MEMORANDUM

In

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr Watson

CO18

Thursday, June 23, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Visit of Australian Prime Minister Holt To Washington June 28, 5 p.m., to July 1, 10:30 A.M.

We have now gone into the visit of Australian Prime Minister Holt. The planning appears to be well advanced and in good shape. The schedule as it now stands is as follows:

June 28

5:00 P.M.

Arrival at Dulles Airport to be met and escorted to Blair House by Acting Secretary of State Ball, U.S. Ambassador to Australia Clark, and Protocol Chief Symington.

5:50 P.M.

Arrival at Blair House

Evening has been kept free for rest following the long journey from Canberra.

June 29

12:15 P.M.

Military honors on White House lawn (tentative)

12:30 to

Private conversation in your office with the Prime

1:00 P.M. Minister (tentative)

The Prime Minister feels this is the only really important part of his visit

1:00 P.M.

Stag luncheon at the White House (Mrs. Abell has the guest list in hand. We have a suggested toast which we will be sending to you through Bob Kintner by the weekend.)

Mrs. McNamara is giving a luncheon for Mrs. Holt (Established custom is that the wife of a Prime Minister visiting Washington informally is entertained at lunch by the wife of the Secretary of State or the Vice President. Because both of these wives will not be in Washington on that day, Mrs. McNamara will be the hostess for the luncheon for Mrs. Holt.)

415 pM

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THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 27, 1966

AUTOGRAPH PILE! H

EXECUTIVE

"Checked by wift trait."

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Gifts - Visit of H.E. Harold Holt, Prime Minister of Australia - June 29,1966

After consultation with your staff, the following gifts have been ordered by my office for presentation by you and Mrs. Johnson to H.E. the Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Holt on the occasion of their visit to the White House on June 29, 1966:

Zara Kate Ducken Holk

PHOTOGRAPH

Autographed photograph in sterling silver frame with Presidential seal. Suggested inscription:

"To Harold Holt, leader of a gallant people,
with high esteem,
Lyndon B. Johnson"

It is suggested that this be presented prior to your (stag) luncheon in honor of H.E. the Prime Minister.

ANTIQUE Antique (Federal) mirror as a gift from you and Mrs. Johnson to H.E. the Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt (who is a collector of antiques).

It is suggested that this be presented prior to the tea to be given in honor of Mrs. Holt by Mrs. Johnson.

S/CPR:C.Dunaway:cd

Clearance: Mr. William Jordan The White House James W Syming

(co)

EXECUTIVE CO 18

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE HAROLD E. HOLT, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA AND MRS. HOLT

June 28 - July 1, 1966

TUESDAY, JUNE 28

5:00 p.m. EDT

The Right Honorable Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, Mrs. Holt and their party will arrive at Dulles International Airport aboard Trans World Airlines Flight 64.

5:10 p.m.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, accompanied by the Honorable James W. Symington, Chief of Protocol of the United States, will depart from the airport.

5:50 p.m.

Arrival at Blair House.

Private evening.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29

12:15 p.m.

The Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Holt and their party will arrive at the White House where they will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson, Acting Secretary of State George W. Ball, the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Baroness Scheyven, a representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other officials. Military honors will be rendered.

Following the ceremonies, Prime Minister Holt will meet with President Johnson at the White House.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29 (Continued)

1:00 p.m.

President Johnson will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Holt at the White House (stag).

1:00 p.m.

Mrs. Robert S. McNamara will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Holt at the McNamara residence, 2412 Tracy Place Northwest.

4:00 p.m.

Prime Minister Holt will meet with the Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense at the Pentagon.

4:00 p.m.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson will give a tea in honor of Mrs. Holt at the White House.

8:00 p.m.

His Excellency John Keith Waller, C.B.E., Ambassador of Australia and Mrs. Waller, will give a dinner in honor of the Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Holt, at the Embassy of Australia, 3120 Cleveland Avenue Northwest. Dress: Black tie.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30

12:00 Noon

The National Press Club will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Holt at the National Press Building.

1:00 p.m.

Mrs. A. S. Mike Monroney will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Holt at the Capitol. (Room to be determined).

2:10 p.m.

Departure from the National Press Club.

3:00 p.m.

The Honorable W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador at Large, Department of State will call on Prime Minister Holt at Blair House.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30 (Continued)

4:30 p.m. The Honorable George W. Ball, Acting Secretary of State, will call on

Prime Minister Holt at Blair House.

8:00 p.m. His Excellency John Keith Waller, C.B.E.,

Ambassador of Australia, and Mrs. Waller will give a dinner in honor of the

Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Holt at the Embassy of Australia, 3120 Cleveland

Avenue Northwest.

Dress: Black tie.

FRIDAY, JULY 1

10:25 a.m. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt and

their party will depart from Blair House.

10:50 a.m. Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base,

Maryland.

11:00 a.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base

aboard a United States Air Force special

flight.

12:00 Noon Arrival at Marine Air Terminal at

La Guardia Airport, New York.

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Protocol June 27, 1966

W. MARVIN WATSON

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

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Dress: Black tie.

FRIDAY, JULY 1

12:00 Noon

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt and their party will depart from Blair House.

10:50 a.m. Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

11:00 a.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base aboard a United States Air Force special flight.

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Arrival at Marine Air Terminal at

La Guardia Airport, New York.

Protocol June 27, 1966

Prime Minister

Harold Holt, appointed Prime Minister January 25, 1966, replacing Sir Robert Menzies at the head of the Australian conservative (Liberal-Country) coalition government. He had previously served as Minister for Labor and National Service (1940-41, 1949-58), as Minister for Immigration (1949-56), and as Treasurer (1958-66).

Born 5 August 1908 in Sydney, Harold Edward Holt, graduated from the University of Melbourne in 1930. He entered Parliament in 1935 and, after holding minor ministerial positions in the first Menzies government in 1939, resigned to enlist in the Australian Imperial Forces. He was later recalled and became one of the youngest senior Ministers in Australian history when he was appointed Minister of Labor and National Service in 1940. As the Australian member of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), he has attended the annual meetings of those organizations and served as chairman of both during 1959-60. Holt attended the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank held in Washington in October 1963.

February 1966

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON MRS. HAROLD E. HOLT

Mrs. Holt (née Zara Kate Dickens) was born in Melbourne,
Victoria, and was educated at Reytin Girls' School and
Toorak College. She is interested in art, ballet,
interior decorating and designing, and fashions. She has
recently personally supervised the redecoration of the
Prime Minister's Lodge (the Prime Minister's official
residence) in Canberra. Her sporting interests are tennis
and skin diving. Mrs. Holt owns and manages boutiques
in Sydney and Melbourne and won the Gown of the Year
Contest in Melbourne in 1961.

His Excellency
John Keith Waller, C.B.E.

Ambassador of AUSTRALIA

Born: Melbourne, February 19, 1914

Education: Scots College, Melbourne, and the University of Melbourne (MA with honors in history and political science)

Marital Status: Wife and two daughters

Career: Various assignments in Canberra from Secretary to Minister of External Affairs to Assistant Secretary for Administration and Finance. Served as Second Secretary in Chungking; as Secretary to the Australian Delegation to the United Nations organizing conference in 1945, San Francisco. Following this assignemnt, he was posted to Rio de Janeiro, Washington, Manila, and London in that order. Participated in the Colombo Plan and in 1962 headed Australian delegation to the Colombo Plan meeting in Melbourne. Appointed ambassador to Thailand and USSR: Australian representative to Southeast Treaty Organization Council; from 1962 until appointment as Ambassador to the United States, he was First Assistant Secretary with responsibility for the Far Eastern Affairs Section of the Department of External Affairs.

Presented credentials as Ambassador to the United States on September 18, 1964.

Mrs. John Keith WALLER Wife of the Ambassador of Australia

Mrs. Waller was born in Australia and was educated in Australia and overseas. She came to the United States in 1928 with her parents.

During World War II, Mrs. Waller served with WRN: and was posted to Washington in 1941 as a member of the Mcitish Admiralty delegation.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Waller were married in 1943 in Bombay. She has since accompanied her husband on various designated missions.

Ambassador and Mrs. Waller have two daughters--Gillian, aged 19 and Anne, aged 21.

Background Notes

AUSTRALIA



Capital: Canberra (Australian Capital

Territory)

Population: 11 million

Australia is the smallest continent and the largest island in the world. Its area, including the state of Tasmania, is 2,974,581 square miles, or just under that of the continental United States (3,026,789 square miles). By sea, Fremantle, on the west coast, is approximately 9,500 miles from London, 4,500 miles from Cape Town, and 3,000 miles from Colombo. Sydney, on the east coast, is 6,500 miles from San Francisco and 1,200 miles from New Zealand.

The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a low, irregular plateau. Its center is flat, barren, and arid, much of it resembling the Sahara Desert. The mountain chains lie mainly close to the coast. The southeastern quarter of the continent is a great expanse of fertile plain, 500,000 square miles in extent. Average elevation above sea level is little more than 900 feet. The long coastline of over 12,000 miles is singularly free from deep indentation, the most remarkable exceptions being the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north and the Great Australian Bight in the south. Off the coast of Queensland the Great Barrier Reef stretches for 1,200 miles, the longest coral reef in the world.

The mountain masses occur mainly along and roughly parallel to the east coast, in the center of the continent, and in Western Australia. Chief of the eastern group are the Great Dividing Range, which runs from north to south almost the length of the coast, and the Australia Alps, extending as a continuation for about 300 miles through New South Wales and Victoria. The highest point in the country, 7,314 feet, is the summit of Mt. Kosciusko in the southeast corner of the continent.

In general the coastal region is well watered by rivers, though many are short, swift, and unfit for navigation. The greatest of the rivers is the Murray (1,609 miles), which forms the greater part of the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria before entering the sea in South Australia to the southeast of Adelaide. Its chief tributaries are the Darling (1,150 miles), the Murrumbidgee (1,050 miles), and the Lachlan (850 miles). There are many other rivers, but a number of them dry up to mere trickles in the dry season. Availability of water is the dominant factor in settlement, one-third of Australia being desert and another being marginal grazing areas.

Because of its size Australia experiences wide variations in climate, but its insular position and the absence of striking physical features make it less subject to extremes of weather than other similar areas. The seasons are opposite those of the Northern Hemisphere. Much of southern Australia has warm summers and long hours of sunshine. Snow is unusual outside the mountain regions. Of the total area of Australia nearly 40 per cent lies within the tropics. The nation suffers intermittently from disastrous droughts and equally disastrous floods.

Australia lies within the zones of prevailing westerly winds and the southeast trades, both of which condition the rainfall. On the coast rainfall is generally plentiful, but a great part of the interior has less than 10 inches of rain in a year. Parts of the tropical north have been compared with the monsoon area of India, with a rainfall of from 60 to over 100 inches a year. But between the parts affected by these extremes of aridity and heavy rainfall are extensive areas, especially in the southeast and southwest, which enjoy adequate and gentle rains of about 40 inches a year.

THE PEOPLE

The population of Australia, estimated to be 11 million at the end of 1963, is predominantly Anglo-Saxon and of British origin, although its complexion is slowly changing with the continued influx of migrants from continental Europe. It is estimated that there are only about 47,000 full-blooded aboriginal natives (the indigenous people). Of the nonindigenous population, an estimated, 10 per cent of those born in Australia are of non-British origin, and two-thirds of the overseas-born were British subjects.

A key element in Australia's economic development is the government's ambitious immigration program. Since 1945 over 1,770,000 immigrants have been admitted, mostly from Britain, Italy, and the Netherlands. About 800,000 of these immigrants have received financial assistance for their passage, including 250,000 refugees. The current target is 125,000 per year, a figure exceeded by

44,70% to 1960 and 2,500 in 1961, Non-Caucasimi transgrants are excluded under the well-known white Australian' policy.

Two-thirds of the people are concentrated in the states of New South Wales and Victoria, with one-third living in the two cities of Sydney and Melbourne. Substantially all Australia's population and industry are found in the area corresponding geographically to our southern states.

Half of Australia's population is located in her state capitals. Following are estimates for the population of the capital cities as of September 1961:

Capital City	Population
Sydney, New South Wales	2,183,000
Melbourne, Victoria	1,912,000
Brisbane, Queensland	621,000
Adelaide, South Australia	588,000
Perth, Western Australia	420,000
Hobart, Tasmania	116,000
Canberra, Australian	10.50
Capital Territory	56,000
Darwin, Northern Territory	12,000

There is no state church in Australia. In the 1954 census the distribution was as follows:

Christian	8,033,769
Protestant	5,897,023
Catholic	2,061,986
Greek Orthodox	74,760
Non-Christian	54,817
Not specified	897,959

HISTORY

Little is known of Australia before Dutch explorers discovered the continent in the 17th century. It was not until 1770 that Captain Cook explored the east coast and annexed it for Great Britain. In 1788, on January 26 (Australia Day) the Colony of New South Wales was founded by Captain Phillip and formal proclamation on the site of Sydney followed on Februar, 7. Many, but by no means all, of the first settlers were convicts, a number of them consemned for offenses which today would be thou lit trivial. Around the middle of the 19th centur, a policy of emancipation of the convicts and assisted immigration of free men emerged. The discovery of gold led to increased population, wealth, and trade.

The dates of the creation of the six colonies which now comprise the states of the Commonwealth arm New South Wales, 1823; Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1838; South Australia, 1842; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859. Settlement had, in most cases, preceded these dates. Desire for a close union resulted in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900 after discussions between Australian representatives and the British Government.

The first Federal Parliament was opened in Melbourne in May 1901 by King George V, then Duke of York. In May 1927 the seat of government was transferred to Canberra, the first session of Parliament being opened by King George VI, then Duke of York. Australia passed the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act on October 9, 1942. This officially established its complete autonomy in both internal and external affairs, although passage merely formalized a situation which had existed for years.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six federated states: New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland. The Australian Capital Territory has a status similar to that of the District of Columbia; the Northern Territory and Papua resemble the former territorial status of Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, and New Guinea is under a U.N. trusteeship. Although Canberra became the capital in 1927, a few government departments remain in the former capital of Melbourne or operate in Sydney.

The Commonwealth Government was created with a written constitution patterned in part on the American model. In the distribution of powers between the Commonwealth and the state Governments, those of the former are specifically defined, the residual powers (as in the United States) remaining with the states.

Australia is a fully independent nation within the British Commonwealth. The Queen of England is the Sovereign, represented throughout Australia by the Governor-General and in each state by a Governor. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet wield actual power and are responsible to the Federal Parliament, to which they must be elected members. Each of the states has its own elected legislature, the prime ministers of which are called premiers to distinguish them from the Commonwealth Prime Minister.

The Federal Parliament is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 60 senators, 10 from each state, elected for a 6-year term, with half coming up for election every 3 years. The House consists of 122 members elected every 3 years (plus 2 members representing the territories, who may vote only on certain motions). In ordinary legislation the two chambers have coordinate powers, but all proposals for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must be introduced in the House of Representatives.

Elections are normally held every 3 years. The last general election was on November 30, 1963.

reincipal Government Officials

Prime Minister -- Harold E. Holt
Minister of External Affairs -Paul Hasluck
Minister for Trade and Deputy Prime
Minister -- John McEwen
Minister of Labor and National Service
-- William McMahon
Minister for Supply -- Allen Fairhall
Leader of the Australian Labor Party
-- Arthur Augustus Calwell
Deputy Leader, Australian Labor Party
-- Edward G. Whitlam

Governor-General of Australia --Lord Casey

Political Parties

Essentially Australia has a three-party system, consisting of the Australian Labor Party, which draws its strength from the trade unions; the Liberal Party, representing business interests; and the Country Party, representing agricultural interests. The Country Party, however, is relatively small and has traditionally maintained a close alliance , with the Liberals against Labor, The last general election was held on November 30, 1963. In that election the Liberal-Country Party coalition won with a majority of 22 in the House of Representatives. The present distribution of seats in the House is: Liberal-Country Party coalition, 72; Australian Labor Party, 50. The division in the Senate is: Liberal-Country Party coalition, 31; Democratic Labor Party,1 (see below); Australian Labor Party, 27; and Independent,1.

Although the Australian Communist Party was established in 1920, its voting strength is negligible and it has never won a seat in the Federal Government. The Communists have managed, however, to gain control of or considerable influence in several important Australian trade unions. Dramatic progress in ousting Communists from trade union positions was made in 1951-53. The technique of accomplishing this, however, in which the Catholic wing of the labor movement played a conspicuous part, led to a serious split in the Australian Labor Party. In 1957 right-wing elements in the party broke away to form the Democratic Labor Party, which, although it has been unable to win any new seats in the House, has effectively harassed and handicapped its parent party. In early 1960 Dr. Herbert Evatt resigned as parliamentary leader of the Australian Labor Party, a position he had held since 1951. The leader of the Labor Party, and Leader of the Opposition since 1960, is Arthur A. Calwell.

ECONOMY

Australia is a land rich in basic natural resources and capable, with the application of modern technology and large amounts of capital, of supporting a population many times its present 11 million. Its standard of living, with a per capita output of approximately \$1,570 in fiscal year 1962, is substantially surpassed only by the United States and Canada.

Agriculture continues to be the principal source of Australia's essential overseas income. Australian agriculture resembles that of the United States in being largely mechanized and highly efficient, but differs in being based largely on pastures and winter grains, with a limited acreage of row crops. Both Australia and the United States are exporters of grains, dairy products, fruit, and certain livestock products, and the marketing of these commodities is therefore a matter of common concern. Also a matter of concern is the potential economic impact on Australia of the proposed United Kingdom entry into the European Common Market, which would disturb present marketing arrangements under the system of Commonwealth preference.

Mineral resources are substantial, including coal reserves estimated at 15 billion tons, known iron ore reserves in excess of 300 million tons, and substantial quantities of gold, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, tin, manganese, and antimony, all of which are exploited commercially. A major deposit of bauxite, estimated at 1 billion tons, was recently discovered in northern Queensland and is being developed jointly by British, Australian, and U.S. capital. The only crucial mineral which Australia lacks is petroleum. Oil has been found but only in modest quantities. With large areas still to be investigated, however, hopes of finding commercial oil have by no means been abandoned.

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American is the world's sixth largest producer of wrantum, and the United States has arran ements to purchase certain amounts. In addition we pursue a policy of bilateral cooperation in various atomic energy fields. The Australian Government's nuclear research program involving the HIFAR reactor at Lucas Heights near Sydney, is devoted entirely to nonmilitary applications.

Power Project

In the mountainous area of New South Wales the Australian Government is pushing through one of the world's greatest engineering projects, the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric power scheme. When completed in about 1975, this vast complex of dams, tunnels, and power stations will have cost over a billion dollars, will produce annually 3 million kilowatts of power, and will divert 2 million acre-feet of water per year from the fertile valleys east of the mountains, where there is ample rainfall, to the arid plains on the west, where it will be used for irrigation. Parts of the scheme have been completed and are already in operation. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Denver has actively assisted the project, and American firms have played an important part in it. The American group of Kaiser, Walsh, Perrini, and Raymond built the Eucumbene Dam, the second-highest earth and rock-filled dam in the world, in 2 years -- despite the fact that some overseas firms had refused to bid on the project because they considered the 4year provision in the contract too short a period for completion of the work,

Manufacturing

While Australia continues to be primarily dependent on agricultural products for its export income, the outstanding feature of the Australian scene in the past decade has been the rapid growth of manufacturing, the value of industrial output having risen over 25 per cent since 1950. Manufacturing now employs more than 25 per cent of the total work force, as against 21 per cent in the United States. While originally Australian manufacturing was directed primarily toward supplying internal markets, exportable surpluses in various lines such as machinery, metals, and metal manufactures accounted for 7.8 per cent of total exports by value in 1960-61. The greatest recent expansion in manufacturing has been in heavy industry; for example, steel producing capacity has almost quadrupled to over 4 million tons, and further major expansion is underway, Australia's industrial expansion has been made possible by a high rate of domestic investment and by extensive private investment from overseas. The United Kingdom has furnished roughly 65 per cent of the foreign capital entering Australia, and the United States over 25 per cent.

Anstralia's expanding market and attractive investment climate resulted in a 300 per cent increase in American private investment in Australia during the decade 1951-60, U.S. holdings in Australia exceed those in India, Japan, Indonesia, and New Zealand combined, and are greater than in any country in Western Europe except the United Kingdom. Total American investment as of 1962 was estimated at \$1.2 billion, of which an estimated \$930 million was direct private investment and the remainder indirect investments such as Australian dollar bonds and equity shares. Over 1,100 American firms now have manufacturing agreements with or financial interests in Australian companies. Among the more prominent are General Motors, International Harvester, Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Goodyear, Monsanto Chemical Company, Armco, and International Business Machines.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington has authorized credit totaling \$33,474,509 to Australian firms and governments. These include a loan of \$5,937,509 to the state of South Australia for uranium mining and processing equipment (approved October 1952); \$2.5 million to Southern Gross Pty., Ltd., for building a hotel in Melbourne (approved December 1959); \$25 million to the Commonwealth Government for the purchase and modification of Boeing 707's for Qantas Empire Airways (approved June 1960); and \$37,000 to Qualitaire Mills for purchasing machinery.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has authorized six loans to Australia aggregating a total of \$317,730,000. Five of these credits were to finance the purchase of equipment for development. The sixth credit of \$9,230,000, authorized in November 1956, has been used to finance the purchase of aircraft. In 1959 negotiations fell through on the Queensland government's application for a loan of \$50 million for reconstruction of a railway line needed in the shipment of lead, zinc, and copper ore.

Trade

Overseas trade plays a relatively large role in Australia's economy, export earnings accounting for 13 per cent of gross national product (as against 5 per cent in the United States), and imports representing 15 per cent of total goods available for sale (as against 4 per cent in the United States). Historically Australia has been dependent on wool and other farm crops for most of its overseas income, and this pattern continues. Wool and sheepskins account for about 45 per cent of all exports by value, and other farm products-wheat, grains, meat, sugar, dairy products, fruits, etc .- for another 30 per cent. The United Kingdom is Australia's principal trading partner, with Japan in second place; in both 1961-62 and 1960-61, Japan was Australia's biggest

marky inc wood. Communist Shina has become the principal market for wheat in the same perfod.

Current economic conditions are prosperous. Measures taken in 1960-61 to curb inflationary tengencies brought to a temporary half the boom conditions of 1959-60, but after a setback in 1901 there was a gradual resumption of growth in 1962-63. Elimination of virtually all import restrictions in 1760 contributed to an adverse turn in the country's balance of payments, but this was rectified to a considerable extent by tightening of internal credit controls. In October 1962 virtually all controls on imports were removed.

DEFENSE

In March 1957 the Australian Government announced a new defense program which would place emphasis on "mobility, hitting power, and modern equipment." It included the decision to make Australian land and air weapons compatible with U.S. equipment, a marked departure from Australia's traditional military connections with the United Kingdom, In November 1959 a further plan was announced, the main features of which were suspension of compulsory military training, coupled with a 35 per cent increase in the strength of the Regular Army; disbandment in 1963 of the Fleet Air Arm; and reorganization of army operational units on the pattern of the U.S. Army's pentomic division.

Arrangements were completed in June 1961 for the construction of two new destroyers in the United States, the vessels to be equipped with the most modern offensive and defensive equipment. Agreement on construction of a third destroyer was reached in 1963. In the same year Prime Minister Menzies announced a 15 per cent increase in defense expenditures

over the next 5 years.

FOREIGN POLICY

Australia has pursued its principal objective, the security of its own underpopulated island continent, through support of U.N. collective security measures (sending ground, air, and naval forces to Korea), through defense treaties with the United States (ANZUS and SEATO), through a good-neighbor policy and technical assistance program (the Colombo Plan) with South and Southeast Asia, and by ' an ambitious program of immigration from Britain and Europe. Australia's traditional dependence on the protection of the Royal Navy ended with the fall of Singapore in 1942, and since then the country has looked more and more toward the United States. Although still interested in the security of the Middle East, where its troops fought in both World Wars, Australia is more concerned with the closer threat of Communist expansion in Southeast Asia. Australia is a signatory of SEATO and

in 1955 assumed Commonwealth defense obligations in Malaya instead of the Middle East, and more recently in Thailand.

To meet the Communist threat in South and Southeast Asia, Australia has provided military and economic assistance to the underdeveloped countries of the region. Australia played a leading +1 - 1. setting up the Colombo Plan and has since contributed over \$90 million in economic and technical aid through the Plan. Over 3,800 Asian students have been trained in Australian institutions of higher learning.

U.S.-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

On most international issues Australians and Americans are in broad agreement and cooperate closely in pursuit of mutual objectives.

Both the Government and the Labor Party fully realize that Australia's security depends on firm ties with the United States. The ANZUS Treaty and SEATO have had, in effect, bipartisan support although the Labor Party opposes the stationing of troops overseas and advocates the recognition of Red China. The present government continues alined with the United States on the China issue.

From the inception of the United Nations, Australia has been a firm supporter of the organization and, whether under Labor or Liberal governments, has sided with the United States on major controversies with the Soviet bloc in the United Nations, Australia was one of the first countries to respond to the U.N.

appeal for aid to Korea.

In the field of trade policy the Australians are apprehensive that U.S. disposals of agricultural surpluses abroad will injure their position in world markets. Moreover, Australia considers that our limitation of dairy imports is contrary to our original commitment under the GATT, Any U.S. consideration of the possibility of raising wool duties or imposing quotas is noted with concern in Australia. The Australians were also greatly distressed by our imposition in 1958 of quotas on lead and zinc imports.

Civil Aviation Agreement

In 1957, as a result of negotiations in Washington, the United States and Australia amended the route annex of the Air Transport Agreement of December 3, 1946, between the two countries. The Australian international carrier, Qantas, was granted permission to operate a through route from Australia to Europe via the United States in return for certain route concessions by Australia,

Cooperation in Scientific Activities

Australia is the locus of an increasing number of U.S. scientific activities because of its geographical position, large land mass, advanced technology, the well-developed Wanners Sange, and, above and the ready emperatum of its Covernment and scientists. On February 26, 1906, an agreemen, was concluded with Australia to continue operation of two facilities established during the International Geophysical Year for tracking satellites—a minitrack station and a Smithsonian Institution Baker Nunn camera—and to extend this cooperation by setting up two Project Mercury—man in space—stations and a deep space probe tracking station. Since that time a number of additional projects in various fields of science have been agreed upon by the two Governments.

PRINCIPAL U.S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador Edward A. Clark Deputy Chief of Mission Edwin M. Cronk

ANNUAL STATISTICAL DATA

	4,391 4,452 (402) 61	
2,412 450 387 298 76	2,415 461 419 244 91	2,171 520 361 161 60
7,422 737 515 131 145	1,982 596 390 116 111	2,437 774 486 148 146
	775 2,412 450 387 298 76 2,422 737 515 131	2,412 2,415 450 461 387 419 298 244 76 91 2,422 1,982 737 596 515 390 131 116

Gross National Product

1961-62: \$17,877,880,000 1960-61: \$15,877,120,000

Monetary Unit

Australian pound equals about \$2.24.

(Effective in 1966, the unit is to be called the dollar and decimal coinage is to be introduced.)

January 1964

July 11, 1966 7:10 p.m. Monday CO18
CO18
FHIOS

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MARVIN WATSON

Ambassador Symington has informed Walt Rostow that the President is having a luncheon for Prime Minister Holt on Thursday, July 14.

This is the day that we had previously set up the luncheon with the Asian Ambassadors, in the Fish Room, to be attended by Ambassador Symington, Assistant Secretary Burdy, Walt Rostow, and myself, with the President indicating he would drop in. What would the President like to do about the conflict? Symington would have to attend the Holt luncheon and I presume Rostow would want to go to the Holt luncheon, although he says it makes no difference to him.

It would seem to be difficult for the President to do both.

Cancerr	165	NO		
Postpone?	Yes	No		
If so, when?				
Continue without	Symington?	Yes	No	

Robert E. Kintner

REK:ny

Nothing else sent to Central Files as of 1/166.

June 28, 1966 Mr. President: Will you autograph " To Harold Holt, leader of a gallant people, with high esteem, LBJ" (for presentation to Prime Minister Holt of Australia in silver frame at tomorrow's luncheon) yb Since you are not inscribing any other items to Prime Minister Holt, State proposed the above inscription for the picture. Mr. President: These are all the pictures taken of Prime Minister Holt's recent visit w/you. Would you like an album prepared w/these and present it to the Prime Minister at tomorrow's LUNCHEON? yb

EXECUTIVE

GI3

PR6-1/H *

AUTOGRAPH FILE/, H *

CO.18

July 13, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR BESS ABEL

FROM:

Bill Moyers

The Australian embassy has just asked us to clear reporters and staff travelling with Prime Minister Holt. If there is any possibility of adding them to the luncheon list (if they are not on it) I'd like to see us include:

Peter Barnett, Australian Broadcasting Commission John Atherton, Melbourne Herald Ian Moffit, News Limited of Australia

I'm also uncertain whether we have Tony Eggleton, press secretary to the Prime Minister, but he's a "must."

If you can't crowd in the three above, I'd hope you still could take Barnett. We can get word to any or all because they'll come here this afternoon when Mr. Holt pays a call.

Thank you.

July 14, 1966 11:30 a.m. Thursday

CO 18

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Attached (No. I) is thepproposed toast for the President honoring Prime Minister Holt of Australia, Thursday, July 14, 1966 at 1:15 p.m.

The Rresident also wanted to see the original draft by Bill Jordan which was edited down.

It is attached (NO. 2)

Robert E. Kintner

REK:n y

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILL MOYERS

BOB FLEMING INFO:

Mr. President, here is a summary of afternoon newspapers: Dic.

- The morning strike of oil depot at Haiphong captured dominat positions in Washington Star / Article quotes U. S. spokesman in Saigon that "all bombs fell on target."
- Bernard Gwertzman has page one STAR article headlines: "Peace Prospects Remain Dim Despite Official Optimism." It quotes "several state department officials" as cautioning reporters to avoid creating "a mood of anticipation" as the result of your remarks on Tuesday and Secretary Ball's yesterday. It reads: "U.S. officials warned today against reading too much into the latest spate of optimistic declarations on the war in Vietnam. . . Sources say there is absolutely nothing in the pipeline between Washington and Hanoi to suggest that any peace talks are in the works."
- 3. Prime Minister Harold Holt of Australia received significant press attention with his strong endorsement of U. S. Vietnam policies in a press conference today in London. STAR quotes Holt as accusing some unidentified western nations of "coasting" in their support of the American war effort. He warned the British: "don't be surprised if differences develop between us (on Vietnam)"
- As expected, the threat of major airline strike continues to get major Washington attention -- particularly in the STAR. Quotes President of International Association of Machinists as saying: "I see nothing on the horizon to keep the strike from starting."
- Senator Sam Ervin is quoted on page two of STAR of being 5. highly critical of federal questionnaires that require workers to list creditors, types of indebtedness, property and financial interests and other personal data about themselves and their families. He said this constitutes "a colossal vote of no-confidence in the integrity of over 2.5 million citizens who work for the federal government."

Central Files as of_

David Laurence JAN 1 7 1967 CENTRAL FILES

August 15, 1966

Dear Mr. Ed:

Enclosed are the two photographs for Prime Minister Holt. The President was, of course, delighted to autograph these for him.

It is always so good to hear from you and I enjoyed reading the address you made to the church group.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jake Jacobsen
Legislative Counsel
to the President

Honorable Edward Clark American Embassador Canberra, Australia

Enclosures 2

- 11 x 14 matted, inscribed: 1) "To Prime Minister Harold Holt with high esteem - Lyndon B. Johnson"; 2) "To Prime Minister Harold Holt with best personal regard - Lyndon B. Johnson"

October 23, 1966

Dear Harold:

My visit to Australia has indeed been all for which I might have hoped. In addition to evoking many wartime memories, it has shown me the amazing progress made by Australia in the postwar period.

Mrs. Johnson and I are deeply grateful to you and to the Australian Government for the generous hospitality which has made this visit such a memorable one for us. It has been a touching demonstration of our common understanding and purposes and as such has been most meaningful to me. I look forward to our meeting again in Manila.

Sincerely,

ly

The Right Honorable Harold E. Holt, M.P. Prime Minister

Canberra, A. C. T.

LBJ:STATE DEPT:yb

Memo for Files:

Film apparently recd at Ranch around the holidays;

Mr. Fisher now has.

No akcmt nec.

Gift Unit

Canberra, A.C.T.

November 21, 1966.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Under separate cover I am sending you copies of the excellent color film which the Australian Government made of your risit here October 20 to 23. Two prints of the film, a 35mm and a 16mm, are going forward. They are the gift of the Australian Government.

Prime Minister Harold Holt tells me that he telephoned you a few days before your operation to tell you that he was sending the films. He has asked me to send them with his compliments. He applogized for not sending an accompanying letter of presentation but said that he was sure, occupied as he is and expects to be until November 26, that you would understand.

Harold Holt has requested me to express to you his best regards and sincere wishes for a speedy, complete recovery. I want to add my own warmest regards and best wishes as well.

Sincerely,

X Edward Clark American Ambassador

Hothing clse sent to Central Files as of

Bill Copy made for permanent feles

to the top

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

These pictures capture many of the happy recollections which Mrs. Johnson and I brought home from your magnificent country. We hope you will accept them as a token of our appreciation and friendship.

Sincerely,

The Right Honorable Harold E. Holt Prime Minister of Australia Canberra

LBJ:RMNI:cjf

d



Luncheon

in honour of

His Excellency Mr. EDWARD CLARK

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the
United States of America

given by

The Right Honourable HAROLD HOLT, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia

on behalf of

The Government of Australia

RECEIVED MAY 1 2 1966 CENTRAL

Parliament House, Canberra Thursday, 5th May, 1966

Filed By M. Docoksen

W. Marvin Watson / Sifts / H *

February 1, 1967

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

My family and I were delighted to receive the book "The Australian." Mr. Goodman and Mrs. Johnston have certainly done a magnificent job in capturing the realism of the Australian people and the beauty of the Australian country.

We will enjoy this forever for it will serve to remind each of us of our good friends across the sea.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Maruin

W. Marvin Watson Special Assistant to the President

The Right Honorable Harold Holt Prime Minister Canberra, Australia

WMW:RKH:dgn

BB/

filed 12/15/66

F06-3 PLZ C018 C0203 ND19/C0312

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS

Editorialists saw a strong endorsement of solidarity with the U.S. in the weekend election results in Australia and New Zealand. They noted that Prime Ministers Harold Holt and Keith Holyoake had both made support of U.S. Vietnam policy a major issue.

In London, the <u>Times</u> said: "It seems clear that both Mr. Holt in Australia and Mr. Holyoake in New Zealand have won votes of confidence on the support they have given the U.S. with troops in Vietnam... The U.S. calls on loyalties once directed to Britain." The editorial was headed, "An ANZAC Vote for the President."

The nationalistic Daily Express wrote: "The Americans should be greatly heartened by this demonstration of allied solidarity."

The conservative <u>Daily Telegraph</u> said: "Personalities may have counted for much" in the elections, but this did "not detract from the backing now given to U.S. policy in Vietnam."

The <u>Financial Times</u> declared: "It demonstrates beyond a doubt that the majority of the Australian electorate now see their country as a Pacific power which must at all times be closely aligned with the U.S. Mr. Harold Holt... has shown the courage of his convictions.... 'All the Way With LBJ' was the slogan."

In Kuala Lumpur, Berita Harian observed: "This means the peoples of the two countries support their respective governments' policy in Vietnam. They realize that if the Communists win in South Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand will be threatened."

Utusan Melayu, Kuala Lumpur, said: "It is clear that the policy of sending troops to South Vietnam won the support of the people -- though not all of the people -- in the two countries. It is undeniable that the visit of President Johnson to Australia and New Zealand last month was of great significance, for such a visit indirectly means that he and the American Government support the governments of Australia and New Zealand."

Singapore's left-of-center Chinese-language Nanyang Siang Pao said the vote showed that the two countries "would not take a fence-sitting

FILE MEMO:

See: C.F. TR 100, for corresp., 10/6/66 re LORD CASEY and Prime Minister Harold HOLT

BIZ2-12/H *

December 16, 1966

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Leafing through your beautiful album was as good as a second visit to wonderful Australia.

It is a magnificent gift and I shall treasure it always.

I know the family will spend some happy Christmas hours with your memory book. We will be wishing you, your family and all our friends a joyful season.

Sincerely,

The Right Honorable Harold E. Holt

Prime Minister of Australia

Canberra

bc: John Keith Waller, Ambassador of Australia Edward Clark, American Ambassador to Australia

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

MC COLY

REFERRAL

To: The Secretary of State

Date: April 28, 1967

	ACTION R	EQUESTED
_	Draft reply for:	
	President's signature.	
_	Undersigned's signature.	
		NOTE
	Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.	
		Prompt action is essential.
	Direct reply.	If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered,
-	Furnish information copy.	please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.
_X	Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.	
· ·	Furnish copy of reply, if any.	Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.
-	For your information.	quesion
EMARKS	For comment.	
EMARKS	Letter: Telegram: Other: The President J. R. Coulter, 21 Dorcas Street.	South Melbourne, Australia
escription To: From: Date:	Telegram: Other: The President J. R. Coulter, 21 Dorcas Street, 3/10/67 As Chairman of Moral Re-Arman attention to summary of speeches	nent Conference, encloses report; calls
escription To: From: Date:	Telegram: Other: The President J. R. Coulter, 21 Dorcas Street, 3/10/67 As Chairman of Moral Re-Arman attention to summary of speeches Affairs Paul Hasluck.	nent Conference, encloses report; calls
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escription To: From: Date:	Telegram: Other: The President J. R. Coulter, 21 Dorcas Street, 3/10/67 As Chairman of Moral Re-Arman attention to summary of speeches Affairs Paul Hasluck.	Dent Conference, encloses report; calls of PM Harold Holt and Minister of Exter By direction of the President: APR 29 1967
escription To: From: Date:	Telegram: Other: The President J. R. Coulter, 21 Dorcas Street, 3/10/67 As Chairman of Moral Re-Arman attention to summary of speeches Affairs Paul Hasluck.	of PM Harold Holt and Minister of Exter By direction of the President:

FILE MEMO:

See: C.F. CO, for corresp., 3/8/67 re Harold WILSON and Harold HOLT.

FILE MEMO:

See: C.F. CO 18, for corresp., 8/29/66 am re Amb. Edward CLARK and Harold HOLT.

EXECUTIVE

May 5, 1967 4:00 p.m. Friday

.5

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE WALT ROSTOW

SUBJECT: Dinner Toasts for Prime Minister Holt and Prime
Minister Wilson (

The President has approved a black the dinner for Prime Minister Holt of Australia on June 1.

He has approved a similar dinner for Prime Minister Wilson of the United Kingdom on June 2.

If you can begin preparing speeches for both occasions, we would appreciate delivery of them by Friday, May 26.

Charles Maguire

REK: CMM;ny

> RECEIVED MAY 0 1957

AR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1967 9:30 p.m. PP 13-2/ Texas

Mr. President:

Re the visit of Prime Minister Holt

1. June 1 dinner at the White House:

Bess says John Larkin is on the guest list already. She feels sure that regrets which will be received will allow invitations to be sent to Richard Kleberg, Jr., and B. K. Johnson. (Mr. Kleberg, Sr. came to the dinner for the King of Morocco in February.)

Shall I ask Bess to extend invitations to Richard Kleberg, Jr. and B. K. Johnson?

Yes No _

2. Ambassador Clark suggests that the President may wish to have XSir John and Lady Bunting and Ambassador and Mrs. J. K. Waller at the Ranch should the Prime Minister be invited for June 17.

Yes _ No _

He also says he and Ann will be available if the President so desires.

Yes __ No __

3. Mrs. Johnson says she will likely be involved with Luci during the time of the Prime Ministers visit to the Ranch. However, if the President wishes to have these guests, she makes the following suggestions as to housing:

Cedar House: Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Sir John and Lady Bunting.

Lewis House or Guest House: Ambassador and Mrs. Waller.

(If at the Guest House, regular staff would stay in the trailer house or at the Lewis House.)

Yes No

Marvin





F06-3 PR18-2-1 AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attention Mr Lloyd Hackler

29th May, 1967

Dear Mr Christian,

The following Australian correspondents will be visiting Washington on June 1st and 2nd in connexion with the visit of the Prime Minister, Mr Harold Holt:

> Mr Frank Chamberlain, Macquarie Broadcasting Network;

Mr Max Walsh, Australian Financial Review;

Mr Alan Reid, Sydney Daily Telegraph;

Mr Tony Charlton, GTV 9, Television Station,

Melbourne; Mr Keith Ballard, GTV 9, Television Station,

Melbourne; Mr Terence Brown, Australian Broadcasting

Commission;

Mr Peter Costigan, Australian Newspaper Service; Mr Tony Eggleton, Press Secretary to Prime Minister;

Mr John Malone, Press Attache, Australian Embassy.

I would be grateful if appropriate clearance could be arranged at the White House for the above during the Prime Minister's visit.

Looking forward to seeing you on Thursday,

Yours sincerely.

J.M. Malone)

Mr George Christian, Press Secretary, White House, WASHINGTON D.C.

1300

GENERAL CO18 PR8-2/CX PR18-1 FO2/CO18

May 15, 1967

Dear Mr. Charlton:

I appreciate your interest in having an individual interview with President Johnson on the occasion of Prime Minister Holt's visit next month.

However, as Ambassador Clark explained to you, we have a general rule against interviews of this type. As you might imagine, the requests are most numerous, but we have never found it possible to relax our policy.

I look forward to seeing you when you are here, and hope we can work out some good coverage on the Prime Minister's visit.

Since rely,

George Christian Press Secretary to the President

Mr. Tony Charlton

Ceneral Television Corporation

22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond

Victoria, Australia

MAY 1 3 1967 CENTRAL FILES

George Christian/jdh _ 2

CO18

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mrs. Abell

Mrs. Carpenter

Mr. Christian

Col. Cross

Mr. Kintner

Mr. Watson

Mr. Benjamin Read, S/S

Amb. Symington, Protocol

SUBJECT: Planning for Visits of Prime Minister Holt

of Australia and Prime Minister Wilson of

the United Kingdom

You are invited to the Situation Room at 3 PM, Wednesday, May 3 for a discussion of the Holt and Wilson visits.

Would you please inform (x2291) whether you plan to attend.

W. Rostow

Jery

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1967
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to Central Files as of 6/2/67

TheN. SUSPING MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, U Washington, D.C. 12 May 1967

CEREMONIAL INSTRUCTIONS NUMBER 42-67

Armed Forces Full Honor Arrival Ceremony for SUBJECT:

Prime Minister Harold Holt of Australia

TO:

SEE DISTRIBUTION

- 1. Reference: Standing Operating Procedures for Arrival and Departure Ceremonies, Headquarters, Military District of Washington, U.S. Army, dated 1 November 1966.
- Prime Minister Harold Holt of Australia will visit Washington, D.C., on 1-2 June 1967.
- 3. The Commanding General, Military District of Washington has been directed by Department of Defense to coordinate the participation of the Armed Forces in connection with this visit.
- 4. Armed Forces participation: Armed Forces Full Honor Arrival Ceremony, South Lawn of the White House, Washington, D.C., 1 June 1967; scheduled ceremony time: 1130 hours (see ANNEX A, reference 1 above).
 - Host: President of the United States.
- b. Honors: Nineteen gun salute, four ruffles and flourishes, and the National Anthems of Australia and the United States.
- c. Band: The United States Air Force Band and The United States Army Band Herald Trumpets.
- d. Inclement Weather Plan: In the event of inclement weather, the Commanding General, Military District of Washington, U.S. Army, will announce the implementation of the Inclement Weather Plan. The inclement weather ceremony will be held on the North Portico of the White House.

RECEIVED JUN 1 1967 CENTRAL FILES

Mrs. Juanira Blours

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT THE WHITE HOUSE

May 29. 1967

Recorde went

Stiff went

Subject: Gifts in connection with the visit of H.E. the Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Holt

After consultation with your staff, my office has ordered the following gifts for presentation by you and Mrs. Johnson -- prior to the dinner on June I -to H.E. the Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Holt:

PAINTING

Oil painting by Richard Schlecht entitled "Chincoteague Ponies" with gold plaque of presentation.

COFFEE SET

Tiffany coffee set in vermeil -

engraved.

SKIN DIVING EQUIPMENT

Latest equipment for skin diving (in which they are interested).

Copies of "White House Guidebook" and "Living White House". Australian Desk Officer suggests the following inscription in the books:

"To our friends -- the Holts -- with best wishes on the occasion of their visit to Washington, Lyndon B. Johnson - Lady Bird Johnson ales: In Barna Photo - inscribed: "To Hould Halt June 1. 1967"

Jold Watch Le Coutre ******* with the offection of the

photograph

Framed copy of the photograph

taken at the Diplomatic Reception. Suggested inscription:

"To Harold and Zara with warm best wishes,

Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson RECENTED

JUN 1 9 1967

James H. SEENTRAL FILES

S /CPR:CDunaway

cc: Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Ferguson, Press Office.

2

6-19-67

C. P. III.

MEMO TO FILES

Prime Minister and Mrs. Harold Holt gave to the Pres. a photograph.

Rec'd Gift Unit 6-19-67

Ack'd Unnec.

JULE 1 1967 MIRAL FILES mif PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL AUTOGRAPH FILE RECORD

Date Mailed: June 1,	1967	
Item Autographed:	() () () ()	White House Card Autograph Album Book First Day Cover Souvenir Program
	(x) () ()	Photograph of the President, furnished No number by office Photograph of the President, furnished by party being autographed for Photograph of President with someone else Magazine Cover Newspaper Picture Further description of photograph
	()	if necessary: Other

Inscription:

June 1, 1967.

To Harold Holt
With the affection of his friend Lyndon B. Johnson

For party other than one to whom addressed or delivered:

Sent or delivered to: Right Honorable Harold E. Holt
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra, Australia

Via Diplomatic Pouch Unclassified

Jyme 23, 1967

CO18

CO18

AG

CO1-8

ST43

Texas A & M University

Dear B.K.

It was good to have you and Patsy with us during Prime Minister Holt's visit and your thoughtful letter has added to my pleasure.

I am very such interested in having the A & M study of tropical agriculture in Latin America delivered to Governor Connally and Judge Mouraund. It would be kind of you to arrange that.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Mr. Belton K. Johnson Post Office Box 187 La Pryor, Texas

LBJ:CMM:mf

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BERNARDSVILLE NJER 18 258P EDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

GRATEFUL IF FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO HON HAROLD HOLT PRIME MINISTER

OF AUSTRALIA AT PRESENT WITH THE PRESIDENT COULD BE PASSED

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO HIM "JUST HEARD WONDERFUL NEWS VERY

MANY CONGRATULATIONS AND HUMBLY WE BELIEVE MOST SINCERELY DESERVED.

OUR RESPECTFUL REGARDS TO THE PRESIDENT AND MRS JOHNSON AND

OUR BEST LOVE TO YOU AND DARA. YOU KNOW WHERE WE ARE IF WE CAN

HELP IN ANY WAY. WILL ON LOWER LEVEL KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YOUR STAFF. BON VOYAGE AND LOVE AGAIN TO YOU BOTH AND THE BIKINI GIRLS RUPERT HUGUETTE" MANY THANKS.

RUPERT XGIRARD.

EXECUTIVE *

July 13, 1967

Dear Harold:

Herewith a second installment of pictures, covering the "bonus" visit you were good enough to afford us.

Lady Bird joins in warm regards to you both.

Sincerely.

The Right Honorable

Harold E. Helt

Prime Minister of Australia

Canberra

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Harold:

cm/shace

0018

00305

I appreciate very much receiving your letter of July 3 with the kind expression from you and Zara regarding our recent visits together. It was a great lift to my spirits to see you again. ND 19/20312

Lady Bird was terribly disappointed not to be with us at Camp Dayid, but Lam sure you understood that Luci needed her. All went well and I have now seen the young man, who looks like a strapping character. Many thanks for your kind words.

I also have your July 5 letter to me on the British defense position. I have weighed in again with Harold Wilson, and Dean Rusk did so in more detail with George Brown. By the time you receive this letter, we may know what the effect has been of our concerted effort. I believe that we have presented our case as forcefully and logically as possible, and I trust it will have a real effect on the thinking of the British Cabinet.

Turning to the economic issues raised in your letter of July 3, I share your disappointment that despite the strenuous efforts of the officials of both our governments no agreement could be reached on the problems of wool and tobacco. I do understand, however, the political pressures from your tobacco farmers, which made it impossible for your officials to offer more extensive concessions on tobacco. At the same time I hope you can appreciate why it was impossible for us to cut the duty on wool without significant concessions to counter the economic problems and political pressures we face with our wool growers.

On the dairy products, I believe the action I took was the only realistic course open to me, against the background of the very strong feelings of our dairy farmers and the real threat of even more restrictive legislation. Nevertheless, within the over-all level of our dairy imports, we are making allocations which will assure Australia at least its historic share of the trade.

On the matter of the interest equalization tax, I understand that our Treasury people have been in direct contact with yours in the past days. I believe there is now an understanding of the

> RECEIVED JUL 1 1 1967 CENTRAL FILES

1/1/67 Holl, Prince Minister

Lady Bind and hypholyphurson



The Living White House

FOREWORD BY MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

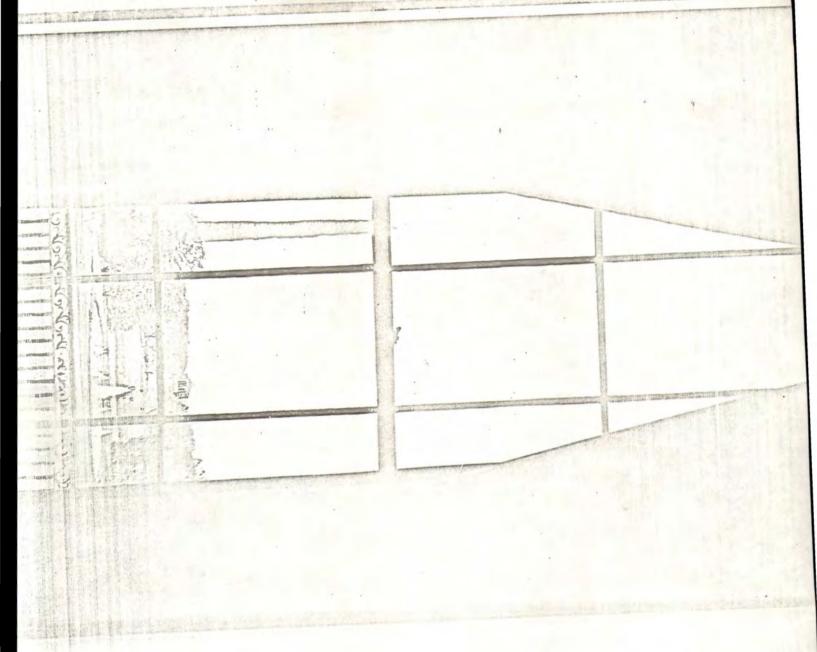
INTRODUCTION BY BRUCE CATTON

BY LONNELLE AIKMAN
National Geographic Senior Editorial Staff

To our friend the Holte - worker or want wisher of the Junior James Lady Bird and hydrolyhum

White House Historical Association

with the cooperation of the
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
Special Publications Division
Washington, D.C.



AN HISTORIC GUIDE

To the Bring of Service and Dr. Others.

The Bay Bring of Branch of their

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

with the cooperation of the National Geographic Society WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 18, 1967

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Because you and your wife flew as guests aboard the Presidential helicopter, the President wanted you to have the enclosed as a reminder of that event.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

W. Marvin Watson Special Assistant to the President

His Excellency
Harold E. Holt
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra

Enclosures

WMW:MJC:meg

10 "

. in (t

12-18-67

TO:

W. MARVIN WATSON

FROM:

JAMES R. JONES

Harold Julian Scheer of NASA called to say we might consider sending some astronauts to Australia for any funeral plans for PM Holt. He said Holt was very interested in the space program.

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EXECUTIVE FE3-1 0019 F6260

054-1

December 22, 1967

Dear Dr. Sanchez:

In acknowledging your telegram to President Johnson, I should like to assure you that he has, on behalf of his fellow Americans, conveyed expressions of sympathy to Mrs. Holt and the family and to the people of Australia.

HULL

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Whitney Shoemaker
Assistant to the President

Dr. Raphael Sanchez 100 South Woodland Street Englewood, New Jersey

MED:nb

EXECUTIVE 773126 0018: HOLL HAREIL DEC 2.8 1967

Dear Dr. Van Neast

Coloriunately, your thoughtful lotter arrived after I had left for Australia.

I would have been happy to communicate your sympathy to Mrs. Holt. However, I hope you will find comfort in the fact that I brought the warmest feelings of the American people to her. She is a brave and wonderful lady and I believe she will find strongth in the knowledge of the affection that so many Americans hold for her.

Sinceroly, one is hearing

Translate et Seudinatable Sederet-

41 Park Place Principles of the first frequency Elcomfield, New Jersey 07003

TTOMM:feb 74

PECENTED DEC 2 9 1997 COLUMN FILES

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i Carrieria

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

FOR AND RE Preze a / C RE Hart Handel December 26, 1967 Dear Mr. Ambassador: The clippings were here when I remitted. I will be glad to pass them along. With best wishes, Sincerely, W. Marvin Watson Special Assistant to the President Reporable Edward, Clark American Ambaenader Combures, Australia WMW:MLR:mlr

February 5, 1968

MEMO FOR TOM JOHNSON

The President has declined to give the Melbourne Age a special statement for their book on Harold Holt.

He has expressed the hope that they might see fit to use the attached three paragraphs from his statement of last December.

Will Sparks

WRS:avw

March 4, 1968 FOR: Honorable James W. Symington With reference to your memorandum of February 29, will you please convey the President's thanks for Mr. Cropp's thoughtfulness in sending the book, "Shark Hunters," to him. Juanita D. Roberts Personal Secretary to the President JDR/LF/mek/gg gift

PR15-5 CO18

March 4, 1968

FOR:

Marshall Wright

NSC

FROM: Harry McPherson

You may not be the appropriate party on this, but you may know who is. If so, I will appreciate a call about it. Whoever does the draft probably should have access to letters between Holt and the President; and should also give Ed Clark a call in Texas.

Attachment

By Ladjuir

File

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 6, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HARRY MCPHERSON

I am returning the attached, for the whole matter is non-actionable as we pseudo-lawyers say. The "Melbourne Age" book on the death of Harold Holt has already been published.

Foreign

Marshall Wright

Att

Royx Macartney

February 3, 1968 11:35 a.m.

EXECUTIVE PR15.5

FOR: WILL SPARKS

As we discussed.

Tom Johnson thinks we will have to wire final copy to Australia late Monday, after the President has approved.

Charles Maguire

Foreward to Book being published on Holt

Tragedy

January 30, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HARRY MCPHERSON

FROM:

George Christian

In the attached, Ray Macartney of the Melbourne Age, requests a short foreword to a book he is printing on Harold Holt.

I think this would be quite beneficial. Would you oversee the preparation of a foreword for submission to the President?

Attachment

RECEIVED

MAR 6 1968

CENTRAL FILES

FILE MEMO:

See: $\underline{\text{C.F. CO }18}$, for corresp., 3/14/68 re Harold HOLT and NORTHWEST CAPE.

FILE MEMO:

See: C.F. CO 18, for corresp., 3/28/68 re USS HAROLD E. HOLT, Sam LATTIMER, Harold E.

HOLT.

Phol

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

ALCOA BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15219

JOHN D. HARPER, President



GENERAL TR 136

December 26, 1967

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have just had a message from our partner in Australia, who is a very prominent Australian businessman, and he tells me that the whole country is most grateful to you for coming to Australia to honor Mr. Harold Holt's memory. He gives me the impression that this will have a lasting effect in binding even tighter our friendship and ties with Australia.

thought you would like to have this reaction from an Australian businessman.

With best wishes for a wonderful New Year.

Sincerely,

J∕ĎH:ajb

Mothing else sent to 5-15-68 Central Files as of C. H.

NDIG

CABLEGRAM - MAY 10, 1968

Mrs. <u>Harold Holt</u> c/o American Embassy Camberra, Australia

Lam proud and pleased to tell you that on Saturday, May II, the keel will be laid for our new destroyer-escort, the USS HAROLD HOLT.

It is inspiring to all Americans to know that the name of this great leader will continue to honor those who serve the cause of freedom. For decades to come men of the United States Navy, and the forces of freedom everywhere, will draw courage and dedication from the memory of his example. This is but a small token of the deep and lasting regard in which the people of the United States and their President hold the memory of your beloved husband.

Let me use this occasion also to tell you once again, my dear friend, that you are often in my own and Mrs. Johnson's thoughts -- as you will be always.

Lyndon B. Johnson

LBJ:WRS:avw

cc/ Juanita Roberts/ Will Sparks/ Loyd Hackler/ Col Cross (FYI) C. F.

Requested by Col Cross

Strangioner Than 10,68

The Secretary of the Navy Department of Defence Washington, D.C.

Please convey my personal congratulations and best wishes to all who participate in laying the keet of the USS MAROLX MOLT. This fine ship will bear the same of a wise and courageous man whose love for the sea and devotion to the cause of freedom were both boundless.

May all who serve aboard hor in years to come be faithful to his example. And may they take pride and courage from the knowledge that they carry the and courage from the knowledge that they carry the eymbol of a great freedom-loving people, and a brave leader of free men, to all their ports of call.

Lyndon D. Johnson

RECEIVED MAY 1 O 1968 CENTRAL FILES April 29, 1968 Monday

MEMORANDUM FOR OKAMOTO

The President asked that the following picture be sent to:

Mrs. Harold Holt, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Engelhard.

The number of the picture is

17 Ju 67 C - 5739 - 10.

I assume you will check with Mrs. Roberts as to whether Mrs. Holt has received this picture previously.

JIM JONES





GI 1/H *

Dear Zarai

These pictures are but a poor attempt to recapture a friendship whose memory remains forever locked in this heavy heart.

I sincerely hope that they may lead some comfort to you in the years shead and that you will find in them, as I do, the greatness of your dear husband and my well-loved friend.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Harold Holt

of Australia

LBJ:WRS:EH:ck

cc: Juanita Roberts, Will Sparks, Loyd Hackler, Mary Hooper, Eliska Hasek, Central Files

Requested by Mrs. Roberts.

Enclosure: Photo Album

GIA-12/NX

June 13, 1968

Dear Zara:

I am so pleased to have the nicely framed copy of the excellent sketch of Harold. I agree that it is a remarkable likeness of a great man whose friendship I will always cherish.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in deep appreciation for your thoughtfulness and warm good wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Harold Holt 112 St. George Road Toorak, Australia

LBJ/STATE/LF/gg

gift

June 14, 1968

Dear Dame Mabel:

You should know that I never count any of your letters either too personal or unnecessary. It was thoughtful of you to keep me abreast of developments on our dear friend, Harold Holt. I think of him often and it is a comfort to know that you share my concern for Mrs. Holt. We keep her in our prayers. God bless you also, and bless you for the strength your friendship brings to me.

Sincerely,

Dame Mabel Brookes
"Elm Tree House"
233 Domain Road
South Yarra
Melbourne, Victoria
Australia

LBJ:CMM:feb - 2

RECEIVED
JUN1 7 1968
GENTRAL FILES

August 9, 1968 Dear Miss Lawless: It was very thoughtful and kind of you to write me and enclose your moving poem to the memory of Harold Holt. Mr. Holt was one of the finest men and sblest statesmen I have ever known. He was a source of great strength to me not only as a faithful colleague but as a close personal friend. Your recollection of Mr. Holt's regard for Mrs. Johnson and me was heartwarming. I very much appreciate your kind words about my coming retirement from office. Let me reciprocate by wishing you a pleasant retirement after so many faithful years of service with the Holts. Mrs. Johnson and I hope you will pass on our best wishes to Mrs. Holt. Sincerely, Miss Mary E. 112 St. Georges Road Toorsk 3142 Melbourne, Australia LBJ:MW right:wpt

CHERAL! 55 Me genatista Tuc/ twenter - Park (ald) - australia - 4053 nov 22" 1968 Mr (George) Christian (Press Secretary to President Johnon) Dear Mr Christian & Fhought President Johnson (a jeur good self) might like to read this chiffing of the Late (Harald. Holt). Note & thear from you soon, and ! Prime minuter Harold Halt wifell question of the Years)

Mr. Holt had a holiday house nearby and was a friend of the Gillespie family.

family.

About 11 a.m. on Sunday, December 17, Mr. Holt came to the Gilespie's and asked Mrs.

Gillespie and other members of the household to accompany him to the quarantine back beach.

Two cars

"A party set off in two vehicles, consisting of Mr. Holt driving his maroon colored Pontiac with Mrs. Gillespie as a passenger, and me driving Mr. Gillespie's daughter, Vyner, and Martin Simpson, in another car," the affidavit sald.

"Mr. Holt arranged for the two cars to pass through the main en-trance of the Quarantine Station, and holh cars

Back to car

"Alighting from my car I could see the bay below the cliff and knew it was Cheviot Bay.
"We decided to go there, although I am not actually sure who made the decision.

"Each member of the party, except possibly Martin Simpson, had brought swimming cos-tumes and towels with them. I already was dressed in swimming trunks.

"Mr. Holt handed a pair of sandshoes to Martin Simpson, who had been barefoot, and then started walking towards the beach wearing, to the best of my recol-lection, walk shorts and shirt and a pair of sand-

"Apparently he had forgetten his swimming Mr. Hold disappeared behind a rock outcrop, but as we reached the outcrop he reappeared in his wimming trunks, wearing nothing else except perhaps his sandshoes, as to which I have no elear recollections.

"About 20 yards further on we put down our belongings together and all of us stayed for a time in a group talking. I noticed that the tide was very high and the surf very turbulent.

"I had visited the area on a previous occasion when it was calm, and the conditions were very much rougher and more disturbed on this later occasion.

"Although I am a reasonably competent swimmer, I felt the conditions to be rather dangerous and at all events subconsciously knew that I should not venture too far out in the revist.

felt a tremendous under-

tow about my legs.
"For most of the time that I was swimming I could see Mr. Hoit further out from me swimming quietly and easily ther out from me swimming quietly and easily. However, on the last occasion that I observed him I noticed him swimming in the midst of what I considered to be dangerous turbulence. what I considered to be dangerous turbulence which seemed to have built up very quickly, certainly since I had entered the water and began to swim.

tered the water and began to swim.

"Seeing Mrs. Gillespie standing in the water about knee deep and looking intently beyond me to where I supposed Mr. Holt to be. I made my way towards her and looked around to see whether Mr. Holt was in sight because. I think Mrs. Gillespie said "Where is he?"

The two of us stayed for a few moments trying

for a few moments trying

to which sheer.'
"We were "We were by Martin Vyner Gille of us beil alarmed, I suggested t i go for help t "I ran ale and up the come to fi Holt's caparked as when we were series when we were series of the seri when we w the beach.

> "I drove could to the the Quarar where I rep sition to a duty.

"Then I to "Then I to Sorrento Powhich was immediately the exchar through to plained the while I was telephone I instructions instructions members of force to org quickly as p

Skine

"Two the road on to the Qua tion, volunt their gear a beach. Mear quested by mained at the to find ou Army author aircraft coul

by. "While I the main gai lifesavers fre sea Surf I Club arrived them to Che
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the beach at Mrs. Gill daughter Simpson bar roona. Sh wards I rett beach and cue operation