### USCOB

### Visitors Section

Capt F.J. Siebert- Office - 6933 Home - 76-2056 - Office - 6626 Home - 76-2675 - 3431 Lt F.J. Fogh

Sed. Dispatcher -

21 Aug 61

# Le Wech 2100, 19 Aug 61 - Andrews Au Week 1115, 21 My 61 Audrews

Saturday 19th	
1600	Arrive Templehof Central Airport by SAM
1600-1610	Honors
1610-1620+	Welcoming statement by Mayor Brandt
1010-10101	Response by Veep
1620-1645	Enroute Schoeneberger Rathaus via Potsdammer Platz
1645-1715	Meeting with Mayor Brandt
1715-1730+	Signs Golden Book
1730-1750+	Special Session of House of Representatives 6broadcast tocrowd outside)
	Following this party go to Rathaus steps where Mayor Brandt will great the crowd, Veep may be expected to say something
1800-2000	Open
2000	Mayor Brandt offers informal dinner at Schöneberger Rathaus - Brandenburg - Halle Entire Veep group goes to dinner inculding press
**	
Sunday 20th	
1030 - 1215	Tour West Berlin terminating at Schömberger Rathaus
1215 - 1230	Enroute to McNair Barracks
1230 - 1330	Lunch with Company C 2nd Battle Group 6th Infantry
1330 - 1400	Enroute Templehof Central Airport
1400 -	Depart Templehof via Sam destination not specified
1415-1445	- Tack to tempe (but said 18 MTy 15th Both Go)
1445-	Vous of city and out to refuge conter
1700-2000 -	- 1 , 0 A D
	tack W/ Willy Brands, Ben Clay. Bables -
	Sculey
1800-	Prentery -
2170 -	To Berlin Hillen for dumer (4)
	Mayor o des. Brando; Mayor to Clerc. !
	Aut + New Pewling, - # Stell - Lang Gildey -
2900-	To Aut Rec
0270 -	dine to go to Arrand - planere
0 400 -	Labell the ships

Statement by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson On arrival in Washington August 21, 1961

My first duty on returning to Washington from our mission to Bonn and Berlin is to present a report to the President on the results of our mourney.

May I, at this time, express my thanks to General Lucius Clay and Ambassador Charles Bohlen for their generous and devoted service at every stage of our mission.

I have returned from my conferences with Chancellor Adenauer and Mayor Brandt with even greater confidence in the distinction and responsibility of free German leadership, and with the conviction that the bonds between this country and West Germany and West Berlin, already very strong, have been made even stronger and more enduring.

I would be remiss in my duty if I did not take this first public opportunity to tell the American people of the inspiring and unforgettable welcome accorded us by the citizens of the Federal Republic West Berlin. The reception given to the American troops which were sent to West Berlin as reinforcements for freedom by direction of President Kennedy was most heart-warming. Our troops know that they carry the honor of America with them as they begin their important task of helping to protect this outpost of peace and freedom. That trust could not be committed to safer or stronger hands.

It is impossible to give an adequate picture, in these few words, of the courage and the dedication to freedom which sustain the people of West Berlin in these difficult days. They are being tested and harassed by Communist power; but their heroic conduct in this emergency has become one of the major assets of the free world.

I have returned with feelings of unlimited gratitude to the people of West Berlin and West Germany and with feelings of unlimited compassion for the suffering now being endured by the people of East Berlin and East Germany and their relatives and friends in the West. No one who has seen and talked with the refugees from East Germany, as I have done, can fail to realize what a profound human tragedy is involved. That realization must heighten the urgency with which we consider our own responsibilities, and the responsibilities of our allies, in dealing with the issues raised by the Berlin crisis.

When I left Washington on Friday night, I ventured the hope that our journey to West Germany and West Berlin would prove to be a mission for peace that would remove anxieties between friends and strengthen the securities for freedom. It was in that spirit that our mission was undertaken, and it was in that same spirit that we were received and welcomed by everyone in Bonn and in Berlin. The Communist threat to Berlin is very real and is but a part of the continuing struggle between the world of freedom and the world of coercion. As a result of our mission I believe that we will be better able to meet whatever the future may bring because of the greater unity of purpose and the reaffirmation of common policies achieved in our recent discussions.

I am glad to join you here today and with you to welcome to Berlin timely and velcome reinforcements for the cause of freedom and peace. You are here because of the situation in Berlin.

You have learned for yourselves how greatly welo me you are to the generous and brave citizens of this undamnted city. Never has the alliance and partnership between this city and our country and between our allies been so strong and so close as it is now.

By conferences with Chancellor Ademaner in Bonn and Mayor Brandt in Berlin have increased the mutual respect and occperation which the sustain our unbreakable partnership. Nothing which/Soviet Union and East Germany have already done, or may yet do in their calculated challenge to freedom, can weaken that partnership nor cast doubt upon the atrength of our unity of purpose.

### ###/61/46X

The French -- whose troops are also here in Berlin for the same reasons that you are here -- the fulfillment of our common rights, obligations and pledges.

All of you, I am sure will discharge your task with credit to yourselves and honor to your country. In that spirit and with that conviction I bid you release to Berlin, and it is the abiding hope of your government and of the American people whom you represent, that your service here will help to create now securities for peace and freedem.

You are here as a presence of peace, a pledge of assistance, a promise of America's continuing and unbroken concern for the fate and freedom of Berlin no matter what course this crisis yet may run.

Never in recent years has a greater responsibility rested upon American troops as guardians of peace. I am glad to join you here today and with you to welcome to Berlin timely and welcome reinforcements for the cause of freedom and peace.

You are here because of the situation in Berlin.

You have learned for yourselves how greatly welcome you are to the generous and brave citizens of this undaunted city. Never has the alliance and partnership between this city and our country and between our allies been so strong and so close as it is now. My conferences with Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn and Mayor Brandt in Berlin have increased the mutual respect and cooperation which sustain our umbreakable partnership. Nothing which the Soviet Union and East Germany have already done, or may yet do in their calculated challenge to freedom, can weaken that partnership nor cast doubt upon the strength of our unity of purpose.

We are engaged in this task with our allies — the British and the French — whose troops are also here in Berlin for the same reasons that you are here — the fulfillment of our common rights, obligations and pledges.

All of you, I am sure will discharge your task with credit to yourselves and honor to your country. In that spirit and with that conviction I bid you welcome to Berlin, and it is the abiding hope of your government and of the American people whom you represent, that your service here will help to create new securities for peace and freedom.

You are here as a presence of peace, a pledge of assistance, a promise of America's continuing and unbroken concern for the fate and freedom of Berlin no matter what course this crisis yet may run. Never in recent years has a greater responsibility rested upon American troops as guardians of peace.

### VISIT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT BERLIN, August 19-20, 1961

### 1. Tentative Itinerary

Tentative	Itinerary
2600	Saturday, 19 August 1961
1600	Arrive Tempelhof Central Airport via SAM
1600-1610	Honors
*1610-1620	Welcoming Statement (Mayor Brandt); Response by the Vice President
1620-1645	Enroute Schöneberg Rathaus via Potsdamer Platz
1645-1715	Meeting with Mayor Brandt
*1715-1730	Golden Book Ceremony
*1730-1750	Special Session House of Representatives (Broadcast to crowd outside)
1750-1800	Rathaus Steps with Mayor Brandt - to greet crow
1800-2000	Open Time
2000	Dinner with Mayor Brandt (Informal) Schöneberg Rathaus, Brandburg Halle
	Sunday, 20 August 1961
1030-1215	Tour West Berlin, Terminating at Scheneberg Rathaus
1215-1230	Enroute McHair Barracks
1231-1330	Lunch with Company C, 2nd BG, 6th Inf
1330-1400	Enroute Tempelhof Central Airport
1,00	Depart TCA via SAM

<sup>\*</sup> Statements by The Vice President

### 2. Members of Party

The Vice President Ambassador Bohlen General Clay

Mr. Cash, Department of State

Mr. Cox, Department of State

Mr. Mautner, Department of State

Colonel Burris, Office of the Vice President

Mr. Reedy, Office of the Vice President

Mr. Boatner, Office of the Vice President

Miss Wiley, Office of the Vice President

Miss Williams, Office of the Vice President

Mr. Gildner, White House Mr. Knight, Secret Service

Mr. Youngblood, Secret Service

Mr. McMeanamin, USIA

Mr. Okamoto, USIA

Mr. Staughton, White House

Colonel Jackson, Military Aide to The Vice President

Mr. Baskin, Dallas News

Mr. Bell, AP

Mr. Scali, ABC

Miss Higgins, New York Herald Tribune

Mr. Miller, Time

Mr. Greene, New York Daily News

Mr. Alexander, McNaughton Press

Mr. Spivak, UPI

Mr. Freedman, Manchester Guardian

### 3. Accommodations

Ambassador's Residence Harnack House Dahlem Guest House

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Mr. Alexander, McNaughton Press

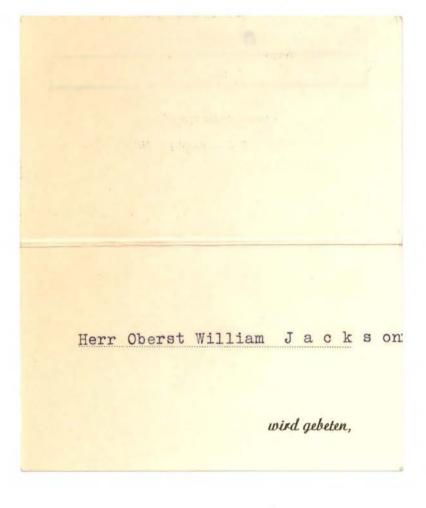
Mr. Spivak, UPI

Mr. Freedman, Manchester Guardian

#### Accommodations 3.

Ambassador's Residence Harnack House - Dahlem Guest House - 156







### Vice President's Office

- 1. The Vice President
- 2. Mary Margaret Wiley
- 3. George Reedy
- 4. Charlie Boatner
- 5. Geraldine Williams
- 6. Howard Burris

7. Col. William to Jackson

### White House

7.

Gildner

8. General Lucius Clay

### State Department

- 9. Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen
- 10. Frank E. Cash
- 11. Henry Cox

12. Carl Martin -

### Press

- 12. Bob Baskin, Dallas News
- 13. Jack Bell, AP
- 14. Bill McMenamin, USIA
- 15. John Scali, ABC
- 16. Margeurite Higgins, New York Herald-Tribune
- 17. Loye Miller, Time Magazine
- 18. Gerry Green, New York Daily News
- 19. Holmes Alexander, McNaught Syndicate
- 20. Alvin Spivak, UPI
- 21. You Okamoto, USIA Photographer, Yochi Okamoto 22. Jan Caldner White Plause 23. Ceril Stoughton

29. Kersglet 25. Januar Wood 26. Leey Freedman

27. Fred Brown - Lite Gen.

Vota - 28-

These people have requested space:

Margeurite Higgins, Herald-Tribune (If we determine the pool,
I strongly recommend she be in it. he's
interviewed Adenauer and covered Germany
far more and longer than any of the other
correspondents---and you should have one
woman)

EN 29300

30 seats outside Loy Miller for lime - 8k Jack Bell for AP - OK Mats teremed on West side -Gerry Green. For Daily News - 6K Com. Clay arrive 1800 - Met by Taz Shapykerd - Summent statt men at 1915. Then to slave all expect to be notified soon about leaving. - Seat available basis - Notity Cause by 1600 nag-0290 NoThord You Okamoto - USTA-BK Syden Gruson - Comm Gregestait Nyt [CHAPTER 406]

AN ACT

August 8, 1949 [8. 2030] [Public Law 214]

To clarify the laws relating to the compensation of postmasters at fourth-class post offices which have been advanced because of unusual conditions.

Postal Service.
Compensation of fourth-class postmasters.

43 Stat. 1055.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last proviso in section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes", approved February 28, 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C., sec. 60), is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That any post office so advanced shall be retained in the class to which advanced until July 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which it was so advanced, at which time it shall be assigned to the appropriate class upon the basis of its receipts for the preceding calendar year."

39 U.S.C. §§ 57, 57c

of its receipts for the preceding calendar year."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to place postmasters at fourth-class post offices on an annual salary basis, and fix their rate of pay; and provide allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment, and fix the rates thereof", approved March 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 130), is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "And provided further, That when a newly established office of the fourth class has been advanced to a higher salary rate, the postmaster's salary shall not again be adjusted until July 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which such office was established, except that this proviso shall not be construed to prevent the advancement prior to such date of any such office to a higher class when the receipts of a preceding quarter warrant such advancement."

Approved August 8, 1949.

[CHAPTER 407]

JOINT RESOLUTION

August 8, 1949 [H. J. Res. 327] [Public Law 215]

Making an additional appropriation for control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.

Additional appropriation, 1960. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Ante, p. 335.

For an additional amount for "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases", \$1,750,000.

Approved August 8, 1949.

[CHAPTER 412]

AN ACT

August 10, 1949 [H. R. 5632]

To reorganise fiscal management in the National Military Establishment to promote economy and efficiency, and for other purposes.

National Security Act Amendments of 1949. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Security Act Amendments of 1949".

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the intent of Congress to provide a comprehensive program for the future security of the United States; to provide for the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government relating to the national security; to provide three military departments, separately administered, for the operation and administration of the Army, the Navy (including naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps), and the Air Force, with their assigned combat and service components; to provide for their authoritative coordination and unified direction under civilian control of the Secretary of Defense but not to merge them; to provide for the effective strategic direction of the armed forces and for their operation under unified control and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces but not to establish a single Chief of Staff over the armed forces nor an armed forces general staff (but this is not to be interpreted as applying to the Joint Chiefs of Staff or Joint Staff)."

61 Stat. 496. 50 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 401. Declaration of policy

#### CHANGE IN COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SEC. 3. The fourth paragraph of section 101 (a) of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended to read as follows:

"The Council shall be composed of-

"(1) the President;

"(2) the Vice President;
"(3) the Secretary of State;
"(4) the Secretary of Defense;

"(5) the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board; and

"(6) The Secretaries and Under Secretaries of other executive departments and of the military departments, the Chairman of the Munitions Board, and the Chairman of the Research and Development Board, when appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve at his pleasure."

#### CONVERSION OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT INTO AN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SEC. 4. Section 201 of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby established, as an Executive Department of the Government, the Department of Defense, and the Secretary of Defense shall be the head thereof.

"(b) There shall be within the Department of Defense (1) the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, and each such department shall on and after the date of enactment of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 be military departments in lieu of their prior status as Executive Departments, and (2) all other agencies created under title II of this Act.

"(c) Section 158 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 158. The provisions of this title shall apply to the following Executive Departments:

"'First. The Department of State. "'Second. The Department of Defense.
"Third. The Department of the Treasury. "'Fourth. The Department of Justice.

61 Stat. 499. 5 U. S. C., Supp. II, § 171.

5 U. S. C. § 1.

Applicability of pro-

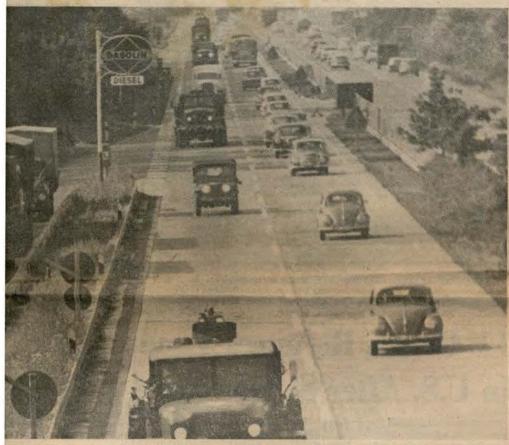
OT 48718 Con. Clay acris - 1800 - 1915 Stoff ween Lt. Ben Brown- GG I Corpe-3d Ruf - 8 -Duck for Lays-3 Augl - 14 Augl Cov. Reg -Will be allied bound force SE Everge Terries, Verkey -Vrew galley - 4551 -Salaprieze, Berlin - It Ted System of Redict V-Similar to weed the Per Bast Germany - 1/2 hour - 4/ gorman newgazer men -Re Strighten - Cal, McNally -L.B.J. GIL R. M. M. D.

### **Publication or Copyrighted Material not Scanned in Its Entirety**

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# lster Berlin Force



CEMENTS-Some of the 1,500 troops Inf Div's 1st Battle Gp, 18th Inf, head

up the autobahn on the way to Berlin. The convoy

# ate Approves Long-Term Aid; use Limits Program to 1 Year

ssed a foreign aid bill two measures. resident Kennedy longing and Treasury - borhority, but the House measure stripped of rovisions.

edy regards these powntial to the success of

There was considerable speculation that the compromise would allow the President three years of lending authority instead of the five years he asked and the Senate approved.

ial to the success of of overseas develop-borrow from the Treasury under Administration leaders the Senate plan, which would proto get them for him in vide for congressional veto of any

now devote its full resources to the orof Project Mercury and m with planned flight ncluding Project Apollo send a three-man space moon.

the seven U.S. astro-B. Shepard Jr. and rissom-have made 15s into space and back

this third suborbital

he NASA space task | shot means an acceleration in the whole Mercury program, although there has been a general hope all along - without any fixed timetakle-of putting a man into orbit by the year's end.

Although the agency made no reference to Soviet achievements in this field, the fact that two Russians cosmonauts already have orbited the earth, one of them 17 times on one flight, presumably influenced the decision.

GTON (AP) — The Sen-1 the House-Senate conference on the 1 individual loan over \$5 million. The over-all loan money probably would depend on the duration of the program with the rate between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion annually.

> The House bill would limit the program to one year with \$1.2 billion for loans to be provided by congressional appropriation with no treasury borrowing.

> The House bill calls for \$4,368,-500,000 for the one-year program including loans and grants and covering military aid as well as economic.

#### Senate Provisions

The Senate measure provides \$4,076,500,000 for the over-all program, including \$1,187,000,000 for the first year's long-range lending, plus authority for the President to borrow \$1.7 billion in each of the next four fiscal years.

The House roll call was 287 to 140. It was the only record vote the House had in its five days of debate. A total of 195 Democrats and 92 Republicans voted for the

(Cont. on Page 24, Col. 1)

# Battle Gp Of 8th Div On Move

From Press Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Kennedy has ordered a 1,500-man battle group to bolster U.S. forces in West Berlin. The troops are due to reach there Sunday after a ride through Communist East Germany.

The total Allied garrison in the Red-encircled city now totals about 11,000 men, of whom 5,000 are

(USAREUR Hq has identified the U.S. troops reinforcing the American garrison in West Berlin as the 1st Battle Gp, 18th Inf, 8th Inf Div.

(The 1,500-man unit, which left in convoy from the Mannheim area at 6 a.m. Saturday for the Helm-stedt checkpoint into East Germany, is commanded by Col Glover S. Johns Jr., a Texan.

(Johns, a 1931 graduate of Virginia Military Institute, was professor of military science and tactics and commandant of cadets at the Lexington, Va., academy for four years prior to his assignment to the 8th Div.)

The White House announced the increase following a conference Mr. Kennedy held with Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and some top advisers, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The brief announcement, read by Press Secretary Pierre Salinger,

"In view of recent developments, (Cont. on Page 24, Col. 2)

### QM Coupon Books To Expire Sept. 30

HEIDELBERG (Special)-The current series of quartermaster gas, diesel and oil coupon books in France and Germany will expire Sept. 30 with a new series going on sale Sept. 1, it was announced here.

Both series will be accepted at European Exchange System and Air Force Exchange gas stations until Sept. 30, a spokesman said.

Unused coupons can be turned in at regular purchasing points for redemption in cash from Oct. 1 to Feb. 28, 1962, the spokesman added. He pointed out however, that loose coupons will not be accepted for redemption.

### INFORMATION UNIT UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE U. S. MISSION BERLIN

### BERLIN PRESS

Monday, August 21, 1961

### REVIEW

Following is a review of the Berlin press for Sunday through Monday morning, August 20 - 21.

### West Press

### Sunday, August 20

Vice President Johnson's visit to, and his statements made in, Berlin were the dominating topic in all papers this morning and were supplemented by reports on the 1,500 U.S. soldiers on their way to Berlin as a token reinforcement of the American garrison in this city.

Johnson and Clay Visit Berlin: All papers extensively covered Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's and General Lucius D. Clay's visit to Berlin, with emphasis on the enthusiastic welcome which the ranking guests were given by hundreds of thousands of Berliners and on Vice President Johnson's statement upon arrival at Tempelhof Airport, his address to the vast crowd which assembled in front of Schoeneberg town hall, his speech before the joint session of the eity government and parliament, and the Golden Book signing ceremony.

Headlines in the papers read: "Johnson and Clay in Berlin -- Hundreds of Thousands Hear Vice President's Affirmation: Our Commitments in Berlin Are Firm and Binding -- Tells East Berliners Days of Tyranny Are Numbered" (DER TAGESSPIEGEL); "Johnson: We Will Stay in Berlin" (DER TAG); "Vice President Johnson Brings Berlin Message of Solidarity and Determination" (TELEGRAF); "Welcome, Vice President Johnson -- You Have Said what We Feel" (BERLINER MORGENPOST); "Johnson in Berlin: We Stand by You -- U.S. Battle Group Rolls Through Zone" (DIE WELT AM SONNTAG); "Johnson and Clay Are Given Enthusiastic Welcome" (SPANDAUER VOLKSBLATT).

The reports themselves put the accent on Mr. Johnson's assurance: "The President and the United States of America want you to know that the pledge he has given to the freedom of West Berlin and the rights of Western access to Berlin is firm."

Time and again interrupted by the cheers of the crowd, Mr. Johnson said that the U.S. government is deeply concerned over the events in the eastern part of the city. He called the people of East Berlin not to lose confidence and courage. Tyrannies, he said, always look as if they have been made for sternity, but their days are numbered.

Almost two hours the Berliners had to wait in front of the Schoeneberg town hall because the vice president's plane was late and his car could drive through the crowded city only at slow pace.

Further emphasis was on Mr. Johnson's remarks before the Senat and House of Representatives, assuring that the United States and its allies do not intend to be belligerent but they will not allow themselves to be bullied. "We must not show fear, but we must always be ready to fight for freedom and peace." Mr. Johnson ended his speech by observing that the "only thing we have to fear is fear."

All papers amply quoted Mr. Johnson's further remarks on all occasions in this city and ran pictures of their honored guest.

DER TAGESSPIEGEL and others reported that General Lucius D. Clay, who was U.S. Military Governor in Germany during the Berlin blockade, might take over a military post in Berlin. The papers said it was learned immediately after his arrival in Berlin yesterday that he has asked for his return to active service. Political observers feel that his reactivation might be a parallel to the return of Soviet Marshal Konev to active service as commander-in-chief of the Soviet forces in East Germany.

TASS reportedly said last night that Vice President Johnson's visit to Berlin has nothing to do with the "strengthening of peace and stability."

1.500 U.S. Troops on way to Berlin: All papers reported that a 1,500-man U.S. Army battle group is expected to arrive in Berlin today via the

autobahn from Helmstedt as a token reinforcement of the American garrison in this city. According to a White House press release, the reinforcement was ordered in view of the recent events including the sending of East German armed forces to East Berlin. The U.S. garrison thus will grow to a total of 6,500 soldiers. The British and French garrisons together comprise 6,000 men. The U.S. unit transferred to Berlin is the 1st Battle Group, 18th Infantry, in Mannheim.

A spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department said that no Eastern interference with the transfer is expected and that troops are usually moving on the autobahn. He added that the strength of the garrisons in Berlin is not limited.

The British garrison in Berlin reportedly also will be given a greater fighting power through more modern equipment. An increase of personnel is not intended at this moment.

France also announced that it will reinforce its Berlin garrison very shortly from now.

A Berlin government spokesman welcomed the military measures of the Western powers. He said that the troop increase was not one of the measures requested by Mayor Brandt but this step certainly will be understood here as an affirmation of the American position in Berlin.

Berlin Government Sues Frankfurt Daily for Publishing Brandt's Letter to President Kennedy: DER TAGESSPIEGEL and others reported that the West Berlin government has filed suit against the FRANKFURTER ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG which in its Saturday issue published the text of the letter which West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt sent to President Kennedy last week.

Since it has been published by the Frankfurt daily, DER TAGESSPIEGEL also carried the full text of the mayor's message warning Kennedy that inactivity and purely defensive measures by the West might lead to a crisis of confidence in the Western powers and might increase the arrogance of the East German regime. Brandt warned that further Eastern moves against Berlin uncountered by the West might result in a mass flight of people from Berlin. He suggested that the Western powers demand the restoration of the four-power status of Berlin but until its restoration proclaim a tripartite status in West Berlin. He said the Western powers should reaffirm their guaranties for West Berlin until reunification and, if necessary, have their presence in Berlin confirmed by a plebiscite in West Berlin and Western Germany. Brandt finally suggested a demonstrative reinforcement of the U.S. garrison in Berlin. Other parts of his letter branded the East German measures as illegal and claimed that the toleration of the armed occupation of East Berlin has been a sort of recognition of the illegal sovereignty of the East German government.

<u>Further Developments in East Berlin:</u> All papers continued to cover further developments in East Berlin and reported the following:

A young West Berlin delegate of the Junge Union organization was physically searched and mistreated by FDJ members at the Kochstrasse checkpoint. He said he was taken to a shack, forced to strip, and urged to admit that he intended to "disturb peace." When he failed to answer, FDJers slapped his face with leather gloves. He was then shoved back to West Berlin. His watch and spectacles were retained. Nothing has been learned about the fate of a second young West Berliner who was arrested simultaneously.

The tenants of a house in Bernauer Strasse at the sector border sent a last message to the West by throwing notes across the border before their entrances were barricaded or mured up by police and workers militia.

East Berlin authorities have closed the SPD offices in the boroughs of Friedrichshain and Prenzlauer Berg in retaliation for "the brutal and terrorist action" against SED offices in West Berlin. Under four-power agreement both SED and SPD were admitted in all four sectors of Berlin.

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It said that the GDR has merely made use of the rights which every sovereign state has, and, after sharply attacking West Berlin, stated that the Western powers have exchanged their duties resulting from the four-power status for hireling services of Western Germany. Finally the note said that for certain inconveniences at the border the occupation powers and the Bonn government alone must be blamed.

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"Do this, Mister, particularly as you are very experienced in tragic situations. First Laos, then Cuba. You have also been to see Mr. Diem in South Vietnam already and Mr. Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan? So it was a must for you to come to see Herr Brandt as a collector of lost U.S. creatures. Please, do not fly to Helgoland, following this, but to the Commander of Bizerte.

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The East Borlin paper said that "much ado" was made about the U.S. Vice President. NEUE ZEIT reported in the same vein, adding that according to reports from Western news agencies, the U.S. plans to increase its occupation troops in West Berlin by 1,500 soldiers.

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Brandt Letter to Kennedy: Under the title "Brandt Demands 'Ultimate Risk'," NEUES DEUTSCILAND referred to the publication of the letter which Governing Mayor Willy Brandt addressed to President Kennedy, saying that in this letter, Brandt drove his warmongering to the utmost.

RIAS Announces False News on Currency Change in Eastern Germany:
NATIONAL ZEITUNG said that "The American radio station in west Berlin, RIAS,
announced to the outpost city on Saturday that a currency change will take
place in the GDR today. As ADN learned, circles of leaders of the GDR Finance
Ministry are interested in details on this 'currency operation' because they are not obtainable in the Ministry itself as well as in other branches of the GDR government."

West Spies Enter CDR With Felse Passports: NEUE ZEIT said that spies who were trained by CID, are entering the GDR and other socialist countries via West Berlin. It named three examples for this and urged the population to remain \*atchful against people of this kind.

# INFORMATION UNIT UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE U. S. MISSION BERLIN

### BERLIN PRESS

Monday, August 21, 1961

### REVIEW

Following is a review of the Berlin press for Sunday through Monday morning, August 20 - 21.

### West Press

### Sunday, August 20

Vice President Johnson's visit to, and his statements made in, Berlin were the dominating topic in all papers this morning and were supplemented by reports on the 1,500 U.S. soldiers on their way to Berlin as a token reinforcement of the American garrison in this city.

Johnson and Clay Visit Berlin: All papers extensively covered Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's and General Lucius D. Clay's visit to Berlin, with emphasis on the enthusiastic welcome which the ranking guests were given by hundreds of thousands of Berliners and on Vice President Johnson's statement upon arrival at Tempelhof Airport, his address to the vast crowd which assembled in front of Schoeneberg town hall, his speech before the joint session of the city government and parliament, and the Golden Book signing ceremony.

Headlines in the papers read: "Johnson and Clay in Berlin -- Hundreds of Thousands Hear Vice President's Affirmation: Our Commitments in Berlin Are Firm and Binding -- Tells East Berliners Days of Tyranny Are Numbered" (DER TAGESSPIEGEL); "Johnson: We Will Stay in Berlin" (DER TAG); "Vice President Johnson Brings Berlin Message of Solidarity and Determination" (TELEGRAF); "Welcome, Vice President Johnson -- You Have Said what We Feel" (BERLINER MORGENPOST); "Johnson in Berlin: We Stand by You -- U.S. Battle Group Rolls Through Zone" (DIE WELT AM SONNTAG); "Johnson and Clay Are Given Enthusiastic Welcome" (SPANDAUER VOLKSBLATT).

The reports themselves put the accent on Mr. Johnson's assurance: "The President and the United States of America want you to know that the pledge he has given to the freedom of West Berlin and the rights of Western access to Berlin is firm."

Time and again interrupted by the cheers of the crowd, Mr. Johnson said that the U.S. government is deeply concerned over the events in the eastern part of the city. He called the people of East Berlin not to lose confidence and courage. Tyrannies, he said, always look as if they have been made for eternity, but their days are numbered.

Almost two hours the Berliners had to wait in front of the Schoeneberg town hall because the vice president's plane was late and his car could drive through the crowded city only at slow pace.

Further emphasis was on Mr. Johnson's remarks before the Senat and House of Representatives, assuring that the United States and its allies do not intend to be belligerent but they will not allow themselves to be bullied. "We must not show fear, but we must always be ready to fight for freedom and peace." Mr. Johnson ended his speech by observing that the "only thing we have to fear is fear."

All papers amply quoted Mr. Johnson's further remarks on all occasions in this city and ran pictures of their honored guest.

DER TAGESSPIEGEL and others reported that General Lucius D. Clay, who was U.S. Military Governor in Germany during the Berlin blockade, might take over a military post in Berlin. The papers said it was learned immediately after his arrival in Berlin yesterday that he has asked for his return to active service. Political observers feel that his reactivation might be a parallel to the return of Soviet Marshal Konev to active service as commander-in-chief of the Soviet forces in East Germany.

TASS reportedly said last night that Vice President Johnson's visit to Berlin has nothing to do with the "strengthening of peace and stability."

1,500 U.S. Troops on way to Berlin: All papers reported that a 1,500-man U.S. Army battle group is expected to arrive in Berlin today via the

autobahn from Helmstedt as a token reinforcement of the American garrison in this city. According to a white House press release, the reinforcement was ordered in view of the recent events including the sending of East German armed forces to East Berlin. The U.S. garrison thus will grow to a total of 6,500 soldiers. The British and French garrisons together comprise 6,000 men. The U.S. unit transferred to Berlin is the 1st Battle Group, 18th Infantry, in Mannheim.

A spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department said that no Eastern interference with the transfer is expected and that troops are usually moving on the autobahn. He added that the strength of the garrisons in Berlin is not limited.

The British garrison in Berlin reportedly also will be given a greater fighting power through more modern equipment. An increase of personnel is not intended at this moment.

France also announced that it will reinforce its Berlin garrison very shortly from now.

A Berlin government spokesman welcomed the military measures of the Western powers. He said that the troop increase was not one of the measures requested by Mayor Brandt but this step certainly will be understood here as an affirmation of the American position in Berlin.

Berlin Government Sues Frankfurt Daily for Publishing Brandt's Letter to President Kennedy: DER TAGESSPIEGEL and others reported that the West Berlin government has filed suit against the FRANKFURTER ALCEMEINE ZEITUNG which in its Saturday issue published the text of the letter which West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt sent to President Kennedy last week.

Since it has been published by the Frankfurt daily, DER TAGESSPIEGEL also carried the full text of the mayor's message warning Kennedy that inactivity and purely defensive measures by the West might lead to a crisis of confidence in the Western powers and might increase the arrogance of the East German regime. Brandt warned that further Eastern moves against Berlin uncountered by the West might result in a mass flight of people from Berlin. He suggested that the Western powers demand the restoration of the four-power status of Berlin but until its restoration proclaim a tripartite status in West Berlin. He said the Western powers should reaffirm their guaranties for West Berlin until reunification and; if necessary, have their presence in Berlin confirmed by a plebiscite in West Berlin and Western Germany. Brandt finally suggested a demonstrative reinforcement of the U.S. garrison in Berlin. Other parts of his letter branded the East German measures as illegal and claimed that the toleration of the armed occupation of East Berlin has been a sort of recognition of the illegal sovereignty of the East German government.

<u>Further Developments in East Berlin:</u> All papers continued to cover further developments in East Berlin and reported the following:

A young West Berlin delegate of the Junge Union organization was physically searched and mistreated by FDJ members at the Kochstrasse checkpoint. He said he was taken to a shack, forced to strip, and urged to admit that he intended to "disturb peace." When he failed to answer, FDJers slapped his face with leather gloves. He was then shoved back to West Berlin. His watch and spectacles were retained. Nothing has been learned about the fate of a second young West Berliner who was arrested simultaneously.

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