STRENGTH, NOT A CAUSE FOR SPECULATION ABOUT WEAKNESS.

VICE PRESIDENT DESCRIBED SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION TO INCREASE SHARPLY DEGREE OF US MILITARY READINESS.

ON AID SUBJECT, KING EMPHASIZED EUROPEANS, IN HIS OPINION, SHOULD BE MORE ACTIVE IN FIGHTING ANCIENT ENEMIES -- POVERTY, DISEASE, HUNGER AND IGNORANCE; HE SUGGESTED THAT LATIN AMERICA WAS PARTICULAR FIELD FOR GREATER EUROPEAN EFFORT AND HOPED THAT NEED FOR A "MARSHALL PLAN" THERE WOULD BE REALIZED BY EUROPEANS. VICE PRESIDENT POINTED TO HUNDRED BILLION DOLLAR US AID EFFORT IN PAST 17 YEARS AND STRESSED ADMINISTRATION'S

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-2- 692, NOVEMBER 10, 11 PM, FROM BRUSSELS

DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE LARGE-SCALE EFFORTS, BUT NOTED CURRENT DISCOURAGEMENT AMONG US TAXPAYERS.

VICE PRESIDENT STRESSED FIRMNESS OF ADMINISTRATION COMMITMENT TO LIBERAL TRADE POLICY, CITING TEA AS CORNERSTONE OF US ECONOMIC POLICY. HE WARNED OF PROSPECTS FOR RENEWAL OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE 20'S IF WORLD TURNED ITS BACK ON LIBERAL TRADE POLICY IN FORTHCOMING KENNEDY ROUND GATT NEGOTIATIONS.

KING THEN TURNED TO SUBJECT OF COMMUNIST CHINA AND DESCRIBED HIS CONCERN AT LONG-RUN PROBLEM OF INTEGRATING POPULOUS CHINA POSSESSED OF NUCLEAR FORCE INTO WORLD COMMUNITY. HE STATED ONLY HOPE FOR PEACE HE SAW UNDER THESE CONDITIONS WOULD BE INCULCATION OF SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY GRADUALLY IN CHICOM LEADERS.

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COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION

November 9, 1963

Various requests have been received from the press for Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's reaction, comment and evaluation of his visit to Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Belgium. Since the final day schedule does not permit addition of a press conference -- and no formal statement will be made at the airport departure -- we are providing this memorandum from the Vice President for your use. You may quote literally from this text with direct attribution to the Vice President.

MEMORANDUM FROM VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM BELGIUM, NOVEMBER 9, 1963.

Our mission to Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Belgium has been highly successful and gratifying. The United States has no more resolute purpose than to work for establishment of an effective partnership with a unifying Europe. We did not come merely to reaffirm what needs no reaffirmation but rather to make clear the guidelines of America's aims and purposes in regard to the most important basic decisions of the coming months -- economic, political and military. I am confident that our exchanges have been constructive for both sides.

What has impressed me most is the underlying strength of the European will toward unification and partnership. Europe and the United States are, separately and together, facing the most difficult and demanding decisions to arise since inception of the postwar relationships. Yet I found no real doubt or question that these difficulties will be surmounted when the time for decision arrives. We know and understand each other much better and more intimately than any group of nations have ever done before. As a result, there is both a candor and a compassion in our consultations which permits unity to be the answer to our individual problems instead of being the victim of those problems. The essential unity of the Atlantic alliance is much less fragile than many critics suggest and all enemies hope.

I have found only realism toward the present period of East-West relations. We hope for peace but we expect to achieve it only through strength. I am confident we will support our growing unity in the economic and political realms with even greater unity in our mutual defense responsibilities.

Mrs. Johnson and I are both most grateful personally for the warmth of the welcome we have received everywhere and we know the good feeling evident here reflects the very great strength of the bonds of long friendship between our countries..

Since Monday, November 11, is the forty-fifth anniversary of the Armistice ending the first World War, I would like to express to the people of Europe - on behalf of the people of America - gratitude for the remembrance and care so faithfully shown to the graves of our sons who rest forever beneath Europe's soil.

Those graves represent the ultimate affirmation of America's unending commitment to the defense of freedom wherever it may be threatened. We the living - on both sides of the Atlantic - have eternal debts to honor and an eternal trust to keep. We can keep faith with those who died before their time and with those who shall live after our times only by continuing to work for the success of the Atlantic partnership under freedom and honorable peace.

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