

THE WHITE HOUSE
PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
DAILY DIARY

Date February 8, 1966

The President began his day at (Place) White House - Honolulu, Hawaii

Day TUESDAY

Entry No.	Time		Telephone f or t		Activity (include visited by)	Expenditure Code
	In	Out	Lo	LD		
	8:30				Breakfast -- while meeting w/ staff members -- JV, MW and JJ and while placing phone calls	
C	8:43		t		Secy. Rusk (in the hotel)	
Q	8:44 am		t		Secy. Freeman (in the hotel)	
	8:45		t		McGeorge Bundy (in the hotel)	
	9:12		t		Bill Moyers (in the hotel) (BM held a press briefing at 7:50 am this morning where he announced the trip of Vice President Hubert Humprehy to Saigon and the meeting of the President and the Vice President in Los Angeles on this evening so that Pres. could brief VP on the Honolulu Conference. He also announced that the VP would also visit other Asian capitals) (Purpose : Continuation of effort that US is making at the Conference)	
	9:50 am				The President departed the Royal Hawaiian Hotel accompanied by Secy. Rusk, Secy. McNamara, JV, MW and SS	
	10:12				The President and party arrived at the CINCPAC Headquarters, Camp Smith, Hawaii and the President again today went to a preliminary meeting in Admiral Sharps' office. Those attending were: Gen. Ky, Gen. Thieu, Minister Co, Secy. McNamara, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Goodpaster, Gen. Westmoreland. <i>speaking</i>	
	10:30				(NOTE: Times for each individual in following fr. JJ's notes ; remainder fr. press briefing) The President and group from Admiral Sharp's office went to the Conference Room. Today, being the last day of meetings between the officials of the United States Government and the officials of the Republic of Vietnam -- reports would be announced from the working group sessions from the day previous, along with the issuance of a communique between the two countries. Also a Declaration of Honolulu would be issued after the plenary session. Those attending the session today were the same as attended the session on Monday. Both from the Vietnamese side and from the American side.	

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	10:30				The President opened the second plenary session w/ brief remarks and commenced to call on the heads of each working group for their reports:	
	10:35				Secy. Rusk reported on the Diplomatic Meeting for the United States	
	10:37				Minister Do reported on the Diplomatic Meeting for the Republic of Vietnam	
					Out of these reports, they issued in the Joint Communique the following: "The leaders of the two Governments, with their advisers, reviewed the intense efforts for peace undertaken by the Government of the United States between Christmas and the end of January. Both governments noted with regret the total absence of a present interest in peace on the part of the Government of North Vietnam. They reviewed the present diplomatic situation in the United Nations and elsewhere, and they agreed upon continued diplomatic efforts for peace."	
	10:40				Minister Thang reported on the Rural Construction Meeting for the Republic of Vietnam	
	10:43				Secy. Freeman reported on same for the United States	
					From these meetings between the two countries the following: "The leaders of the two Governments received comprehensive reports on the intensified program of rural construction. The Government of Vietnam set forth a plan for efforts of particular strength and intensity in areas of high priority, and the President gave directions to ensure full and prompt support by all agencies of the United States Government. Three particular points were agreed on as essential for rapid progress: 1) Continued emphasis by both Vietnamese and Allied Forces on the effort to build democracy in the rural areas -- an effort as important as the military battle itself. 2) Continued emphasis on the design of rural construction work to meet the people's needs for larger output, more efficient production, improved credit, handicrafts, and light industry, and rural electrification."	

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					3) Concentration of resources -- both Vietnamese and American -- in selected priority areas which are properly related to military plans so that the work of rural construction can be protected against disruption by the enemy.	
					"Cabinet members of both Governemtns had thorough discussions of special needs of the people of South Vietnam in the fields of agriculture, health, and education. In agriculture it was agreed that special effort would be made to move agriculture know-how -- particularly new species of highly productive rice and corn and vegetable seed -- from the experimental station to the farmer in the fields. Steps for more rapid land reform were carefully reviewed. It was agreed that Secy. of Agriculture Freeman and a team of agricultural experts would proceed at once to Vietnam for the purpose of developing enlarged programs of agricultural cooperation.	
					(This team was also responsible for the refugee problem in Vietnam)	
					"It was agreed that the refugees who have of their own free will come over the from the enemy side must be adequately cared for and prepared to resume a useful role in society. The Government of Vietnam described its plans to meet this problem and the President assured them of full American support. It was agreed that a special effort will be made to provide good schools for refugee children.	
	10:45 am				The President spoke briefly on school refugee camps and refugee camps -- and said that "improvement urges improvement" (notes fr. JJ)	
	10:46				<u>Minister Ton</u> reported for the Vietnamese side on Economics and Stabilization Meeting	
	10:48				<u>Director Bell</u> reported on Economics and Stabilization Meeting for the United States	
					From these reports, the following was added into the Communique:	
					"The economic advisers of the two governments had a thorough discussion of their cooperative programs for maintaining economic stability and controlling the cost of living in a war-torn country. On the basis of their reports, the President and the Chief of State and Prime Minister have agreed that their two Governments will take further concrete steps to combat inflation in Vietnam."	

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	10:49				Minister Dha reported on Health, Education, and Welfare for the Republic of Vietnam	
	10:50				Secretary Gardner also reported on HEW for the Republic United States	
					The Joint Communique included the following from these reports: "It was also agreed that programs in health and education would be intensified. The President pledged that he would soon dispatch teams of experts in those fields to Vietnam under the direction of Secretary Gardner. Both Governments agreed to make increased efforts in the training of health personnel, in providing teams for medical care, and creating a stronger medical logistics system. They also agreed to strengthen their cooperation in building elementary schools, in training teachers, in reinforcing vocational and technical education, and in supplying textbooks.	
	10:51				The President then suggested more public information on these matters.	
	10:55				Thieu made a general statement.	
	10:58				And General Ky made a general statement thanking the US for help, etc.	
	11:00				The President called on each participating member and they in turn responded	
	11:10				Recess	
	11:11				The President went to Admiral Sharp's office for coffee and a meeting on military matters.	
					SEE PAGE 5 *** <i>by Rusk, McNamara, Sharp, Wheeler</i>	
	11:30				<i>Ky, Thieu, and Co (Rep. PM)</i> Returned to the Conference Room	
	12:00				After discussion from both parties of US and Vietnam -- they began work on the Joint Communique to be issued that would be agreeable to both parties.	

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				***	Discussion of military matters resulted in the following in the Joint Communique: "There was a full discussion of the military situation and of military plans and programs. The leaders of the two Governments reached full agreement upon a policy of growing military effectiveness and of still closer cooperation between the military forces of Vietnam and those of the United States. They reaffirmed their determination to act with all possible regard for the rights of innocent civilians, to adhere to the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war, and to act with full respect for the independence and territorial integrity of neighboring countries which wish to live in peace."	
	12:00				Continuation of discussions of the Joint Communique and other agreements that were reached "The President of the United States and the Chief of State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam have concluded three days of the most intense and friendly discussion, and their fundamental concord of purpose and policy is stated in the Declaration of Honolulu which they are issuing together today. In addition there has been opportunity for extended review of many urgent specific questions, both at the level of the Chiefs of Government and at the level of Cabinet Ministers. The results of this immediate discussion are reported. The results of this immediate discussion are reported in the remaining paragraphs of this communique. (NOTE: Paragraphs referred to are the reports of the working groups on Diplomatic, Rural Construction, Economic and Stabilization, and Health and Education, and as well as the military report. "Finally, it was agreed that the leaders of the two Governments will have further meetings like this one in the future for the continued execution of the policies and purposes of the Declaration of Honolulu." The above reported from the plenary session contained in TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE BY PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND LT. GEN. NGUYEN VAN THIEU, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, FOLLOWING TALKS IN HONOLULU, HAWAII AT THE HONOLULU CONFERENCE, February 7 - 8, 1966.	

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					Also issued during this plenary session was the DECLARATION OF HONOLULU	
					PART I	
					"The Republic of Vietnam and the United States of America jointly declare:	
					their determination in defense against aggression,	
					their dedication to the hopes of all the people of South Vietnam,	
					and their commitment to the search for just and stable peace.	
					In pursuit of these objectives the leaders of their governments have agreed upon	
					this declaration, which sets forth:	
					the purposes of the Government of Vietnam,	
					the purposes of the Government of the United States,	
					and the common commitment of both Governments.	
					PART II	
					The Purposes of the Government of Vietnam	
					Here in the mid-Pacific, halfway between Asia and North America, we take	
					the opportunity to state again the aims of our government.	
					We are a government -- indeed a generation -- of revolutionary transformation.	
					Our people are caught up in a mortal struggle.	
					This struggle has four sides:	
					1) We must defeat the Viet Cong and those illegally fighting with them on our soil.	
					We are the victims of an aggression directed and supported from Hanoi. That aggression --	
					that so-called "War of National Liberation" -- is part of the communist plan for the	
					conquest of all of Southeast Asia. The defeat of that aggression is vital for the future	
					of our people of South Vietnam.	
					2) We are dedicated to the eradication of social injustice among our people.	
					We must bring about a true social revolution and construct a modern society in which	
					every man can know that he has a future; that he has respect and dignity; that he	
					has the opportunity for himself and for his children to live in an environment where all	
					is not disappointment, despair and dejection; that the opportunities exist for the	
					full expression of his talents and his hopes.	
					3) We must establish and maintain a stable, viable economy and build a better	
					material life for our people. In spite of the war, which creates many unusual and	
					unpredictable economic situations, we are determined to continue with a policy	

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					austerity; to make the best possible use of the assistance granted us from abroad; and to help our people achieve regular economic growth and improved material welfare.	
					4) <u>We must build true democracy for our land and for our people.</u> In this effort we shall continue to imbue the people with a sense of national unity, a stronger commitment to civic responsibility. We shall encourage a widened and more active participation in and contribution to the building of a free independent, strong and peaceful Vietnam. In particular, we pledge again:	
					-- to formulate a democratic constitution in the months ahead, including an electoral law;	
					-- to take that constitution to our people for discussion and modification;	
					-- to seek its ratification by secret ballot;	
					-- to create, on the basis of elections rooted in that constitution, and elected gov't.	
					These things shall be accomplished mainly with the blood, intelligence, and dedication of the Vietnamese people themselves. But in this interdependent world we shall need the help of others: -- to win the war of independence; to build while we fight; to reconstruct and develop our nation when terror ceases.	
					To those future citizens of a free, democratic South Vietnam now fighting with the Viet Cong, we take this occasion to say come and join in this national revolutionary adventure:	
					-- comesafely to join us through the Open Arms Program	
					-- stop killing your brothers, sisters, their elders and their children.	
					-- come and work through constitutional democracy to build together that life of dignity, freedom and peace those in the North would deny the people of Vietnam.	
					Thus, we are fighting this war. It is a military war, a war for the hearts of our people. We cannot win one without winning the other. But the war for the hearts of the people is more than a military tactic. It is a moral principle. For this we shall strive as we fight to bring about a true social revolution.	
					PART III	
					The Purposes of the Government of the United States	
					1) The United States of America is joined with the people and Government of Vietnam to prevent aggression. This is the purpose of the determined effort of the American	
					effort armed forces now engaged in presence. It seeks to impose no alliance or	

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					alignment. It seeks only to prevent aggression, and its pledge to that purpose is firm. It aims simply to help a people and government who are determined to help themselves.	
					2) The United States is pledged to the principles of the self-determination of peoples, and of government by the consent of the governed. It therefore gives its full support to the purpose of free elections proclaimed by the Government of South Vietnam and to the principle of open arms and amnesty for all who turn from terror toward peace and rural construction. The United States will give its full support to measures of social revolution including land reform based upon the principle of building upward from the hopes and purposes of all the people of Vietnam.	
					3) Just as the United States is pledged to play its full part in the world-wide attack upon hunger, ignorance, and disease, so in Vietnam it will give special support to the work of the people of that country to build even while they fight. We have helped and we will help them -- to stabilize the economy -- to increase the production of food -- to spread the light to education -- to stamp out disease.	
					4) The purpose of the United States remains a purpose of peace. The United States Government and the Government of Vietnam will continue in the future, as they have in the past, to press the quest for a peaceful settlement in every forum. The world knows the harsh and negative response these efforts have thus far received. But the world should know, too, that the United States Government and the Government of Vietnam remain determined that no path to peace shall be unexplored. Within the framework of their international commitments, the United States and Vietnam aim to create with others a stable peace in Southeast Asia which will permit the governments and peoples of the region to devote themselves to lifting the condition of man. With the understanding and support of the Government of Vietnam the peace offensive of the United States Government and the Government of South Vietnam will continue until peace is secured.	
					PART IV -- The Common Commitment	
					The President of the United States and the Chief of State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam are thus pledged again:	
					to defense against aggression,	
					to the work of social revolution,	

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					to the goal of free self-government, to the attack on hunger, ignorance, and disease, and to the unending quest for peace.	
					After the discussions of both the Joint Communique and the Declaration of Honolulu, the President leading in the discussion as Master of Ceremonies -- said that in six months from now, they ought to get together again to see what has been accomplished.	
	12:13 pm				Closing remarks by <u>General Thieu</u> . (nothing in press briefing on this)	
	12:14				Closing remarks by <u>the President</u> . (also nothing in briefing)	
	12:25				The President departed Camp Smith, CINCPAC Headquarters, Hawaii enroute to Honolulu International Airport accompanied by <i>Ry + Thieu</i> <i>whom he bid farewell at the airport</i>	
	12:47				Arrived at International Airport -- several hundred were waiting behind the fence line at Gate 3 -- opposite of where AF-1, 26,000 was parked... The band from CINCPAC was there and played music as the President got out of his car -- "Hail to the Chief", "The Eyes of Texas" and other songs. Governor Burns, Cong. Matsunaga, Sen. Inouye, and Congwm Mink greeted the President -- and escorted to Ambassador Lodge, MW, and JV and Congwm Mink -- the President went to the plane. He was given leis by the Japanese Society of Hawaii and by others in the crowd as he walked by the fence line.... Then into the plane as the honor guard stood at attention w/ the various flags .	

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1	1:04				Airborne from Honolulu, Hawaii. Those on the plane included: Secy. of State Dean Rusk and his aide - Mr. Edward Streator; and security agent - Secy. of Defense Robert McNamara Mr. Gus Peleus General Earle G. Wheeler and his aide - Lt. Col. Robert Hunter General Maxwell Taylor Ambassador Alexis Johnson Hon. Leonard Unger Hon. John McNaughton Surgeon General William Stewart Secretary of HEW, John Gardner Miss Katherine Westmoreland (Stevie"- dtr. of Gen. Westmoreland) Hon. Francis Keppel - Under Secy. of HEW Director David Bell Hon. Walt Rostow Hon. Bill Moyers Congwm Patsy Mink (she had asked to return w/ President on plane) Hon. Jake Jacobsen Miss Carol Welch Miss Marie Fehmer Miss Vicky McCammon Hon. Marvin Watson Several SS Agents Chiefs Don Nauser and Tom Mills (Tom left the group in Los Angeles as did several SS agents and went on a JetStar to D.C.) Governor John Burns and his aide <i>Donald Horio - (Press Secy & Gov.)</i> (Gov. Burns was going on from Washington to NYC where he was to attend a meeting w/ other Governors of Central Committee of the Governors for conferences, etc.)	

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The President began his day at (Place) White House -- enroute on AF-1 to Los Angeles Day TUESDAY

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					On the plane, the President met in the stateroom w/ Rusk, McNamara, Wheeler, and Taylor...	
					His remarks were being worked on by Moyers and Rostow and submitted to the President -- for his approval and additions and thoughts and ideas.	
					The President also talked w/ the group in the stateroom about the Honolulu Conference and discussed the forthcoming conversation w/ the Vice President while in Los Angeles, California.	
0	8:25 pm PST				Arrived Los Angeles International Airport	
					The President did not leave the aircraft -- but remained inside waiting for the Vice President to join him. He had landed just minutes before the President.	
	8:30				Meeting in the Stateroom w/ Vice President Humphrey, Secy. Rusk, Secy. McNamara, Bill Moyers, Marvin Watson, Jake Jacobsen, and Asst. Secy. Jim Greenfield.	
					The Vice President was briefed on the Honolulu Conference -- and on his forthcoming trip to Saigon and other Asian capitals.	
C	9:15	9:35			Joined in the stateroom by Governor Pat (Edmund G.) Brown - of California and Mayor of Los Angeles, Sam Yorty. (This visit was mainly for political purposes and had little or no relationship to the Honolulu Conference... would 'look good' politically for Brown and Yorty to see the President and be w/ him for a few minutes.	
	9:35				Governor Brown and Mayor Yorty emerged from the plane the same way that they had entered -- thru the front XXXX entrance (not the one that the President comes out of)....and walked to the rear entrance of the plane awaiting the President.	
	9:45				The President deplaned -- followed by the Vice President, Secy. Rusk, Secy. McNamara, and staff members -- BM, MW, JJ	

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					Greeting the President at the base of the steps were Governor Brown and Mayor Yorty.	
					Complete camera equipment - w/ lights, etc. were in front of the exit of the plane -- the President moved out -- waved for the benefit of the cameras, and ignored the signs that were displayed by a group of Anti-US involvement in Vietnam. The group of "beatniks" were chanting horrible songs -- "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many babies ^{days} have you killed today?"... over and over again. And other similar obnoxious chants. The President acted as if he had not heard any of them and even if they were completely invisible... and moved on over to his waiting car.	
					The President and his party drove the equivalent of 6 regular blocks to the hangar at the airport -- and in there spoke to a group of newsmen and regular members of the WH Press Corps. No admittance was allowed unless they were members of the Presidential party or members of the WH Press Corps.	
					REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT -- carried over live television. *** SEE PG. 13 (The news commentator over television commented that the President had not given a press conference as had been announced ... and instead had just finished his speech and returned to the plane.)	
					After his speech, the Vice President made a few off ^{the} cuff remarks -- about the Honolulu Conference -- and that great things had been accomplished... ^{methods for} and how he was looking forward to his trip to Saigon in the hope that peace would be acquired for the people of Viet Nam	
					Then the President left the podium and talked for a brief moment w/ Governor Brown -- and w/ Rusk and McNamara and staff members returned to his plane.	
	10:08 pm PST				Airborne from Los Angeles International Airport, California	

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					*** Remarks of the President at Los Angeles International Airport, California	
					"We went to Honolulu to meet the leaders of the Government of South Viet-Nam.	
					They and their people understand -- and we understand -- that the war we are helping	
					them fight must be won on two fronts.	
					One front is military.	
					The other front is the struggle against social injustice; against hunger, disease,	
					and ignorance; against political apathy and indifference.	
					The meeting in Honolulu could take place -- and take place successfully -- because as	
					our friends from Saigon said in their part of the Declaration of Honolulu: "We are a	
					government -- indeed a generation -- of revolutionary transformation." As I looked across	
					the table at these brave and determined young men I thought also of the young Vietnamese	
					soldiers and province chiefs and teachers and student leaders who are part of this new	
					generation.	
					They know -- and we know -- this revolutionary transformation can not wait until	
					the guns grow silent and terrorism stops.	
					With that common understand, we took these three days together to take stock of where	
					we are and where we must go in these days and weeks and months ahead.	
					We talked of very specific things:	
					-- of rural construction;	
					-- of agricultural credit;	
					-- of rural electrification;	
					-- of new seeds and fertilizers for the crops;	
					-- of schools and teachers and text books;	
					-- of medical schools and clinics, and equipment;	
					-- of how to deal with inflation in a war-torn country;	
					-- of how to build the basis for a democratic constitution and free elections;	
					-- of how to seek the peace;	
					-- of how to conduct the war.	
					In all these fields we set targets -- concrete targets. Progress will not be easy.	
					In some fields it will not be quick. But the leaders of both governments are determined	
					that we shall move forward.	
					We shall meet again in the months ahead to measure that progress.	

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					On our part, Secy. Freeman, with an expert staff, is going to Saigon now to see how we can help with food and rural development.	
					Missions will follow organized by Secy. Gardner in the fields of education and health -- and in any other fields where our people can help with the work of social construction in South Viet Nam.	
					The Vice President, standing with me here, has followed our work over the cable lines. He is leaving immediately to carry forward the mission we defined at Honolulu.	
					He will go first to Saigon to assure that our representative there get to work rapidly, and effectively on the tasks we laid out at Honolulu.	
					He will fly to Saigon with the leaders of the Government of South Viet-Nam and on the way, learn how they intend to carry forward their plans in these fields.	
					He will go from Saigon to other capitals in Asia to explain what was done at Honolulu and its meaning and to ask for the support of others. Along with him will be some of those who were at the Honolulu conference.	
					Come back to the mainland refreshed and confident.	
					The road ahead may be long and difficult.	
					It will require the unfailing unity of our people in support of the courageous young Americans who -- with their comrades from South VietNam and Australia, Korea, and New Zealand -- are fighting, suffering and dying for freedom.	
					We shall give them that support.	
					And we shall fight the battle against aggression in Viet-Nam; we shall fight the battle for social construction; and, throughout the world, we shall fight the battle for peace	
					We shall prevail.	
					On the return to Washington, the President stayed up for awhile talking w/ Rusk McNamara and Bill Moyers -- then slept for the remainder of the flight.	
	5:23 am EST				Arrived Andrews AFB -- walked to the helicopter w/ Rusk and McNamara and then told them goodbye -- (they were driving to their respective homes) and boarded the helicopters'	