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<del>#20c</del>	<i>open 10-24-97 NLJ 93-225 ISCAP Appeal</i> <del>Valenti to McGeorge Bundy Secret 1 p.</del> <del>exempt 3-25-94 NLJ 93-225</del>	7/13/65	A
<del>#20d</del> memcon	<i>open 10-24-97 NLJ 93-225 appeal</i> <del>Valenti's meeting with Apostolic Delegate and Papal Nuncio 3 p. possible classified information</del> meeting on 7/19/65	<del>exempt 3-25-94 NLJ 93-225</del> 7/20/65	A
#20c memo	Jack Valenti for the President 1 p. possible classified information	<i>open 4-27-83</i> n.d.	A
#20d memo	memorandum for President's eyes only 2 p. possible classified information	<i>open 4-27-83</i> n.d.	A

**FILE LOCATION**

Meeting Notes File, Box 1

DCH 10/81

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1965  
12:15 p.m. Tuesday

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH ARCHBISHOP VAGNOZZI, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES, AND BISHOP CLARIZIO, PAPAL NUNCIO TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - At the Delegate's home on Massachusetts Avenue, Monday, July 19, 1965

I met for an hour and 35 minutes with the Delegate and the Dominican Papal Nuncio.

Bishop Clarizio made the following points:

1. The people of the Dominican Republic are poor and miserable and without hope. The solution to the Dominican crisis is not political but economic and social.
2. There is no question in his mind but what the landing of American troops saved thousands of lives. There is also little question in his mind that without American troops the Communists would have intruded themselves into the Government rather swiftly, and would have exerted enormous influence if not, indeed, outright power.
3. The American troops should not leave. As a matter of fact, Bishop Clarizio insists that American troops ought to stay for some years. Certainly, he is very much opposed, in the interest of decency, a strong government and a stable society in the Dominican Republic, for the American troops not to leave until well after the new, elected government has established itself.
4. The American troops have behaved spectacularly well. In the Bishop's judgment, the mass of the people have learned now that the American soldier is not the brute that they thought he was or would be, but instead is a very compassionate person who gives them food and medicine.
5. Godoy is a good man and probably the best that can be found in the Dominican Republic at this time to head a provisional government. Clarizio has discussed this personally with both Caamano and Imbert,

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6

NLS 93-225 appeal

By iss, NARA Date 10-1-97

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and, particularly in the case of Caamano, Godoy is fully acceptable. The Bishop has great reservations about Imbert. He is of the judgment that many in the Imbert group are willing to go to any lengths to preserve their power and indeed have been the perpetrators of certain outrages. On the other hand, he knows that many in the rebel camp are trying to provoke some kind of show of strength on the part of Imbert so that they can blame the Americans for the outbreak of violence which would be sure to follow.

6. He is unstinting in his praise of Ambassador Bunker. He said, not without truth in his jest, that Bunker would be his candidate to be president of the Dominican Republic. He praised the Ambassador as being patient, understanding, wise, and tough, and by all odds, the most stable and precious force existing in the Dominican Republic today. He also said that Mayrobe and Mora are doing an excellent job.
7. He told me that the Church is determined to pour all of its energies and money into the economic and social rehabilitation of the Dominican Republic. He said the Church will refuse to take any money from the Government as it had in the past. All money that ordinarily would come from the government will be going into the restitution of farms, businesses, and the general welfare of the people. He has made it a rule that no priests will receive gifts of automobiles or any other personal presents such as has been the practice in the past. Instead, the Church is insisting if people want to give gifts that they do it in the form of orphanages or material for hospitals, etc.

The solution as Bishop Clarizio sees it:

1. Begin immediately a program of economic and social reform.

He stressed the need of not waiting for a provisional government or an election. Time, says the Bishop, is playing into the hands of those who would intrude themselves on the future of the Dominican Republic. Start now with emergency plans already on paper for irrigation, water works, agricultural implements, and land



3.

reform. The key to any kind of stable society in the Dominican Republic will rest on the future prosperity and the realized hopes of the Dominican people. (He pointed out that the ideal in the Dominican Republic is to repeat the miracle of Formosa - which some years ago was barren and destitute, a tiny island without hope, and now is a garden spot of prosperity. The Formosa miracle, he insists, is the product of American aid and help and programming. The same can be done in the Dominican Republic.)

Without this instant immediate economic, agricultural, and social help, the encrusted corruption and past sins of Trujillo the social injustices and accumulated hates of half a century will all bury any ideal of decent government in the Dominican Republic.

2. All of the above ought to be done under the guise of an inter-American operation - or under the auspices of the OAS - or under the sponsorship of some international organization. Though American money and machines and technical assistance will bear the burden of this aid, it is important to its success that it be done behind a screen of a cooperative, international venture. He readily admits that everyone in the Dominican Republic would recognize this as an American operation but for purposes of pride and to break the back of Communist opposition, it must be clothed in the garments of an international organization.

If the above can be accomplished, then he is optimistic about the future of the Dominican Republic. If the above cannot be accomplished, no political solution, regardless of its origin or source, will really be successful.

Jack Valenti

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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Mr President

The attached memo was dictated by  
Bishop Clarizio.

It is intended for YOUR EYES ONLY.

The Bishop is fearful lest his  
visit with me become news -- if it  
were known he is conversing with the  
White House, he fears his usefulness  
as an intermediary with both  
forces in the D. R. would be  
seriously undermined.

jv

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MEMORANDUM

The Crisis in the Dominican Republic and its Solution

1. The accumulated hates of half a century are involved in the present situation. Corruption and social injustices have been rife since the departure of the U. S. troops in 1924. Practically all have some fault and responsibility and cling to vendettas; one group is mortally afraid of the other. Most of the youth are with the rebels because they want the past to be terminated. Recently, the son of Postigo, one of the members of the Junta, has declared himself against his father and in favor of the rebels. Ninety per cent of the population wants a new life because in a country, potentially rich, they are living in misery.
2. The solution of the present crisis has been delayed and has become complicated by changes in personnel concerned with the problem. This is simply an irrefutable fact and not at all an unfavorable judgment on the activity of those who, with good intentions and with a true spirit of sacrifice, have worked intelligently for a solution.  
  
It would be very prejudicial if in the present situation other changes in personnel were made. In the present negotiations three persons are outstanding: Their Excellencies Ambassadors Ellsworth Bunker, Mayobre, the Observer of the U. N., and Mora, Secretary General of the O. A. S.
3. The policy to be followed should be that of restoration and not condemnation. Except for special cases and common crimes, it is useless to punish. The fear

of reprisals causes everybody to be excited.

the amnesty already has been accepted by both parties; it should be extended to the past ten years.

Those who have suffered should be compensated; this will give satisfaction and will not provoke hate.

4. A broad economic reorganization with extensive international assistance (U. S. A., O. A. S., U. N. and certain European countries) will be very much in order.

Such reorganization should be immediate and total; it will be easy to accomplish and not very costly. Plans to increase production and exports should be executed without delay (irrigation, modernization of industry, of agriculture, etc.).

An ideal in the Dominican Republic should be to repeat the miracle of Formosa. That East Asian Island is but a third the size of the Dominican Republic and possesses a population three times greater. With American aid, Formosa passed in a few years from misery to prosperity.

453/1712-517



Tuesday, July 13, 1965  
10:25 am

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~~SECRET~~

MR. McGEORGE BUNDY:

Anent our conversation about bringing Bishop Clarizio from Santo Domingo, covertly, to Washington for a private meeting with certain Catholic members of the Congress (Mansfield, McCormack, etc).

The Delegate agrees to this. He would house Clarizio. The meeting could take place at the Delegate's home.

First, shouldn't you talk to Bunker to find out (a) if Clarizio can be spared right now for a couple of days, and, (b) if Clarizio will say the things we truly want him to say viz a viz the Communist intrusion, etc.

Second, shouldn't we set a time and let me check it with the Delegate?

Third, then we could draw up a list of those who would see Clarizio.

What think you?

Jack Valenti

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By js, NARA Date 10-7-97

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