

free file

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Monday, October 23, 1967 -- 5:30 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with President Ahidjo (Ah-he-joe) of Cameroon
(Tuesday, October 24, 12:30 PM)

Schedule

12:30 PM Arrival at diplomatic entrance (no statements)

12:30 - 1:00 Alone (with translators); advisors standing by in
 Cabinet Room

1:00 White House Lunch

Papers

At Tab A is Katzenbach's briefing memo.

At Tab B are State's Talking Points.

At Tab C is biographic information on Ahidjo.

Setting

This is a courtesy call. Ahidjo is on his way back from Expo. He is a pro-western moderate, but not a U.S. fan of the Ankrah variety. The most important substance of your session with him are the points you impressed upon Diori and Ankrah: We're deeply interested in a free and prosperous Africa; we're proud of his accomplishments; we will help where we can -- and where the Congress permits.

Ahidjo's first concern is to maintain the unity and internal security of Cameroon. Most African leaders spend half their time trying to hold together a flimsy patchwork of regions and tribes divided along arbitrary colonial boundaries. Cameroon is a classic case. It was a merger of French and British Colonies -- divided by language, tribal cultures, religion and wealth. From the start (Ahidjo has been on top since independence in 1960), he has struggled to marry a backward Muslim north to a richer Christian south. To make matters worse, Cameroon has also had a Chinese-supported insurgency-- never a major threat, but a political nuisance and a drain on resources.

~~CAMEROON~~

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It now looks as if Ahidjo has won on both these fronts. He's created a genuine sense of national identity, and the subversion has slowly petered out. But Ahidjo is still concerned (and with good reason) that the Nigerian disease may be catching. He's especially worried about Ibo-refugees coming across his border with Nigeria.

Ahidjo's other major concern is economic development. Cameroon contains some of the most backward areas in Africa -- places where slavery still thrives. Given these handicaps, Ahidjo is doing a fair job of self-help. The most ambitious project is a cross-country railroad (jointly financed by the U. S. --\$9.2 million this year-- the French, and the EEC). There are also signs of progress in public health and education. Ahidjo wants to get more aid from us (a) because he needs more, and (b) to lessen his dependence on the French. (We've averaged \$3 million a year since 1960; France provides about \$45 million a year.)

Vietnam

Ahidjo has been scrupulously neutral on Vietnam in public, and sympathetic to us in private. He walked away from an anti-U.S. communique during his visit to Moscow last summer.

Main Talking Points

1. Ahidjo has done a good job of stabilizing Cameroon and buckling down to the serious business of building her economy.
2. We are delighted that he is one of the six mediators appointed by the OAU to try to settle the Nigerian dispute. We will work for peace in Nigeria every way we can. But the solution will have to come mainly from Africans.
3. The new U.S. aid policy for Africa is designed to build regionalism and burden-sharing, not to serve as a smokescreen for U. S. withdrawal. We are moving to try to help the African Bank (\$60 million over 3 years), despite real trouble on the Hill. We will maintain our food aid, Ex-Im, and Peace Corps programs. We will examine any proposal Ahidjo makes to see whether it has merit from a regional or subregional standpoint; if it does, we will try to help finance it.
4. (If asked) we are working hard for a cocoa agreement to stabilize prices and regulate production. Cameroon is an important participant; we will be careful to consult Ahidjo's people at every stage. (They are somewhat miffed that Ghana has been carrying the ball for the producers and has not been consulting much with the smaller growers.)

W. W. Rostow

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EKH/RM/vmr

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30a
A.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 21, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Meeting with President
Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon,
October 24, 1967; 12:30 p.m.

President Ahidjo

Ahidjo, 43, has led his country for more than ten years. He is a taciturn, cautious Muslim who dislikes protocol, but has a good sense of humor. A pragmatic African moderate, he has been dismayed by the rash of African coups and the demogogy of radicals. He is greatly concerned about the Nigerian crisis, and is one of the six chiefs of state on the OAU Nigerian Mediation Commission.

Ahidjo has been careful to maintain an independent but basically pro-Western orientation. His public criticism of our Viet-Nam effort has been restrained; privately he has shown some sympathy for our policy, as well as concern over the effects of the war on U.S. prestige.

Cameroon

Cameroon is an equatorial country with climatic zones ranging from rain forests to dry savannah. It has an energetic population, a developing agricultural economy and considerable potential for future growth. Cameroon consists of two states with different colonial

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NIJ 94-450
By CL, NARA, Date 1-4-95

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

traditions and different languages. Like neighboring Nigeria, it has a backward Muslim north, which constitutes the Government's power base, and a better developed, more evolved, Christian south. Despite these divisions--and in the face of active Communist-supported terrorism (now largely dissipated)--President Ahidjo has skillfully led his country to a sense of national identity. The Government's overriding concern is economic development.

Cameroon is heavily dependent on France for economic assistance. Ahidjo will avoid jeopardizing relations with France, while at the same time looking for other sources of aid and private investment to lessen this dependence. Ahidjo went to the USSR and Yugoslavia this summer for this purpose, but skillfully avoided being used for anti-US propaganda on Viet-Nam or the Middle East.

What Ahidjo Wants

Ahidjo would like assurance that our new aid policy does not mean abandonment of Cameroon. He also wants greater US private investment and more understanding of the problems of the underdeveloped world--particularly their troubles with tropical products such as cocoa and coffee.

What We Want

Cameroon has the kind of regime we want to see succeed in Africa. It is important to encourage Ahidjo by letting him know we respect his achievements and support his realistic approach to national, African and world problems. Specifically, we would like to encourage him to give our new regional aid policy a chance to work.

Talking Points are at Tab A.

Enclosure:
Talking Points


Nicolas deB. Katzenbach

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B

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TALKING POINTS

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NJ 94-450

By CL, NARA. Date 1-4-95

Points You May Wish to Raise

Presidential Opening

- We in the US have been greatly impressed by the progress Cameroon has made since independence in 1958.
- Your economy is developing rapidly and you have won the battle against externally-supported subversion.
- Perhaps most impressive has been your success in building a nation from diverse religious and ethnic groups.
- This, unhappily, seems to be something that has eluded your Nigerian neighbors.

Nigeria

(The Nigerian crisis causes Ahidjo deep concern, partly because of the effect it may have on his own divided country. He does not recognize Biafra, but avoids outspoken support of the Federal Military Government. An influx of Ibo refugees or "Biafran" leaders into Cameroon could cause real trouble. Ahidjo is also worried about Soviet military assistance to the Federal Government.)

- We hope the OAU Mediation Mission can arrange a ceasefire and settlement of the Nigerian crisis. Hopefully, the Mission will restrain both sides.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

- Federal subjugation of Ibos by force will only lead to more bloodshed and harm to civilians, and would seriously injure Nigerian relations with other African and foreign nations.
- We hope you will work for early arrival of the Mission in Nigeria.
- We regret that the USSR has not shown the same forbearance as the US and Cameroon in the present crisis. We doubt that their assistance has gained them any advantage in Nigeria or in Africa.
- What is your evaluation of the Nigerian situation?

Points Ahidjo May Raise

US Aid Policy

Ahidjo wants US assistance, not only as an aid to development, but also as a way of showing less dependence on France (US aid: \$21 million since 1960; French aid: \$45 million per annum). He believes we give more aid to radical countries in Africa than to the moderate ones. He may ask whether our shift to regional aid means abandonment of aid to Cameroon (our bilateral program there is set to end in FY69).

You May Want to Say:

- Economic and social progress are the key to African stability. We believe this progress can best be accomplished through regional cooperation.

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- We look to Cameroon for leadership in regional projects by which she and all Central Africa will benefit.
- Reduced bilateral aid does not mean a loss of interest in Cameroon. On the contrary, our greatest aid effort has been on the multi-donor Transcameroon Railroad. We intend to continue to participate in this project.
- We have also authorized a loan to assist with improvement of the Kumba-Mamfe Road in West Cameroon. Our present technical assistance amounts to about \$1 million.
- Despite phase-out of our bilateral aid program, the Self-Help Fund, PL-480 aid, Export-Import Bank financing, and Peace Corps assistance will continue on a bilateral basis.

Transcameroon Railroad Loan

This is a multilateral project financed by the European Development Fund, the US, France and Cameroon. We have agreed to lend up to \$10 million for purchases in the US for the second section of the project if the balance of the financing can be arranged. Cameroon has increased its pledge to cover the gap, and has asked for a November donors meeting to get final agreement on financing and construction plans. Ahidjo will probably tell you of this increased pledge and ask if the US is willing to go ahead. (Funding limitations this year may prevent AID from authorizing the loan until FY 69. This would not delay the project.)

You May Want to Say:

- We are prepared to contribute to the project. We see no obstacles to an early donors meeting, and expect to reach agreement there to proceed with invitations to bid for the construction contract.

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US Investment

Ahidjo may say that Cameroon wants private US investment and regrets that so few American investors have shown interest in his country.

You May Want to Say:

- I understand that there have been recent indications of greater American investment interest in Cameroon. The AID Investment Guarantee Agreement signed in March should encourage American investors.
- We hope that the US Trade Mission next March will generate even more interest in Cameroon.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

30d

C.

Monday, Oct. 23, 1967
5:10 p. m.

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MR. PRESIDENT:

Before reading this you should decide, p. 4

-- to exclude the double-bracketed passage
as Bob McNamara suggests -- to keep open
the option of a pause on faith rather than prior
understanding;

-- or to keep the bracketed passages, but
soften the language to a "decent hope;"

-- or leave as it was.

W. W. R.

Monday, October 23, 1967
4:55 p. m.

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MR. PRESIDENT:

Here is a draft speech of the kind you outlined this morning.

Personally, I should like to put in evidence of Hanoi's connection with the Peace Movement -- I like Dellenger's trip to Hanoi; but we can consider improvements later if this proves a satisfactory framework.

W. W. R.

Attachment

Monday, October 23, 1967
4:55 p.m.

Drop file

Mr. President:

Herewith, via his staff and mine,
the Vice President's reaction to the
idea of taking Mrs. Chenault along to
Saigon.

W. W. Rostow

WWRostow:rlh

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

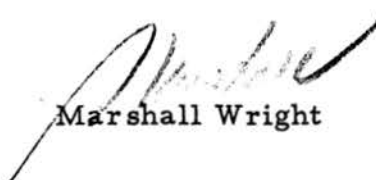
WASHINGTON

Monday, October 23, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSTOW

SUBJECT: Delegation to Vietnamese Inauguration

You asked for the Vice President's reaction to Corcoran's suggestion that the widow of General Claire Chenault be included in the delegation. The Vice President does not think much of this idea. In the first place, there is already a Republican, Bill Hearst, on the delegation. In the second place, Mrs. Chenault is very much associated with far right wing Republican politics and with the extreme hawks on the Viet-Nam issue. Should it be considered desirable to include another Republican, the Vice President feels there are many people who would have a better claim than Mrs. Chenault.


Marshall Wright

Monday, October 23, 1967, 4:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: NSC Meeting Scheduled for Wednesday, October 25

We have scheduled a meeting at noon Wednesday, October 25, of the National Security Council to discuss "Economic Aspects of Middle East Settlement."

Secretary Rusk will be on the West Coast and the presentation would be made by Under Secretary Katzenbach or by Under Secretary Rostow.

Because one of the major economic programs contemplated for the Middle East involves water, we would invite Secretary Udall unless you have some objection.

W. W. Rostow

- _____ OK to hold meeting
- _____ Prefer to delay until Secretary Rusk can attend
- _____ See me

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Lunch Meeting With the President
Monday, October 23, 1967 -- 1:00 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Pennsylvania: Next Steps. (Sec. Rusk and Sec. McNamara)
 - a. Paris wrap-up: K, M and A.
 - b. White Paper: full historical account to be kept in reserve.
 - c. Draft short statement for leadership.
 - d. Statement by the President?
 - e. Bombing policy.
2. Intelligence Analyses. (Mr. Helms)
 - a. Pennsylvania in retrospect.
 - b. Communist China and Hanol.
 - c. Recent military moves by Communist and prospects.
3. Middle East. (Sec. Rusk and Sec. McNamara)
 - a. Reply to Kosygin.
 - b. Next steps in New York.
 - c. Israeli response to sinking of destroyer.
4. Other.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4(b)
White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983
By kg, NARA, Date 11-5-91

W. W. Rostow

WWRostow:rlm

~~TOP SECRET~~

Pres. file

Monday - 12:15 p.m.
October 23, 1967

Mr. President:

C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times has been making a swing through Latin America. His reporting has in general been good and helpful.

His column yesterday on the significance of the outcome of Vietnam on our position in Latin America is a particularly interesting analysis.

I enclose a copy in case you did not see it.

W. W. Rostow

Attachment

Sulzberger article
in NY Times, Sunday,
October 22.

Foreign Affairs: The Mirror of Vietnam

By C. L. SULZBERGER

RIO DE JANEIRO—Our future in Latin America is likely to be decided by the outcome of the Vietnam war as much as by the Alliance for Progress. The connection is discounted and largely unseen in the United States, but our enemies are more perceptive. They proclaim an intention to ignite several "Vietnams" on this continent, turning it wholly against us.

Some brands of Communism are content to coexist with us in peace, but all aspire ultimately to reduce us. And they agree that Latin America, with its geographical proximity, its markets and materials, is vitally important to the U.S.A.

France's Experience

When France was smashed in Vietnam one could easily forecast repercussions in Algeria, whose nationalists gained obvious encouragement and learned from Ho Chi Minh's techniques of revolutionary warfare. France, of course, was fighting for colonial reasons to stay in Indochina and Algeria while we hope to get out of Vietnam once it's stabilized and we aren't even in Latin America.

Power rests on the myth of power, and when the latter is destroyed, the former fades.

Through all its vicissitudes, the United States has been the power of the Western Hemisphere and were that power's myth erased the reality couldn't long endure. Our humiliation in Vietnam would persuade guerrilla nuclei here of the efficacy of "national liberation" wars.

Jean Larteguy, former French paratrooper and novelist of revolutionary warfare, recalls a conversation in Danang two years ago when a U.S. lieutenant in the special forces said: "After Indochina we also will have our Algeria. It will be Latin America."

The French distort our global experience to suit their own. As Karl Marx said: "Men make their own history but they do not make it just as they please." Our position in Latin America is less imperial and more beneficent than Paris concedes, but it is not as beneficent as we imagine.

We rule no country south of the Rio Grande, yet our influence is enormous. In some capitals our Ambassadors have almost the prestige of viceroys. U.S. interests are blatant and U.S. investors control perhaps 40 per cent of South America's production.

Our policy seeks to encourage reform and progress but the process is tedious and faces

local frustrations. To avoid the dangers of revolutionary regimes hostile to us we urge rapid social evolution within a framework of stability. But this requires exertion of U.S. influence, from price support to military aid.

This feeds Communist gristmills and it will be decades before immature Latin America rebalances its illiterate poor masses and privileged rich few, gaining sufficient self-confidence to shrug off the shadow of U.S. strength and the record of U.S. intervention.

On the Minus Side

Until then we cannot escape embarrassing reminders: manifest destiny, Guantanamo, Panama Canal, dollar diplomacy, Bay of Pigs, Dominican Republic. Castro has lost his early lustre and Communism has been weakened by the Peking-Moscow schism, the Soviet attitude on Israel and Che Guevara's death; yet this doesn't automatically make us popular.

Vietnam is not an obsessive issue in South America but if a guerrilla army there defeats the world's greatest power (which is also an often resented neighbor) guerrilla movements here are bound to spread.

Castro proclaims: "The Vietnam war shows the Americans are powerless in face of a truly

revolutionary force." Chinese and Vietnamese strategy of revolutionary warfare, based on the theory that the countryside should first be taken over and the cities encircled within it, already is being gingerly tested on this continent in guerrilla pilot projects.

For the moment U.S. efforts to maintain continental stability are succeeding although they are complicated by the existence of military regimes that belie democracy. But Castro, while his subversive efforts have faltered, continues to school guerrillas for export, and South America's impoverished millions are ready to heed the promises of agitators.

The Volcano

If both the myth and reality of U.S. power are maintained we can persevere with the objectives of the Alliance for Progress—evolution. But if our prestige is diminished by defeat in Vietnam, our goals are bound to be defeated and mortified here, much as the Bay of Pigs brought on the Berlin Wall. The Latin-American volcano, which has so far only belched and simmered, would then erupt. Our adversaries know, even if we do not, that revolutionary warfare in Vietnam is directly linked to the fate of South America.

Monday, October 23, 1967 -- 11:30 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: The Perkins Committee Study on Foreign Aid

As you instructed, we will proceed immediately to get the Vice President or the Secretary of State to see Jim Perkins about the Perkins Committee's general study of the foreign aid program. But we need your guidance on the substance of the question Perkins presents: Should his Committee be publicly directed by the President to do a general study of the foreign aid program, with its report to be submitted on or about January 1, 1969?

The Committee has now almost finished its memorandum to you proposing the study. Perkins will be putting it into final form within the next few days. It is now probably too late to turn this off before the memorandum gets to you; and the drafting process has involved all twenty members of the Committee, so that if we turn down the request, it is very likely to leak. (In addition, Perkins thinks -- rightly or wrongly -- that you were very friendly to the idea when he outlined it for you last week, and that you instructed Marvin Watson to set up a meeting for Perkins with you whenever Perkins is ready. He has told Bill Gaud that he thinks you are all set to go ahead.)

Whoever talks to Perkins will have to do so in your name, since the Committee proposes a Presidential commission for their study. The Vice President or the Secretary could take one of the following lines:

1. Go ahead with the study. The President will issue a public directive and will raise the money (\$500,000) necessary to do the job.
2. Scrap the idea. With an election year coming up, the President must be as flexible as possible on foreign aid. He can't risk a chosen instrument which would tie his hands while at the same time damaging AID morale and making it rough for the 1968 Aid Bill on the Hill.
3. Go ahead with the study, but do it quietly. The President wants the Committee's views but can't issue a public announcement which would put all his chips on this Committee, and cause trouble on the Hill because no Congressmen are included in the group. The Perkins Committee already has a directive to advise the President on foreign aid. This study could be done within the terms of that directive with no public splash. The President will instruct Katzenbach and Gaud to lend Perkins the staff people the Committee will need, but it would be murder in the Congress to try to give them a special budget now.

I would still vote for No. 3. But I am not at all sure this will be enough for the Committee at this stage. They want to do this mainly to do something useful for you, rather than write a report which will be filed in the bureaucracy. Particularly since he thinks he's got you largely sold on the idea, Perkins may throw up his hands if (1) somebody other than the President does the talking, and (2) the line is essentially that they should include the study in their usual business.

W. W. Rostow

The Vice President or the Secretary of State should take:

- Position No. 1 (Perkins proposal approved) _____
- Position No. 2 (no study) _____
- Position No. 3 (go ahead with quiet study) _____

See me _____

EKH/vmr

Monday - 9:45 a.m.
October 23, 1967

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Pres. file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Texas Tech Honorary Degree Ceremony

The 10-minute ceremony at which Texas Tech will award honorary degrees to you and President Diaz Ordaz is set for 5:50 p.m. on Thursday, October 26. It will follow directly your first office meeting with President Diaz Ordaz.

Since the 42-man Mexican press group accompanying President Diaz Ordaz will want to cover the ceremony, we think it best to hold it in the Rose Garden, weather permitting.

I recommend that you invite:

- the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the College (see Tab A for names).
- the official Mexican Delegation accompanying President Diaz Ordaz.
- the Texas Congressional delegation.

W. W. Rostow

Attachment - Tab A

Approve holding
in Rose Garden _____

Approve guest list _____

Prefer another
place _____

I prefer to add others, _____
see me

See me _____

Texas Technological College

Board of Directors

Roy Furr - Chairman
Lubbock, Texas

C. A. Cash - Vice Chairman
Amarillo, Texas

Alvin R. Allison
Levelland, Texas

Carl E. Reistle, Jr.
Houston, Texas

Judge Marshall Formby
Plainview, Texas

Herbert Allen
Houston, Texas

Harold Hinn
Dallas, Texas

Retha R. Martin
Lubbock, Texas

Dr. Fladger F. Tannery
Dallas, Texas

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Monday, October 23, 1967
7:45 a.m.

Pres file

Mr. President:

This Peking handling of the
Pentagon demonstration gives the
flavor of Communist use of it.

W. W. Rostow

FBIS 71

NCNA ON DEMONSTRATIONS

PEKING NCNA INTERNATIONAL SERVICE IN ENGLISH 2005 GMT 22 OCT 67 W

(TEXT) PEKING--A MAMMOTH DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE U.S. WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM, THE BIGGEST OF ITS KIND, ERUPTED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, ACCORDING TO A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON. THE DEMONSTRATION OCCURRED AT A TIME WHEN U.S. IMPERIALISM IS BEING ROUTED BY THE HEROIC VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ON THE VIETNAM BATTLEFIELD AND ITS POLICY OF AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM HAS COME UNDER EVER STRONGER ATTACK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE HUGE CROWD OF DEMONSTRATORS SURROUNDED THE PENTAGON, THE U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT. ONE GROUP SUCCEEDED IN BREAKING THROUGH THE HEAVILY GUARDED HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. WAR MACHINE. THE DEMONSTRATION THREW THE U.S. RULING CLIQUE INTO A PANIC.

BEGINNING 20 OCTOBER, THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE SET OUT FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE DEMONSTRATION--FROM TEXAS IN THE SOUTH, CHICAGO IN THE NORTH, AND ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTRY. SOME CAME FROM CANADA.

THE NUMEROUS CONTINGENTS OF DEMONSTRATORS BEGAN TO CONVERGE ON THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL YESTERDAY MORNING, CARRYING PLACARDS READING "BRING HOME OUR BOYS NOW," "SCRAP THE DRAFT," "WE WON'T GO TO VIETNAM" AND "VIETNAM FOR THE VIETNAMESE," AS WELL AS DRV NATIONAL FLAGS AND NFLSV BANNERS.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL WAS JAMMED. WHEN THE RALLY BEGAN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON MORE THAN 100,000 PEOPLE HAD GATHERED, AND MORE GROUPS OF DEMONSTRATORS KEPT ARRIVING.

RALLY SPEAKERS DENOUNCED THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM, THE DRAFT, AND THE PENTAGON. THEY SAID THEY DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE THE ENEMY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. ONE POINTED OUT: "THE ENEMY, WE BELIEVE IN ALL SINCERITY, IS LYNDON JOHNSON." AN AFRO-AMERICAN SPEAKER URGED AFRO-AMERICAN TROOPS IN VIETNAM "TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS BY THE THOUSANDS, BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS--COME ON BACK HOME AND FIGHT THE BATTLE HERE."

AFTER THE RALLY, CONTINGENTS OF DEMONSTRATORS SINGING ANTIWAR SONGS AND SHOUTING SLOGANS AGAINST THE U.S. WAR OF AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM MARCHED TO THE PENTAGON.

THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION WAS SCARED OUT OF ITS WITS BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S STEADILY MOUNTING STRUGGLE AGAINST THE WAR OF AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM. JUST BEFORE THE DEMONSTRATION THE U.S. AUTHORITIES TOOK REPRESSIVE PRECAUTIONS. THEY HAD THE U.S. SENATE AND HOUSE HURRIEDLY PASS NEW LEGISLATION ON 19 OCTOBER FORBIDDING DEMONSTRATIONS INSIDE THE CAPITAL. THEY SENT IN 6,000 PARATROOPERS IN AN EMERGENCY AIRLIFT FROM CALIFORNIA AND PUT THEM IN NUMEROUS CELLS AND HALLWAYS OF THE PENTAGON. THEY ORDERED THE CANCELLATION OF LEAVES FOR POLICEMENT IN THE CAPITAL. MOVED IN 4000 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN, ERECTED DEFENSE LINES BEFORE THE PENTAGON, AND LOCKED ALL BUT ONE OF ITS 40 DOORS. AN ADDITIONAL 20,000 TROOPS WERE STANDING BY AT BASE NEAR WASHINGTON.

PRESERVATION COPY

ON THE MORNING OF THE DEMONSTRATION DEFENSE SECRETARY MCNAMARA WENT TO THE PENTAGON AND TOOK PERSONAL CHARGE OF THE ANTI-DEMONSTRATION MEASURES. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ALSO ORDERED STRICT MEASURES TO "PROTECT" PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES. JOHNSON HIMSELF WAS SO SEIZED WITH FEAR THAT HE STAYED IN THE WHITE HOUSE ALL DAY. THIS FULLY SHOWED UP THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION'S FEAR OF THE PEOPLE AND ITS TRUE COLOR AS A PAPER TIGER.

SOON AFTER REACHING THE PENTAGON THE DEMONSTRATORS SURROUNDED AND CHARGED IT. THE FASCIST TROOPS AND POLICE HIT THEM WITH RIFLE BUTTS AND CLUBS AND THREW TEAR GAS BOMBS AT THEM. BUT THE DEMONSTRATORS, FEARING NEITHER ARREST NOR ASSAULT, BROKE INTO THE BUILDING THROUGH THE ONLY UNLOCKED DOOR AND FOUGHT FIERCELY WITH THE TROOPS AND POLICE IN THE HALLWAYS. MANY DEMONSTRATORS HURLED BOTTLES AND CANS AT THE PENTAGON WINDOWS.

AT DUSK TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DEMONSTRATORS MAINTAINED THEIR SEIGE OF THE PENTAGON. THEY BURNED BONFIRES, AND MANY TEENAGERS TOSSED DRAFT CARDS INTO THE FLAMES.

A WESTERN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT "TENSION REMAINED HIGH" DESPITE THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION'S BRUTAL SUPPRESSION AND THE ARREST OF SOME 350 DEMONSTRATORS.

22 OCT 2255Z BAM/EG

PRESERVATION COPY

Monday, October 23, 1967
7:40 a.m.

Mr. President:

There is a good deal of the ring
of truth in this assessment, notably
the passage marked in red.

I shall try to find out who the
"highly qualified Communist diplomatic
source" is.

W. W. Rostow

UPI 044A (London)(by K. C. Thaler)

Pres file

WWRostow:rlm

PEACE- 10/23 NX

WITH VIET 012A

BY K. C. THALER

41a

LONDON (UPI)--NORTH VIETNAM WILL REFUSE TO ATTEND ANY VIETNAM PEACE TALKS BEFORE THE 1968 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND WILL SPURN ANY ATTEMPT BEFORE THEN TO GET THEM TO THE CONFERENCE TABLE BY HALTING AMERICAN BOMBING ATTACKS, A HIGHLY QUALIFIED COMMUNIST DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THE DIPLOMAT SAID PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH OF NORTH VIETNAM FEELS THERE IS NO POINT IN NEGOTIATING WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION. HE SAID HO PREFERS TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION, TAKING A CHANCE ON A POSSIBLE MAJOR U.S. POLICY CHANGE.

THE DIPLOMAT SAID HO HAS PUT A HIGHER PRICE ON PEACE TALKS THAN A MERE CESSATION OF AMERICAN BOMBING.

HO WANTS ADVANCE RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE VIET CONG AND ITS POLITICAL ARM, THE SO-CALLED SOUTH VIETNAMESE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT, AS A FULL PARTNER TO ANY NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT.

HO'S DEMAND IS PROMPTED BY THE COMMUNIST THESIS THAT ANYTHING SHORT OF FORMAL RECOGNITION OF THE COMMUNIST-LED FACTION AS A KEY FACTOR IN SOUTH VIETNAM, PRIOR TO PEACE TALKS, WOULD BE TANTAMOUNT TO A "KISS OF DEATH TO THE REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM."

THE DIPLOMAT REVEALED HO'S POSITION WHILE PASSING THROUGH LONDON.

IN A REMARKABLY FRANK ASSESSMENT OF THE VIETNAM SITUATION THE DIPLOMATIC INFORMANT--OSTENSIBLY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE COMMUNIST LINE--ALSO MADE THESE POINTS:

--HANOI REASONS THAT ONCE WASHINGTON DISCONTINUES BOMBING, IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR IT TO RESUME IT IN THE FACE OF STRONG WORLD OPINION.

--HANOI ITSELF, HAS, IT MUST BE REMEMBERED, NEVER MADE ANY COMMITMENT TO START NEGOTIATIONS AS SOON AS A BOMBING PAUSE HAS BEEN REACHED. ALL PROMISES AND SUGGESTIONS TO THAT EFFECT HAVE COME FROM THIRD PARTIES, NONE OF THEM BINDING ON THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT.

--THE ESSENCE OF ANY NEGOTIATIONS FROM HANOI'S VIEWPOINT IS THE ADVANCE RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT IN THE SOUTH AS A FULL PARTNER TO ANY SETTLEMENT AND NOT MERELY A NEGOTIATING FACTION ACROSS THE CONFERENCE TABLE.

--FOR A FIGHTING REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITS OPPONENT WITHOUT ANY SUCH FIRM RECOGNITION IS TANTAMOUNT TO DEFEAT, SINCE ONCE ARMS HAVE BEEN LAID DOWN THE REVOLUTION MUST BE CONSIDERED DEAD.

--HANOI CAN CONTINUE TO FIGHT, WITH BOTH THE SOVIET UNION AND COMMUNIST CHINA FORCED, FOR THEIR OWN REASONS, TO SUPPORT IT WITH ARMS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.

--ANOTHER INSISTENCE OF THE HANOI REGIME WILL BE A FIRM AMERICAN UNDERTAKING, ALSO IN ADVANCE OF NEGOTIATIONS, TO LEAVE SOUTH VIETNAM, THE ONLY CONCESSION BEING THAT WITHDRAWAL NEED NOT BE IMMEDIATE AND IN ONE MOVE.

IT CAN THEREFORE BE ACCEPTED THAT HANOI PLANS TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT, PROBABLY THROUGH THE YEAR, THE SOURCES SAID.

JN653AED

42a

October 24, 1967

Dear Congressman Ryan:

I have given careful thought to the letter in which you and your colleagues advocate a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam.

I am just as anxious as you are to see the conflict throughout Vietnam ended once and for all. But despite numerous direct and indirect contacts over the past months, we have not had any indication from Hanoi that North Vietnam genuinely desires a peaceful settlement. We have never received any assurance from any quarter that a unilateral cessation of the bombing would lead North Vietnam to seek, in good faith, a real and lasting resolution of the conflict.

I assure you that we shall continue -- directly and indirectly -- to seek any indication that North Vietnam really desires productive discussions with us. We will continue to do everything humanly possible to reach a satisfactory settlement of this tragic conflict.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable
William F. Ryan
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

LBJ:State:RMM:Cjf

42

Monday, October 23, 1967

Pres file

Mr. President:

Attached is a proposed reply to a letter you recently received from 30 Members of Congress calling for a bombing halt. Immediately following receipt of this letter arrangements were made for Secretary Rusk to meet with the signers. This meeting was to have occurred last week so we held up on a reply pending the results of the meeting. A late floor session forced the cancellation of the scheduled meeting.

I now recommend that you either sign the attached letter to Congressman Ryan (who organized the letter -- xerox copies would go to the other signers) or, if you prefer, I will sign a similar letter.

State prefers that our reply not mention the possibility of a meeting with Secretary Rusk, as it is now felt that such a meeting would accomplish very little.

W. W. Rostow

Prefer Rostow sign _____

426

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

October 12, 1967.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Since April, 1965, you have often stated your desire to seek peace in Vietnam through negotiations. With this we strongly concur.

Yet, we have become increasingly alarmed at the continued escalation of bombings by American planes over North Vietnam.

The bombing of targets close to the Chinese border, and of the port cities of Cam Pha and Haiphong conflicts with the carefully reasoned and factual analysis presented prior to those steps by Secretary of Defense McNamara on August 25, 1967. We refer particularly to the Secretary's contention that "our resort to a less selective campaign of air attack against the North would involve risks which at present I regard as too high to accept for this dubious prospect of successful results."

Obviously the risks to which Secretary McNamara referred are catastrophic involvement with Communist China and the Soviet Union, including the possibility of nuclear war.

The policy of bombing in the North has been tried and has failed to accomplish its objectives of significantly reducing the infiltration of men and supplies into the South and of bringing the Hanoi government to the negotiating table.

We hold, therefore, that the time has come for the United States to halt the bombing of North Vietnam. The United States position in the world is strong enough to do so. Such a course, in our view and that of prominent statesmen throughout the world, best promises to open the way for a reasonable and peaceful settlement of this tragic conflict.

Respectfully yours,

Jonathan B. Bingham
Frank J. Brasco
George E. Brown Jr.
Phillip Burton
Daniel E. Button
Jeffery Cohelan
John Conyers Jr.
Charles C. Diggs Jr.
John G. Dow
Don Edwards

Leonard Farbstein
Samuel N. Friedel
Donald M. Fraser
Jacob H. Gilbert
Edith Green
Seymour Halpern
Augustus F. Hawkins
Henry Helstoski
Joseph E. Karth
Robert W. Kastenmeier

Theodore R. Kupferman
Robert L. Leggett
Patsy T. Mink
Thomas M. Rees
Henry S. Reuss
Benjamin S. Rosenthal
Edward R. Roybal
William F. Ryan
James H. Scheuer
Lester L. Wolff

Monday, October 23, 1967

43

Pres file

Mr. President:

You decided that the Vice President rather than you should invite Jean Rey, the new President of the European Communities, for an informal working visit during the week of December 4 and meet with him during that time.

I believe you should know:

- Rey has only recently succeeded Hallstein as President of the Commission of the European Communities. (Before this he was the Commission member who had responsibility for the Kennedy Round.) The Commission now has jurisdiction over EURATOM and the European Coal and Steel Community as well as the Common Market. As its President, Rey is one of the most powerful and influential men in Europe.
- When Hallstein was President of the Commission he visited Washington five times since 1959. Each time he met with the President. You met with him in 1965 and used the visit effectively to get across our position on some major issues with Europe.
- A failure to see Rey would be misinterpreted as a lack of interest in European integration. It would inaccurately suggest that we give a low priority to Western Europe.

I know how pressed you are and we will keep these visits to a minimum, but I believe this one is special. To save your time, the Vice President could give the lunch.

W. W. Rostow

Still no _____

Yes _____ (Vice President to give lunch _____)

See me _____

ERF
ERF:mst

44

Monday,
October 23, 1967

Pres file

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Transportation for Your
Representatives to the
Yoshida Funeral

I recommend you authorize
Colonel Cross to arrange an appropriate
plane for your representatives to the
Yoshida funeral.

W. W. Rostow

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

See me _____

Monday,
October 23, 1967

45

Pres file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. President:

Attached is today's situation report
on Vietnamese politics.

W. W. Rostow

Att.

SECRET-EXDIS Attachment

45a

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

Viet-Nam Political Situation Report

October 23, 1967

Lower House Elections

Final results are in from only about 1/3 of the electoral districts. No national pattern of voting is visible yet. However, it seems clear that the Assembly will contain a wide variety of political opinion, ranging from militant Buddhists to GVN supporters.

In I Corps (Hue and Quang Tri) Buddhist-backed candidates won, but they were not the most militant figures in the race. In Quang Tri, a Catholic with Revolutionary Dai Viet backing won the second seat, indicating there is no Buddhist political monopoly there.

Former province chiefs, ARVN officers, and other officials have done well so far. Several Constituent Assembly deputies have been returned (3 of the 8 known winners in Saigon, for example).

Ethnic Chinese swept all four seats in Saigon's third electoral district.

Formation of GVN

According to Thieu's brother, Thieu has asked Nguyen Van Loc to form a government. It is still uncertain whether Loc will be able to do so.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NJ 94-450
By CG, NARA, Date 1-4-95

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

Monday -
October 23, 1967

Free file

Mr. President:

State has put together the attached list of persons for the Mexicans to invite to the Chamizal Ceremony. As you can see, it gives ample coverage. The criteria have been persons interested in the Chamizal by virtue of their official position or their involvement in the settlement. Many of the invitations are complimentary (those marked with asterisk). State anticipates that those in a position to accept will total around 600 -- the number allocated to us.

Before giving this list to the Mexicans, I wanted to know whether you wished to make any additions or deletions.

W. W. Rostow

Attachment

List OK _____

See me for
additions or
deletions _____

Monday -
October 23, 1967

Pres file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Chamizal Proclamation

Part of the Chamizal Ceremony at Ciudad Juarez next Saturday, October 28, will be the signing by you and President Diaz Ordaz of a Proclamation formalizing the Chamizal Settlement.

The Mexicans asked us to do the first draft (Tab A). Before giving it to them I wanted to ask whether the text in this form meets with your general approval. We can expect the Mexicans to propose some changes.

W. W. Rostow

Attachment - Tab A

Text generally OK

Want it redrafted,
see me

_____.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

At 12:01 this morning, the boundary between the United States and Mexico changed at El Paso and Ciudad Juarez. In accordance with the Convention of August 29, 1963, the area known as El Chamizal has been returned to the jurisdiction of Mexico.

We thus lay to rest a century-old dispute. Reason, understanding, and goodwill have achieved a settlement of which both our peoples can be proud. This victory has been achieved while protecting our respective national interests, and assuring equity and justice for those whose lives and property were effected.

The monument which the people of Mexico have already erected on this site will stand forever as a symbol of goodwill between our twonnations -- and as a sign to the world of what

men can accomplish when they approach their differences in a spirit of compromise and mutual respect.

From this great monument, we see the pass carved through the Sierra by the Rio Grande. We recall the explorers who marched through this gateway in pursuit of fame and fortune. We remember the generations of settlers who followed, and whose sons and daughters built the cities surrounding us. And we look ahead to the progress and prosperity which the Chamizal Settlement will bring to future generations in these sister communities.

A relocated Rio Grande means a new boundary; a new boundary means new bridges linking our two countries. Today we dedicate three such bridges.

-- Mindful of the history of El Paso and Ciudad

Juarez, we name the bridge closest to the Sierra

the "Paso del Norte Bridge." It stands
as a memorial to those who pioneered this
area.

-- The bridge which spans the Chamizal, we name
the "Bridge of the Americas." It is a reminder
that the cities stand upon a major route of
travel and commerce between the United States
and Mexico.

-- We name the bridge rising between the two, the
"Friendship Bridge," in commemoration of the
spirit uniting our nations.

May these links between our two countries, like the
Chamizal itself, stand as testimony to the world of how good
neighbors conduct their affairs.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1967, 6:10 PM

48

Pres file

Mr. President:

Herewith Secretary Rusk's redraft of Arthur Goldberg's draft response to Kosygin.

It is going back to New York for Arthur's comment.

Secretary Rusk believes you should read it over tonight; consider it finally at lunch tomorrow. He believes tomorrow afternoon is just about the right time to despatch it; not too hasty, but soon enough to affect discussions in New York.

Arthur is seeing Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov in New York Wednesday evening. (Kuznetsov is generally the man they send when they want to get an agreement with the U.S.).

Secretary Rusk says the draft is less propagandistic in tone than Arthur's and goes into less detail ^{than} ^{the} all various New York drafts of last July, which Arthur and the Russians played about with. (My judgment is: this matter should be cleared up, but not in a letter to Kosygin but between Secretary Rusk and Dobrynin).

You may wish to consider whether the bracketed sentence on page one is really essential.

At the marked point on page 6 you may wish to add:

" As I said at Glassboro there must be a simultaneous withdrawal of both troops and provocations.

-if that was your brief formula.

WNR
WNR

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NJ 74-453
By CG, NARA, Date 4-11-75

W. R. R. R.

48a

WOD/S
~~SECRET-EXDIS~~
(10/22/67)

My dear Mr. Chairman:

I have carefully considered your communication to me dated October 20, 1967.

The United States fully shares the concern of the Soviet Union over the fact that so far there has been so little progress in the matter of a political settlement in the Near East.

My Government has been doing its part for peace in every forum, at every level and at every hour, both before and since the outbreak of hostilities. We regret that your Government, until recently, did not share our appraisal of the dangers of tension in the area. We welcome, however, the concern expressed in your letter about the dangers of the current atmosphere, without subscribing to your assessment of the causes.

The events of the past few days underscore the necessity for strict observance and compliance with the Security Council resolutions for a cease fire as a first step toward the restoration of peaceful conditions. The history of the area confirms that violence breeds violence, and that growing tension in the area can best be alleviated by complete discontinuance by all concerned of all military activities. This has been the consistent view of my Government, which proposed in the Security Council the declaration condemning any and all violations of the cease-fire.

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NY 94-450
By cb NARA, Date 1-4-95

Mr. Chairman, I stated publicly on June 19, and repeated to you at Glassboro, that events in the Near East have proved the wisdom of five great principles of peace for the area.

First, the recognized right of national life;

Second, justice for the refugees;

Third, innocent maritime passage;

Fourth, limits on the wasteful and destructive arms race; and

Fifth, political independence and territorial integrity for all.

The United States adheres to the view that, taken together, these principles point the way from an uncertain armistice and recurring violence to a durable peace.

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that at no time during or since the adjournment of the Emergency Session of the General Assembly has the United States in any way departed from its adherence to these principles. We have attached no new conditions or new interpretations. At no time has the United States qualified or abandoned any of its own proposals, weakened its adherence to understandings with your government or other governments, or slackened for a day our vigorous efforts to find ways to achieve a political settlement in the Near East.

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

- 3 -

You are aware of the discussions between our two delegations in the closing days of the Emergency Session of the General Assembly. We, on our side, thought that we had reached a tentative agreement on certain alternative drafts, jointly prepared by our delegations, but subject to consultation with other delegations. We were surprised that these joint drafts have been referred to by your side as "American proposals", that texts have been circulated which do not conform to our texts of the agreed alternative drafts, and that interpretations which seemed clear in July have been rejected in recent weeks.

I find no explanation satisfactory to us for the misunderstandings which have apparently arisen. It is essential for our representatives to continue consultations, which I understand are in process in New York, to ascertain whether we do not in fact agree on underlying policies and to determine whether we can achieve agreement promptly on a Security Council resolution which could help move the parties toward peace.

It seems to me that, with exception of the point relating to arms shipments, you and we are in agreement on the five principles mentioned above. The one exception, which you mention

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

in your letter, concerns the continued flow of arms into the troubled Middle East. The United States has for many years followed a policy of restraint in the supply of arms to countries in that area. Since the recent war we have followed an even more restrained policy, making no major arms shipments to either the Arabs or Israel. The continued flow of large quantities of Soviet arms to certain states in the area has created a situation difficult for others to ignore. While we have sought and continue to seek to limit the arms race, the continued flow of Soviet arms to this area will result in a response by various countries in and out of the area. As a result of this flow of arms we may well have to resume limited shipments in compliance with commitments that existed before the war to some of the Arab countries as well as to Israel. The question of future U.S. arms policy in the area will be determined by progress toward an effective arms limitation program in an area of the world that needs increasingly to use its resources for economic development rather than for costly arms races that end in tragic situations such as that of June 5.

We too have been concerned about rumors of Israeli troop concentrations threatening Syria and Jordan. We do not have

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

- 5 -

information corresponding to that in your letter. What we are doing is counseling restraint on those governments that might be able to control Arab terrorism and counseling restraint on Israel. We hope you will do the same.

We must look ahead. In very recent discussions in New York, representatives of some of the Arab states concerned have explicitly stated to our representatives the conviction that an acceptable resolution of the Security Council can be formulated on the basis of the five principles of peace set forth in my statement of June 19, to be implemented by a special United Nations representative working with the parties on the basis of such a framework. My representatives in turn have made it clear that this would be an acceptable way to make progress toward peace in the area.

It was also indicated to us by the same Arab representatives that the best way to achieve the objective of securing an acceptable Security Council resolution would be for the non-permanent members of the Council to proceed promptly to draft a resolution along these lines. My representatives assured the Arab states concerned that while we continued to adhere to the understanding we had reached with your government in July, we should of course also cooperate wholeheartedly in their effort.

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

SECRET-EXDIS

- 6 -

We have confirmed that both to the President of the Security Council and, as recently as yesterday, in a conversation between our representatives in New York and Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov.

Mr. Chairman, I stated to you at Glassboro that the first and greatest principle of peace is that every nation in the area has the fundamental right to live and to have this right respected by its neighbors. I welcome your statement of belief in this principle. Equally, there need be no doubt of the United States position that troops must be withdrawn. But there must also be, as I made clear in my statement of June 19 and again directly to you at Glassboro, recognized rights of national life, freedom of innocent maritime passage in international waterways, limitation of the arms race, and respect for the political independence and territorial integrity of all states in the area.

Mr. Chairman, in a context of peace, no state is justified in either refusing to withdraw its forces from the territory of another state or claiming the right to assert or pursue a state of belligerence against another state.

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

- 7 -

On this common basis, which we believe is acceptable to the great majority of the world community at the United Nations, there should be no difficulty in fashioning a resolution which will promote negotiations through the good offices of the United Nations in order to bring about a just and durable peace in which every state in the area can be assured security.

I fully share your assessment that there now exists an objective opportunity to put an end to further dangerous protraction of a political settlement in the Near East. And I assure you we shall join your government, and other governments, in an urgent effort to take full advantage of that opportunity.

~~SECRET-EXDIS~~

Sunday, October 22, 1967
12:30 p.m.

Mr. President:

Herewith a transcript of an
interview for Danish TV, which I
undertook after clearance with
George.

W. W. Rostow

WWRostow:rlh

49
One file

49a

INTERVIEW

with

Special Assistant to the President, Mr. Walt W. Rostow

by

Mr. Claus Toksvig, Permanent Correspondent in the United States from the Danish State Television System.

Q: Sir, may I begin by asking you what your reaction is to the statement that Governor Reagan made the other day, that the war is in fact going better for the Allies than is known?

A: That much I suspect is true. The reason is not that we are withholding any information. There never has been a war that has been so fully reported—with the special dimension of television—and there is no censorship. The problem is that it is very hard to present data on a guerilla war without a fixed front. If this was a war like the Korean war all could see the movement of a fixed front. They would have known that in 1965 the front was very far back almost like the Pusan perimeter, and the front is now very much closer to the 38th parallel, if you like. The problem is, how do you explain and show progress in a war which is being fought in many provinces; and now the truth of the matter is that the President in his San Antonio speech, and Secretary Rusk in his press conference, earlier General Westmoreland before the Congress, have presented indexes of progress. I think it is correct to say that the war is going better than is generally understood.

Q: Is the character of the war then purely responsible for what is often termed the credibility gap?

A: The credibility gap is something that I would not accept. I say this with all candour and conviction.

I know that what has been spoken by the President or the officers of the government is precisely what they believe to be the truth on ^{the} basis of the best information anyone can have. The problem, though that is central here, is that a guerilla war is very hard to follow and the progress is something you ^{are} got to measure in many different ways and, in the end, feel on the spot. I know of no visitor to Vietnam from whatever country, for example, who does not go away with a sense that the war is going well in many dimensions, and then he comes back to the United States or Western Europe and finds a great confusion. In a sense you must feel it on the spot and understand these indexes of progress, and their real content. You must read the captured documents, you must see the interviews with prisoners before you understand, for example, that the manpower base of the Vietcong is very rapidly diminishing. Now, this is a fact. No one statistic shows it to you but the statistics, plus the prisoners of war, plus the captured documents, plus the performance of the VC, all tell you this is the central fact of the war.

Q: In Europe there is often a feeling that internal American politics may interfere with the picture that we get, that there is a smoke screen of fighting, skirmishing between the two political parties, and you get many statements made. And this makes it hard to get the complete picture. Is this an accurate assessment ?

A: Well, there are two problems. There is the problem of the debate over the policy; and there is the debate over where the war stands. They sometimes get mixed up. But we are a democracy. We have 500,000 of our men engaged overseas. As in other wars, it is understandable, inevitable, that policy be debated. As Secretary Rusk pointed out, the debating fact is over a relatively

narrow issue. And I think that the debate over the policy is projected abroad, is projected in Europe, to Asia, to Hanoi, and it may mislead some. But I think that is a different matter, really and the problem of making a vivid and persuasive accounting of a complex war without a fixed front.

Q: This complex war, can it be won by military means ?

A: Not by military means alone because in the end what you are after is not, for example, a surrender of Hanoi and the occupation of North Vietnam or the change of the Government, and what you are after in the South is simply that those now engaged in fighting against the Government lay down their arms and enter life under the constitution. Undoubtedly what is required, then, are two political decisions. One that Hanoi stops infiltrations and obey the Geneva accords of 54 and 62; get its troops out of Laos; and stop infiltrating into South Viet Nam. It is one decision, It is a political decision. The second decision is the decision which will be very largely in Hanoi's hands because it controls the NLF. But a decision that the NLF shall cease insurrection and go into political life. Now, those are political decisions we are asking. We are not asking for unconditional surrender. Military means, I think, are critical to bring about those essentially political decisions.

Q: Including the bombing of the North?

A: Yes.

Q: Is that really an essential part of it? Many statesmen have recently called on the US government to cease bombing of the North, including our own Prime Minister. What is your reaction to all these pieces of unsolicited advice ?

A: We would like to know on what basis these men believe a cessation of bombing of the North would bring about peace. Second, we would like to know how they would deal with the problem, for example of the continued shelling across the demilitarised zone. Do they really want us to have our men shelled and attacked from one side of the internationally demilitarized zone while we are denied bombing. Third, we would like to know what the consequences of this advice are. What would they do if we stopped bombing and Hanoi did not move to peace ?

Q: It has been said in a good many speeches that the United States would probably run what is termed a limited risk. Do you see that is a limited risk, ceasing bombing, say, just the extreme North of North Viet Nam.

A: Well, I am not discussing the ... ~~that~~ In the war you have got to calculate that your cost is measured in the lives of your men, and this is the most sober calculation for the Commander-in-Chief, and of course, if there was any serious chance, to use the President's phrase, of prompt and productive discussions, and if the assumption was accepted that this cessation of bombing would not be taken advantage of, of course we want peace. There is no one in the world who wants peace in Viet Nam more than the President of the United States. The question is: why, with this fair proposal - in his San Antonio proposal - that we have no response. And that is the question that sober and responsible people, I think, should answer.

Q: Sir, what is your time estimate ? How long will this go on ?

A: No one can answer that question. The direction of the war is clear. It has been moving favourably in the

government in many directions, military, political, economic.

I think that anyone who assessed all the evidence in all its forms will come to that conclusion. At what time the infrastructure of the guerillas in the South will break up or they will decide that it is more to their advantage to end the war than to continue it— what time they decide that time ^{has} ceased to be their friend [^] none of us can tell you.

Sunday, October 22, 1967
12:20 p.m.

Mr. President:

I assume Dick Helms should
be invited to the lunch meeting
tomorrow.

Yes _____ No _____

W. W. Rostow

WWRostow:rlh

51

Sunday, October 22, 1967 -- 12:15 p.m.

Mr. President:

You should know:

-- Sec. Rusk is committed to speak publicly, on television, to a large World Affairs audience in Los Angeles on Tuesday and also meet privately with the National Advertising Council.

-- He will be away from Tuesday morning until late Wednesday.

-- Therefore, he would prefer a leadership meeting on, say, Thursday, since cancellation of his Los Angeles trip would be widely noted.

-- This would give us time to absorb the CIA analyses and take stock. What we say from the leadership meeting forward will cast a long shadow and we should take time to get it right.

W. W. Rostow

WWRostow:rlh

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1967
5:15 p. m.

✓
file
52
/

MR. PRESIDENT:

Herewith a full background on the Lower
House Elections which are taking place
tomorrow, Oct. 22.

W. W. R.

CONFIDENTIAL attachment (Saigon 9088)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

52a
Friday, October 20, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Text of Cable from Ambassador Bunker (Saigon 9088)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NJ 94-450
By CG, NARA, Date 1-5-95

SUBJECT: Outlook for Lower House Elections

SUMMARY: This Sunday's Lower House elections, the fifth and last in the series of Vietnamese elections which began 14 months ago, will complete the process of constructing the framework for constitutional government in Vietnam. This election, like those which preceded it, it being competently organized and administered. There is a very large number of candidates in the race, many of whom have considerable background and experience. The campaign, which got off to a slow start, has picked up momentum. In many instances the discussion of issues has been more open and candid than in the past. The enemy has assumed its usual stance, denouncing the elections and threatening those who participate. But the level of propaganda, threats and anti-election activity has not reached the crescendo which preceded the September elections. It remains, of course, to see what the enemy will actually do between now and the closing of the polls Sunday. Floods in the First Corps and the usual high water prevalent this time of year in the western Delta will probably combine with some slackening of Government get-out-the-vote activity to hold voter turnout below the 83 percent recorded September 3. We would regard a turnout of 70-80 percent as satisfactory.

THE CANDIDATES: Of the 1650 persons who initially filed for the Lower House by August 30, there are probably somewhat less than 1200 still in the race. This is a candidate-to-seat ratio of a little less than nine to one. Of those who have dropped out, at least half have withdrawn. A substantial number who have been eliminated are military personnel and civil servants who failed to obtain the necessary leaves of absence. Some candidates were disqualified for cause under the provisions of the Lower House election law. The number of those excluded under Article 11, Section 9, the anti-Communist provision, has been very small, probably less than two percent of all those filing on August 30. Of those so excluded, 32 appealed to the Central Election Council and 13 were reinstated. Most of the disqualifications were on other grounds, such as failure to produce the necessary documents, filing late, or a record of past malfeasance (other than pro-Communist or anti-Government activity). It is noteworthy, in fact, that a good number of candidates still in the race, particularly from the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

First Corps and coastal Second Corps, are Buddhist who have in many cases participated in "struggle" activity against the Government. Several persons who were disqualified from running in the Constituent Assembly or the Upper House elections have survived the screening process this time.

The composition of the candidates, insofar as we have been able to determine, has been reported previously. Of those estimated 1175-1200 still in the running, the largest number come from the ranks of present or former civil servants (239), while teachers (195), businessmen (171), military personnel (143), and "notables" (178), are well represented. There were, according to our running tally, 52 Constituent Assembly Deputies who initially filed; we now know of 5 who said they would withdraw, although one or two appear to have changed their minds. A large number of Provincial Council Members are in the race (84); there are also a few Village Council Members (21), and a scattering of professionals (medical doctors, 28; lawyers, 24). In general, candidates appear somewhat older (Vietnam Press has announced their average age as 49), more experienced and more competent than those who stood for the Constituent Assembly last year. At least five former Province Chiefs are running (in Kien Hoa, An Giang, Vinh Binh, Binh Long, and Pleiku) as well as a number of the more able young civil servants.

THE CAMPAIGN: The time for official campaigning has been short. Second posting of candidates' names was not until October 1, and the official campaign period did not begin until October 6. Partisan campaign materials (leaflets, posters, etc.) could not be produced until local campaign committees had met, which has meant that distribution of such material did not begin in the provinces until about October 12. Local campaign committees in most instances have decided to confine formal campaigning to the last ten days before the election. Get-out-the-vote activity has not been as intense as in the past, although at the urging of the Ministry of Information and Chieu Hoi there has been some increase in tempo. Offsetting the relaxed attitude of local Government officials to some degree, however, is the fact that the Lower House campaigns are locally centered. Candidates, their families and supporters are all physically present in the provinces. Thus, in contrast to the September 3 elections, there is more active partisan campaigning.

Campaign techniques are similar to those noted in past Vietnamese elections. The candidates appear jointly to address the electorate and answer questions at times and places designated by the local campaign committees. In some instances, local radio stations broadcast candidates' speeches, with the principle of equal time being meticulously observed. Perhaps more important than these doing public appearances, however, is the behind-the-scenes activity; there is much person-to-person contact and door-to-door distribution of leaflets. Many of the candidates have been diligently lining up support in this manner for many months.

THE ISSUES: To a considerable degree the candidates appear to be addressing themselves to substantive issues. As usual, there is a good deal of generalizing about the need for economic and social progress, but there is also candid talk about the need to bring the Government closer to the people, the elimination of corruption, the need to protect national sovereignty, the prosecution of the war (especially fair payment of compensation caused by war damage), and "peace".

While many candidates address themselves to the peace issue only in vague and general terms, a few make peace the focus of their appeal. These usually employ one or another variation of the "white dove" symbol. There is no indication that these "peace candidates" are in any way organized (much less connected with Truong Dinh Dzu). It is evident, however, that Dzu's success at the polls with the peace issue and the dove symbol has led a small but noteworthy number of Lower House candidates to attempt the same. It will be interesting to observe how many votes these candidates, many of whom are somewhat younger and less well known than their competitors, attract.

One issue which is repeatedly raised is that of bringing the benefits which the distant Government in Saigon is supposed to provide actually to the people. An interesting aspect of this is that many of the Constituent Assembly Deputies in the Lower House race are being charged by their opponents "with going off to Saigon and forgetting the people who elected them." In any given case, this may or may not be true, but Constituent Assembly Deputies do appear to be generally vulnerable to this charge. Fair or not, the implication is that somehow the Constituent Assembly should have been able to look out more specifically for the interests of people in the provinces than was the case. Some Constituent Assembly Deputies will lose, at least partly due to this charge.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND INTEREST GROUPS: The number and fragmentation of parties and political interest groups in Vietnam, plus the very large number of candidates in contention, renders prediction of the outcome of this election even more hazardous than is usually the case in Vietnamese politics. Nevertheless, we have a fairly accurate picture of how many candidates have some degree of connection with the major parties or political interest groups. What follows is therefore a summary of this information plus a very tentative guesstimate at the possible outcome.

A. The Catholics: There is only one political party which can be called Catholic as such, the Greater Solidarity Force, led by Upper House winner Nguyen Gia Hien. We have a list of 23 Greater Solidarity Force candidates nationwide of whom Hien hopes to see some 15 victorious. Hien is also predicting that about a third of the Lower House will be Catholic. We do not know how many Catholics are in the race, but the number is quite large. Given the cohesion of the Catholic community, it is quite possible that some 30-45 Catholics will win.

B. Revolutionary Dai Viets: Revolutionary Dai Viet leaders say they are backing 38 people and hope for 25-30 winners; it is doubtful they will do as well as that, although in the September 3 race Revolutionary Dai Viet provincial organizations performed very creditably. There may be 10-15 Revolutionary Dai Viet winners.

C. Tan Dai Viets: We do not know for certain how many Tan Dai Viet candidates are running but the number is probably between 10 and 20. Some will win, especially in the Third Corps. There is no evidence that Tan Dai Viet candidates are running on "peace" platforms or using white dove symbols, as did Truong Dinh Dzu whom they backed in the Presidential race.

D. The CVT has provided us recently with a list of some 51 people whom it is now officially backing (this is somewhat more than previously reported). There are 25 CVT members and 26 non-CVT members on the list. Many CVT candidates are also associated with other groupings; CVT National Chairman Trn Quoc Buu is predicting that the CVT is certain to pick up 23 seats and possibly several more. This seems to us overly optimistic. We expect, however, there will be a solid labor representation in the Lower House, perhaps 5-15 seats.

E. Farmer-Worker-Labor Party: This new political organization is led by General Tran Van Don who won a smashing triumph in the Upper House race. General Don has provided us with a list of 78 persons with whom he has some kind of understanding. He says he hopes for 30-35 winners but will be quite satisfied with 10-15. We believe the latter is the more realistic prediction although there is no doubt that the backing of General Don is a formidable political asset.

F. The Buddhists are as usual not well organized, but there are a number of Buddhist still in the race in the First Corps and coastal Second Corps who have "struggle" associations. Although rumors were circulating in the First Corps that radical Buddhists were trying to organize an election boycott, with candidates withdrawing en masse, this has not happened. On the contrary, there are several candidates of Tri Quang sympathies who are campaigning very actively in the First Corps and who have a good chance to win. Those we have identified as having more or less official endorsement from An Quang United Buddhist Association faction local leaders in the First Corps are perhaps 5-10, in coastal Second Corps, about 15, and in Saigon-Gia Dinh, 5-10. Some will win, thus giving Buddhist interests participation in legitimate political activity for the first time in some time.

G. The Hoa Hao suffer from a deep split in central committee ranks which has prevented any formal endorsement of candidates by the Hoa Hao establishment. This will cost the Hoa Hao some seats. In the 9 Delta Provinces where the Hoa Hao exert some political influence, there are 23 seats at stake for which 127 candidates are vying. There are 69 Hoa Hao among these, and perhaps 14-18 will be successful. (The only uncontested Vietnamese seat is in Kien Tuong where the Hoa Hao candidate is a sure winner.) One aspect of the Hoa Hao situation worthy of note is the withdrawal of some 8-10 Hoa Hao Social Democratic Party candidates from the race in Kien Phong, Chau Doc, Vinh Long, Sadec, and perhaps elsewhere in the Delta. These withdrawals appear to have been at the instruction of Social Democratic Party Leader, Pham Ba Cam, whose Upper House list almost won. Cam bitterly resents his narrow loss. This Social Democratic Party has long been a disaffected minority element within the Hoa Hao and Social Democratic Party withdrawal will not have much impact.

H. Movement for the Renaissance of the South: There has been a good deal of discouragement and pique in the ranks of the MRS as a result of the disappointing showing of their candidate, Tran Van Huong, in the Presidential race. Some MRS candidates have withdrawn from the race but others, most notably MRS Leader Ly Qui Chung, are still in. We do not know how many MRS are still in the contest but throughout the Delta and in Saigon-Gai Dinh, there may be as many as 15. Five to ten may be successful.

I. The VNQDD: The complexities of the VNQDD factional situation make analysis difficult and prediction nearly impossible. There will be at least a handful of VNQDD members, however, in the Lower House.

J. The Cao Dai: Although a number of candidates are themselves Cao Dai, we are aware of no organizational ties between them, although some may exist.

K. The All Vietnam Bloc: This rather amorphous grouping of some Hoa Hao, some more conservative elements of the Cao Dai, and some central Vietnamese VNQDD elements did very poorly in the Upper House election and appears not to be fielding many candidates as such. Bloc leaders say they have decided to play down Bloc affiliations for the time being.

L. The Minorities: Of the 137 Lower House seats, 16 are reserved for minorities. There are six South Vietnamese Montagnard seats, two North Vietnamese Montagnard seats, six seats for Cambodians and two for Chams. At latest count there are 12 South Vietnamese Montagnards, 11 North Vietnamese Montagnards, and 5 Chams still in the race. Two South Vietnamese Montagnard candidates, in Darlac and Quang Ngai, are unopposed. In the 6 Delta Provinces

where 6 Cambodian seats are at stake there were, at last count, 19 contenders. The Cambodian candidate in Chuong Thien Province is unopposed. Although ethnic Chinese constitute approximately 6 percent of the national population, no Lower House seats have been reserved for them. Only in Cholon, Saigon's third electoral constituency, is the concentration of Chinese high enough to ensure the election of Chinese candidates. It is likely that Chinese will be elected to three of the four Cholon seats, and there is a slight possibility that one Chinese will be elected to one of the five seats in Saigon's first constituency.

ENEMY ANTI-ELECTION ACTIVITY: The same familiar "smash the election" call is to be heard from the enemy, although in nothing like the crescendo of two months ago. The campaign period has been short for the Viet Cong as well as for the Government. In the First Corps, candidates have been threatened by leaflets and there have been various reports in other areas of Viet Cong armed propaganda forays during which villagers are lectured against voting. We have not positively identified much violence specifically directed at disrupting the campaign or election preparations as yet. One candidate, Army of the Republic of Vietnam Captain Tran Van Meo has been assassinated, and an attempt has been made on the life of another, Diep Van Hung; in both instances, Viet Cong were the probable perpetrators although there are other factors present which make it impossible to determine whether the primary motive was because the victims were candidates. We have no indication as yet that the enemy is covertly backing any candidate, although inevitably there are a few such rumors in circulation. "Peace" candidates do not appear organized or particularly well financed. We will, however, be particularly alert to the possibility of Viet Cong support for the candidates. It remains to be seen what the enemy will actually do between now and Sunday. Although we expect enemy anti-election activity to increase, it may not reach the high level attained immediately prior to and on September 3.

VOTER TURNOUT: There have been floods in the First Corps; this is also the season of the year when highwater in the western Delta usually restricts travel to some extent there. Voter turnout will be somewhat adversely affected in those areas. In addition, the fact that this is the fifth election within 14 months has produced a somewhat weary response in local officials and this will reduce the efficiency of the Government get-out-the-vote effort somewhat. Nevertheless, as noted above, campaign is locally centered and although the turnout will probably not reach the 83 percent recorded on September 3, we do not expect any untoward drop. We would regard a turnout of 75-80 as very satisfactory, and we would not have much difficulty with a turnout as low as 70 percent. Below that figure, we would probably have to contend with press speculation about "boycotts", etc.

We consider the performance of the Vietnamese Government and people in successfully organizing and participating in this series of elections admirable. It has been a courageous venture.

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SANITIZED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NIJ 94-453
By CL, NARA, Date 4-12-95

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~~SECRET~~

Pres file

Saturday, October 21, 1967
2:45 p.m.

Mr. President:

The [] have made available to us the attached account by their [] in Hanoi, of a Soviet walk-out on the occasion of a speech by the Chinese Communist representative on 29 September at the Chinese National Day reception in Hanoi. Aside from its being a quite vivid picture of diplomatic fun and games in Hanoi, the marked passage on page 3 will interest you.

1.3(a)(3)

I do somehow suspect that the breakoff in Paris has something to do with the Chinese; although the evidence is not (repeat not) firm.

W. W. Rostow

WWRostow:rlm

f.u.d.

CHANCERY REGISTRY
OCT 11 1967
BRITISH EMERGENCY

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6
NLJ 00-193
By cb, NARA Date 10-25-00

~~SERVICE SET~~

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hands: after the toasts, he abruptly left the table and very deliberately drew the French Delegate General aside for a fairly lengthy conversation on subjects of no particular importance. de Quirielle interpreted this as "a plague on both their houses."

4. The artful Russians had previously issued invitations to Missions for a "soirée d'amitié" to take place at the precise hour at which the Chinese reception was due to conclude. (This consisted of a lecture on Soviet economic progress and a bad film about Lenin's arrival in Petrograd and the storming of the Winter Palace: I understand that eleven more reels are to follow.) We found ourselves here the object of warm attention from the Soviet and East European Heads of Mission: apart from my impending departure from Hanoi, it seems to me possible that they thought we had refused the Chinese invitation (instead of not having received one) and considered us more nobly intransigent even than themselves. The North Koreans, Cubans, Pathet Lao, French and Egyptians sent representatives to this reception: as each entered the hall from the Chinese reception, one could almost hear the whispered Russian equivalent of "trimmer" from the Soviet guests. No North Vietnamese were present: I do not know if any were invited.

5. On account of a childish quarrel about the use of the French tennis court, the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires added to the dissensions at the Chinese party by refusing to clink glasses with the French Delegate General and his wife. And I understand that the Russians are expecting trouble from the Chinese on 7 November so that, if they invite the Chinese at all, my successor can expect more lively receptions than those it has been my honour to attend. This one was, by all accounts, richly comic.

6. I attach the full text in French of the Chinese Chargé's speech. It was, as will be seen, very rough, and I am at a loss

/to

-3-

to understand how the Chinese stand to gain by these violent attacks, in Hanoi, against the Soviets and their allies, with their direct accusations of Soviet/American collusion in the Vietnam war. And apart from the Sino/Soviet polemics, the speech can quite easily be read as a form of menace to the D.R.V. against any attempt at negotiation or any action other than continued obduracy. None of this, of course, is reflected in local press coverage of this event, or of the other meetings held here to celebrate China's National Day, where all has been "lips and teeth", or so the press would have the population believe.

7. I am copying this Despatch to H.M. Ambassadors at Washington, Saigon, Moscow, Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, to H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Peking and to the Political Adviser Singapore.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Sir

Your obedient Servant,

(J.H.R. Colvin)

Camarade PHAM VAN DONG, Premier Ministre
de la République Démocratique du Vietnam bien-aimé,

Chers camarades et amis,

La Grande République Populaire de Chine a vu le jour il y a 18 ans. Pendant que la grande révolution culturelle prolétarienne de notre pays ébranle le monde, est en train de remporter des victoires à caractère décisif, nous sommes infiniment fiers de saluer chaleureusement avec les compagnons d'armes héroïques du Vietnam cette glorieuse fête à l'avant-poste de la lutte anti-américaine. J'acclame chaleureusement et remercie sincèrement les camarades et amis qui sont venus aujourd'hui assister à la réception.

Les 18 années depuis la fondation de la République Populaire de Chine sont 18 années durant lesquelles nous allons de l'avant brandissant haut la bannière rouge de la pensée de MAO-TSE-TUNG. Au cours de ces 18 ans écoulés, sur le sol de la Chine, se sont produites des transformations qui ébranlent le ciel et la terre, le peuple chinois a enregistré des réalisations extrêmement brillantes dans les domaines politiques, économique, militaire et culturel. Sous la lumière des pensées de MAO-TSE-TUNG, la grande Chine socialiste se dresse tel un géant dans l'Est du monde, causant d'énormes changements dans la situation de la Révolution du monde entier. Le cœur des peuples révolutionnaires du monde entier est orienté vers Pékin. La Chine est devenue une base révolutionnaire des peuples du monde.

A travers la grande révolution culturelle prolétarienne qui se déroule depuis plus d'un an et qu'en n'avait encore jamais vue dans l'histoire, la situation de la révolution dans notre pays est à présent excessivement brillante et de jour en jour encore plus brillante.

Notre grand leader, le Président MAO-TSE-TUNG, nous enseigne que, durant tout le long de l'histoire du socialisme, demeurant toujours les contradictions de classes, persistent toujours la lutte des classes entre la classe prolétarienne et la classe bourgeoise, ainsi que la lutte entre les deux voies; la voie du socialisme et la voie du capitalisme.

Les expériences de l'histoire de la classe prolétarienne internationale, surtout l'expérience historique en Union Soviétique où apparaît la domination du révisionniste, nous font savoir que c'est en entreprenant la grande révolution culturelle prolétarienne, en balayant les gouvernants allant dans la voie capitaliste qui s'infiltraient dans le Parti, en mettant en pièce le commandement de la classe bourgeoise, en critiquant à fond la forme de conscience de toutes les classes exploiteuses, en critiquant à fond les personnes "compétentes" sur les théories de la réaction bourgeoise, en renouvelant l'éducation, en renouvelant les lettres et les arts, en renouvelant toutes les superstructures incompatibles avec les bases de l'économie

socialiste, en s'efforçant de détruire l'idéologie bourgeoise, en s'employant à établir l'idéologie prolétarienne, qu'il est possible de consolider la dictature prolétarienne, d'enrayer le révisionnisme qui ravit le droit de commander du Parti et de l'Etat, d'empêcher la restauration du capitalisme, de permettre à notre oeuvre d'aller de l'avant victorieusement selon l'orientation du socialisme et du communisme.

A travers la grave lutte de classes depuis plus d'un an, le Khrouchtchev de la Chine et un petit groupe d'éléments révisionnistes anti-révolutionnaire ont été démasqués, le commandement de la classe bourgeoise est mis en pièces, l'ancienne idéologie, l'ancienne culture, les vieilles coutumes, les lignes réactionnaires de la classe bourgeoise ont été profondément blâmées par des centaines de millions d'hommes. Le foyer de la grande révolution a forgé une armée intrépide du Parti révolutionnaire prolétarien, une nouvelle génération héritière de l'oeuvre de la révolution prolétarienne est en train de mûrir à vue d'oeil. Les pensées invincibles de MAO-TSE-TOUNG sont largement vulgarisées plus que jamais et se gravent de plus en plus profondément dans le coeur de l'homme, l'autorité absolue des pensées de MAO-TSE-TOUNG a été établie fermement au sein de la population de tout pays. La vie politique, le visage de la société ainsi que le visage spirituel de l'homme dans notre pays se sont transformés radicalement. Cette grande révolution a garanti à la patrie de fer de la classe prolétarienne de notre pays de ne jamais changer de teinte et a exercé une influence à caractère décisif sur l'avenir de notre pays ainsi que sur la destinée de la révolution mondiale.

Le grand mouvement révolutionnaire a développé le grand mouvement de la production et de la reconstruction: le plan de la production industrielle de notre pays pour cette année sera réalisé en dépassant les normes, la production agricole de cette année obtiendra de nouveau une bonne récolte. La science et la technique de notre pays grimpe à de nouveaux hauts sommets. Notre grande Patrie n'a jamais été aussi prospère qu'à l'heure actuelle, la population de notre pays n'a jamais eu un esprit aussi enthousiaste et une volonté de lutte aussi intrépide qu'à présent. La défense nationale de notre pays est plus puissante que jamais.

Tous les succès et réalisations que nous avons enregistrés sont le résultat de la direction clairvoyante du Président MAO-TSE-TOUNG, le soleil étincelant, le plus étincelant dans notre cour, ce sont tous des succès grandioses des pensées de MAO-TSE-TOUNG d'une clarté infinie. Le Président MAO-TSE-TOUNG est le plus grand marxiste-Léniniste de l'époque contemporaine, le leader le plus éminent de la classe prolétarienne de l'époque actuelle, le plus grand génie des temps présents. Le Président MAO-TSE-TOUNG a hérité, défendu et développé le marxisme-léninisme d'une façon géniale, créatrice et à tous les égards a élevé le marxisme-léninisme à une étape entièrement nouvelle; le Président Mao-Tse-Toung a résolu toute une suite de problèmes relatifs à la révolution prolétarienne de l'époque actuelle, a résolu les problèmes théoriques et pratiques de l'entreprise révolutionnaire, a empêché la restauration du capitalisme dans les conditions de la dictature prolétarienne. Il s'agit là d'un nouveau grand repère dans l'histoire du développement du marxisme-léninisme

de l'époque au cours de laquelle l'impérialisme s'achemine vers un
fondement total, et le socialisme approche de la victoire dans le
monde entier. Les pensées de MAO-TSE-TOUNG sont une grande arme
idéologique pour lutter contre l'impérialisme, une grande arme idéolo-
gique pour lutter contre le révisionnisme et le dogmatisme. Les
peuples révolutionnaires du monde entier respectent et vénèrent infi-
niment le Président MAO-TSE-TOUNG, et ils sont une foi infinie et
sincère en les pensées de MAO-TSE-TOUNG. Le fait que les peuples
révolutionnaires du monde entier apprennent et appliquent les pensées
de MAO-TSE-TOUNG et suivent résolument la voie révolutionnaire de la
Chine est devenu un courant historique auquel rien ne peut résister.
En face des pensées invincibles de MAO-TSE-TOUNG et de la grande
révolution culturelle prolétarienne de notre pays, les impérialistes,
avec les Américains comme chef de file, les révisionnistes modernes,
dont les dirigeants du Parti Communiste Soviétique sont le noyau, et
les réactionnaires des différents pays frissonnent jusqu'à mourir et
conçoivent une haine profonde. Ils forment une "sainte alliance con-
tre la Chine, ~~maintenant~~ perpétrent sans arrêt des
vagues d'opposition à la Chine, mais ce ne sont là que "quelques
mouches vertes sur le mur, bourdonnent sans fin, quelques airs bien
tristes, quelques paroles ardentes" qui ne peuvent nuire à un seul
de nos cheveux. Par contre tous ces clowns qui s'opposent à la Chine
en fin de compte se verront cracher à la figure par le peuple et
l'histoire les éliminera. Il est certain qu'ils n'auront point une
fin heureuse.

Les peuples du monde sont les amis du peuple chinois. Nos cama-
rades et amis sont partout dans le monde. Le peuple chinois continu-
era à lever haut le drapeau rouge du grand idéal de MAO-TSE-TOUNG
et mènera jusqu'au bout la grande révolution culturelle prolétarienne.
Nous libéreront infailliblement Taiwan. Nous soutenons résolument la
lutte révolutionnaire des peuples du monde et mènerons jusqu'au bout
de la lutte contre l'impérialisme, le révisionnisme moderne et con-
tre les réactionnaires de divers pays.

Chers camarades et chers amis,

Le monde est actuellement dans une ère nouvelle. L'ennemi est
chaque jour plus pourri, nous sommes chaque jour meilleurs. Les peu-
ples du monde se lèvent résolument contre les impérialistes, les ré-
visionnistes et les réactionnaires de divers pays. Le mouvement
révolutionnaire se développe vigoureusement, surtout en Asie, en
Afrique et en Amérique latine. Partout s'élèvent les feux fulgurants
d'une lutte armée et apparaît une situation révolutionnaire très
prometteuse. Sous la direction éclairée du Parti des Travailleurs
du Vietnam présidé par le Président HO CHI MINH, le peuple vietnamien
héroïque, énergique et indomptable, a lutté courageusement contre
l'agression américaine, a développé sans répit l'impérialisme améri-
cain, en le dévoilant comme un tigre en papier et a obtenu des
victoires glorieuses et répétées. Ce sont des succès merveilleux
dans l'histoire de la guerre de libération de l'humanité, c'est la
fierté des peuples révolutionnaires du monde entier. La lutte
héroïque du peuple vietnamien a ruiné complètement le prestige des
impérialistes américains, des révisionnistes modernes et des
réactionnaires de divers pays et a renforcé la volonté des peuples
révolutionnaires du monde.

Le Président MAO-TSE-TOUNG, notre grand leader, a dit : "Les forces réactionnaires, avant leur fin, s'agitent toujours une ultime fois contre les forces révolutionnaires". Les impérialistes américains sont submergés par le grand océan de la guerre du peuple du Vietnam. Mais, ils se débattent pour une ultime fois. Actuellement, ils étendent fébrilement la guerre d'agression au Vietnam et continuent de lancer des manoeuvres de "négotiations pacifiques" pour remédier à leur défaite. Les révisionnistes modernes soviétiques entrent fébrilement en collusion avec les impérialistes américains, usent des astuces anti-révolutionnaires à deux faces de "soutien hypocrite et de braderie authentique" et de "séduction pour des négociations pacifiques", et tentent d'intervenir directement au Sud Vietnam, s'efforçant de saboter la guerre menée par le peuple vietnamien contre l'agression américaine pour le salut national. Mais le peuple héroïque du Vietnam ne se laisse ni intimider, ni leurrer. Comme l'a indiqué le Président HO CHI MINH, le peuple Vietnamien "uni comme un seul homme ne craint ni les sacrifices, ni les privations et luttera résolument jusqu'à la victoire finale". Nous sommes fermement persuadés que le peuple vietnamien brisera toutes les manoeuvres de l'ennemi, surmontera toutes les difficultés et mènera jusqu'au bout la guerre patriotique contre l'agression américaine. La victoire finale appartiendra inéluctablement au peuple vietnamien qui ose combattre et remporter des victoires.

Les peuples chinois et vietnamiens sont des frères et des compagnons d'armes intimes. Le vaste pays de Chine est l'arrière le plus énergique et le plus sûr du peuple vietnamien luttant contre les agresseurs américains. De façon conséquente, les 700 millions de chinois armés de l'idéologie invincible de MAO-TSE-TOUNG considèrent toujours le soutien à la lutte patriotique du peuple Vietnamien, comme leur devoir internationaliste sacré, sont résolus à n'épargner aucun sacrifice national et à déployer toutes leurs forces pour soutenir la lutte du peuple Vietnamien pour le salut national contre l'agression américaine. Trempés par la grande révolution culturelle prolétarienne, les 700 millions de chinois ne sont que plus puissants et n'en ont que plus de force pour soutenir le peuple Vietnamien frère. Nous sommes tout prêts et nous sommes déterminés à combattre au coude-à-coude avec le peuple vietnamien frère pour vaincre complètement les agresseurs américains.

Les impérialistes américains sont voués à la défaite : le peuple vietnamien vaincra.

Enfin, je propose que nous portions un toast :

Au 18ème anniversaire de la fondation de la République Populaire de Chine.

Au grand succès de la lutte du peuple Vietnamien pour le salut national contre l'agression américaine.

Au grand succès de la révolution culturelle prolétarienne de la Chine.

A la solidarité militante et à la grande amitié entre les peuples Chinois et Vietnamiens.

Au grands succès de l'idéologie de MAO-TSE-TOUNG invincible.

A la longévité du Président HO CHI MINH, le leader le plus véné-
néré du peuple Vietnamien et l'ami le plus intime du peuple chinois.

A la longévité du Président MAO-TSE-TOUNG, notre grand maître,
notre grand dirigeant, notre grand chef, notre grand guide.

A la santé du camarade PHAM VAN DONK, Premier Ministre du
Gouvernement de la République Démocratique du Vietnam.

A la santé de tous les camarades et amis ici présents.

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Saturday, October 21, 1967
2:45 p.m.

Pres file

Mr. President:

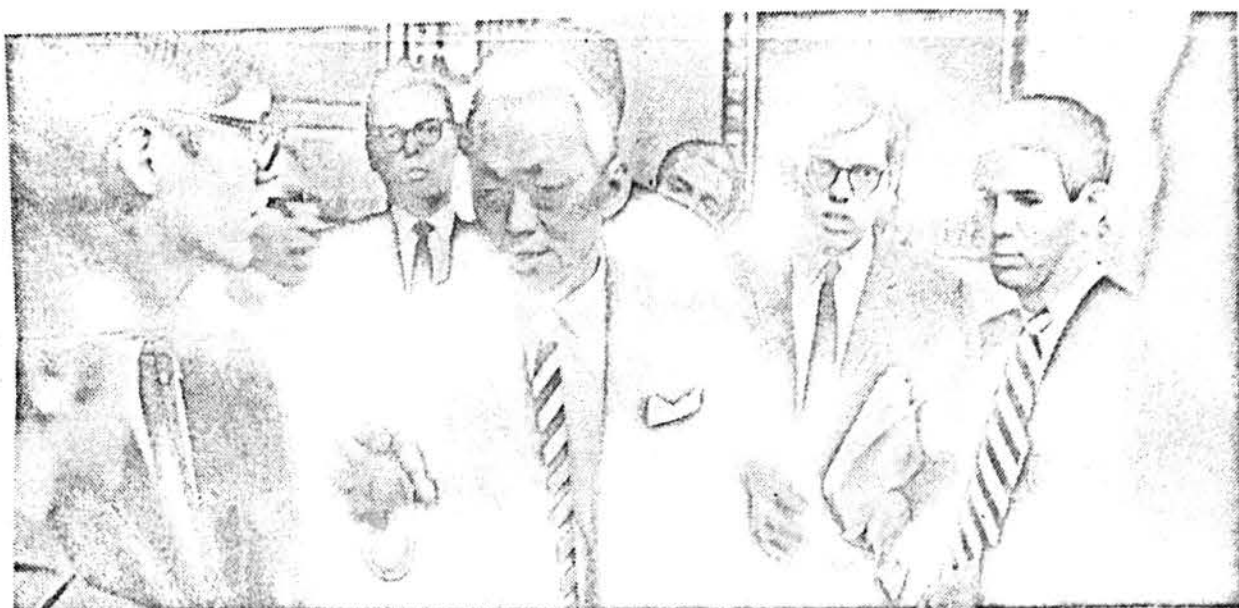
Lee is doing what you want him
to do, where it can help.

I would love to have seen Lee
tangle with Galbraith!

W. W. Rostow

WWRostow:rlh

54a



SINGAPORE PREMIERE LEE KUAN YEW CHATS WITH HARVARD UNDERGRADS
(Thomas E. Landers Photo)

Firmness Seen Key to Peace Talks

By KEN O. BOTWRIGHT
Staff Reporter

Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, told Harvard undergraduates Friday that Hanoi will come to the negotiating table if the government and people of the United States demonstrate their determination to remain in Vietnam until they win.

But he warned that anti-war demonstrations in this country are strengthening the resolve of the North Vietnamese, who have been fighting for 25 years.

He said they realize they can't win by firepower, but are encouraged when they see "an angry American people watching itself get bogged down in a war and tied up in knots, like Gulliver."

The outspoken pro-Western prime minister of the little Southeast Asian state, on a 10-day U.S. tour, paid a short visit to Harvard and M.I.T.

He spoke to students at Harvard's Dunster House, devoting most of his talk to Vietnam.

Lee explained he had "no right to meddle in this (Vietnam) dispute, to advise you to bomb or not to bomb, or to pack it all up and go home."

He added with humorous irony that he had come to the U.S. "to sample public opinion which will help me make contingency plans."

He said the U.S. had inherited a South Vietnamese problem and "it's up to you to solve it." If different decision had been made, the situation in Vietnam "need never have been thus . . . the bus stopped several times, and you could have gotten off before it headed down the present slippery slope, but you chose to go on."

"Is there a way out?" he continued. "Yes I think there is. The same thing that happened in Singapore and Malaya, before they achieved independence from the Brit-

ish, could happen in South Vietnam."

He said the Americans must "meet force with counter-force and let the political situation jell behind the protective military shield."

"You must let the leadership of South Vietnam emerge," he insisted. "Surely you can find a group of men to lead the country. Offer them jobs with Ford if they live, and offer to look after their families if they die, but tell them to run the country honestly."

Lee said Americans should realize there is no short, easy way to solve the Vietnam dilemma, and they should face this bitter reality resolutely and with patience.

He stressed that because of the Vietnam war, "the

American government, your way of life and the mettle of your people are on trial" between now and the 1968 presidential election.

When a student asked the premier how long after the 1968 election U.S. forces would have to remain in Vietnam, Lee replied:

"I'm no prophet, but if you demonstrate that you have the patience and determination to stick out this Vietnam war, to see it through — to the end of time, if necessary — then, say, 'My God, let's sit down and talk.'"

He said the North Vietnamese are an intelligent, rational people and they want to survive as a nation.

"After all, there are only 15 million or 17 million of them and more than 200 million of you."

"What will happen if Vietnam goes down the drain?" the premier asked.

"It will prove to Southeast Asia that the East Wind is stronger than the West Wind, that wars of national liberation cannot be won by great imperialist armies, that super-powers with their missiles are paper tigers."

Then, he predicted, "a wave of insurrection" would sweep through Southeast Asia because the "great mass" of people there would want to "be on the winning side."

Lee told a questioner that he would be willing "to take my chances" if the U.S. pulled out of Vietnam.

"I did not come here as a lackey to seek support or protection," he asserted,

"If I have to die, by God, I'll die fighting."

55

Saturday, October 21, 1967
2:40 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:

Congressman Udall's speech is the most politically effective statement I have yet seen for a policy of unilateral de-escalation plus enclave, because he makes it personal and apparently -- perhaps truly -- sincere. But it is based on factually false assumptions and arguments as follows:

1. "Seeking to save a country which apparently doesn't want to be saved..."

The South Vietnamese have fielded 700,000 men; they plan to increase this by 65,000; their people voted democratically and bravely in the elections.

2. "casualties mounting"

In absolute terms U. S. casualties have been declining since May 1967, when there were 1,233 killed. The September level was 775. On a quarterly basis, the second quarter figure was 2,773 killed; the third quarter, 2,091.

3. "Each American escalation has been matched by escalation on the other side"

The truth is that on latest MACV estimates, the VC/North Vietnamese Army regulars reached a peak strength of 127,000 in September 1966; and have declined to 118,000 regular forces now. The guerrilla strength of the VC has almost certainly declined by an even larger figure over this period of time. Further, the peak in VC/NVA incidents came as early as the end of 1965: November-December 1965-January 1966, 2,845 per month average; the average for June-July-August 1967 is 1,769. In short, the picture is of a war which has reached a peak and is beginning to decelerate slowly.

4. He contrasts the quickness of the war in the Middle East with the length of the war in South Viet Nam and is prepared to quit after about two years of effort.

The hard fact is that guerrilla wars always go slowly because the rate of engagement, without a fixed front, is so low. The military estimate is, for example, that the VC/NVA forces engage only one day per month. The guerrilla wars in the post-war years were all protracted for this reason. In short, his impatience is understandable, but inappropriate.

5. As for his positive proposals, he associates himself with Mansfield, Church, Cooper, Morton, and Percy with respect to:

- a unilateral cessation of the bombing of the North;
- pressure on Hanoi for negotiation;
- turning the job over to the South Vietnamese;
- and enclaves for US forces still inside South Viet Nam.

While Udall makes an attempt to present this package as an alternative to defeat and withdrawal, it is clear that taken together it would signal to the government in Saigon that we were, in fact, pulling out; it would produce a fragmentation and bug-out in Vietnamese politics; and it would harden Hanoi to insist, in negotiations, on a virtual takeover in the South.

6. Equally important would be its effects throughout Asia. And here is the weakest point in the whole argument (pages 33 ff); that is, the discussion of the domino theory and Southeast Asia. In effect he says, yes, we made a commitment in Southeast Asia, but we never figured it would cost this much. Since it turns out to be a quite costly commitment, I am prepared to give up Southeast Asia to the Communists. On page 35, there is a truly dishonest or self-deceiving passage:

"I am against Communist aggression and for building up the strength of the free world, and this is why I propose that we quit playing a Communist game on Communist terms. I propose that we put greater emphasis on America's self-interest."

It goes on to say, "Perhaps this sounds isolationist. Well, I'm no isolationist." But in fact his argument comes down to:

- giving up the commitment we undertook because the going is slow and rough;
- surrendering South Viet Nam to Communism, if that is the consequence;
- surrendering Southeast Asia to Communism, if that is the consequence.

W. W. R.

56

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1967
11:45 a. m.

~~SECRET~~

MR. PRESIDENT:

Herewith a businesslike appraisal by
Gen. Westmoreland of the security situation
in Saigon on the occasion of the Inaugural.

Pres file

It concludes: "I believe that the presence of
the Vice President is within the limits of
the acceptable degree of risk."

W. W. R.

~~SECRET-EYES ONLY~~ attachment

Mac 9802

P.S. In an additional cable, which has just
arrived, Amb. Bunker states that the risk
involved in Mrs. Humphrey's also going is
"acceptable."

W. W. R.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4(b)
White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1985
By *eg*, NARA, Date *11-5-91*

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*WH⁵
566~~SECRET~~

Action

Info

RR RUEHC
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ZNY SSSSS
R 211100Z OCT 67
FM AMEMBASSY SAIGON
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9338
STATE GRNC
BT
~~SECRET~~ SAIGON 9181

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1967 OCT 21 AM 8 50

NODIS

REF : STATE 54449

1. I REALIZE THAT SPECIAL AGENTS BURKE AND SIMS HAVE JUSTIFIABLE RESERVATIONS ABOUT MRS. HUMPHREY ACCOMPANYING VICE PRESIDENT TO VIET-NAM. I HAVE GIVEN THE MATTER A GOOD DEAL OF THOUGHT, HOWEVER, AND I BELIEVE THAT THE RISK INVOLVED IN MRS. HUMPHREY ACCOMPANYING THE VICE PRESIDENT IS AN ACCEPTABLE ONE. I HAVE DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH AMBASSADOR LOCKE AND GENERAL WESTMORELAND AND THEY CONCUR IN THIS JUDGMENT. IF MRS. HUMPHREY DOES DECIDE TO MAKE THE TRIP, I AM SURE THAT SUCH A GESTURE WILL BE GREATLY

PAGE 2 RUMJIR 9181 ~~SECRET~~
APPRECIATED BY THE GVN. MRS. THIEU AND MRS. KY WILL BE PARTICIPATING IN CEREMONIES AS WILL THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS WIVES HERE. AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR INFORMED ME TODAY THAT MRS. HASLUCK WILL ACCOMPANY AUSTRALIAN FONMIN.

2. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF MRS. HUMPRHEY DECIDES NOT TO MAKE THE TRIP, I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT TO GVN.

BUNKER

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NIJ 94-450
By cb, NARA, Date 1-4-95

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Saturday, October 21, 1967; 11:00 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Pres. file

SUBJECT: Talking points for your meeting with B. K. Nehru (3:00 PM today)

1. We are delighted that India's new grain harvest looks so good. (We now think it will run at least 95 million tons, about 20 million tons better than this year and 6 million tons better than the bumper crop of 1965.) This is a proper reward for the hard steps Mrs. Gandhi has taken to put agriculture first.
2. It is critically important that India use the economic lift of the new harvest to move forward, not fall back exhausted. We all tend to relax when the pressure's off. But we can't afford to miss the chance to turn this bumper crop into the leading edge of an agricultural revolution in India. A big harvest will end the current recession. It will put money in everybody's pocket and start the economy humming again. The politics will be right for the GOI to put even more stress on price incentives to farmers, imports of fertilizer and hybrid seeds, and elimination of inefficient barriers which prevent agricultural trade between the states.
3. We believe this so strongly that -- despite our major problems on the Hill -- we have decided to open negotiations with India leading to a major new PL 480 wheat agreement for the first six months of 1968. We have in mind something on the order of 3 1/2 million tons of wheat, plus other commodities as appropriate:
 - 2 1/2 million tons to support consumption and rebuild private stocks which disappeared during the drought.
 - 1 million tons for Government buffer stocks so that India's Food Corporation can support prices just as the CCC does here.
4. The American politics of so large a program will be manageable/only if we can present a compelling case that India will use it to make new policy and production breakthroughs of her own. This is almost \$250 million worth of wheat at a time when the Congress is trying to cut domestic spending by \$5-10 billion. We can only pull it off if we can convince the skeptics that India is doing everything she can to help herself.
5. Our negotiators in Delhi will be talking in terms of a package of specific reforms:
 - Elimination of the administrative barriers which now divide India into 17 separate food zones, with no sizable traffic in food between them.

- Authority for the Government Food Corporation to operate anywhere in the country.
- Food Corporation matching of our contribution to Government buffer stocks.
- Maintenance of incentive prices to farmers.

6. But we must also live with the reality that we can only sell these programs to the Congress if we can demonstrate that we are getting cash sales from the markets we develop through PL 480. We know India probably won't be buying wheat abroad in this bumper year in the quantities she has purchased this year. Nor would we try to impose any formal condition that she buy all her wheat here. But it is a simple fact of political life that our ability to deliver on a new agreement and to give more PL 480 help in the future depends heavily on our ability to show that we got the cash business as well as the PL 480 contract.

7. We must also keep in mind that everything India does on the question of defense spending also affects our ability to be helpful. It's a very tough session on the Hill for all social programs, foreign and domestic. And there is no more powerful argument against aid to any country than the charge that she is wasting her own money on expensive military equipment. (FYI This is an oblique reference to the fact that the Indians may be buying up to 100 Soviet fighter-bombers after promising us that they wouldn't. Rusk has already talked to Nehru about this. I think he will get the point if you drop this hint, but you may want to be more explicit. End FYI)

8. We say all this in a friendly spirit. We cannot and would not try to order India to do anything. India's future is in her own hands. The rest of us can help, but the main job -- economic and political -- is up to India. We will always be frank in stating our views and always open to education and persuasion. (You may want to give Nehru a personal pat on the back; he will be leaving in December.)

W. W. Rostow

~~TOP SECRET/PENNSYLVANIA~~

Pres file

Saturday, October 21, 1967 -- 9:15 a.m.

Mr. President:

Herewith Kissinger's account of the end of the Paris channel.

The hardening in their position is made absolutely clear by the reference to the Trinh interview of January 28: that language is talks "could" take place not "can," as in the private message of a few days ago.

The latest Burchett interview also goes directly back to the earlier interview and uses "could."

The two major possibilities are:

-- They regard U. S. politics and world diplomacy as too attractive to begin talks now.

-- Their talks with Communist China involve a new deal for support or, even, Chinese military action.

I am putting CIA to work on the latter hypothesis urgently.

W. W. Rostow

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NEJ 94-454
By WJP, NARA, Date 10-4-95

WWRostow:rlh

~~TOP SECRET/PENNSYLVANIA~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 20, 1967

NODIS/PENNSYLVANIA

Paris 5545, from Kissinger

57a
DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NIJ 94-450

By lip, NARA, Date 7-21-95

I saw A and M for an hour and a half at 1900 at M's house to review our position prior to their calling Bo. I told them that Hanoi's message had been reviewed at the highest level and most carefully. In its present form it was simply too vague to be acceptable. M said that a French judge had told him that "pourront" implied a moral commitment. I replied that one of our highest judges held a different view. A then wrote down the following phrases and asked me about my reaction: "The bombardment and other acts of war against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) are the sole obstacle to meaningful negotiations. As soon as the bombing ceases, negotiations can begin." A said that he was prepared to put his personal position with Ho behind these phrases. I replied that while I could not speak for the U.S. Government, these phrases would be a big step forward. The DMZ problem would still have to be dealt with. (I had not seen the Burchett interview reported in your 57498 then.)

I left M's house at 2030 and returned to my hotel to await word about the appointment with Bo. At 2130 A called in great distress that Bo had refused to see them. We agreed to meet at 2230. The following is their report of the conversation. A did the talking and M listened on the extension and took notes.

A: We would like to see you urgently.

Bo: There is nothing new to say. The situation is worsening. There is no reason to talk again.

A: There is something new and very important.

Bo: Repeated word for word the same phrase as before.

A: There is something very important -- perhaps the most important juncture of our exchanges.

Bo: Repeated word for word the same phrase but then added: What is the important matter.

A: It has to do with the meaning of the last sentence of your last message and the sequence with which steps have to be taken.

Bo: Our position is perfectly clear. We stand on the Trinh interview with Burchett of January 28. Bo then repeated word for word the original phrase.

~~TOP SECRET/PENNSYLVANIA~~

M and A were distraught. M was close to tears and A, too, was extremely depressed. In these circumstances I confined myself to thanking them for their dedication and meticulousness. The channel failed, not for lack of goodwill or imagination, but because Hanoi either could not or would not talk. M said that at least we had learned what Hanoi meant by unconditional. I replied that no serious person could believe in an absolutely unconditional relationship. Our concerns had really been minimal: To make sure that Hanoi would talk promptly, that the talks would be serious and that Hanoi would not take advantage of the situation. A and M agreed. They half-heartedly urged a unilateral bombing pause but I said that this channel gave little encouragement for such a course. I told them again how much Washington appreciated their efforts. I told them that I would maintain strict secrecy. They promised that they would not comment no matter what might be said in other quarters. We agreed to meet tomorrow at 0930 to review the history of this channel.

Saturday, October 21, 1967

Pres file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Motorcade Through Ciudad Juarez

When Bob Sayre was in Mexico City three weeks ago to discuss preparations for the Diaz Ordaz visit, Foreign Minister Carillo Flores brought up the subject of the motorcade from El Paso airport to the Chamizal Monument in Ciudad Juarez. Carillo Flores told Bob that he had just come from a meeting with his President who had expressed these views on the use of Presidential cars:

1. President Diaz Ordaz would ride in your bubbletop from the airport to the bridge on the boundary where you are both to alight and view the works under construction to relocate the Rio Grande.
2. President Diaz Ordaz takes the position that for the portion of the motorcade through Mexican territory he has to transfer to his own car. (His car is an open convertible in which you rode during your trip to Mexico City. Pictures at Tab B.)
3. President Diaz Ordaz wants very much for you to ride with him through Ciudad Juarez. If for security reasons you feel that you cannot ride in an open car, you can ride in your own and President Diaz will understand.
4. If you decide to ride with President Diaz Ordaz in his car, he would give you the place of honor. Carillo Flores said he assumed you would do the same for President Diaz Ordaz on the US portion of the motorcade.

A Special National Intelligence Estimate on security conditions in Ciudad Juarez is at Tab A. It concludes that the risks are small, but action by a psychopath or fanatic cannot be ruled out.

The options open to you are:

1. Ride in an open car with President Diaz Ordaz through Ciudad Juarez.
2. Ride separately in your bubbletop.

Which do you prefer?

W. W. Rostow

Will ride with Pres. Diaz Ordaz

Prefer my own car

~~SECRET~~ attachment (SNIE 81-67, 12 Oct 1967)

60

Pres file

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1967

Mr. President:

You will find this summary of the Che Guevara diary interesting reading. It gives the highlights of the 11-month guerrilla effort.

W.W. Rostow

*Para 7 is interesting on how it
fell apart*

W

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

• PRIORITY

IN

6.00

PAGE 1 OF 5 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA NMCC/MC (SECDEF JCS ARMY NAVY AIR) CIA/NMCC NIC NSA OCR SOO AID
DDI EAC I&NS FBI USIA ONE ORR DCS CGS

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

~~SECRET~~

CITE

EO 12958

3.4(b)(1)>25Yrs

(C)

DIST 20 OCTOBER 1967

COUNTRY BOLIVIA /CUBA

DOI

SUBJECT HIGHLIGHTS OF "CHE" GUEVARA'S DIARY

SANITIZED

E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6

NLJ 00-195

By sj, NARA Date 5-15-01

EO 12958 3.4(b)(1)>25Yrs

(C)

ACQ

SOURCE

BOWDLER
BUDGET
DAVIS
FRIED
GINSBURGH
HAMILTON
JESSUP
JOHNSON
JORDEN
KEENEY P
LEONHART
ROCHE
SAUNDERS
TAYLOR

EO 12958

3.4(b)(1)>25Yrs

EO 12958

3.4(b)(6)>25Yrs

(S)

1. ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA DE LA SERNA ARRIVED AT NANCAHUAZU IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF BOLIVIA ON 7 NOVEMBER 1966 TO ESTABLISH A GUERRILLA BASE THERE. HE REMAINED IN BOLIVIA IN COMMAND OF THE GUERRILLAS UNTIL HE WAS CAPTURED AND KILLED 11 MONTHS LATER.

2. GUEVARA WAS ACCOMPANIED ON ARRIVAL BY TWO CUBANS AND A BOLIVIAN. BY 20 DECEMBER 1966 THEIR NUMBER HAD INCREASED TO 28. IT WAS GUEVARA'S AIM TO HAVE A TOTAL GUERRILLA FORCE OF 40 MEN BEFORE GOING INTO ACTION. OF THESE HALF WERE TO BE CUBANS. CUBANS INFILTRATED INTO BOLIVIA VIA PORTO ALEGRE AND SAO PAULO.

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~~SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~
(classification) (dissem controls)

~~SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~
(classification) (dissem controls)

3. JUAN PABLO CHANG NAVARRO, A PERUVIAN OF CHINESE EXTRACTION KNOWN AS "EL CHINO," SOUGHT OUT GUEVARA IN NOVEMBER 1966 AND OFFERED HIM 20 PERUVIANS TO JOIN THE GUERRILLA FORCE. AFTER SOME RELUCTANCE, GUEVARA AGREED IN PRINCIPAL TO "INTERNATIONALIZE" HIS GUERRILLA BAND BY INCORPORATING PERUVIANS AFTER THE BAND WENT INTO ACTION. IN FACT, HOWEVER, ONLY TWO PERUVIANS JOINED THE BAND, A RADIO OPERATOR AND A DOCTOR. "EL CHINO" REQUESTED ARMS OF GUEVARA, WHICH THE LATTER PROVIDED. GUEVARA ALSO SET UP A FIVE-MAN NETWORK TO PASS THE ARMS TO A REGION NEAR PERU ON THE OTHER SIDE OF LAKE TITICACA. "EL CHINO" DECIDED TO REMAIN WITH THE GUERRILLA BAND. [REDACTED] COMMENT:

EO 12958
3.4(b)(1)>25Yrs
(S)

[REDACTED] THE SECOND RANGER BATTALION OF THE BOLIVIAN ARMY, REPORTED THAT "EL CHINO" WAS KILLED IN THE CLASH OF 8 OCTOBER 1967.)

4. WHEN GUEVARA ARRIVED IN BOLIVIA, THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF BOLIVIA HAD NOT TAKEN A FORMAL STAND IN FAVOR OF CUBAN-LED GUERRILLA ACTIVITY. BOLIVIANS LIKE RODOLFO SALDANA AND ROBERTO "COCO" PEREDO LEIGUE WERE PREPARED TO BREAK WITH THE PRO-SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY OF BOLIVIA (PCB/S), IF NECESSARY, TO JOIN GUEVARA'S FORCE. GUEVARA RESTRAINED THEM BECAUSE HE FELT THAT MARIO MONJE MOLINA, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE PCB/S, COULD SWING THE PARTY IN FAVOR OF THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT. ACCORDINGLY HE INVITED MONJE TO NANCAHUAZU ON

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(classification) (dissem controls)

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(classification) (dissem controls)

31 DECEMBER 1966. IN THIS CORDIAL, BUT TENSE MEETING, MONJE LAID DOWN THREE BASIC CONDITIONS FOR HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT:

A.) HE WOULD RENOUNCE HIS POSITION AS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE PCB/S, THUS MAINTAINING THE PARTY'S NEUTRALITY, TAKING WITH HIM PCB/S CADRE TO JOIN THE STRUGGLE,

B.) MONJE WOULD ASSUME THE POLITICAL - MILITARY LEADERSHIP OF THE STRUGGLE, GIVING THE REVOLUTION A BOLIVIAN CHARACTER,

C.) HE WOULD HANDLE RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, TRYING TO BRING THEM TO SUPPORT LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, CITING DOUGLAS BRAVO AS AN EXAMPLE.

GUEVARA TOLD MONJE THAT MONJE'S DECISION TO RENOUNCE HIS POSITION IN THE PARTY WAS A PERSONAL ONE ALTHOUGH HE CONSIDERED IT TO BE IN ERROR. HE FLATLY REJECTED MONJE'S BID FOR LEADERSHIP OF THE GUERRILLAS, STATING THAT ONLY HE, GUEVARA, WOULD LEAD THE MOVEMENT. ON THE THIRD POINT, GUEVARA SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS NOT IN APPROPRIATE TO ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN SUPPORT FOR LIBERATION MOVEMENTS WITH OTHER LATIN AMERICAN PARTIES, IN CERTAIN CASES, IT WOULD AMOUNT TO A REBELLION WITHIN THE LOCAL PARTIES. GUEVARA MADE MONJE'S CONDITIONS KNOWN TO BOLIVIAN MEMBERS OF THE GUERRILLA BAND AND ASKED THEM TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE

~~SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

(classification) (dissem controls)

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(classification) (dissem controls)

GUERRILLAS AND THE PARTY. EVERYONE AGREED TO REMAIN AND THIS APPEARED TO BE A BLOW TO MONJE. GUEVARA EMPHASIZED TO THE GUERRILLAS THAT THEIR PRIMARY MISSION WAS TO FORM AN IRON-STRONG NUCLEUS THAT WOULD SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE.

5. THE GUERRILLA SUPPORT MECHANISM IN BOLIVIA, HEADED BY DR. WALTER PAREJA, INCLUDED LOYOLA GUZMAN LARA, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF FINANCES (SHE WAS SENT 80,000 PESOS (\$6,666), OF WHICH 20,000 (\$1,666) WAS TO BE USED FOR THE PURCHASE OF A TRUCK) AND MOISES GUEVARA RODRIGUEZ, WHO WAS MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR RECRUITING BOLIVIANS. SOME BOLIVIANS RECEIVED GUERRILLA TRAINING AT A FARM NEAR CARANAVI ABOUT 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF LA PAZ.

6. THE GUERRILLAS RECEIVED REGULAR RADIO COMMUNICATIONS FROM CUBA BUT WERE UNABLE TO TRANSMIT TO CUBA BECAUSE THEIR RADIO BECAME DAMP AND RUSTED IN THE CAVE IN WHICH IT WAS STORED AND WAS INOPERATIVE. THEY MAINTAINED LOCAL COMMUNICATION AMONG SECTIONS OF THE GUERRILLA BAND WITH LOW-POWER TRANSCEIVERS. THEY APPARENTLY WERE ALSO IN RADIO CONTACT WITH LA PAZ.

7. AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1967, GUEVARA ANALYZED THE SITUATION IN THE FACE OF THE LOSS OF THE REARGUARD, THREE MEN FROM HIS OWN

CENTER GROUP AND THE FACT THAT THE GUERRILLA SUPPORT APPARATUS IN LA PAZ HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY COMPROMISED WITH THE ARREST OF LOYOLA GUZMAN

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(classification) (dissem controls)

LARA. HE SAID THAT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER THE ARMY BECAME EFFECTIVE IN ITS ACTIONS. THE LOCAL PEASANTS WERE NOT HELPING HIM BUT WERE BEGINNING TO TURN INFORMERS. HE CONCLUDED "THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK NOW WILL BE TO WITHDRAW AND LOOK FOR MORE FAVORABLE AREAS."

8. [REDACTED] DISSEM: CINCSO, CINCLANT [REDACTED]

REPORT CLASS ~~SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

EO 12958 3.4(b)(1)>25Yrs
(S)

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(classification) (dissem controls)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Saturday, October 21, 1967

61
Pres file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Your 12:15 Meeting Today with Prince Souvanna Phouma

The attached talking points suggested by State may be helpful in connection with your luncheon meeting with Souvanna Phouma today.

W. W. Rostow

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4(b)

White House Guidelines, Feb. 24,

By *rg*, NARA, Date *11-5-91*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

61a

CONFIDENTIAL ENCLOSURE

October 21, 1967

TO: Mr. Walt W. Rostow
The White House

FROM: Mr. Benjamin H. Read *BR*
Executive Secretary

Subject: Additional Talking Points for the
President's 12:15 Meeting with Prince
Souvanna Phouma

In response to a White House request of
yesterday afternoon, enclosed are additional
talking points for the President's luncheon with
Lao Prime Minister Prince Souvann Phouma at
12:15 p.m.

Enclosure:

As stated.

CONFIDENTIAL ENCLOSURES



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

616
DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NIJ 94-450

By CB, NARA, Date 1-4-95

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Luncheon with the Lao Prime Minister,
Prince Souvanna Phouma, 12:15 p.m.,
Saturday, October 21, 1967

The Prime Minister will end his 11-day visit to the United States (nine days at the United Nations) after the luncheon, when he returns to New York enroute to Australia for a visit.

Talking Points

Topics You May Wish to Raise

General

- Ambassador Sullivan has your complete confidence. If the Prime Minister wishes, he may send through the Ambassador any further thoughts he may have concerning prospects for a settlement in South-east Asia, after his return to Laos.
- Since Souvanna has just spent nine days at the UN General Assembly session, you may wish to hear his comments and reactions to the progress of Assembly business. Souvanna also has clear ideas about the role of the UN in any Southeast Asia settlement.
- We look forward with pleasure to the visit of the Crown Prince and Princess early next month in Washington (November 9-10 followed by an eight-day tour of the United States). You and Mrs. Johnson will give a luncheon for the young people.

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Group 3

Downgraded at 12 year intervals;
not automatically declassified.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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- Inquiry about the Prime Minister's wife, Princess Souvanna Phouma, who is now in Paris and will shortly go to Rome for an FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization--UN) meeting as a Lao delegate.

Topics Souvanna Phouma May Raise

Political Stability

The Prime Minister is rather proud of, and may comment on, the degree of political stability achieved in Laos during the past two to three years, despite the continuation of hostilities.

You May Wish to Say:

- We, too, are pleased that political stability has been achieved; that free elections could be held during wartime; that the Constitution has been observed; and that Laos has a civilian government.

Rice Production

Souvanna and his people are excited about the prospects for accelerated rice production. Within four or five years, the Lao hope to convert from a food importing to a food exporting country. The miracle rice (IR-8) is being used, as well as fertilizer, pesticides, irrigation, and double cropping.

You May Wish to Say:

- We are proud to be associated with the Lao in this splendid program to produce more food, not only to feed the Lao people but to grow extra rice to ship to food-deficit countries.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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- We expect the great Nam Ngum (Nahm Goom) hydroelectric dam project in Laos not only to provide up to 30,000 KW of electric power for northern Laos (with some left over for export to North Thailand) but also to provide irrigation for over 12,000 acres of rice lands. (The United States is one of nine friendly governments assisting in this multinational project that is just getting underway in Laos.)

Progress of Hostilities

Souvanna may talk about the nature of the fighting and the enemy forces in Laos. The Lao have found the North Vietnamese troops to be of much lower caliber than earlier--many are youngsters, some are women. The morale of the Pathet Lao is declining.

You May Wish to Say:

- We know how serious the dislocations of war are for the Lao people. We will continue to work closely with the Lao authorities to feed and care for the hundreds of thousands of refugees (about 250,000 still unsettled) from Communist-controlled areas of Laos.

CONFIDENTIAL

Pres file

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1967

Mr. President:

Herewith a short -- but good --
analysis of how Fidel Castro has
reacted publicly to Che Guevara's
death.

W.W.Rostow

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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620

October 19, 1967

To : The Secretary
Through: S/S
From : INR - Thomas L. Hughes 4 B
Subject: Castro Builds Up a Hero

OCT 20

The death of Ernesto "Che" Guevara was "a tremendous blow for the revolutionary forces," Castro confessed at a mass rally in Havana on October 18. He also, to be sure, reasserted his faith in the inevitable triumph of the "liberation movement" in Latin America. Nonetheless, his latest speech together with his public acknowledgment of Guevara's death on October 15 showed both deep emotional shock over the death of his former comrade-in-arms and discouragement over the quick demise of the Bolivian insurgency.

In both speeches, Castro carefully avoided giving OAS members additional proof of Cuba's hemispheric intervention by remaining silent on the connection between Che's activities in Bolivia and the Cuban government. He repeatedly quoted press dispatches referring to Che as an Argentine and called his band of soldiers an "internationalist army." In addition, Castro repeatedly referred to the assistance given the Bolivians by the United States.

Castro looks for a scapegoat. A good portion of his speech attempted to explain how the Revolution's "most experienced and capable chief" could have been defeated by a Latin American army not celebrated for its military prowess. Castro obviously is not conceding that his revolutionary theories have been disproven by Guevara's failure. He continues to view the Cuban experience as a peasant-based revolution in which the effort of the urban-based middle class to help overthrow a tyrannical caudillo was a relatively insignificant contributing factor, and he applies this pattern to the Bolivian situation. Instead of questioning Cuban

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Authority 7129 91-30

By 19/sep, NARA, Date 11-14-91

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revolutionary theory, he tried in his speech to show how "luck" was with the Bolivian army, that a weakened "Che" was forced into fighting in difficult guerrilla terrain in contravention of good guerrilla doctrine, and how the insurgents were betrayed by government spies. He referred to the presence of American "Green Berets" and 1,500 Bolivian soldiers who pursued Guevara. In an unusual aside, Castro even indirectly blamed Che's "impetuousness" and "excessive aggressiveness."

Implications for revolutionaries. It is apparent that the Cubans are concerned lest their followers in Venezuela, Guatemala, and elsewhere lose heart and accept the Soviet thesis of not resorting to armed insurgency until the necessary "objective conditions" are present. Castro cited those who "attempt to deny the veracity or worth of his [Guevara's] guerrilla concepts and ideas." In effect, Castro is saying that those who reject Che's theories must reject Fidel's, and his statement reflects the principal question at issue in the recent Latin American Solidarity Conference--whether the Latin American communist parties should follow Castro's via armada or Moscow's via pacifica.

The October 18 rally was an obvious attempt by Castro to immortalize "Che" Guevara and thereby preserve and enhance the mystique and momentum of the Latin American revolutionary movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Saturday, October 21, 1967

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In response to your request for a list of your foreign visitors, there are attached the following:

Tab A -- Condensed lists of your meetings with Chiefs of State and Heads of Government since you became President. The yearly totals are:

1963	-- 18	
1964	-- 42	
1965	-- 21	
1966	-- 71	
(Oct) 1967	-- 82	Total: 234

These totals do not reflect instances of multiple meetings with a given individual on the same day.

Tab B -- A more detailed log of meetings and telephone calls prepared by Dorothy Territo. This document is the principal source of the material at Tab A. (We have compared it with the records of the State Department.) There are some differences in presentation, and there are one or two entries at Tab A which are not reflected in this log.

Tab C -- A log of meetings with foreign dignitaries -- other than those at Tabs A and B.

Since submitting to you my memorandum of October 17, I have looked further into the question of the extent of your participation in the proposed 1968 visits. I now believe that in the cases of the Ruler of Kuwait and the Chancellor of Austria, the second office meeting and the return reception can be eliminated. If you approve this schedule in principle, we will work to assure these and other reductions in your participation.

In addition, I have initiated a thorough review of visit formats with a view to (1) reducing the burden of your participation and (2) eliminating some of the confusion and inconsistency in their programming. When we have this in hand I will send it up. My thought is that we should be able to apply the new format to these 1968 visits.

W. W. Rostow

MEETINGS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT
AND CHIEFS OF STATE

<u>1967</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Place</u>
Jan 26	President-elect Costa e Silva	Brazil	Washington, D. C.
Feb 9	King Hassan II	Morocco	Washington, D. C.
Feb 10	King Hassan II	Morocco	Washington, D. C.
Feb 13	Emperor Haile Selassie	Ethiopia	Washington, D. C.
Feb 14	Emperor Haile Selassie	Ethiopia	Washington, D. C.
Mar 14	Prime Minister II Kwon Chung	Korea	Washington, D. C.
Mar 20	Chairman Thieu and Prime Minister Ky	Vietnam	Guam
Mar 21	Chairman Thieu and Prime Minister Ky	Vietnam	Guam
Mar 28	Prime Minister Maiwandwal	Afghanistan	Washington, D. C.
Apr 3	President Sunay	Turkey	Washington, D. C.
Apr 4	President Sunay	Turkey	Washington, D. C.
Apr 6	President-elect Somoza	Nicaragua	Washington, D. C.
Apr 11-14	President Gestido President Ongania President Costa e Silva President Frei President Lleras President Trejos Fernandez President Balaguer President Arosemena President Mendez President Lopez President Diaz Ordaz President Guerrero President Robles President Stroessner President Belaunde Prime Minister Williams President Leoni	Uruguay Argentina Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dom. Rep. Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Trinidad and Tobago Venezuela	Punta del Este, Summit Conference, Uruguay

1967

Apr. 14	Minister-President Pengel Governor de Vries	Surinam	Surinam
Apr. 19	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand	Washington, D. C.
Apr. 20	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand	Washington, D. C.
Apr. 24	President Luebke Chancellor Kiesinger	Germany	Bonn (Adenauer Funeral), Germany
Apr. 25-26	President Luebke Chancellor Kiesinger President deGaulle Prime Minister Moro Prime Minister Wilson Prime Minister Krag Prime Minister Boeynants Chancellor Klaus Prime Minister Werner Prime Minister Petrus de Jong Prime Minister Erlander Prime Minister Per Borten Prime Minister Demirel Prime Minister Benediktsson Deputy Prime Minister Aiken	Germany Germany France Italy UK Denmark Belgium Austria Luxembourg Netherlands Sweden Norway Turkey Iceland Ireland	Bonn/Germany
May 9	Vice President Yen	China	Washington, D. C.
May 25	Prime Minister Pearson Governor-General Michener	Canada Canada	Canada
Jun. 1	Prime Minister Holt	Australia	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 2	Prime Minister Wilson	UK	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 8	President Banda	Malawi	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 17-19	Prime Minister Holt	Australia	Camp David
Jun. 22	Prime Minister Krag	Denmark	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 22	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 23	Premier Kosygin	USSR	Glassboro, N. J.
Jun. 25	Premier Kosygin	USSR	Glassboro, N. J.

1967

Jun. 26	Prime Minister Maurer	Romania	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 27	King Bhumibol	Thailand	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 28	King Hussein	Jordan	Washington, D. C.
Jul. 18	President Asgeirsson	Iceland	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 14	President Kayibanda	Rwanda	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 15	Chancellor Kiesinger	Germany	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 16	Chancellor Kiesinger	Germany	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 17	President Houphouet-Boigny	Ivory Coast	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 22-23	Shah of Iran (Pahlavi)	Iran	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 11	King Constantine	Greece	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 18-19	President Saragat	Italy	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 22	Prime Minister Jonathan	Lesotho	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 26	President Diori	Niger	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 27	Prime Minister Krag	Denmark	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 4	Prime Minister Olivier	Malta	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 10	General Ankrah	Ghana	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 13	Prime Minister Shearer	Jamaica	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 17	Prime Minister Lee	Singapore	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 20	Prime Minister Phouma	Laos	Washington, D. C.

Total: 82

MEETINGS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT
AND CHIEFS OF STATE

<u>1966</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Place</u>
Feb. 7	Chairman Thieu and Prime Minister Ky	Vietnam	Hawaii
Feb. 8	Chairman Thieu and Prime Minister Ky	Vietnam	Hawaii
Mar. 14	President Diaz Ordaz	Mexico	Mexico
Mar. 17	Prime Minister Senanayake	Ceylon	Washington, D. C.
Mar. 25	President Gursel	Turkey	Washington, D. C.
Mar. 28	Prime Minister Gandhi	India	Washington, D. C.
Mar. 29	Prime Minister Gandhi	India	Washington, D. C.
Apr. 27	Prime Minister Krag	Denmark	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 9	President Schick	Nicaragua	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 21	King Faisal	Saudi Arabia	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 22	King Faisal	Saudi Arabia	Washington, D. C.
Jun. 29	Prime Minister Holt	Australia	Washington, D. C.
Jul. 13	Prime Minister Holt	Australia	Washington, D. C.
Jul. 14	Prime Minister Holt	Australia	Washington, D. C.
Jul. 20	President-elect Barrientos	Bolivia	Washington, D. C.
Jul. 21	Prime Minister Burnham	Guyana	Washington, D. C.
Jul. 22	Prime Minister Burnham	Guyana	Washington, D. C.
Jul. 29	Prime Minister Wilson	UK	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 2	President Shazar	Israel	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 21	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	Canada

1966

Sep. 8	General Ne Win	Burma	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 9	General Ne Win	Burma	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 14	President Marcos	Philippines	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 15	President Marcos	Philippines	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 26	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 27	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Washington, D. C.
Sep. 28	President Senghor	Senegal	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 5	Deputy Prime Minister Razak	Malaysia	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 13	Prime Minister Phouma	Laos	N. Y.
Oct. 19	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand	Wellington
Oct. 20	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand	Wellington
Oct. 20	Prime Minister Holt Governor-General Casey	Australia	Canberra
Oct. 21	Prime Minister Holt	Australia	Canberra-Melbourne
Oct. 22	Prime Minister Holt	Australia	Sydney - Canberra
Oct. 23	Prime Minister Holt	Australia	Brisbane
Oct. 23	President Marcos	Philippines	Manila
Oct. 23	President Park	Korea	Manila
Oct. 23	Prime Minister Thanom	Thailand	Manila
Oct. 23	Chairman Thieu and Prime Minister Ky	Vietnam	Manila
Oct. 24	Chairman Thieu and President Marcos	Vietnam Philippines	Manila

1966

Oct. 24	President Park President Marcos Chairman Thieu Prime Minister Holt Prime Minister Holyoake Prime Minister Thanom	Korea Philippines Vietnam Australia New Zealand Thailand	Manila
Oct. 25	President Park President Marcos Chairman Thieu Prime Minister Holt Prime Minister Holyoake Prime Minister Thanom	Korea Philippines Vietnam Australia New Zealand Thailand	Manila
Oct. 26	President Marcos	Philippines	Manila
Oct. 26	Chairman Thieu	Vietnam	Vietnam
Oct. 27	President Marcos	Philippines	Manila
Oct. 28	King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit	Thailand	Thailand
Oct. 28	Prime Minister Thanom	Thailand	Thailand
Oct. 29	King Bhumibol	Thailand	Thailand
Oct. 30	King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit Prime Minister Thanom	Thailand	Thailand
Oct. 30	Paramount Ruler (Abidin) Prime Minister Rahman	Malaysia	Malaysia
Oct. 31	President Park	Korea	Korea
Nov. 1	President Park	Korea	Korea
Nov. 2	President Park	Korea	Korea
Dec. 3	President Diaz Ordaz	Mexico	Mexico

Total: 71

MEETINGS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT
AND CHIEFS OF STATE

<u>1965</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Place</u>
Jan 12	Prime Minister Sato	Japan	
Jan 15	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	LBJ Ranch
Jan 16	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	LBJ Ranch
Mar 29	President Yameogo	Upper Volta	
Apr 3	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	Camp David
Apr 15	Prime Minister Wilson	United Kingdom	Wash. D. C.
Apr 20	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	Wash. D. C.
Apr 21	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	Wash D. C.
May 17	President Park	Korea	
June 4	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Wash. D. C.
June 7	Prime Minister Menzies	Australia	
June 9	Prime Minister Menzies	Australia	
June 28	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand	
July 6	Prime Minister Menzies	Australia	
Oct 4	Pope Paul VI	Vatican	New York
Dec 14	President Ayub	Pakistan	
Dec 15	President Ayub	Pakistan	

1965

Dec 16	Prime Minister Wilson	United Kingdom	Wash. D. C.
Dec 17	Prime Minister Wilson	United Kingdom	Wash. D. C.
Dec 20	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Wash. D. C.
Dec. 21	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Wash. D. C.

Total: 21

MEETINGS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT
AND CHIEFS OF STATE

<u>1964</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Place</u>
Jan. 4	President Segni	Italy	Wash. D. C.
Jan. 15	President Segni	Italy	Wash. D. C.
Jan. 22	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	
Jan. 27	Queen Frederika	Greece	
Feb. 5	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	
Feb. 12	Prime Minister Home	United Kingdom	Wash. D. C.
Feb. 13	Prime Minister Home	United Kingdom	Wash. D. C.
Feb. 21	President Mateos	Mexico	California
Mar. 17	Prime Minister O'Neill	N. Ireland	
Apr. 9	Prime Minister Choi	Korea	
Apr. 14	King Hussein	Jordan	
Apr. 27	Prime Minister Williams	Trinidad and Tobago	
May 19	King Mwambutsa IV	Burundi	
May 27	President de Valera	Ireland	
May 28	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	New York
June 1	Prime Minister Eshkol	Israel	
June 2	Prime Minister Eshkol	Israel	
June 5	Shah Pahlavi	Iran	
June 9	Prime Minister Krag	Denmark	

1964 (cont'd)

June 12	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Wash. D. C.
June 18	Prime Minister Benediktsson	Iceland	
June 22	Prime Minister Inonu	Turkey	
June 23	Prime Minister Inonu	Turkey	
June 24	Prime Minister Papandreou	Greece	
June 24	Prime Minister Menzies	Australia	
June 25	Prime Minister Papandreou	Greece	
June 30	President Orlich	Costa Rica	
July 1	President Orlich	Costa Rica	
July 20	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand	
July 22	Prime Minister Tanku Rahman	Malaysia	
July 23	Prime Minister Tanku Rahman	Malaysia	
July 27	President Tsiranana	Malagasy	
July 28	President Tsiranana	Malagasy	
Aug. 18	Prime Minister Benekiktsson	Iceland	
Sept. 16	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	Montana and Canada
Sept. 25	President Mateos	Mexico	Texas
Oct. 5	President Macapagal	Philippines	
Oct. 11	President Macapagal	Philippines	California
Dec. 2	President Kaunda	Zambia	Wash. D. C.

1964 (cont'd)

Dec. 4	Prime Minister Banda	Malawi
Dec. 7	Prime Minister Wilson	United Kingdom Wash. D. C.
Dec. 8	Prime Minister Wilson	United Kingdom Wash. D. C.

Total: 42

MEETINGS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFS OF STATE

<u>1963</u>		<u>Country</u>	<u>Place</u>
Nov. 25	President Shazar	Israel	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 25	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 25	Queen Frederika	Greece	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 25	President de Gaulle	France	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 25	Acting President Park	Korea	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 25	Prime Minister Ikeda	Japan	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 26	President Macapagal	Philippines	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 26	Emperor Haile Selassie I	Ethiopia	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 26	Prime Minister Inonu	Turkey	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 26	Prime Minister Douglas-Home	United Kingdom	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 26	President Luebke	Germany	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 26	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 26	President de Valera	Ireland	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 26	Prime Minister Krag	Denmark	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 27	Prime Minister Kantol	Cambodia	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 27	Prime Minister Krag	Denmark	Wash. D. C.
Nov. 28	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	LBJ Ranch
Nov. 29	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	LBJ Ranch

Total: 18

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
11/25/63	P.M. Pearson	Canada	Washington, D. C.	
11/25/63	Queen Frederika	Greece	Washington, D. C.	
11/25/63	President De Gaulle	France	Washington, D. C.	
11/25/63	Acting President Park	Korea	Washington, D. C.	
11/25/63	Prime Minister Ikeda	Japan	Washington, D. C.	
11/25/63	President Shazar	Israel	Washington, D. C.	
11/26/63	Emperor Haile Selassie	Ethiopia	Washington, D. C.	
11/26/63	P. M. Douglas Home	United Kingdom	Washington, D. C.	
11/26/63	President de Valera	Ireland	Washington, D. C.	
11/26/63	Prime Minister Krag	Denmark	Washington, D. C.	
11/26/63	President Luebke	Germany	Washington, D. C.	12:00 - 12:30p Cabinet Room,
11/26/63	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Washington, D. C.	12:00 - 12:30p Cabinet Room
11/26/63	President Macapagal	Philippines	Washington, D. C.	
11/26/63	President Inonu	Turkey	Washington, D. C.	
11/27/63	Prime Minister Kantol	Cambodia	Washington, D. C.	
12/28/29'63	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	LBJ RANCH - TEXAS 10:10a-9:50p (arrived at Bergstrom AFB then to LBJ Ranch as guest) 12/29/63 9:05 - 4:30p at Ranch	Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany accompanied the Chancellor.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
1/4-16/64	President Segni	Italy	Union Station - Oval Off.- Mansion - <u>Italian</u> Embassy	11:45p-12:58p - 4:50-5:35 - 8:00 Dinner - 1/15/64 <u>Luncheon</u>
1/22/64	P.M. Pearson	Canada		
2/5/64	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada		
2/12/64	P.M. Douglas-Home	United Kingdom	Mansion	10:40aArrival Ceremony 11:00-11:50a Oval Room 11:50a Cabinet Room 5:11p-6:00p Cabinet Room 6:00p-6:02p Oval Room
2/13/64	P.M. Douglas-Home	United Kingdom	Mansion	11:00a-12:50p Cabinet Room 12:50p-2:55p British Embassy for Luncheon honoring Pres. Johnson Dinner at the W.H.
2/19/64	P.M. Douglas-Home	United Kingdom	LD Call to (London)	12:00noon
2/21/64	P.M. Douglas-Home	United Kingdom	LD Call from (London)	2:15pm
2/21/64	P.M. Douglas-Home	United Kingdom	LD Call from (London)	7:15am - The Pres. was in Palm Springs, Calif.
2/21/64	President Lopez-Mateos	Mexico	Palm Springs and Los Andgles California	
3/17/64	Prime Minister O'Neill	Northern Ireland		
4/9/64	P.M. Choi-Sun	Korea		
4/14/64	King Hussein	Jordan		
4/27/64	P.M. Williams	Trinidad and Tobago		

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
5/19/64	King Mwambutsa IV	Burundi		
5/27/64	President de Valera	Ireland		
5/28/64	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	New York City	
6/1/64	P.M. Eshkol	Israel		
6/5/64	Shah Pahlavi	Iran		
6/9/64	Prime Minister Krag	Denmark		
6/12/64	Chancellor Ludwig Erhard	Germany	Mansion	11:30a-12:52p Oval Office 4:34p-5:23p Cabinet Room 8:00p-State Dinner
6/24/64	Prime Minister Menzies	Australia		
6/22/64	Prime Minister Inonu	Turkey		
6/24/64	Prime Minister Papandreu	Greece		
7/1/64	President Orlich	Costa Rica		
7/20/64	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand		
7/22/64	Prime Minister Tunku Rahman	Malaysia		
7/27/64	President Tsiranana	Malagasy		
8/10/64	Prime Minister Douglas-Home	Great Britain	LD CALL TO(London)	5:03p
8/18/64	P.M. Benekiktsson	Iceland		
9/16/64	P.M. Pearson	Canada	Malstrom AFB, Montana and Canada, Washington- International Peace Archives	

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
9/25/64	President Lopez-Mateos	Mexico	El Paso, Texas	
10/5/64	President Macapagal	Philippines		
10/11/64	President Macapagal	Philippines	San Francisco, California	
10/16/64	Prime Minister Harold Wilson	Great Britain	LD Call to	2:47pm
12/2/64	President Kaunda	Zambia		
12/4/64	Prime Minister Banda	Malawai		
12/7/64	Prime Minister Wilson	United Kingdom	Mansion	11:14a Arrival Ceremony 11:40a - 1:01p Oval Office 1:02p-1:24p Cabinet Room 5:07p-6:10p Oval Office 6:10p-6:32p Cabinet Room State Dinner in his honor.
12/8/64	Prime Minister Harold Wilson	United Kingdom	Mansion	11:45a-1:12p Cabinet Room 4:00p - 5:50p Cabinet Room 6:20p-6:22p Oval Office

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
1/12/65	Prime Minister Sato	Japan		
1/15-16/65	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	LBJ RANCH	
3/29/65	President Yameogo	Upper Volta		
4/3/65	Prime Minister Pearson	Canada	Camp David	
4/15/65	Prime Minister Harold Wilson	United Kingdom	Mansion	12:45p-1:30p Oval Office 1:30p Luncheon honoring
4/20-21/65	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	South Lawn; Oval Off.; Cab. Rm.	; 11:05-11:35a Arrival; 12:30p; 2:17p-2:50p; 8:00p; 5:00p-6:00p;
5/17/65	President Park	Korea	Dinner; Cab. Rm. Italian Emb. 6:52p-7:45p	
6/4/65	Chancellor Erhard	Germany	Mansion	12:30p-1:30p Oval Rm. Office 1:45p-3:00p Luncheon honoring
6/7/65	Prime Minister Menzies	Australia		
6/9/65	Prime Minister Menzies	Australia		
6/28/65	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand		
7/6/65	Prime Minister Menzies	Australia		
10/4/65	Pope Paul VI	Vatican	New York City	
12/14/65	President Ayub Khan	Pakistan		
12/15/65 ←				
12/16/65	Prime Minister Wilson	United Kingdom	Mansion	5:15p-6:55p Greeted in West Lobby 5:18p-6:10p Oval Office 6:10p-6:55p Cabinet Room

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
12/17/65	Prime Minister Wilson	United Kingdom	Mansion	1:00p-3:35p Luncheon 5:13p-5:35p Ellipse - Tree Lighting Ceremony
12/20/65	Chancellor Ludwig Erhard	Germany	Mansion	11:31a-1:10p Oval Room Off. 8:47p-12:00MN State Dinner
12/21/65	Chancellor Ludwig Erhard	Germany	Mansion	11:10a-12:15p (Oval Room Off.)

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
3/17/66	P.M. Dudley Senanayake	Ceylon	Mansion	12:00 noon
3/25/66	President Cemal Gursel	Turkey	Andrews Air Force Base	9:39a Departure of ailing President
3/28/66	P.M. Indira Gandhi	India	South Lawn Oval Office Cabinet Room State Dining Room	11:00am Arrival 11:20 - talks 12:32 - 12:45p talks 8:00p Reception
3/29/66	P.M. Indira Gandhi	India	Oval Office Cabinet Room Indian Embassy	4:56p - 5:00 (with sons) 5:15 - 5:30 (talks) 7:00 - Reception
4/27/66	P.M. Jens Otto Krag	Denmark	Mansion	12:00a Arrival Ceremony 8:00p Dinner Dance
6/9/66	President Dr. Rene Schick	Nicaragua	South Lawn State Dining Room	1:00p-Arrival Ceremony Luncheon
6/21/66	King Faisal	Saudia Arabia	Oval Office Cabinet Room State Dining Room	11:30a Arrival Ceremony 5:00p Talks 8:00 p Reception
6/22/66	King Faisal	Saudia Arabia	Arabian Embassy	6:30p Reception 5:00 Communique Mtg.
6/29/66.	P.M. Harold Holt	Australia	South Lawn	12:15p Arrival Ceremony 1:00 p Stag Luncheon
7/13/66	P.M. Harold Holt	Australia	Mansion	5:30p Meeting
7/14/66	P.N. Harold Holt	Australia	Mansion Potomac River	1:15p Stag Luncheon 6:30p Sequoia Boat Trip

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
7/20/66	President Elect - Barrientos	Bolivia	Mansion	1:30p Luncheon
7/21/66	P.M. Forbes Burnham	Guyana	Mansion - South Lawn	12:30p Arrival Ceremony 1:00 Luncheon
7/22/66	P.M. Forbes Burnham	Guyana	Mansion	5:00p Mtg. (Off Record)
7/29/66	P.M. Harold Wilson	United Kingdom	Mansion	11:10a-12:25p Oval Office 12:25p-12:59p Cabinet Rm. 12:59p-2:55p Stag Luncheon 2:55p-3:18p Cabinet Room
8/2/66	President Zalman Shazar	Israel	Mansion	12:00n Welcoming Ceremony 8:00p Dinner in honor of
8/3/66	President Leoni	Venezuela	Telephone (t)	Inaugurating telephone. service between the two countries.
8/21/66	P.M. Pearson	Canada	Campobello Island, Canada St. Ann's Angelica Church Rose Mart at Chancook	Luncheon
9/8/66	H.E.Gen.Ne Win-Chairman of Revolutionary Council of Union of Burma	Burma	Mansion Diplomatic Reception Room	11:25am Arrival ceremony.
9/9/66	H.E. Gen. Ne Win	Burma	Mansion Blair House	5:00p Communique Mtg. Reception
9/14/66	President and Mrs. Marcos	Philippines	East Room	11:30am Arrival Ceremony 5:00p Mtg. 8:00p State Dinner
9/15/66	President and Mrs. Marcos	Philippines	Mansion Shoreham Hotel, Wash., D.C.	5:00p Communique Mtg. 6:30p Reception by Pres. and Mrs. Marcos, honoring Pres.J.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE (~~Heads of Government~~)
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
9/26/66 ✓	Chancellor Ludwig Erhard	Germany	Mansion	11:00am Welcoming ceremony 11:36-1:22p Oval Room and Cab. Room 8:30p-12:18a(State Dinner)
9/27/66	Chancellor Ludwig Erhard	Germany	Mansion	11:25a-12:25p Oval Room Off. 2:25p-8:55p (To Cape Kennedy with)
9/28/66	President Senghor	Senegal	Mansion	11:40a Arrival Ceremony 12:00n Mtg. East Room 1:00p Luncheon
10/5/66	Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak	Malaysia	Mansion	12:30p
10/13/66	Prince Souvanna Phouma	Laos	Waldorf Astoria, N.Y.	9:30a(Off Record) Mtg.
10/14/66	George Brown	British Foreign Secy.	Mansion	11:20a Luncheon at Capitol
10/19/66	P.M. Keith Holyoake	New Zealand	Ohakea, New Zealand	4:33p ASIAN TRIP-Reception platform area.
10/19/66	Deputy P.M. and Mrs. Marshall	New Zealand	Wellington, New Zealand	5:02p Welcomed by D.P.M. and Mrs. Marshall
10/20/66	P.M.Keith J. Holyoake Deputy P.M. Marshall	New Zealand New Zealand	Wellington, New Zealand Wellington, New Zealand	10:47a Parliament House 10:47a Parliament House 12:43p Civic Square
10/20/66	P.M. Keith J. Holyoake	New Zealand	Wellington, New Zealand	1:45p Parliament House 4:27p Departs Ohakea Base via car
10/20/66	P.M. and Mrs. Harold Holt Gov.-Gen. and Lady Casey accompanied the P.M.	Australia	Canberra, Australia	6:13p Greeted by

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE (~~heads of Government~~)
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
10/20/66	P.M. and Mrs. Harold Holt	Australia	Canberra, Australia	8:04a Government House 9:10p Minister's Lodge for dinner.
10/21/66	P.M. and Mrs. Harold Holt	Australia	Aboard AF-I, 26000 Canberra, Australia Aboard AF-I, 26000 Melbourne, Australia	3:00p Enroute to Melbourne, Australia 9:55p Essendon Airport en- route to Fairbairn
10/22/66	P.M. and Mrs. Holt Accompanied by Premier and Mrs. Askin	Australia	Aboard AF-I to Sydney Aboard Air Force-I from Sydney to Canberra.	10:52a Flight to Sydney 11:22a Art Museum 2:50p Aboard "Captain Philip" 3:34p
10/22/66	P.M. and Mrs. Holt	Australia	Canberra, Australia	7:47 arrived R.A.A.F. Fairbairn Greeted by Gov. Gen. and Mrs. Casey
10/22/66	P.M. and Mrs. Holt	Australia	Aboard AF-I - Stateroom	8:45p Enroute to Brisbane, Australia 9:23p Arrived - Brisbane, Australia - greeted by Hon. Premier and Mrs. Lind
10/23/66	P.M. and Mrs. H. Holt	Australia	Brishane, Australia	7:39a To Brishane, Airport with 8:08 Bids farewell to the Premier and Mrs. Lind.
10/23/66	P.M. and Mrs. Holt	Australia	Aboard AF I, 26000	8:20a Enroute to Townsville 9:47a Cathedral Church of St. James, Townsville 10:54a Arrived R.A.A.F. Townsville - for farewells.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE (~~Heads of Government~~)
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
10/23/66	President and Mrs. Marcos	Philippines	Manila	3:04p Wheels down, greeted by 3:57p Rizal Monument 6:45-7:15p Suite 7:26p to Pres. Park's suite.
10/23/66	President Park	Korea		
10/23/66	Deputy Prime Minister Co	Thailand	President's suite	8:12p 9:05-10:16p met with
10/24/66	Prime Minister Thieu Pres. Ferdinand Marcos	Philippines	Congress of Philippines Building.	8:41a Mtg. with
10/25/66	President and Mrs. Marcos	Philippines	Malacanang Palace	8:30p Dinner
10/26/66	President and Mrs. Marcos	Philippines	U.S. Embassy Pad	11:23a Greeted by/enroute to Fort Bonifacio 12:05p departed for Loas Banos w/Tour of Rice Fields. 1:15p w/ to Corregidor Motorcade
10/26/66	Prime Minister Thieu	Philippines VN	Helicopter Cam Ranh Bay, South Vietnam	4:37p Wheels down greeted by 8:50p Wheels down-Manila International Airport
10/26/66	President and Mrs. Marcos	Philippines	Conference Room - Tea Rm.	8:58p Marcos Palace Gift Exchange.
10/27/66	President and Mrs. Marcos President and Mrs. Marcos	Philippines	President's Suite President's Suite	10:30a Mtg. for trip to Airport and departure at 10:55a
10/28/66	King and Queen Adulet Queen Sirikit(See-rih-kit) King Adulyadej(Ah-doon-yah-det)	Thailand <i>in Bangkok</i>	Natl. Assembly Square	1:35p Royal Plaza - Bang Saen, Thailand 1:55p Motorcade 2:30p Boromabiman Mansion Royal Guest Residence.
10/29/66	King Adulet (Same as above)	Chulalongkorn	Thailand	10:05a Received Honorary Degree-Doctor of Political

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE (~~Heads of Government~~)
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
Cont.	King Adulet 10/29/66 (spelled-Adulyadej Pronounced - Ah-doon-yah-det	Chulalongkorn University	Thailand (Country Represent	10:06a - signed International Educational Bill 7:54p State Dinner honoring King and Queen of Thailand
10/30/66	Prime Minister Thanat ^{cm} King & Queen Adulet (same as above)	Thailand Thailand	Airport Airport	8:00a Departure ceremonies. 8:00 a Departure deremonies.
10/30/66	King and Queen Agong Deputy Prime Minister Razak P.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman	Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia	Aboard AF-I to Kuala Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	10:17a greeted by King at AP and Deputy P.M. also P.M. 10:50a Departed Airport 11:25a Arrived Guest House 11:40a Motorcade 2:35p Enroute to Labu Jaya, Thailand 3:25p Tour of villages 3:36p-3:40p Rubber Planting area. 4:16p Motorcade
	Tun Abdul Deputy Prime Minister/Razak	Malaysia	Aboard Helicopter	
10/30/66	Prime Minister Thanom	Thailand	Parliament House	8:23p State Dinner
10/31/66	King and Queen Agong	Malaysia		7:03a Farewell to
10/31/66	President and Mrs. Park Prime Minister and Mrs. Chong	Korea Korea	Kimpo International Seoul, Korea	2:55p greeted by
11/1/66	President and Mrs. Park	Korea	Blue House, Seoul, Korea	10:52a Official visit w/ to 11:50a
11/2/66	President and Mrs. Park Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. Chong	Korea Korea	Emerald Villa, Seoul, Korea	8:30a Departed village.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE (~~Heads of Government~~)
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
12/3/66	President Diaz Ordaz	Mexico	Del Rio, Mexico Ciudad Acuna, Mexico	11:40a-3:20p Amistad Dam Inspection - City Plaza; Barbeque, *
1/26/67	President Elect Arthur da Costa e Silva (inauguration will be on 3-15-67)	Brazil	Mansion	12:30p Arrival Ceremony 1:00p Luncheon honoring the Pres.-Elect.
2/9/67	King Hassan II	Morocco	North Portico -	11:26a-12:03p Arrival ceremony - East Room 12:03p-12:42p Mtg. Oval Off. 8:05p-11:22p State Dinner.
2/10/67	King Hassan II	Morocco	Oval Room Office	5:23p - 6:38p Mtg.
2/13/67	Emperor Haile Selassie	Ethiopia	North Portico	5:00-5:35p Arrival ceremony
2/14/67	Emperor Haile Selassie	Ethiopia	Oval Office - Mansion	11:30a meeting, 8:00p State Dinner.
3/14/67	H.E. II Kwon Chung - Prime Minister	Republic of Korea	Mansion - Oval Office - Cabinet Room -	11:30a Arrival Ceremony 12:00n Oval Office 12:35p Cabinet Room 1:35p Stag - Luncheon
3/20-21/67	Prime Minister Ky Chairman Thieu	Vietnam	GUAM	1:00p - 2:30p Luncheon 3:00p - 5:30p Conference 7:00 - 8:30p Dinner CONFERENCE - 10/21/67
3/28/67	Prime Minister of H.E. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal	Afghanistan	Mansion	11:30a Arrival Ceremony 12:00n Private meeting. 1:00p Luncheon honoring the P.M.
4/3/67	President Sunay	Turkey	Mansion	11:30a Arrival Ceremonies 12:00n Parade honoring the Pres 5:00p Mtg. Oval Office 8:00p -Black Tie Dinner

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
4/4/67	President Sunay	Turkey	Mansion	5:00p Meeting with 7:15p Departs W.H. for return reception hosted by Pres. Sunay
4/6/67	President-elect Anastasio Somoza	Nicaragua	Mansion	5:00p Off Record Meeting w/ Amb. Sevilla Sacasa and Wm. Bowdler.
			<u>URUGUAY</u>	
4/11/67	President Gestido (Oscar) & H.E. Dr. Hector Luisi -	Uruguay Minister of Foreign Affairs.	Montevideo Carrasco Airport	11:15a Greeted by the President on his arrival.
	President Lleras	Colombia	At Lleras' residence	3:00pm Bi-Lateral Talks
	President Diaz Ordaz	Mexico	At residence or San Rafael Hotel	3:45pm Bi-Lateral Talks
	President Balaguer Prime Minister Williams	Dominican Republic Trinidad & Tobago	President's residence President's residence	4:30pm Bi-Lateral Talks 5:20pm
	President Leoni	Venezuela	San Rafael Hotel	5:45pm
4/12/67	President Costa e Silva	Brazil	President's residence	8:30am Breakfast w/
	President Belaunde	Peru	San Rafael Hotel	9:45am Bilateral talk w/
4/12/67	First informal meeting of Presidents to discuss organization of the Conference and schedule.			11:30 - 12:30p
	Informal luncheon of the President's and Ministers of Foreign Affairs (at Golf Club)			1:00p - 2:45p
	Second informal meeting of President's to discuss world issues and possibly start consideration of Summit documents.			3:30p - 4:45p

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
4/12/67	INAUGURAL SESSION Welcoming Address by Pres. Gestido	Uruguay	Uruguay (San Rafael)	5:00 - 7:30p
	RECEPTION given by Pres. Gestido	Uruguay	Cantegil Country Club	9:00p Pres. Johnson arrived.
4/13/67	President Robles	Panama	President's residence	8:45a Bilateral talk & breakfast.
	PUBLIC SESSION to hear remainder of speeches (Sala de las Americas).		Uruguay (San Rafael)	10:00 - 12:00noon
	President Frei	Chile	President's residence	1:00 - 2:00p Lunch
	THIRD INFORMAL MEETING OF PRESIDENTS to consider and reach final agreement on Summit Declaration and Communique		Salon Artigas (San Rafael)	3:05 - 6:00p
	President Ongania	Argentina	San Rafael - Uruguay	6:00p Bilateral
	President Arosemena	Ecuador	President's residence	6:40p Bilateral
	President Stroessner	Paraguay	President's residence	7:00p Bilateral
	RETURN RECEPTION FOR PRESIDENT GESTIDO	Uruguay	San Rafael	9:00p - President Johnson arrived 9:05p
4/14/67	President Oscar Gestido	Uruguay	Pres. Gestido's office in San Rafael.	9:30 - 10:00a
	CLOSING SESSION (SALA DE LAS AMERICAS). SYG Mora reads appropriate portions of Summit documents. Presidents sign declaration or communizue President Gestido declares conference closed.		San Rafael	10:00 - 11:30a

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
4/14/67	FAREWELL CEREMONY		Artigas Room	11:30 - 12:00n President's bid farewell to President Gestido in order of precedence.
4/14/67	PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO	PRESIDENT GESTIDO FROM	AIRCRAFT	1:10p Air Force One takes off from Montevideo.
4/14/67	Minister-President Pengel	Paramaribo, Surinam	Zanderiji Airport	6:15p greeted by
4/19/67	Prime Minister Keith Holyoake	New Zealand	Mansion	5:17 - 6:20p Representatives of the SEATO Council Ministers Conf.
4/20/67	Prime Minister Holyoake	New Zealand	Mansion	1:00p Meeting.
4/24/67	President Heinrich Luebke	Germany	Germany	10:45a President's residence.
4/25/67	President Heinrich Luebke	Germany	Villa Hamerschmidt (Lunch)	11:30a Hosted by Pres. Luebke
4/24/67	Chancellor Kiesinger	Germany	Bundestag (Entrance 7)	
4/25/67	Chancellor Kiesinger	Germany	Germany (Chancellery)	11:35a meets with - accompanied by Amb. McGhee.
4/25/67	President Chas. de Gaulle	France	Bundestag (Entrance 7)	
4/25/67	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	Villa Hamerschmidt	11:30a Luncheon Hosted by Pres. Luebke.
	P.M. Harold Wilson	United Kingdom		
	P. M. Jens Otto Krag	Denmark		
	P.M. Pierre Werner	Luxembourg		
	P. M. Petrus de Jong	Netherlands		
	P. M. Per Borten	Norway		
	P. M. Taze Erlander	Sweden		
	P. M. Sileymon Demirel	Turkey		
	P. M. Bjarni Benediktson	Iceland		
	P. M. Josef Klaus	Austria		
	P. M. Paul V. Boeynantes	Belgium		
	Deputy P.M. Aiken	Ireland		
	President Chas. de Gaulle	France	Villa Hamerschmidt	11:30a Luncheon hosted by Pres. Luebke.
	President Heinrich Luebke	Germany	Enroute to Cologne Cathedral	1:00p Separate motorcade from Pres. Johnson for Funeral.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH LEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
4/25/67	Pres. Heinrich Luebke Chancellor Kiesinger	Germany Germany	Guerzenich Hall - Germany "	4:10p Reception " "
4/25/67	Prime Minister Aldo Moro	Italy	Hillenbrand House, Germany	5:21p Met w/F.M.Fanfani and Amb. Luccioli
4/25/67	Prime Minister H. Wilson	United Kingdom	Hillenbrand House-Germany	6:04p Met w/Amb. Roberts was present.
4/26/67	Chancellor Kurt George Kiesinger.	Germany	Palais Schaumburg-Germany	10:29a Met with - privately. 1:17p Left Palace with/Amb. McGhee accompanied.
5/9/67	Vice President and Prime Minister of the Rep. of China - H. E. Yen, Chia-Kia	Republic of China	South Lawn - White House	11:30a Arrival Ceremony 12:00n Private meeting. 1:00p Luncheon
5/25/67	P. M. Lester Pearson	Canada	Canada(Harrington Lake)	Lunch
5/25/67	P. M. Lester Pearson	Canada	Ottawa, Canada	Departure Ceremony
5/26/67	P.M. Lester Pearson (<i>Rev. Dr. McPhee</i>)	Canada	<u>LD Telephone call to</u>	4:30p On the Middle East Crisis.
6/1/67	P.M. and Mrs. Harold Holt	Australia.	White House - South Lawn Oval Office Mansion	11:30a Arrival Ceremony 12:00n Private meeting. 1:15p Lunch - with Amb. Clark and Amb. Waller
6/1/67	P.M. and Mrs. Harold Holt	Australia	Mansion	8:00p Black tie dinner.
6/2/67	P.M. Harold Wilson	United Kingdom	South Lawn Oval Office Mansion Mansion	11:15a Arrival Ceremony 11:30a Private meeting. 1:30p Luncheon 8:00p Black tie dinner.
6/2/67	P.M. Pearson	Canada	Telephone call to	

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

D A T E	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
6/8/67	H.E. Hastings K. Banda President of the	Republic of Malawi	Ellipse Diplomatic Rec. Entrance Oval Office Mansion Camp David	12:20p Arrival 12:25p Met by Pres. J. 12:30p Private Meeting. 1:00p Stag Luncheon
6/17,18,19,67	P.M. & Mrs. Holt	Australia	Yellow Oval Room	3:22 - 4:00pmtg. arrived
6/22/67	P. M. Jens Otto Krag P. M. Aldo Moro	Denmark Italy		10:00a
6/23/67	Prime Minister Kosygin	USSR	Glassboro, New Jersey	
6/25/67	Prime Minister Kosygin	USSR	Glassboro, New Jersey	
6/26/67	Prime Minister Ion Maurer	Rumania	White House - Oval Off.	4:30p Meeting w/
6/27/67	King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit	Thailand	Mansion Oval Room Office	5:00p Arrival 5:20p - 6:15p Meeting 8:00p Dinner
6/28/67	King Hussein	Jordan	Mansion	1:34p - 3:10p Luncheon
7/18/67	President Asgier Asgiernesson	Iceland	White House (Arr: 12:25pm)	12:30p Private Meeting 1:00p Luncheon
8/14/67	President Gregoire Kayibanda	Rwanda	Oval Office - W.H.	12:30p Meeting
8/15/67	Chancellor Kurt G. Kiesinger	West Germany	South Lawn - W.H. Oval Office Rose Garden	11:30a Arrival Ceremony 12:00n Private Meeting 2:32p Met w/Press 2:00 working luncheon w/Pres. 8:00p Black Tie Dinner
8/16/67	Chancellor Kiesinger	Red. Rep. of West Germany	Oval Office - walk on South Grounds - J.K. Garden - Cabinet Room	11:14a - 12:37p
8/17/67	Pres. Felix Houphouet- Boigny	Ivory Coast	Diplomatic Entrance - W.H. Oval Office	12:25p Informal Arrival 12:30p Meeting 1:30p Luncheon

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
9/22/67	His Imperial Majesty Pahlavi	Iran	South Lawn - W.H. Oval Office	5:00p Arrival Ceremony 5:30p Meeting 8:00p Black Tie Dinner
8/23/67	His Imp. Majesty Pahlavi	Iran	Oval Office East Room - Mansion	5:34 - 6:40p Meeting(Off Rec) 6:30p - 8:18p Recep. for State Legislative Leaders.
9/11/67	King Constantine	Greece	Oval Office Second Floor - Mansion	12:30p Meeting 1:00p Luncheon
9/12/67	Deputy P.M. Desai	India	Oval Office	5:30p Meeting
9/16/67	P.M. Harold Holt	Australia	(f) LD phone call	1:37a - 1:45a
9/18/67	President Giuseppe Saragat	Italy	South Lawn Oval Office	5:00p Arrival Ceremony 5:30p Meeting
9/19/67	Pres. Giuseppe Saragat	Italy		11:30a Meeting 8:00p State Dinner
9/22/67	H.E.Chief Leabua Jonathan (Prime Minister)	Kingdom of Lesotha	Oval Office	11:30a Meeting
9/26/67	Pres. Hamani Diori	Niger	South Lawn - W.H. Oval Office	11:30a Arrival Ceremony 12:00n Meeting 8:00p State Dinner
9/27/67	P.M. & Mrs. Jens Otto Krag	Denmark	Mansion	8:00p Dinner
10/4/67	P.M. Giorgio Borg Olivier	Malta	Oval Office	5:30p Meeting
10/10/67	Gen. Joseph A. Ankrah	Ghana	White House Oval Office	12:15p Informal Arrival 12:30p Meeting 1:00p Luncheon
10/13/67	P.M. Hugh Lawson Shearer	Jamaica	Oval Office	12:00n
10/17/67	P.M. Lee Kuan Yew	Singapore	South Lawn - W.H.	11:30a Arrival Ceremony

CONT.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH HEADS OF STATE
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
10/17/67	P.M. Lee Kuan Yew	Singapore	Oval Office - W.H. 2nd Floor Dining Room	12:00n Meeting 8:00p Dinner

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
10/6/67	Thanat Khoman - Foreign Minister of Economic Development, Minister Pote Sarasin	Thailand Thailand	Oval Office	12:30p Meeting with -
10/9/67	Nile J. Murer, Foreign Editor of Aftenposten. Bjorn Heimer, Washington Editor of Aftenposten.	Norway	Oval Office	12:00n - and Tom Johnson.
10/10/67	Hon. Tan Siew Sin (Finance Minister)	Malaysia	Oval Office	5:23 - 5:50p
10/11/67	(16) Editors from 11 European nations.		Cabinet Room - W.H.	5:30p (off record meeting)
10/12/67	Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra and Hon. Angus Ogilvy	Great Britain	Mansion	Pres. stopped by Lynda's party honoring the Royal couple.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
9/22/67	Archbishop J.K.A. Aggy Brother Steven Lucas	Lagos, Nigeria	Oval Office	1:00pm (Off Record) Meeting
9/22/67	LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS Mr. Aquino - Inter-Amer. Bank H.E. Arthur N.R. Robinson - Minister Ext. Affairs - Trinidad and Tobago H.E. Dr. Hector Luisi - Minister of Foreign Affairs H. E. Jose Mora - Secy. Gen. OAS		East Room	1:00p Signing of Inter-Amer. Bank Legislation 1:30p Luncheon Also attending: Amb. Linowitz of Chile; Dr. Lavalle - Amb. of Peru to OAS
9/22/67	David English, Foreign Editor	London Daily Express	Oval Office	6:00p
9/25/67	Sir Robert and Mrs. Menzies	Australia	Mansion	1:30p (Off Record) Lunch w/ Amb. and Mrs. Waller of Australia.
9/26/67	Secy. General Sidikou (Secy. Gen. for Foreign Affairs)	Niger	Mansion	8:00p Dinner honoring Pres. Diori of Niger
9/27/67	Foreign Secy. George Brown	United Kingdom	Oval Office -	10:00a Meeting
9/27/67	Hon. & Mrs. Hans R. Tabor Foreign Minister - Designate	Denmark	Mansion	8:00p Dinner honoring P.M. AND Mrs. Jens Otto Krag -
10/2/67	Hon William McMahon - Treasurer of Australia	Australia		1:00p w/ Hon. John Keith Waller - Australian Amb.
10/3/67	Rene Maheu - Dir. Gen. of -----	UNESCO		1:00pm meeting w/Hon. Wm. Benton and Nathaniel Davis.
10/5/67	Foreign Minister Syed Sharifuddin	Pakistan	Oval Office	5:30pm w/Walt Rostow; Wm. Handley; Amb. of Pakistan.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
8/22/67	Mr. Homayun Bahadori - Dir. Gén. of Foreign Affairs	Iran	White House	5:00p Arr. of Shah of Iran 8:00p Black tie dinner - honoring the Shah.
8/24/67	Zygmunt Broniarek	Poland	Oval Office	11:30a w/T. Johnson - repre- sents Polish newspaper - <u>Trybuna Ludu</u>
8/30/67	Foreign Minister Nikezic	Yugoslavia		7:00p Off the Record
9/11/67	H.E. Leonidas Papagos (Marshall of the Court) Mr. Alcibiades C. Papadopoulos (Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of	Greece Greece	Oval Office - W.H.	12:30pm meeting - Visit of King Constantine of Greece.
9/13/67	Foreign Minister H.E. Takeo Miko (With Cabinet Ministers of Japan)	Japan	White House	1:00p Luncheon with Cabinet Ministers of Japan.
9/18/67	H.E. Amintore Fanfani (Foreign Minister)	Italy	Oval Office	5:30pm w/Pres. of Italy - Secy. Rusk; Mr. Sergio Romano Mr. Neil Seidenman.
9/19/67	H.E. Amintore Fanfani (Foreign Minister) Dr. Giovanni Santacatterina - Son- in-Law of Pres. Saragat. Mr. Giovanni Saragat - Son of the Pres. of Italy	Italy	White House State Dining Room	11:30a Pres. of Italy - Secy. Rusk; Amb. Reinhardt; Amb. Ortona; Mr. Romano 8:00p State Dinner honoring the Pres. of Italy.
9/20/67	T.S. Duckmanton, Gen. Mgr., (Australian Broadcasting Commission w/Peter Barnett; Charles Buttrose	Australia	White House	5:30p Meeting

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
7/11/67	Former Chancellor Ludwig Erhart	West Germany	White House	12:30p 1:00p Luncheon honoring Erhart.
7/13/67	Ambassadors Wives Mrs. Hushang Ansary; Mrs. Wong Lin Kee; Mrs. Takeso Shimoda; Mrs. Frank Corner; Mrs. Bwenzani Banda.	Iran; Singapore; Japan; New Zealand and Zambia	White House - Green Rm.	5:44p - 5:45p w/Mrs. Johnson
7/18/67	Foreign Minister Emil Jonsson	Iceland	Yellow Oval Office State Dining Room	1:00p Drinks, exchange of gif 1:10p Luncheon honoring Pres Thorsteinsson
8/9/67	35 School Teachers from Ireland	Ireland	Rose Garden	10:30a
8/15/67	H.E. Willy Brandt - Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs	Fed. Rep. of Germany	White House-Yellow Rm., East Room, State Dng.Rm.	11:30a Arr. of Chancellor Keisinger 2:00p Luncheon honoring the Chancellor 8:00p Dinner
8/17/67	Foreign Minister Usher	Ivory Coast	Yellow Room, East Room, State Dining Room, W.H.	12:25p Arr. of the Pres. of Ivory Coast Boigny 1:30p Luncheon honoring the President.
8/18/67	German Journalists	Germany	Red Room	5:30p Reception

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
6/23/67	Foreign Minister Gromyko	USSR	Glassboro, New Jersey	
6/25/67	Foreign Minister Gromyko	USSR	Glassboro, New Jersey	
6/26/67	Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu	Rumania	White House - Oval Rm. Off.	4:30p Meeting w/and Prime Minister Ion G. Maurer.
6/27/67	Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman	Thailand	Oval Room Office	5:20p - 6:15p Meeting w/ King of Thailand.
6/28/67	Foreign Minister Ahmed Tuqan Major General Amir Khanmash; (Chief of Staff of Jordanian A.F.,) Amb. Farhan Shubeilat of Jordan; Amb. Findley Burns, Jr. to Jordan.	Jordan	Mansion 1:34p	3:10p Luncheon honoring His Majesty King Hussein I, of Jordan.
6/28/67	Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki	Morocco	Oval Room Office	6:22p - 6:45p Meeting w/ representing King Hussan II, of Morocco.
6/28/67	Foreign Minister Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmad	Kuwait		8:00p - 8:42p Meeting w/Off Record.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
5/12/67	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Pizzy (Minister of Education and Minister of Police.	Queenstown, Australia	Library	5:10p
5/17/67	Vice Prime Minister of Willy de Clercq	Belgium		1:00p Accompanied by the Belgium Amb. Scheyven.
5/19/67	Mr. Jorge Frei	Chile	White House	12:30p Accompanied by Amb. Tomic
5/22/67	Foreign Minister Joseph Luns	Netherlands	White House	12:25p - 12:47p accompanied by Amb. Carl Schurmann of the Netherlands.
5/25/67	Lord and Lady Casey (Gov. Gen)	Australia	White House	6:00p
5/26/67	Ephraim Evro (Minister of the Embassy of	Israel	White House	6:11p - 6:45p w/W. Rostow 7:15p - 8:40p
5/26/67	Foreign Minister Abba Eban	Israel	Yellow Oval Room	7:15p - 8:40p w/Amb. Avraham Harman; W. Rostow; Secy. McNamara; Ephraim Evro.
6/1/67	Foreign Minister Adnan Pachachi	Iraq	Mansion	6:55p meeting w/W. Rostow; Robert Houghton and Iraq Amb. Hani
6/8/67	Hon. Aleke Banda - Minister of Development and Planning.	Rep. of Malawi	Mansion	1:00p Stag Luncheon honoring Pres. Banda of Malawi
6/22/67	Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani	Italy	White House	10:00 Meeting 1:30p Luncheon
6/22/67	Foreign Minister George Brown	Great Britain	White House	12:46p Greeting 1:40p Luncheon

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
4/25/67	H.E. Gerhard <u>Schroeder</u> - Defense Minister	Germany	Germany	4:10p Reception - Guerzenich
	H.E. Franz Josef <u>Strauss</u> Finance Minister	Germany	Germany	" " "
	H.E. Rainier <u>Barzel</u> - Chairman of the CDU and CSU Parliamentary Group	Germany	Germany	" " "
	H.E. Herbert <u>Wehner</u> - Minister for all German Affairs.	Germany	Germany	" " "
4/25/67	Foreign Minister Amintore <u>Fanfani</u>	Italy	Germany	5:21p Meets w/Pres. at the Hillenbrand House.
5/2/67	ANGLO-AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS Terence Higgins Richard Hornby David Howell Colin Jackson Michael Jopling Frank Judd Charles Longbottom Evan Luard Christopher Rowland Richard Wood Sir Andrew Cohen	UNITED KINGDOM	Cabinet Room	6:30p Conference
5/9/67	H.E. K. T. <u>Li</u> - Minister of Economic Affairs H.E. Kiu <u>Chieh</u> - Perm. Rep. of the Rep. of China to the UN. H.E. and Mrs. Sampson C. <u>Shen</u> - Political Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.	China	Mansion	11:30a Arrival of V.P. and Prime Minister Yen of the Rep of China. 1:00p Luncheon in his honor.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
4/19/67	Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman	Thailand	Mansion	5:30p Representatives of the SEATO Council Ministers Conf.
	Foreign Minister H.E. Tran Van Do	Vietnam	Mansion	" "
	General Jesus Vargas-Secretary	SEATO	Mansion	" "
4/19/67	H.E. George Brown, Foreign Minister	United Kingdom	Mansion	6:00p Mtg. w/Sir Patrick Dean Amb. of Great Britain.
4/19/67	Foreign Minister H.E. Tran Van Do	Vietnam	Mansion	6:20 - 6:24p Mtg. w/Amb. Diem of Vietnam
4/20/67	Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman	Thailand	Mansion(Tele.Call)(L)	8:30a Telephone call
4/24/67	Former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard	Germany	DCM Residence - Germany	5:00p Calls on President Johnson
4/25/67	Foreign Minister Martin	Canada	Villa Hammerschmidt - Germany	11:30a Luncheon
	Foreign Minister Eban	Israel	"	"
	Former F.M. Kishi	Japan	"	"
	Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki	Morocco	"	"
	Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba, Jr.	Tunisia	"	"
	Lt. Gen. Chieu - Secy. Gen. of the Directorate	Vietnam	"	"
	Vice Pres. Adolfo Siles	Bolivia	"	"
	Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller	South Africa	"	"
	Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou	Cyprus	"	"
	Dr. Helmut Lemke - Pres. of the Bundersrat(Upper House of Parliament)	Germany	"	"

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
4/12/67	Foreign Minister Magalhaes Pinto	Brazil	Uruguay (San Rafael Hotel)	8:40a Breakfast w/Pres. of Brazil
	Foreign Gorge Vazquez	Peru	Uruguay (San Rafael Hotel)	9:45a Bilateral talks w/Pres. of Peru
4/13/67	Foreign Minister Eleta	Panama	President's House	8:45a Breakfast w/Pres. and President Robles - talks
	Foreign Minister Valdes	Chile	President's House	1:00p Lunch - Bilateral talk w/Pres. Frei
	Foreign Minister Costa Mendez	Argentina	San Rafael Hotel	6:00p Bilateral talks
	Foreign Minister Jorge Carrera and Minister of Finance Frederico Intriago	Ecuador Ecuador	President's Residence	6:40p Bilateral talks
4/14/67	H.E. Dr. Hector Luisi - Foreign Minister	Uruguay	Pres. Gestido's Office	9:30 - 10:00a bilateral talk
4/14/67	Foreign Minister H. Luisi	Uruguay	Carrasco Airport	12:55p Official departure Committee
4/19/67	Mr. L. K. Jha (Close advisor to Prime Minister Gandhi)	India	Mansion	11:00a Off Record
4/19/67	The Right Hon. Paul Hasluck Minister for External Affairs	Australia	Mansion	5:30p Representatives of the SEATO Council Ministers Conf.
	The Hon. Narciso Ramos - Secy. for Foreign Affairs	Philippines	Mansion	" "
	Dr. Jose F. Imperial Charge d'Affairs ad interim to U.S.	Philippines	Mansion	" "
Th	The Right Hon. George Brown Secy of State for Foreign Affairs	United Kingdom	Mansion	" "

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
4/3/67	H.E. Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil Minister of Foreign Affairs & Mrs. Caglayangil (and other officials)	Turkey	Mansion	11:30a Arrival ceremonies for the Pres. and Mrs. Sunay of Turkey. 8:00p Black tie Dinner
4/6/67	Mayor Piero Bargellini	Florence, Italy	Mansi	12:45p w/Sen Pell - In this country to thank Americans for their part in saving Italian art damaged by the floods in Florence, Italy.
4/6/67	President-elect Anastasio Somoza	Nicaragua	Mansion	5:00p w/ Wm. Bowdler (Courtes, Call)
4/6/67	Amb. Sevilla-Sacasa			
4/7/67	NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS H.E. Manlio Brosio, Secy. Gen. of NATO and Chmn of the Nuclear Planning Group H.E. Gerhard Schroeder, Minister of Defense H.E. R. Tremelloni, Def. Minister Lt. Gen. Wm. den Toom, Def. Minister H.E. Ahmet Topaloglu, Def. Minister H.E. Denis Healey, Secy. of State for Defense	Germany Italy Netherlands Turkey United Kingdom	Mansion	12:06p - 12:30-
4/11/67	F.M. German Zea	Colombia	Uruguay	3:00p participant in bilateral talks.
	F.M. Carrillo Flores	Mexico	Uruguay	3:45pm participant in bilater talks.
	F.M. Iribarren and Minister of Petroleum Mayobre	Venezuela "	Uruguay	5:45pm participant in bilater talks.
	Minister of Industry and Commerce John O'Halloran	Trinidad and Tobago	Uruguay	5:20pm participant in bi- lateral talks.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
3/14/67	Dr. Abbas Ali Khalatbary	CENTO	Mansion	6:02p - 6:05p w/Wm. Handley; Sam King - State Dept.
3/20-21/67	Foreign Minister Le Quang Gian	Vietnam	GUAM	1:00p - 2:30p Luncheon 3:00p - 5:30p Conference 7:00p - 8:30p Dinner
3/22/67	Former Prime Minister Nobusuke (Kishi)	Japan	Mansion	12:00n
3/28/67	Dr. Ghafur R. Farhadi Foreign Minister H.E. Nur Ali - Minister of Commerce	Afghanistan	Mansion	11:30a Welcoming ceremony for P.M. of Afghanistan.
3/29/67	Inter-American Committee for the Progress Carloz Sanz de Santamaria, Chairman Jose 'Romero Loza, Minister of Finance Adm. Francisco Castro Exec. Dir. of the Inter-American Hector Hurtado, Minister of Develop- ment Planning under the Presidency of- Alfredo Navarrete - Director of Nacional Financiera of Amb. Sol Linowitz Robert Campos, Minister for Plan- ning and Economic Coordination	Alliance for Bolivia Argentina Development Bank Venezuela Mexico Brazil	Cabinet Room - Mansion	11:30a

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES - (~~Members of Government~~)
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
2/13/67	OFFICIAL PARTY OF HIS MAJESTY HAILE SELASSIE I Gov. Gen. H.E. Ras Mesfin Sileshi of Shoa Gov.-Gen. H.E. Comm. Iskinder Desta Deputy Comm. of Imperial Navy H.E. Ato Yklma Deressa; Minister of Foreign Affairs H.E. Lt. Gen. Iyassu Menghesha Chief of State, Ethiopian Armed Forces	ETHIOPIA	Mansion - North Portico State Dining Room	5:00p - 5:35p Arrival 8:00p - State Dinner
2/17/67	Princess Irene	Greece	Mansion -	9:00 Dinner-Dance hosted by Miss Lynda Johnson
2/17/67	Hon. Jennie Lee - Minister of the Arts of Great Britain	United Kingdom	Mansion	10:45p - 11:56p President and Mrs. Johnson attended dinner in her honor at resi- dence of Hon. and Mrs. Roger Stevens
3/14/67	OFFICIAL PARTY OF PRIME MINISTER II KWON CHUNG OF THE REP. OF KOREA. H.E. Sung Eun Kim - Minister of Defense H.E. Choong Hoon Park - Minister of Commerce and Industry H.E. Hu Rak Lee Sec. General to the President H.E. The Amb. of Rep. of Korea Hyun Chul Kim Mr. Ryun Namkoong - member of the Economic and Scientific Council Mr. Sung Chul Hong Principal Secy. to the Prime Minister Mr. HaJong Yoon - Dir., Bureau of European and American Affairs - Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Yoon Sae Yang - Econ. Planning Officer, Economic Planning Board.	KOREA	Mansion	1:00p Stag Luncheon honoring P.M. II Kwon Chung of Korea.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
12/3/66	OFFICIAL PARTY OF PRES. DIAZ ORDAZ. Secy. & Mrs. H. Teran of Hydraulic Resources Gov. and Mrs. Aguire of Coahuila - Commander of Sixth Military Zone, and Mrs. A.R. Romero Mayor of Ciudad Acuna and Mrs. Gaitierrez Trevino Engineer and Mrs. Herrera Jordan	Mexico	Del Rio, Mexico	11:40a International Bridge 12:10p City Plaza, Ciudad Acuna for ceremonies. 12:50p Acuna Airstrip 1:20p Amistad Dam Site 1:40p Barbeque lunch 2:40p Construction area inspection trip(40 min) 3:20 Farewells
12/13/66	Sir Robert Menzies - Former P.M.	Australia	Mansion	11:00a Exchange of views.
1/13/67	Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sofia	Spain	2n Floor of Mansion	4:30p met w/Pres., Lynda and Mrs. Johnson (4mon.)
2/8/67	Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt	Germany	Mansion	5:19p - 6:09p
2/9/67	OFFICIAL PARTY OF KING HASSAN H.E. Hadj Ahmed Balafrej Personal Representative of the King. H.E. Mohamed Cherkaous, Minister of Foreign Affairs His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Abdallah (Kings brother) Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Aicha (Kings' sister) His Highness Moulay Hassan Ben Driss - Minister of Saharan Affairs. H.E. Mamoun Tahiri - Minister of Industry and Mining H.E. Ahmed Lasky - Minister of Public Works and Transportation. H. E. Allal El Fassi - President of the Istiqlal Party H.E. Highness Moulay Hassan Ben Mehdi H.E. Highness Moulay Ali	MOROCCO	Mansion - Oval Office	12:03p - 12:42 p Meeting 8:00p State Dinner honoring King Hassan - Morocco.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
10/23/66	Premier and Mrs. Lind Deputy Premier and Mrs. Chalk	Australia Australia	Lennons Hotel - Brisbane Aboard AF-I to Townsville	8:08a Brisbane Airport - 8:20a In Cabin 10:06a Cathedral Church of St. James/accompanied the Pres. and PM and Mrs. Holt
10/23/66	Foreign Minister Ton Won Lee Defense Minister Kim Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman Pote Sarasin - Minister of Natl. Development GVN Chiefs of State - PM Thieu and KY Foreign Minister Tran Van Do Secy. of State for Foreign Affairs Bui Dem	Korea Korea Thailand	Suite of Pres. Park	7:22p
10/29/66	Pote Sarasin, Minister of Natl. Development	Thailand	Boromabiman Mansion	7:54 State Dinner - Honoring the King and Queen.
10/31/66	Foreign Minister and Mrs. Lee	Korea		Motorcade from Kimpo Airport
11/1/66	Chief Justice and Mrs. Cho Foreign Minister and Mrs. Lee	Korea Korea	Blue House Seoul, Korea " " " "	

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
10/19/66	Gov.-Gen. and Mrs. Fergusson	Wellington, New Zealand	Wellington, New Zealand	5:17 - 5:25 welcoming Committee
	Gov.-Gen. and Mrs. Casey President introduced to: Hon. Sir and Lady McMullin, Pres. of Senate Hon. Sir John McLeay - Speaker of the House and Lady McLeay The Right Hon. and Lady Garfield Barwick - Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia Mr. J. H. Scholtens, Commonwealth - Director State Vist. Right Hon. John McEwen, M.P., Deputy Prime Minister for Trade and Industry The Right Hon. and Mrs. McMahon, Treasurer The Right Hon. Paul and Mrs. Hasluck - Minister of External Affairs The Right Hon. C. F. Adernann and Mrs. Minister for Primary Industry	Australia	Prime Minister's Lodge	9:10 - 11:01p Dinner
10/21/66	Gov. Gen. and Lady Casey	Australia	Canberra, Australia	8:04a - 9:03a
10/21/66	H.E. The Governor of Victoria and Lady Delacombe Premier of Victoria and Lady Bolte	Australia	Victoria, Australia	3:52p Essendon Airport,
10/21/66	Dame Mabel and Sir Norman	Australia	Melbourne, Australia	5:35p Elm House - Residence of to 6:11p
	Premier and Lady Bolte Governor and Lady Delacombe	Australia	Victoria, Australia	9:50p Farewells to
10/22/66	H.E. Governor of New South Wales and Lady Cutler Premier and Mrs. Askin American Consul-Gen. and Mrs. Capella	Australia	Sydney, Australia	11:10a Met Pres. Johnson at Sydney- 1:42p Circular Quay Art Museum - Sydney, Australia (Premier and Mrs. Askin accompanied the Pres./aboard AF-I w/PM and Mrs. Holt

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
9/14/66	Ex-President Alberto Lleras Camargo	Colombia	Mansion	1:43 (Off Record) to 1:55p
9/16/66	NATO Parliamentarians	NATO	Cabinet Room	1:10p - 1:15p
9/26/66	Dr. Gerhard Schroeder - Foreign Minister	Germany	Mansion - Cab. Rm. State Dining Room	1:06p - 1:22p Mtg. w/Chan- cellor L. Erhard 8:30p - 12:18a State Dinner honoring Chancellor Erhard.
9/27/66	Dr. Gerhard Schroeder- Minister of Foreign Affairs.	Germany	Cape Kennedy	2:25p - 8:55p accompanied Chancellor Erhard and Pres. Johnson to Cape Kennedy.
9/27/66	Adam Malik - Foreign Minister	Indonesia	Mansion	10:45a - 11:05a
9/29/66	William McMahon - Treasurer of	Australia	Mansion - Oval Office	12:05p - 12:44p
10/4/66	Couve de Murville - Foreign Minister	France	Mansion	12:00noon - 12:29p - 1:02p
10/5/66	Vietnamese Minister of Natl. Economy Thanh - Natl. Bank Governor Hanh	Vietnam	Mansion	11:30a discuss Vietnam Conflict.
10/7/66	Pote Sarasin, Minister of Natl. Development	Thailand	Mansion	10:45a Economic development programs of Thailand.
10/7/66	Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister U-Thant - Secy. of	United Nations	New York	
10/10/66	Andrei Gromyko - Foreign Minister	Soviet Union	Mansion	5:00p (Off Record)
10/14/66	H.E. Foreign Minister George Brown	United Kingdom	Mansion - South Lawn	11:30a - 2:30p to Rose garden for pictures, then to Senate Luncheon at Capitol.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
3/22/66	Hon. Maurice Schumann, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Comm. of French Natl. Assembly	France	Mansion	11:30a
4/19/66	Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas	Sec. Gen. of SEATO	Mansion	11:30a
4/28/66	Minister of Finance T.H. Mohammad Shoaib	Pakistan	Mansion - Oval Office	4:00p
5/4/66	Hon. Asoka Mehta Minister of Planning	India	Mansion - Oval Office	10:45a - 11:05a w/Amb. Nehru
5/5/66	Hon. Asoka Mehta, Minister	India	Oval Office	2:45p - 3:32p
5/9/66	Foreign Minister Antonio C. Flores	Mexico	LBJ Ranch Office	9:30a - 10:50a
5/10/66	Foreign Minister Antonio C. Flores	Mexico	LBJ Ranch	
5/11/66	Foreign Minister Antonio C.	Mexico	LBJ Ranch	
5/20/66	Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel	Belgian	Oval Office	12:08p - 12:35p for pictures.
6/7/66	Deputy Prime Minister John Ross Marshall	New Zealand	Mansion - Oval Office	4:00p
6/16/66	Majority Leader Ranier Barzel	Germany	Mansion	12:30p
6/21/66	Prince Sultan Al-Aziz (Minister of Defense & Aviation)	Saudi Arabia	Mansion - Oval Off. & Cabinet Room - State Dining Room.	12:00n - 5:00p 8:00 Stag Dinner honoring King Faisal.
8/31/66	Members(60) Brazilian Natl. War College.	Brazil	Cabinet Room	11:00a - 11:21a
9/13/66	Lt. and Mrs. Ashraf Marawan President Nasser's daughter.	UAR	Mansion - Flower Garden	12:30p (OFF RECORD)

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
12/20/65	Dr. Gerhard Schroeder	Germany	Mansion	12:45p - 1:10p Oval Room Off. w/German Chancellor Erhard 8:45p - 12Midn. State Dinner honoring Erhard.
11/17/65	Princess Margaret H.E. Michael Stewart - Foreign Minister	United Kingdom " "	Mansion "	Dinner 8:00 - 1:40p honoring Princess Margaret.
1/21/66	Spec. Rep. of the President of Venezuela Dr. Gonzalo Barrios and the Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum, Dr. Manuel Perez Guerrero	Venezuela	Mansion - Oval Office	12:00noon
1/27/66	Hon. Denis Healey Defense Minister of	United Kingdom	Mansion	3:16p - 3:42p Oval Office
1/27/66	H.E. Michael Stewart, Foreign Minister	United Kingdom	Mansion	3:16p - 3:42p Oval Room
2/9/66	Foreign Minister Abba Eban	Israel	Mansion - Oval Office	11:15a - 11:35a
2/14/66	Foreign Minister Joseph Luns	Netherlands	Oval Office - Mansion	11:30a
2/14/66	Special Envoy of King Hassan Driss M'Hammedi	Morocco	Mansion - Oval Office	12:00 noon
2/23/65	Anwar Sadat, President of the National Assembly of the	United Arab Republic	Oval Office - Mansion	11:30a
3/16/66	Hon. John Stevens - Minister	United Kingdom	Mansion	9:40a - 10:10a Signing of Asian Bank Bill

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
6/5/65	Princess Christina	Sweden	East Room - Mansion	10:50p - 11:07p
6/25/65	Secy. Gen. of the United Nations U-Thant.	United Nations	San Francisco, California	1:10 - 2:10p Un General Assembly.
6/29/65	Chancellor of the Exchequer L. James Callagan.	Great Britain	Oval Office-Mansion	5:35 - 6:35p
6/29/65	Hon. John Stevens, Economic	Great Britain	Mansion	5:36 - 6:35p Oval Office
7/7/65	Hon. William Tolbert, Vice President	Liberia	Mansion	11:30a Courtesy call and an exchange of gifts.
7/14/65	H.E. Etsusaburo Shiina, Minister for Foreign Affairs	Japan		
7/27/65	Lady Norman Brookes	Australia	Oval Office-Mansion	11:05a - 12:15p
8/6/65	H.E. Alex Quaison-Sackey Foreign Minister of	Ghana	Oval Office	4:31p - 4:45p
9/1/65	H.E. Lyuben Gerasimov, Minister	Bulgaria	Mansion-Yellow Oval Rm.	11:00a
9/14/65	Madam Chiang Kai-Shek (wife of the President of	China	Mansion - 2nd floor	4:00p tea hosted by Mrs. Johnson - greeted by the Pres
9/22/65	H.E. Nuhu Bamali-Minister of State for External Affairs	Nigeria	Mansion - Cabinet Rm	10:45a
9/22/65	His Imperial Highness - Prince Mikasa - Mrs. and daughter	Japan	Cabinet Room	11:30a
9/22/65	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Pakistan	Telephone call from Pakistan (P)	
9/23/65	Chiang Ching-Kuo, Minister of Defense of the	Republic of China	McGeorge Bundy's Office Fish Room	

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
(including telephone contacts)

DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
5/4/65	Hon. Luis Munoz-Marin (former Governor)	Puerto Rico	Telephone(Local)(t)	
5/5/65	Hon.Luis Munoz-Marin (former Governor)	Puerto Rico	Mansion	1:05 - 1:31p Oval Office
5/5/65	Roberto Sanchez-Vilella (Governor)	Puerto Rico	Mansion	12:07 - 12:36p Oval Office
5/9/65	Foreign Minister of H.E. Thanat Khoman	Thailand	Telephone Call (t)	NBC Studios NYC 6:34p
5/10/65	H.R.H.Princess Benedikte	Denmark	Mansion	3:45p Yellow Oval Room
5/11/65	H.E.Pepe Figuers(former President)	Costa Rica	Mansion	5:40 - 6:45p
5/11/65	Hon. Luis Munoz-Marin (former Governor)	Puerto Rico	Oval Office - Mansion	5:40 - 6:45
5/17/65	H.E. Pepe Figueres(former President)	Puerto Rico	LD Telephone Call (t)	Puerto Rico 11:26a
5/18/65	Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, Shah of Iran	Iran	Telephone (t)	New York 11:01 a
5/24/65	H.E.Amintore Fanfani Foreign Minister	Italy	South Lawn Oval Office	12:45 - 12:50p 12:50 - 1:15p
5/25/65	Paul Reynaud (former French Prime Minister)	France	Mansion	12:32 - 12:45p Oval Office off Rec.
6/2/65	Hon. Vasco Tristas Leitao da Cunha - Foreign Minister	Brazil	Mansion	12:27p - 12:50p
6/4/65	Dr. Gerhard Schroeder Minister of Foreign Affairs.	Germany	Mansion	1:45p - 3:00p luncheon honor- German Chancellor Erhard.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
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DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
2/19/65	H.E.Maurice Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs.	France	Mansion	10:10p Oval Office
2/24/65	Ranier Barzel, Chairman of the German Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union Parliamentary Group.	Germany	Mansion	12:01 - 12:30- Oval Office
3/17/65	H.E.Tong Won Lee, Foreign Minister	Korea	Mansion	11:55 - 12:07p Oval Office.
3/18/65	President Walter Hallstein, European Economic Comm.			
3/23/65	Michael Stewart, Secy. of State for Foreign Affairs	Initied Kingdom	Mansion	11:50a - 1:05p Oval Office
3/24/65	H. E. Fernando Maria Castiella y Miaz, Minister of Foreign Affs.	Spain	Mansion	11:45a - 12:00n Oval Office
4/13/65	Prince Bernard (H.R.H.)	Netherlands	Mansion	12:32p - 1:07p Yellow Oval Room
4/14/65	Mayor Willy Brandt	Germany	Mansion - nd floor	6:07 - 6:25p
4/15/65	Foreign Minister Michael Stewart	United Kingdom	Mansion	12:45 - 1:34p Luncheon honor- ing P.M. Harold Wilson
4/29/65	H.E.Habib Bourguiba, Jr.,	Tunisia	Mansion	12:31 - 12:42p Oval Office
4/29/65	Patrick M. Monahan, Mayor	Ireland	Mansion	6:25p - 6:29p Flower Garden
5/3/65	H.E.Romulo Bentancourt(former President)	Veneguella	Mansion	11:31a - 1:17p Oval Office

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DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
6/4/64	Sec. Gen. Stikker	NATO	Oval Office	12:10p
6/12/64	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Dr. Gerhard Schroeder	Germany	Cabinet Room State Dining Rm.-Mansion	12:40 - 12:50p Arrival 4:34p - 5:23p Cabinet Rm. 8:00p State Dinner
6/18/64	Deputy Chairman Novikov	USSR	White House	7:00p
7/16/64	Foreign Minister Hasluck	Australia	White House	12:45p
7/21/64	OAS Ministers		Mansion	Reception
8/6/64	U.Thant, Sec. General	United Nations(Burma)	Mansion	7:55p Dinner
9/25/64	President Lopez-Mateos	Mexico	El Paso, Texas	Chamizal Ceremony
9/29/64	Secy Gen. Brosio	NATO	Mansion	1:15p Luncheon
10/27/64	Foreign Secretary Walker	United Kingdom	Oval Office	12:04p - 12:47p Oval Room
12/3/64	Princess Grace	Monaco		
12/7/64	H.E. Foreign Minister Patrick Gordon	United Kingdom	Mansion	1:02p - 1:24p also 6:10p - 6:32p Meetings w/President and P.M. H. Wilson
12/8/64	H.E. Foreign Minister Patrick Gordon	United Kingdom	Mansion	11:45a - 12:38p also 4:00 - 5:50p and 6:07p - 6:20p Attended meetings w/President and P.M. Harold Wilson.
12/9/64	Foreign Minister Gromyko	USSR	White House	5:00p
12/11/64	Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman	Thailand	Oval Office - Mansion	12:13p

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
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DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
1/27/64	Queen Fredericka and Princess Irene	Greece	Mansion	1:00p Luncheon
2/5/64	Secy. General Stikker	NATO	White House	3:10p
2/12/64	H.E. Foreign Minister R. A. Butler	United Kingdom	Mansion	4:30p - 5:55p Meetings w/ President and P.M. Douglas- Home.
2/13/64	H.E. Foreign Minister R. A. Butler	United Kingdom	Mansion	11:00a - 12:50p Attended dinner at W.H. honoring P.M. and Mrs. Douglas-Home.
3/2/64	Labor Party Leader Wilson	United Kingdom	Mansion	5:10p Oval Office Rm.
3/17/64	Foreign Minister Lange	Norway	Oval Office - Mansion	11:40a
3/24/64	Pres. Candidate Deferre	France	Mansion	4:53p Oval Office 5:00p
4/9/64	Former Prime Minister Yashida	Japan	Mansion	12:50p Oval Office
4/15/64	Minister of Agriculture Talboys	New Zealand	Mansion	11:30a Oval Office
4/21/64	Former Pres. R. Betancourt	Venezuela	Mansion	
4/27/64	Mrs. Indira Gandhi	India	Mansion	11:05a Oval Office - Rose Garden
4/29/64	H.E. Foreign Minister Butler	United Kingdom	Mansion	10:50a-11:19a CENTO Mtg.
4/29/64	Khlatbary	CENTO	w/ CENTO Foreign Ministers- Cabinet Room	Iran; Turkey; Pakistan. 11:36 a
4/29/64	Foreign Minister Erkin	Turkey	Cabinet Room - Mansion	11:19a
5/25/64	Sec. Gen. Suphamongkhan	SEATO	Mansion	12:25p Oval Office
6/4/64	Foreign Minister Phan Huy Quat	Vietnam	Mansion	1:00p Oval Office

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES
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DATE	NAME AND TITLE OF VISITOR	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	PLACE OF MEETING	TIME AND OCCASION
11/26/63	Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Gerhard Schroeder	Germany	Cabinet Room - W.H.	12:00 - 12:30 w/President Luebke and Chancellor Erhard.
11/26/63	Prince Philip - H.R.H.	United Kingdom		10:00 - 10:32am
12/12/63	Minister of Economic Development Ismael Toure	Guinea	Cabinet Room - Mansion	12:20pm
12/12/63	Minister Karim Bangoura	Burundi		
12/28-29/63	Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Gerhard Schroeder	Germany	LBJ Ranch	10:10a - 9:50p Accompanied Chancellor Erhard to the Ranch.