COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947

73 Countries

2 Colonies

1 U. S. Trust

The estimated total air mileage for these visits to foreign countries since 1947 is approximately 450,000.

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

AFGHANISTAN
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BURMA
CAMBODIA
CANADA
CEYLON
CHILE
COLOMBIA
CONGO
COSTA RICA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ENGLAND
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GHANA
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAN
IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
IVORY COAST
JAPAN
KENYA
KOREA
LAOS
LEBANON
LIBERIA
LIBYA
MALAYA (MALAYSIA)
MEXICO
MOROCCO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PAKISTAN
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
POLAND
PORTUGAL
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
ROMANIA
SOVIET UNION
SPAIN
SUDAN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UGANDA
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
VIETNAM
ZAMBIA

COLONIES

Bahamas
Hong Kong

U. S. TRUSTS

Okinawa

Countries - 73
Colonies - 2
U. S. Trust - 1

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul - 1953
Kandahar - 1953

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires - 1958, 1967

AUSTRALIA

Canberra - 1953, 1965
Melbourne - 1953
Sydney - 1953

AUSTRIA

Andau - 1956
Draiskirchen - 1956
Eisenstadt - 1956
Nyoerce - 1956
Salzburg - 1956
Vienna - 1956, 1963

BOLIVIA

La Paz - 1958

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro - 1956, 1967
Volta Redonda - 1956
Brasilia - 1967

BURMA

Dayebo - 1953
Pegu - 1953
Rangoon - 1953

CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh - 1953
Siem Reap - 1953

CANADA - On Numerous Occasions

CEYLON

Colombo - 1953

CHILE

Santiago - 1967

COLOMBIA

Bogota - 1958

CONGO

Lubumbashi - 1967
Kinshasa - 1967

COSTA RICA

Heredia - 1955
Palmar Sur - 1955
San Jose - 1955
Santo Domingo - 1955

CUBA

Havana - 1955
Mariannao - 1955

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague - 1967

DENMARK

Copenhagen - 1962, 1965

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ciudad Trujillo - 1955
San Cristobal - 1955
San Isidro - 1955

ECUADOR

Quito - 1958

EGYPT

Cairo - 1963

EL SALVADOR

San Salvador - 1955
San Tocla - 1955

ENGLAND

London - 1947, 1951, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa - 1957, 1967

FINLAND

Helsinki - 1965

FRANCE

Paris - 1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967

GERMANY

Essen - 1947
Freillassing - 1956
Munich - 1956, 1963
Frankfurt - 1947, 1963
Berlin - 1947, 1963
Wiesbaden - 1963
Bonn - 1967
Cologne - 1967

GHANA

Aburi - 1957
Accra - 1957

GREECE

Athens - 1947, 1963, 1967
Salonica - 1947

GUATEMALA

Antiqua - 1955
Guatemala City - 1955
Quezaltenango - 1955

HAITI

Damien - 1955
Drouillard - 1955
Port-au-Prince - 1955

HONDURAS

Tegucigalpa - 1955
Zamorano - 1955

HUNGARY

Budapest - 1963, 1967

ICELAND

Keflavik - 1956
Reykjavik - 1956

INDIA

Agra - 1953
Bangalore - 1953
Madras - 1953
New Delhi - 1953, 1967
Sonepat - 1953
Thana Khwid - 1953
Tharaut - 1953

INDONESIA

Djakarta - 1953, 1967
Djokjakarta - 1953

IRAN

Tehran - 1953, 1967

IRELAND

Dublin - 1966

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv - 1966, 1967

ITALY

Rome - 1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Turin - 1947
Naples - 1947
Genoa - 1947
Milan - 1947, 1963
Trieste - 1947
Vatican City - 1957, 1963, 1967
Perugia - 1963
Florence - 1963
Venice - 1963

IVORY COAST

Abidjan - 1967

JAPAN

Kanasai District - 1953
Itami
Kyota
Nara
Osaka
Tokyo - 1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967

KENYA

Nairobi - 1967

KOREA

Seoul - 1953, 1966

LAOS

Vientiane - 1953

LEBANON

Beirut - 1964

LIBERIA

Bomi Hills - 1957
Monrovia - 1957, 1967
Robertsfield - 1957

LIBYA

Benghazi - 1953
Tripoli - 1953, 1957

MALAYA (MALAYSIA)

Kuala Lumpur - 1953, 1964, 1965
Singapore - 1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Ula Langat - 1953

MEXICO

On Numerous Occasions

MOROCCO

Casa Blanca - 1957
Rabat - 1957, 1967
Sale - 1957

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland - 1953
Hamilton - 1953
Ngaruawahia - 1953
Wellington - 1953

NICARAGUA

Managua - 1955

PAKISTAN

Karachi - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Peshawar - 1953

PANAMA

Boquet - 1955
Colon - 1955
David - 1955
Panama City - 1955

PARAGUAY

Asuncion - 1958

PERU

Lima - 1958, 1967

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Corregidor Island - 1956
Los Banos - 1953
Manila - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

POLAND

Warsaw - 1959

PORTUGAL

Lisbon - 1963

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Hsin-chu - 1953
Taichung - 1953
Taipei - 1953, 1956, 1964(2), 1965, 1967
Tsaoshan - 1956

ROMANIA

Bucharest - 1967

SOVIET UNION

Leningrad - 1959
Moscow - 1959, 1965, 1967
Novosibirsk - 1959
Perouralsk - 1959
Sverdlovsk - 1959
Alma Ata - 1967
Tashkent - 1967
Samarkand - 1967

SPAIN

Palma, Mallorca - 1956
Madrid - 1963

SUDAN

Khartoum - 1957
Omdurman - 1957

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne - 1963
Geneva - 1951, 1963
Zurich - 1963
Lucerne - 1963

THAILAND

Bangkok - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

TUNISIA

Sidi Bou Said - 1957
Tunis - 1957

TURKEY

Ankara - 1956

UGANDA

Entebbe - 1957
Owen Falls Dam - 1957

URUGUAY

Montevideo - 1958

VENEZUELA

Caracas - 1958

VIETNAM

Dalat - 1953
Hanoi - 1953
Ho-Nai - 1956
Saigon - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

ZAMBIA

Lusaka - 1967
Ndola - 1967

COLONIES

Bahamas -
Nassau - 1960, 1961, 1962

Hong Kong -
Hong Kong Island - 1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
Kowloon - 1953

U. S. TRUSTS

Okinawa -
Naha - 1953

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

Country Visited	Number of Visits	Dates
Afghanistan	1	1953
Argentina	2	1958, 1967
Australia	2	1953, 1965
Austria	2	1956, 1963
Bolivia	1	1958
Brazil	2	1956, 1967
Burma	1	1953
Cambodia	1	1953
Canada	Numerous Occasions	
Ceylon	1	1953
Chile	1	1967
Colombia	1	1958
Congo	1	1967
Costa Rica	1	1955
Cuba	1	1955
Czechoslovakia	1	1967
Denmark	2	1962, 1965
Dominican Republic	1	1955
Ecuador	1	1958
Egypt	1	1963
El Salvador	1	1955
England	7	1947, 1951, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Ethiopia	2	1957, 1967
Finland	1	1965
France	6	1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Germany	4	1947, 1956, 1963, 1967
Ghana	1	1957
Greece	3	1947, 1963, 1967
Guatemala	1	1955
Haiti	1	1955
Honduras	1	1955
Hungary	2	1963, 1967
Iceland	1	1967
India	2	1953, 1967
Indonesia	2	1953, 1967
Iran	2	1953, 1967
Ireland	1	1966
Israel	2	1966, 1967
Italy	5	1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Ivory Coast	1	1967
Japan	6	1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
Kenya	1	1967
Korea	2	1953, 1966
Laos	1	1953
Lebanon	1	1964
Liberia	2	1957, 1967
Libya	2	1953, 1957
Malaya (Malaysia)	4	1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Mexico	Numerous Occasions	
Morocco	2	1957, 1967
New Zealand	1	1953
Nicaragua	1	1955
Pakistan	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Panama	1	1955
Paraguay	1	1958
Peru	2	1958, 1967
Philippine Islands	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

Country Visited	Number of Visits	Dates
Poland	1	1959
Portugal	1	1963
Republic of China	6	1953, 1956, 1964(2), 1965, 1967
Romania	1	1967
Soviet Union	3	1959, 1965, 1967
Spain	2	1956, 1963
Sudan	1	1957
Switzerland	2	1951, 1963
Thailand	6	1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Tunisia	1	1957
Turkey	1	1956
Uganda	1	1957
Uruguay	1	1958
Venezuela	1	1958
Vietnam	6	1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Zambia	1	1967
Colonies		
Bahamas	3	1960, 1961, 1962
Hong Kong	6	1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
U. S. Trusts		
Okinawa	1	1953

February 21, 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: H. R. Haldeman

An audit by the President of the report on countries that he has visited since 1947 revealed some necessary revisions. These revisions have been incorporated in this report which I am now resubmitting to you.

Stephen Bull

February 21, 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: H. R. Haldeman

An audit by the President of the report on countries that he has visited since 1947 revealed some necessary revisions. These revisions have been incorporated in this report which I am now resubmitting to you.

Stephen Bull

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

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Argentina	2	1958, 1967
Australia	2	1953, 1965
Austria	2	1956, 1963
Bolivia	1	1958
Brazil	2	1956, 1967
Burma	1	1953
Cambodia	1	1953
Canada	Numerous Occasions	
Ceylon	1	1953
Chile	1	1967
Colombia	1	1958
Congo	1	1967
Costa Rica	1	1955
Cuba	1	1955
Czechoslovakia	1	1967
Denmark	2	1962, 1965
Dominican Republic	1	1955
Ecuador	1	1958
Egypt	1	1963
El Salvador	1	1955
England	7	1947, 1951, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Ethiopia	2	1957, 1967
Finland	1	1965
France	6	1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Germany	4	1947, 1956, 1963, 1967
Ghana	1	1957
Greece	3	1947, 1963, 1967
Guatemala	1	1955
Haiti	1	1955
Honduras	1	1955
Hungary	2	1963, 1967
Iceland	1	1967
India	2	1953, 1967
Indonesia	2	1953, 1967
Iran	2	1953, 1967
Ireland	1	1966
Israel	2	1966, 1967
Italy	5	1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Ivory Coast	1	1967
Japan	6	1953, 1964[2], 1965, 1966, 1967
Kenya	1	1967
Korea	2	1953, 1966
Laos	1	1953
Lebanon	1	1964
Liberia	2	1957, 1967
Libya	2	1953, 1957
Malaya (Malaysia)	4	1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Mexico	Numerous Occasions	
Morocco	2	1957, 1967
New Zealand	1	1953
Nicaragua	1	1955
Pakistan	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Panama	1	1955
Paraguay	1	1958
Peru	2	1958, 1967
Philippine Islands	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

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Canada	Numerous Occasions	
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Chile	1	1967
Colombia	1	1958
Congo	1	1967
Costa Rica	1	1955
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Ecuador	1	1958
Egypt	1	1963
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Ethiopia	2	1957, 1967
Finland	1	1965
France	6	1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Germany	4	1947, 1956, 1963, 1967
Ghana	1	1957
Greece	3	1947, 1963, 1967
Guatemala	1	1955
Haiti	1	1955
Honduras	1	1955
Hungary	2	1963, 1967
Iceland	1	1967
India	2	1953, 1967
Indonesia	2	1953, 1967
Iran	2	1953, 1967
Ireland	1	1966
Israel	2	1966, 1967
Italy	5	1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Ivory Coast	1	1967
Japan	6	1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
Kenya	1	1967
Korea	2	1953, 1966
Laos	1	1953
Lebanon	1	1964
Liberia	2	1957, 1967
Libya	2	1953, 1957
Malaya (Malaysia)	4	1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Mexico	Numerous Occasions	
Morocco	2	1957, 1967
New Zealand	1	1953
Nicaragua	1	1955
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Chile	1	1967
Colombia	1	1958
Congo	1	1967
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Cuba	1	1955
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Egypt	1	1963
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Ethiopia	2	1957, 1967
Finland	1	1965
France	6	1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Germany	4	1947, 1956, 1963, 1967
Ghana	1	1957
Greece	3	1947, 1963, 1967
Guatemala	1	1955
Haiti	1	1955
Honduras	1	1955
Hungary	2	1963, 1967
Iceland	1	1967
India	2	1953, 1967
Indonesia	2	1953, 1967
Iran	2	1953, 1967
Ireland	1	1966
Israel	2	1966, 1967
Italy	5	1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Ivory Coast	1	1967
Japan	6	1953, 1964[2], 1965, 1966, 1967
Kenya	1	1967
Korea	2	1953, 1966
Laos	1	1953
Lebanon	1	1964
Liberia	2	1957, 1967
Libya	2	1953, 1957
Malaya (Malaysia)	4	1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Mexico	Numerous Occasions	
Morocco	2	1957, 1967
New Zealand	1	1953
Nicaragua	1	1955
Pakistan	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Panama	1	1955
Paraguay	1	1958
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Ireland	1	1966
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Haiti	1	1955
Honduras	1	1955
Hungary	2	1963, 1967
Iceland	1	1967
India	2	1953, 1967
Indonesia	2	1953, 1967
Iran	2	1953, 1967
Ireland	1	1966
Israel	2	1966, 1967
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Tunisia	1	1957
Turkey	1	1956
Uganda	1	1957
Uruguay	1	1958
Venezuela	1	1958
Vietnam	6	1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Zambia	1	1967
Colonies		
Bahamas	3	1960, 1961, 1962
Hong Kong	6	1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
U. S. Trusts		
Okinawa	1	1953

Country Visited	Number of Visits	Dates
Poland	1	1959
Portugal	1	1963
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Colonies		
Bahamas	3	1960, 1961, 1962
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U. S. Trusts		
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Colonies		
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Spain	2	1956, 1963
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Turkey	1	1956
Uganda	1	1957
Uruguay	1	1958
Venezuela	1	1958
Vietnam	6	1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Zambia	1	1967
Colonies		
Bahamas	3	1960, 1961, 1962
Hong Kong	6	1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
U. S. Trusts		
Okinawa	1	1953

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947

73 Countries
2 Colonies
1 U. S. Trust

The estimated total air mileage for these visits to foreign countries since 1947 is approximately ~~420,767.~~ 450,000

The mileage breakdown for the three significant time periods is as follows:

1947 - 1952	17,500
1953 - 1960	160,000
1961 - 1969	243,267

These totals do not include any domestic travel or mileage to neighboring Canada or Mexico.

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947

73 Countries
2 Colonies
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AFGHANISTAN
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
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BRAZIL
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CAMBODIA
CANADA
CEYLON
CHILE
COLOMBIA
CONGO
COSTA RICA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ENGLAND
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GHANA
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAN
IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
IVORY COAST
JAPAN
KENYA
KOREA
LAOS
LEBANON
LIBERIA
LIBYA
MALAYA (MALAYSIA)
MEXICO
MOROCCO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PAKISTAN
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
POLAND
PORTUGAL
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
ROMANIA
SOVIET UNION
SPAIN
SUDAN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UGANDA
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
VIETNAM
ZAMBIA

COLONIES

Bahamas
Hong Kong

U. S. TRUSTS

Okinawa

Countries - 73
Colonies - 2
U. S. Trust - 1

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul - 1953
Kandahar - 1953

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires - 1958, 1967

AUSTRALIA

Canberra - 1953, 1965
Melbourne - 1953
Sydney - 1953

AUSTRIA

Andau - 1956
Draiskirchen - 1956
Eisenstadt - 1956
Nyoerce - 1956
Salzburg - 1956
Vienna - 1956, 1963

BOLIVIA

La Paz - 1958

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro - 1956, 1967
Volta Redonda - 1956
Brasilia - 1967

BURMA

Dayebo - 1953
Pegu - 1953
Rangoon - 1953

CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh - 1953
Siem Reap - 1953

CANADA - On Numerous Occasions

CEYLON

Colombo - 1953

CHILE

Santiago - 1967

COLOMBIA

Bogota - 1958

CONGO

Lubumbashi - 1967
Kinshasa - 1967

COSTA RICA

Heredia - 1955
Palmar Sur - 1955
San Jose - 1955
Santo Domingo - 1955

CUBA

Havana - 1955
Mariannao - 1955

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague - 1967

DENMARK

Copenhagen - 1962, 1965

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ciudad Trujillo - 1955
San Cristobal - 1955
San Isidro - 1955

ECUADOR

Quito - 1958

EGYPT

Cairo - 1963

EL SALVADOR

San Salvador - 1955
San Tocla - 1955

ENGLAND

London - 1947, 1951, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa - 1957, 1967

FINLAND

Helsinki - 1965

FRANCE

Paris - 1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967

GERMANY

Essen - 1947
Freillassing - 1956
Munich - 1956, 1963
Frankfurt - 1947, 1963
Berlin - 1947, 1963
Wiesbaden - 1963
Bonn - 1967
Cologne - 1967

GHANA

Aburi - 1957
Accra - 1957

GREECE

Athens - 1947, 1963, 1967
Salonica - 1947

GUATEMALA

Antiqua - 1955
Guatemala City - 1955
Quezaltenango - 1955

HAITI

Damien - 1955
Drouillard - 1955
Port-au-Prince - 1955

HONDURAS

Tegucigalpa - 1955
Zamorano - 1955

HUNGARY

Budapest - 1963, 1967

ICELAND

Keflavik - 1956
Reykjavik - 1956

INDIA

Agra - 1953
Bangalore - 1953
Madras - 1953
New Delhi - 1953, 1967
Sonepat - 1953
Thana Khwid - 1953
Tharaut - 1953

INDONESIA

Djakarta - 1953, 1967
Djokjakarta - 1953

IRAN

Tehran - 1953, 1967

IRELAND

Dublin - 1966

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv - 1966, 1967

ITALY

Rome - 1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Turin - 1947
Naples - 1947
Genoa - 1947
Milan - 1947, 1963
Trieste - 1947
Vatican City - 1957
Perugia - 1963
Florence - 1963
Venice - 1963

IVORY COAST

Abidjan - 1967

JAPAN

Kanasai District - 1953
Itami
Kyota
Nara
Osaka
Tokyo - 1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967

KENYA

Nairobi - 1967

KOREA

Seoul - 1953, 1966

LAOS

Vientiane - 1953

LEBANON

Beirut - 1964

LIBERIA

Bomi Hills - 1957
Monrovia - 1957, 1967
Robertsfield - 1957

LIBYA

Benghazi - 1953
Tripoli - 1953, 1957

MALAYA (MALAYSIA)

Kuala Lumpur - 1953, 1964, 1965
Singapore - 1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Ula Langat - 1953

MEXICO

On Numerous Occasions

MOROCCO

Casa Blanca - 1957
Rabat - 1957, 1967
Sale - 1957

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland - 1953
Hamilton - 1953
Ngaruawahia - 1953
Wellington - 1953

NICARAGUA

Managua - 1955

PAKISTAN

Karachi - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Peshawar - 1953

PANAMA

Boquet - 1955
Colon - 1955
David - 1955
Panama City - 1955

PARAGUAY

Asuncion - 1958

PERU

Lima - 1958, 1967

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Corregidor Island - 1956
Los Banos - 1953
Manila - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

POLAND

Warsaw - 1959, 1967

PORTUGAL

Lisbon - 1963

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Hsin-chu - 1953
Taichung - 1953
Taipei - 1953, 1956, 1964[2], 1965, 1967
Tsaoshan - 1956

ROMANIA

Bucharest - 1967

SOVIET UNION

Leningrad - 1959
Moscow - 1959, 1965, 1967
Novosibirsk - 1959
Perouralsk - 1959
Sverdlovsk - 1959

SPAIN

Palma, Mallorca - 1956
Madrid - 1963

SUDAN

Khartoum - 1957
Omdurman - 1957

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne - 1963
Geneva - 1951, 1963
Zurich - 1963
Lucerne - 1963

THAILAND

Bangkok - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

TUNISIA

Sidi Bou Said - 1957
Tunis - 1957

TURKEY

Ankara - 1956

UGANDA

Entebbe - 1957
Owen Falls Dam - 1957

URUGUAY

Montevideo - 1958

VENEZUELA

Caracas - 1958

VIETNAM

Dalat - 1953
Hanoi - 1953
Ho-Nai - 1956
Saigon - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

ZAMBIA

Lusaka - 1967
Ndola - 1967

COLONIES

Bahamas -
Nassau - 1960, 1961, 1962

Hong Kong -
Hong Kong Island - 1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
Kowloon - 1953

U. S. TRUSTS

Okinawa -
Naha - 1953

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

Country Visited	Number of Visits	Dates
Afghanistan	1	1953
Argentina	2	1958, 1967
Australia	2	1953, 1965
Austria	2	1956, 1963
Bolivia	1	1958
Brazil	2	1956, 1967
Burma	1	1953
Cambodia	1	1953
Canada	Numerous Occasions	
Ceylon	1	1953
Chile	1	1967
Colombia	1	1958
Congo	1	1967
Costa Rica	1	1955
Cuba	1	1955
Czechoslovakia	1	1967
Denmark	2	1962, 1965
Dominican Republic	1	1955
Ecuador	1	1958
Egypt	1	1963
El Salvador	1	1955
England	7	1947, 1951, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Ethiopia	2	1957, 1967
Finland	1	1965
France	6	1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Germany	4	1947, 1956, 1963, 1967
Ghana	1	1957
Greece	3	1947, 1963, 1967
Guatemala	1	1955
Haiti	1	1955
Honduras	1	1955
Hungary	2	1963, 1967
Iceland	1	1967
India	2	1953, 1967
Indonesia	2	1953, 1967
Iran	2	1953, 1967
Ireland	1	1965
Israel	2	1966, 1967
Italy	5	1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Ivory Coast	1	1967
Japan	6	1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
Kenya	1	1967
Korea	2	1953, 1966
Laos	1	1953
Lebanon	1	1964
Liberia	2	1957, 1967
Libya	2	1953, 1957
Malaya (Malaysia)	4	1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Mexico	Numerous Occasions	
Morocco	2	1957, 1967
New Zealand	1	1953
Nicaragua	1	1955
Pakistan	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Panama	1	1955
Paraguay	1	1958
Peru	2	1958, 1967
Philippine Islands	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

Country Visited	Number of Visits	Dates
Poland	2	1959, 1967
Portugal	1	1963
Republic of China	6	1953, 1956, 1964(2), 1965, 1967
Romania	1	1967
Soviet Union	3	1959, 1965, 1967
Spain	2	1956, 1963
Sudan	1	1957
Switzerland	2	1951, 1963
Thailand	6	1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Tunisia	1	1957
Turkey	1	1956
Uganda	1	1957
Uruguay	1	1958
Venezuela	1	1958
Vietnam	6	1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Zambia	1	1967
Colonies		
Bahamas	3	1960, 1961, 1962
Hong Kong	6	1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967
U. S. Trusts		
Okinawa	1	1953

IRAN

Tehran - 1953, 1967

IRELAND

Dublin - 1966

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv - 1966, 1967

ITALY

Rome - 1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Turin - 1947
Naples - 1947
Genoa - 1947
Milan - 1947, 1963
Trieste - 1947
Vatican City - 1957, 1963, 1967
Perugia - 1963
Florence - 1963
Venice - 1963

IVORY COAST

Abidjan - 1967

JAPAN

Kanasai District - 1953
Itami
Kyota
Nara
Osaka
Tokyo - 1953, 1964(2), 1965, 1966, 1967

KENYA

Nairobi - 1967

KOREA

Seoul - 1953, 1966

LAOS

Vientiane - 1953

LEBANON

Beirut - 1964

LIBERIA

Bomi Hills - 1957
Monrovia - 1957, 1967
Robertsfield - 1957

LIBYA

Benghazi - 1953
Tripoli - 1953, 1957

MALAYA (MALAYSIA)

Kuala Lumpur - 1953, 1964, 1965
Singapore - 1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Ula Langat - 1953

MEXICO

On Numerous Occasions

MOROCCO

Casa Blanca - 1957
Rabat - 1957, 1967
Sale - 1957

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland - 1953
Hamilton - 1953
Ngaruawahia - 1953
Wellington - 1953

NICARAGUA

Managua - 1955

PAKISTAN

Karachi - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Peshawar - 1953

PANAMA

Boquet - 1955
Colon - 1955
David - 1955
Panama City - 1955

PARAGUAY

Asuncion - 1958

PERU

Lima - 1958, 1967

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Corregidor Island - 1956
Los Banos - 1953
Manila - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

POLAND

Warsaw - 1959, 1967

PORTUGAL

Lisbon - 1963

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Hsin-chu - 1953
Taichung - 1953
Taipei - 1953, 1956, 1964(2), 1965, 1967
Tsaoshan - 1956

ROMANIA

Bucharest - 1967

SOVIET UNION

Leningrad - 1959
Moscow - 1959, 1965, 1967
Novosibirsk - 1959
Perouralsk - 1959
Sverdlovsk - 1959

(Ellsworth) add '67 ; other cities in Asia part

SPAIN

Palma, Mallorca - 1956
Madrid - 1963

SUDAN

Khartoum - 1957
Omdurman - 1957

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne - 1963
Geneva - 1951, 1963
Zurich - 1963
Lucerne - 1963

THAILAND

Bangkok - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

TUNISIA

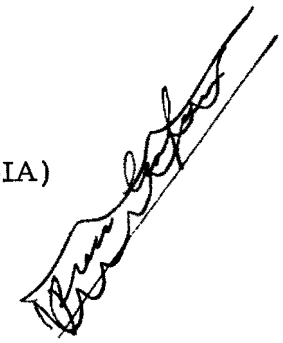
Sidi Bou Said - 1957
Tunis - 1957

TURKEY

Ankara - 1956

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

AFGHANISTAN
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BURMA
CAMBODIA
CANADA
CEYLON
CHILE
COLOMBIA
CONGO
COSTA RICA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ENGLAND
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GHANA
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAN
IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
IVORY COAST
JAPAN
KENYA
KOREA
LAOS
LEBANON
LIBERIA
LIBYA
MALAYA (MALAYSIA)
MEXICO
MOROCCO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PAKISTAN
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
POLAND
PORTUGAL
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
ROMANIA
SOVIET UNION
SPAIN
SUDAN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UGANDA
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
VIETNAM
ZAMBIA



COLONIES

Bahamas
Hong Kong

U. S. TRUSTS

Okinawa

Countries - 73
Colonies - 2
U.S. Trust - 1

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947

73 Countries
2 Colonies
1 U. S. Trust

The estimated total air mileage for these visits to foreign countries since 1947 is approximately 420,767.

The mileage breakdown for the three significant time periods is as follows:

1947 - 1952	-	17,500
1953 - 1960	-	160,000
1961 - 1969	-	243,267

These totals do not include any domestic travel or mileage to neighboring Canada or Mexico.

ECUADOR

Quito - 1958

EGYPT

Cairo - 1963

EL SALVADOR

San Salvador - 1955
San Tocla - 1955

ENGLAND

London - 1947, 1951, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa - 1957, 1967

FINLAND

Helsinki - 1965

FRANCE

Paris - 1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967

GERMANY

Freillassing - 1956
Munich - 1956, 1963
Frankfurt - 1947, 1963
Berlin - 1947, 1963
Wiesbaden - 1963
Bonn - 1967
Cologne - 1967
Essen 1947

GHANA

Aburi - 1957
Accra - 1957

GREECE - ~~1957~~ 1947

Athens - 1963, 1967
Salonica 1947

GUATEMALA

Antiqua - 1955
Guatemala City - 1955
Quezaltenango - 1955

HAITI

Damien - 1955
Drouillard - 1955
Port-au-Prince - 1955

HONDURAS

Tegucigalpa - 1955
Zamorano - 1955

HUNGARY

Budapest - 1963, 1967

ICELAND

Keflavik - 1956
Reykjavik - 1956

INDIA

Agra - 1953
Bangalore - 1953
Madras - 1953
New Delhi - 1953, 1967
Sonepat - 1953
Thana Khwid - 1953
Tharaut - 1953

INDONESIA

Djakarta - 1953, 1967
Djokjakarta - 1953

IRAN

Tehran - 1953, 1967

IRELAND Dublin - 1965

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv, 1966, 1967

ITALY

Rome - 1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Vatican City - 1957
Perugia - 1963
Florence - 1963
Venice - 1963
Milan - 1963 1947
Trieste - 1947

GENOA 1947

IVORY COAST

Abidjan - 1967

JAPAN

Kanasai District - 1953
Itami
Kyota
Nara
Osaka
Tokyo - 1953, 1964 (2), 1965, 1966, 1967

KENYA

Nairobi - 1967

KOREA

Seoul - 1953, 1966

LAOS

Vientiane - 1953

LEBANON

Beirut - 1964

LIBERIA

Bomi Hills - 1957
Monrovia - 1957, 1967
Robertsfield - 1957

LIBYA

Benghazi - 1953
Tripoli - 1953, 1957

MALAYA (MALAYSIA)

Kuala Lumpur - 1953, 1964, 1965
Singapore - 1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Ula Langat - 1953

MEXICO

On Numerous Occasions

MOROCCO

Casa Blanca - 1957
Rabat - 1957, 1967
Sale - 1957

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland - 1953
Hamilton - 1953
Ngaruawahia - 1953
Wellington - 1953

NICARAGUA

Managua - 1955

PAKISTAN

Karachi - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Peshawar - 1953

PANAMA

Boquet - 1955
Colon - 1955
David - 1955
Panama City - 1955

PARAGUAY

Asuncion - 1958

PERU

Lima - 1958, 1967

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Corregidor Island - 1956
Los Banos - 1953
Manila - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

POLAND

Warsaw - 1959, 1967

PORTUGAL

Lisbon - 1963

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Hsin-chu - 1953
Taichung - 1953
Taipei - 1953, 1956, 1964 (2), 1965, 1967
Tsaoshan - 1956

ROMANIA

Bucharest - 1967

SOVIET UNION

Leningrad - 1959
Moscow - 1959, 1965, 1967
Novosibirsk - 1959
Perouralsk - 1959
Sverdlovsk - 1959

SPAIN

Palma, Mallorca - 1956
Madrid - 1963

SUDAN

Khartoum - 1957
Omdurman - 1957

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne - 1963
Geneva - 1951, 1963
Zurich - 1963
Lucerne - 1963

THAILAND

Bangkok - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

TUNISIA

Sidi Bou Said - 1957
Tunis - 1957

TURKEY

Ankara - 1956

UGANDA

Entebbe - 1957
Owen Falls Dam - 1957

URUGUAY

Montevideo - 1958

VENEZUELA

Caracas - 1958

VIETNAM

Dalat - 1953
Hanoi - 1953
Ho-Nai - 1956
Saigon - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

ZAMBIA

Lusaka - 1967
Ndola - 1967

COLONIES

Bahamas -
Nassau - 1960, 1961, 1962

Hong Kong -
Hong Kong Island - 1953, 1964,(2) 1965, 1966, 1967
Kowloon - 1953

U. S. TRUSTS

Okinawa -
Naha - 1953

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

Country Visited	Number of Visits	Dates
Afghanistan	1	1953
Argentina	2	1958, 1967
Australia	2	1953, 1965
Austria	2	1956, 1963
Bolivia	1	1958
Brazil	2	1956, 1967
Burma	1	1953
Cambodia	1	1953
Canada	Numerous Occasions	
Ceylon	1	1953
Chile	1	1967
Colombia	1	1958
Congo	1	1967
Costa Rica	1	1955
Cuba	1	1955
Czechoslovakia	1	1967
Denmark	2	1962, 1965
Dominican Republic	1	1955
Ecuador	1	1958
Egypt	1	1963
El Salvador	1	1955
England	8	1947, 1951, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Ethiopia	2	1957, 1967
Finland	1	1965
France	6	1947, 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967
Germany	4	1947, 1956, 1963, 1967
Ghana	1	1957
Greece	3	1947, 1963, 1967

Country Visited	Number of Visits	Dates
Guatemala	1	1955
Haiti	1	1955
Honduras	1	1955
Hungary	2	1963, 1967
Iceland	1	1967
India	2	1953, 1967
Indonesia	2	1953, 1967
Iran	2	1953, 1967
Ireland 1 1965		
Israel	2	1966, 1967
Italy	5	1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Ivory Coast	1	1967
Japan	6 (2)	1953, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Kenya	1	1967
Korea	2	1953, 1966
Laos	1	1953
Lebanon	1	1964
Liberia	2	1957, 1967
Libya	2	1953, 1957
Malaya (Malaysia)	4	1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Mexico	Numerous Occasions	
Morocco	2	1957, 1967
New Zealand	1	1953
Nicaragua	1	1955
Pakistan	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Panama	1	1955
Paraguay	1	1958
Peru	2	1958, 1967
Philippine Islands	5	1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

Country Visited	Number of Visits	Dates
Poland	2	1959, 1967
Portugal	1	1963
Republic of China	6	1953, 1956, 1964 (2), 1965, 1967
Romania	1	1967
Soviet Union	3	1959, 1965, 1967
Spain	2	1956, 1963
Sudan	1	1957
Switzerland	2	1951, 1963
Thailand	6	1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Tunisia	1	1957
Turkey	1	1956
Uganda	1	1957
Uruguay	1	1958
Venezuela	1	1958
Vietnam	6	1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Zambia	1	1967
Colonies		
Bahamas	3	1960, 1961, 1962
Hong Kong	6	1953, 1964 (2), 1965, 1966, 1967
U. S. Trusts		
Okinawa	1	1953

COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT SINCE JANUARY 1947:

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul - 1953
Kandahar - 1953

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires - 1958, 1967

AUSTRALIA

Canberra - 1953, 1965
Melbourne - 1953
Sydney - 1953

AUSTRIA

Andau - 1956
Draiskirchen - 1956
Eisenstadt - 1956
Nyoerce - 1956
Salzburg - 1956
Vienna - 1956, 1963

BOLIVIA

La Paz - 1958

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro - 1956, 1967
Volta Redonda - 1956
Brasilia - 1967

BURMA

Dayebo - 1953
Pegu - 1953
Rangoon - 1953

CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh - 1953
Siem Reap - 1953

CANADA - On Numerous Occasions

CEYLON

Colombo - 1953

CHILE

Santiago - 1967

COLOMBIA

Bogota - 1958

CONGO

Lubumbashi - 1967
Kinshasa - 1967

COSTA RICA

Heredia - 1955
Palmar Sur - 1955
San Jose - 1955
Santo Domingo - 1955

CUBA

Havana - 1955
Mariannao - 1955

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague - 1967

DENMARK

Copenhagen - 1962, 1965

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ciudad Trujillo - 1955
San Cristobal - 1955
San Isidro - 1955

ECUADOR

Quito - 1958

EGYPT

Cairo - 1963

EL SALVADOR

San Salvador - 1955
San Tocla - 1955

ENGLAND

London - 1947, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa - 1957, 1967

FINLAND

Helsinki - 1965

FRANCE

Paris - 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967

GERMANY

Freillassing - 1956
Munich - 1956, 1963
Frankfurt - 1963
Berlin - 1963
Wiesbaden - 1963
Bonn - 1967
Cologne - 1967

GHANA

Aburi - 1957
Accra - 1957

GREECE - 1947

Athens - 1963, 1967

GUATEMALA

Antiqua - 1955
Guatemala City - 1955
Quezaltenango - 1955

HAITI

Damien - 1955
Drouillard - 1955
Port-au-Prince - 1955

HONDURAS

Tegucigalpa - 1955
Zamorano - 1955

HUNGARY

Budapest - 1963, 1967

ICELAND

Keflavik - 1956
Reykjavik - 1956

INDIA

Agra - 1953
Bangalore - 1953
Madras - 1953
New Delhi - 1953, 1967
Sonepat - 1953
Thana Khwid - 1953
Tharaut - 1953

INDONESIA

Djakarta - 1953, 1967
Djokjakarta - 1953

IRAN

Tehran - 1953, 1967

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv, 1966, 1967

ITALY

Rome - 1947, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1967
Vatican City - 1957
Perugia - 1963
Florence - 1963
Venice - 1963
Milan - 1963
Trieste - 1947

IVORY COAST

Abidjan - 1967

JAPAN

Kanasai District - 1953
Itami
Kyota
Nara
Osaka
Tokyo - 1953, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

KENYA

Nairobi - 1967

KOREA

Seoul - 1953, 1966

LAOS

Vientiane - 1953

LEBANON

Beirut - 1964

LIBERIA

Bomi Hills - 1957
Monrovia - 1957, 1967
Robertsfield - 1957

LIBYA

Benghazi - 1953
Tripoli - 1953, 1957

MALAYA (MALAYSIA)

Kuala Lumpur - 1953, 1964, 1965
Singapore - 1953, 1964, 1965, 1967
Ula Langat - 1953

MEXICO

On Numerous Occasions

MOROCCO

Casa Blanca - 1957
Rabat - 1957, 1967
Sale - 1957

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland - 1953
Hamilton - 1953
Ngaruawahia - 1953
Wellington - 1953

NICARAGUA

Managua - 1955

PAKISTAN

Karachi - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967
Peshawar - 1953

PANAMA

Boquet - 1955
Colon - 1955
David - 1955
Panama City - 1955

PARAGUAY

Asuncion - 1958

PERU

Lima - 1958, 1967

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Corregidor Island - 1956
Los Banos - 1953
Manila - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1967

POLAND

Warsaw - 1959, 1967

PORTUGAL

Lisbon - 1963

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Hsin-chu - 1953
Taichung - 1953
Taipei - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1967
Tsaoshan - 1956

ROMANIA

Bucharest - 1967

SOVIET UNION

Leningrad - 1959
Moscow - 1959, 1965, 1967
Novosibirsk - 1959
Perouralsk - 1959
Sverdlovsk - 1959

SPAIN

Palma, Mallorca - 1956
Madrid - 1963

SUDAN

Khartoum - 1957
Omdurman - 1957

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne - 1963
Geneva - 1951, 1963
Zurich - 1963
Lucerne - 1963

THAILAND

Bangkok - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

TUNISIA

Sidi Bou Said - 1957
Tunis - 1957

TURKEY

Ankara - 1956

UGANDA

Entebbe - 1957
Owen Falls Dam - 1957

URUGUAY

Montevideo - 1958

VENEZUELA

Caracas - 1958

VIETNAM

Dalat - 1953
Hanoi - 1953
Ho-Nai - 1956
Saigon - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967

ZAMBIA

Lusaka - 1967
Ndola - 1967

COLONIES

Bahamas -
Nassau - 1960, 1961, 1962

Hong Kong -
Hong Kong Island - 1953, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967
Kowloon - 1953

U. S. TRUSTS

Okinawa -
Naha - 1953

NIXON'S OWN STORY OF 7 YEARS IN THE VICE PRESIDENCY

Exclusive Interview on How a Vice President for the First Time in History Serves as the President's "Deputy"

Here, from the Vice President himself, are the inside facts on the country's No. 2 job, and the change that has taken place in that job during the Eisenhower Administration.

The extent to which a Vice President today participates in executive work has never before been revealed.

What it all means, now and for future Vice Presidents, is disclosed in impromptu answers to questions in this exclusive interview.

Q Mr. Vice President, are you the first among American Vice Presidents to play a major role in the day-to-day operations of Government?

A It is the first time a Vice President has had these responsibilities in this magnitude. In the previous Administration, Vice President Barkley was a member of the National Security Council by law, as I am, and I understand he was also invited to attend Cabinet meetings.

In Administrations before that, there were occasions when the Vice President was invited to attend Cabinet meetings as well as other gatherings, as the President then in office saw fit.

President Eisenhower has made it a rule of his Administration that the Vice President shall attend all Cabinet meetings, all Security Council meetings and all meetings of the legislative leaders. In fact, he also includes any other meetings at the White House which might affect over-all policy.

Q What has been the President's reason for this?

A I think the reason was perhaps best stated by him when I met him for the first time after he had approved my selection as Vice President. I remember in 1952 going from the Stock Yards Inn at Chicago, near the convention hall, to the Blackstone Hotel, where I talked with General Eisenhower. He said he had submitted a list of names to his close advisers and they recommended that I be selected as the vice-presidential nominee. He said that he approved of their decision and paid me the courtesy of asking if I would accept the nomination if it were offered. I indicated that I would.

Mr. Eisenhower then said that he wanted me to know that he did not want the Vice President in his Administration to be merely a figurehead, handling protocol matters and, as he said, "pounding the gavel in the Senate." He said he felt it was vitally important, based on his experience in command of military enterprises in years past, that a deputy, who might at any time go into the top position, should always be completely informed on existing policies. He said, therefore, that he wanted to be sure that I participated in the meetings where policy was developed during the course of his Administration, and that I would have assignments which would prepare me for the possibility that I might have to assume the highest office.

Q Was the President concerned about continuity of policy in case anything should happen to him?

A I think this was perhaps the primary reason. For example, I remember in this same conversation—and, incidentally, this shows that he is a student of political history in this country—he indicated that Mr. Truman was not informed on many of the basic and important decisions which had been made by President Roosevelt and which Mr. Truman had to execute on assuming office. Mr. Eisenhower said he believed it vitally important that this should never occur again.

So I would say his first reason was to see that, if the Vice President should have to assume the office of the Presidency, he would be prepared to do so.

I think he had a second reason, too. In the same conversation, he said that the Vice President, who is the only man in the Government elected by all the people other than the President, simply should not be wasted in a purely ceremonial position.

In other words, Mr. Eisenhower has always felt that it is important to make use of the talents of people within his official family to the greatest extent possible.

Q Broadly speaking, what per cent of your time is spent in executive work?

A I would say at least 90 per cent—and while the Senate is not in session, of course, 100 per cent.

Q Does your day end at any particular time? Are there sometimes night sessions at the White House, too?

A Yes. If you were to include the evenings, I spend 95 per cent of my time on executive assignments.

Let me put it in terms of hours: I would say that, on the average, the amount of time I spend presiding over the

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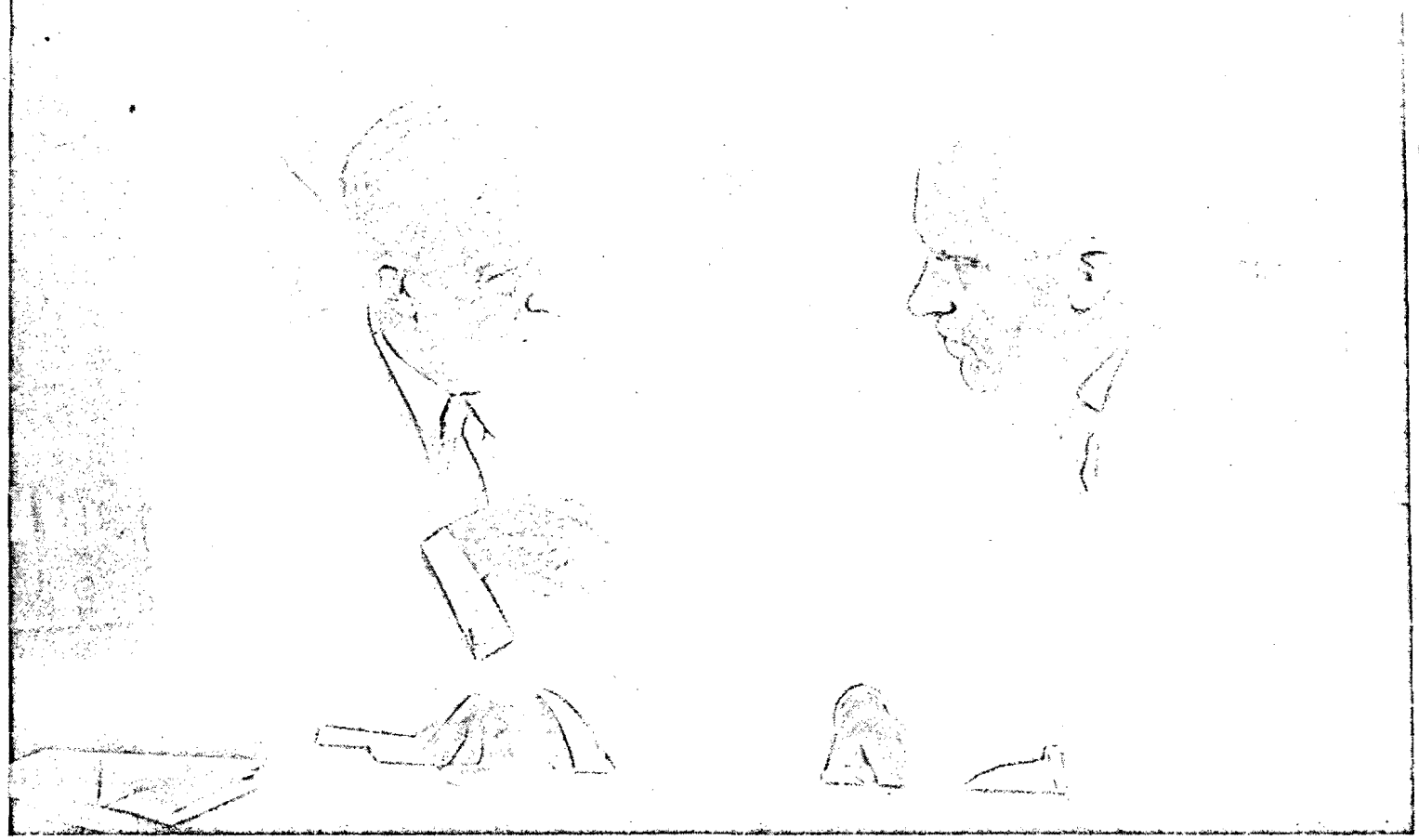


With the President, "relations have been friendly, and certainly very memorable"

Senate is a half hour to an hour a day—that is, out of a 14-hour day.

I should add that I have other functions which keep me at the Capitol. I have meetings with legislative leaders, with Senators and Congressmen, and with various people who are interested in legislation.

These functions are related both to my legislative and executive duties. But as for presiding over the Senate itself, the only constitutional duty the Vice President has, I should say that perhaps no more than at the maximum 10 per cent, and usually around 5 per cent, of a Vice President's time is spent in that fashion.

Q Do you have time to do this executive work?

A I certainly have. As a matter of fact, I would say the Vice Presidency, if it did not include executive assignments, would be the dullest office that I can conceive of.

Q When you talk about doing executive work, what do you mean?

A Well, perhaps we could separate it in terms, first, of meetings. On the average, I have three formal meetings a week at the White House: These are the Cabinet meeting, the National Security Council meeting, and the meeting with the legislative leaders. These meetings usually take approximately two hours. While they do not take place every week, when Congress is in session they are held more often than not.

As a matter of fact, I had my office do a tabulation of the meetings that I have attended since January, 1953, as recorded in my daily calendar. I have attended 173 meetings that the President has had with legislative leaders, and presided over two of those. I have attended 217 meetings of the National Security Council, and presided over 26 of those. I have attended 163 meetings of the Cabinet, and presided over 19 Cabinet meetings.

Now, in addition to such meetings, there are occasions when I see the President alone, and other occasions when I attend informal meetings in his office with selected Cabinet members or other associates within the Administration. In addition, I, of course, have meetings with Cabinet officers and other Government officials on specific legislation that may be under consideration at a particular time.

Q Would you say that the bulk of your executive work is attending meetings?

A I would say the rule in Government is about the same as it is in business or any other kind of activity. For every hour that you attend a meeting, you spend at least two hours preparing for it or executing the decisions made at a meeting.

For example, the meetings of the National Security Council require studying the intelligence reports before the meetings are held, and also consulting with various members of the Security Council with regard to decisions that are pending and with regard to carrying out decisions that are made.

Q Do you have access to highly classified material?

A Virtually all the material before the Security Council is confidential or secret in classification. For example, every morning my assistant for National Security Council affairs, Brigadier General Cushman, puts on my desk the intelligence reports from the day before from all over the world. I read these reports every day, whether there is a Security Council meeting planned or not. And I read an additional, more comprehensive, report on the mornings that the Security Council meetings are actually held.

Q Do these reports give you a picture, so to speak, day after day and week after week of what is happening?

A I get a picture not only of what is happening around the world, but, in addition to that, every morning I receive an up-to-date summary report of all actions being taken by various Government agencies affecting domestic affairs—for example, from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce—from every one of the Government agencies in which decisions have been made.

By reading these reports, and by reading the classified re-

. . . Countries visited by Vice President: "a total of 54"

ports on international affairs, I am thereby able to talk with members of the Congress with whom I may meet during the day, or members of the press with whom I might have appointments, with some degree of knowledge as to what the facts are affecting a particular question.

STUDYING WORLD PROBLEMS—

Q Have you been given an insight into current developments in the world?

A Yes. There is no question about that. For example, during the recent Korean crisis I received daily reports as the crisis developed.

This is true of all the various problems around the world. To the extent that intelligence information is available, I am able to keep abreast of world developments on a broad basis.

Q How does what you have learned day by day differ from what comes out in the press either concurrently or later on?

A The difference necessarily is that what comes out in the press contains no classified information. The reports that I read, for example, go into such classified matters as an ambassador's appraisal of the motives and the personal backgrounds of the various world leaders.

Such opinions could never be made public, of course, because, if they were critical, that would immediately make an ambassador *persona non grata*.

It is this kind of reporting that is extremely valuable in giving the President, or me, or anybody else who has access to such information, the kind of background that enables us to comment with balance and judgment on world affairs. You must know of the forces behind the action that we might be taking, or that another government might be taking, in a particular case.

Q Would you say that your experience has given you an understanding of this country's relationships with other governments?

A I think there is no question about that, and I think it is vitally important that the Vice President in future Administrations be given the same opportunity that I have had in this respect.

Q How about domestic problems? How do you become informed on them?

A Well, this is very easy to explain. All that I do is simply call a Cabinet officer on the telephone, if he has jurisdiction over the matter, and either discuss it with him by telephone or go to his office or have him come to mine to discuss it. In some instances, I have one of the members of my staff get the information directly from him.

I should add that, in addition to these formal meetings to which I referred earlier, informal meetings of this type are far greater in number, of course, and consume more time than all the formal meetings put together.

Q How many countries have you visited as Vice President?

A A total of 54 in all.

Q Were those visits usually related to some objective in foreign policy?

A In some cases, yes. In other cases, the President felt that the trip would be helpful in establishing better communication between the leaders of those countries and the American Government.

For example, the first trip I took abroad to Asia, in 1953, covered 20 countries in Asia and Southeast Asia. It lasted 70 days, and it proved to be very helpful in obtaining for the President direct information from the leaders of those countries with regard to their attitudes toward our policies, their criticisms—where they did have criticisms—of our personnel or of programs that we might be following.

After that trip and after each other trip that I have taken abroad, I have made recommendations to the President. Some went to him alone, others went to the State Department, with the President being informed and approving, and some were made in reports that I gave to the National Security Council. These recommendations have dealt with a number of issues.

In some instances, in the case of the State Department, I have dealt specifically with the problem of personnel. After my visit to Africa, for example, I came back convinced that we were not assigning enough high-quality personnel to the African area. I believe that the most important and explosive

MR. NIXON at a busy desk, where "at least 90 per cent" of the work is executive in character. On average, less than an hour of a 14-hour day is spent in presiding over the Senate.

CABINET MEETING was conducted by Mr. Nixon when the President was in Geneva. "President Eisenhower has made it a rule that the Vice President attend all Cabinet meetings."

. . . "Recommendations I made on Africa did have salutary effect"

area, as far as the outcome of the world struggle is concerned in the next 10 years, will be Africa. There, 26 nations will be independent by about 1970.

At the time I visited Africa in 1957, it was, with some exceptions, a low-priority area in terms of the general quality of personnel assigned there. When I came back, I said that it was time we began to recognize that, while the African posts were difficult in many instances and would have to be classified as hardship posts, we should be sending our best people there. We should not be sending less-experienced people who, after service there, are "promoted" to easier and presumably more important posts in Europe.

I feel that the recommendations I made on Africa did have a very salutary effect. Today the State Department and other agencies have not only upgraded the importance of our African posts, but, in addition, we have an African Desk in the Department—something we did not have until the year 1958.

Q You've gone all around the world—have you been to every continent?

A I've been to every continent—to Africa, to Asia, to South America, and, of course, to the Soviet Union and Europe.

After I visited Austria to investigate the Hungarian-refugee situation, I was able to make some recommendations with regard to bringing Hungarian refugees into this country on a more liberal basis than we had been following.

When I was in Central America in 1955, I saw that the Inter-American Highway was being built in a disgracefully inefficient way. Because of the way Congress was dribbling out the funds, it would not be completed for 25 years and, by that time, the parts of the road built first would already be practically useless because of the need for repairs. I made recommendations at that point that we should step up the allocation of funds to the highway to complete it in three to four years at the most, because in the end this would not only be more economical but it would also open the way for communications among and between the Central American countries and the United States. My recommendation was approved.

Had the trip not been taken, this probably would not have been done. So here is an indication of what a Vice President, or any other visitor from the official family, can accomplish.

Q How many miles would you say you have traveled outside the United States while you have been Vice President?

A Approximately 160,000 miles.

Q Is that a record for a public official?

A No, I would say that Secretary Dulles had a considerable bulge on me in travel abroad. And I might say he was a very remarkable man to be able to travel as he did and withstand it as well as he did. I am considerably younger than he was, and, despite the fact that my travel was not nearly as extensive, I sometimes wondered after I finished my trips how he was able to travel even farther and without showing any physical strain.

HOW TRIPS WERE PLANNED—

Q How can you, as Vice President, act as an emissary of the President abroad and not come in conflict with responsibilities of the Secretary of State?

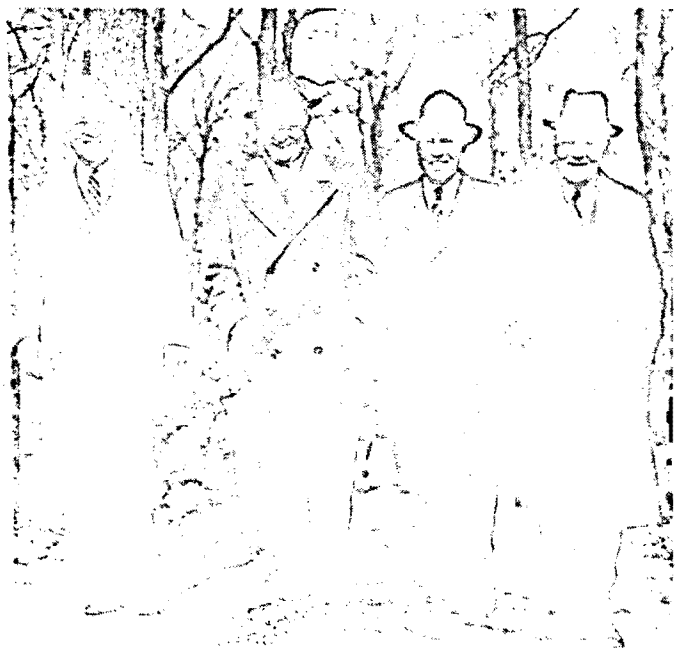
A This question is extremely important, and I would like to emphasize that I have taken no trips abroad which have not been approved by the Secretary of State. They were all approved by Secretary Dulles, and then, after his death, by Secretary Herter.

A Vice President, or any other Government official, cannot be useful in such trips unless he works in close co-operation with the Secretary of State. It would be very detrimental to U. S. foreign policy to have a Vice President go in and, in effect, undercut the Secretary of State in his primary responsibility for U. S. foreign policy. I have had no difficulty in this respect, because my relation with the Secretaries of State, both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Herter, has been not only friendly but one of complete co-operation. They welcomed these trips that I have taken, and, as a matter of fact, in every instance they joined with the President in urging me to go.

Q When you visited a country, was your position as Vice President regarded as higher than that of any Cabinet officer?

(continued on page 102)

AT CAMP DAVID for a meeting of the National Security Council, with former Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, President Eisenhower, the late Secretary of State Dulles.



A NEWS CONFERENCE during an illness of Mr. Eisenhower. The President has seen to it that, "as far as information is concerned, there would be no gap—no significant gap."

—Wide World, USN&WR Photos

. . . "Vice President has position of political power"

A I cannot say that the position of Vice President was regarded as of greater importance. I will say, however, that the receptions that Mrs. Nixon and I have received abroad have been—with the exception of Venezuela's—extremely friendly. In effect, we have been accorded the same hospitality and the same respect that would have been accorded the President had he made the trip.

These countries all considered me the direct representative of the President and, in addition, the second-ranking elected official in the nation. This meant that I had direct access to all the top officials of the governments, and the conversations I had were just as complete and frank, I believe, as would have been the case had the President himself been there.

VISITING WORLD LEADERS—

Q How many individual dignitaries have you talked with in the various countries?

A I believe I have had extended discussions with some 35 presidents, 9 prime ministers, 5 kings, 2 emperors, and the Shah of Iran.

Q Were officials in some countries complimented that an official as high-ranking as the nation's Vice President was sent to visit them?

A That's exactly the point. The receptions were not just for me as an individual, but they were more for (1) the people of the United States, (2) for the President whom I represented, and (3) for the office which I held.

For example, when we visited Japan in 1953, there were more than a half million people on the streets of Tokyo when we came from the airport. This was repeated when we were in Manila for the tenth anniversary of the independence of the Philippines. President Magsaysay and I spoke together on that occasion, and the crowd in the great public square, where such meetings are held, was estimated at three quarters of a million.

The most moving experience was when we came to Poland after our visit to Russia, and when, without any notice by the Government of the route we were going to take into the city—because they were making no effort to get out a crowd—over a quarter of a million people crowded the streets to welcome us.

I emphasize that these welcomes from the people were for the reasons that I mentioned above, and not personal in character.

But they do show that any Vice President of the United States who goes abroad representing the President can have a great impact upon the people of these countries and also will inevitably be received by the leaders of those countries in a way which will enable him to get information which can be very helpful in the development of foreign policy.

Q In your trips abroad you could be called a special ambassador. How would you describe your role at home—that of an assistant president or an executive vice president?

A It's very difficult to classify the work by either of those terms. Let me put it this way: A Vice President of the United States can be only as effective as the President wants him to be. In other words, a Vice President has, except for his power to break a tie vote in the Senate, no power of his own.

I think perhaps the best way to classify the work of the Vice President domestically is that he serves as the deputy of the President, and as the representative of the President. His position differs, however, from those of the members of the President's White House staff in this very important respect: The Vice President is an elected official of the Government. He has a position of political influence and political power that the appointed members of the White House staff lack completely and that members of the Cabinet generally do not have.

This means, therefore, that, when the President gives the Vice President an assignment, the Vice President, with the President behind him, can exert more influence and can be more effective than a member of the White House staff or even a member of the Cabinet.

I go back to the settlement of the steel strike for illustration. I am convinced, in this instance, the fact that I was Vice President and the fact that I was representing the President were decisive factors in enabling me to be the catalytic agent to bring the two parties together so that they would discuss this matter and eventually reach a settlement.

Had I simply been somebody from private life whom the President might have assigned to this responsibility, or somebody from his White House staff, I don't believe that the parties could have been brought together.

The fact that I was speaking for the President and the fact that I had the added official prestige of being Vice President in my own right formed a combination which was necessary in this instance, and probably decisive in bringing about the settlement.

Q In the parliamentary system of government, is there some Cabinet member without portfolio who might fill the role you have come to fill?

A We've often discussed such matters with members of foreign governments when I have visited other countries, but there are very few who have Vice Presidents, to begin with, and, second, in other forms of government there simply aren't offices that are similar to the Vice Presidency. I suppose the closest parallel you find is a prime minister and a deputy prime minister in a parliamentary system. But the office of Vice President is somewhat unique. Far more countries get along without Vice Presidents than have them.

MEETINGS AT CAMP DAVID—

Q Did you attend all the meetings at Camp David that President Eisenhower had with Premier Khrushchev, Prime Minister Macmillan, President de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer?

A I have not attended all of them. I have attended several. Some of these meetings are more social in character, and the President very properly does not invite others. However, he has been most considerate in seeing that I am in attendance when important issues are discussed, so that I might be able either to contribute to the discussion or obtain information it would be necessary for me to have in carrying out any duties which might fall upon me in the future.

I would like to add, too, that, in those cases where I do not attend such meetings, the President always makes available to me his memoranda of conversations dealing with other than purely personal matters.

In other words, even though I do not attend such meetings, I am always familiar with decisions that are made and discussions that take place. Then, when I meet these leaders—as I do when I have a dinner for them, or when they call on me at my office, or when I call on them—I am able to speak with knowledge of all the conversations they have had with the President.

Q Do you get in on budget making and fiscal affairs under this policy of having the Vice President play an executive role in addition to the limited role common in the past?

A Well, let me say first that my participation in the development of such policies has naturally increased as I have

. . . "President has given me assignments in national security"

gained experience in office. For example, in each of the last three years when the budget was under consideration, I have consulted with the Director of the Budget and with the various departments on the budgets that they were submitting. During and after these consultations, I have had an opportunity to make recommendations in Cabinet meetings or, in some instances, directly to the President himself with regard to my views on the budget.

At the President's direction, moreover, in the past three years various Cabinet officers have brought their key budget decisions to me for any suggestions or recommendations that I might have.

Q Is the same thing true in other fields? Where do you fit in when labor problems are involved?

A In this instance, the Secretary of Labor consults with me to see what my views might be on legislation before he recommends it to Congress. The same, incidentally, is true of the other Cabinet officers when they face major issues which may involve congressional action.

—Wide World

DURING STEEL STRIKE early this year, Mr. Nixon had a major role in achieving a settlement. He is shown after a meeting at his home with leaders of the steel industry and union, and Secretary of Labor Mitchell, second from right.

Q When farm policies are up for consideration, have you been kept informed?

A I have not spent as much time on agricultural policy as on labor, defense, foreign affairs and over-all budget policies. On the other hand, I have had the opportunity, as far as agriculture is concerned, to participate in the discussions on agricultural policy which have taken place in the legislative leaders' meetings. Because agricultural policy affects such a broad segment of the country, decisions with regard to agriculture are generally considered in the legislative leaders' meetings before they become final.

Q Have you had to deal with any of these programs that relate to exploring outer space?

A In the field of outer space I have a close association with Dr. Glennan [Dr. T. Keith Glennan, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration] and with members of his staff. I see him approximately once a month, and more often during the period when the budget is being made. For example, this year I felt very strongly that there should be more unified direction of our outer-space programs than had been the case previously, and also that there should be a stepped-up program for the development of large boosters.

In my conversation with Dr. Glennan, and also when these matters were discussed at meetings of the National Security Council over which the President presided, I strongly supported decisions which the President made in this area.

ACTION ON STEEL STRIKE—

Q How did you get in on the steel-strike settlement?

A The President has no rigid rules as to what matters I will take responsibility for. In the case of the steel strike, he was, as you know, starting on a trip abroad. He indicated prior to that trip, on a national television broadcast, that he believed it was vital that the strike be settled while he was gone.

In view of that exhortation, and in view of private conversations in his office at which the Secretary of Labor and I were present, I considered that it was our responsibility while he was gone to explore every possible avenue for finding a basis for settlement which would meet the criteria which he had laid down.

While the President was gone, we started the series of meetings with the leaders of the union and the leaders of the steel industry. These meetings culminated shortly after the President's return in a recommendation for settling the strike —a settlement recommendation which the President approved.

Q Has President Eisenhower called on you for a wide range of tasks?

A Well, of course, I am chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth and, as is generally known, I serve as Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. This committee meets every month and has as its responsibility the making of recommendations to contracting agencies for their enforcement of the clause in all Government contracts that there shall be no discrimination in employment where an individual or a corporation has a Government contract. This is an assignment which the President gave me shortly after the Administration came into office in 1953.

The President has also given me some specific assignments in the national-security area. For example, I was responsible for the development of public support for our Mutual Security Program, for an intensive study which was made within the Administration on the economic aspects of the "cold war," and for other matters of this type.

Q What role do you play in Cabinet meetings, for example? You are not a department head. Do you have a chance to speak up?

A Yes, I have always had the opportunity to express myself, not only at Cabinet meetings but at the other meetings over which the President presides. Usually it is his custom, once a matter is presented at any one of these meetings, to ask the various people around the table for their comments and suggestions.

In fact, the President always invites all of us who participate in such meetings to indicate our views before he, the President, reaches a decision.

(continued on page 104)

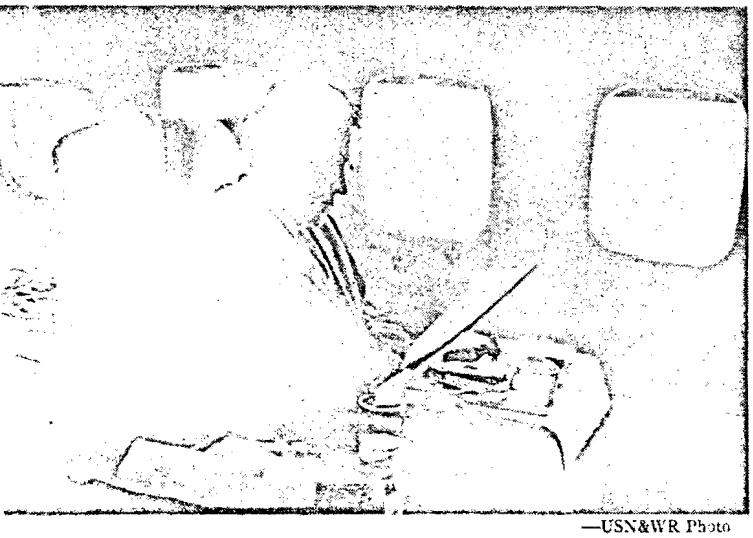
. . . "In future, greater use can be made of the Vice President"

Q Who makes the decisions in meetings? Are they "committee decisions"?

A I think one of the essential rules for any orderly government is that there can be only one man who makes the final decisions. I, for one, have never believed in government by committee, because what happens then is that the decisions made represent the least common denominator of what everybody will agree to, and this means leadership at its lowest level, rather than at its highest level.

Now, I know that there have been those who have suggested that the President believes in government by committee, that he does not make decisions or overrule members of his official family on issues. Nothing could be further from the truth. The President is a very patient man. He always invites full and free discussion. He tries to bring about agreement among all of the members of his Cabinet and Security Council when important decisions are being made.

But, in the final analysis, the President recognizes that the Cabinet and Security Council are advisory to him only.



—USN&WR Photo

TRAVEL AND WORK go together. To represent the President abroad, Mr. Nixon has covered 160,000 miles outside U. S.

The President, during the seven years that I have been with him, has never put a matter to the vote of the Cabinet, the Security Council or the legislative leaders. I believe he is absolutely correct in following this practice because, in the final analysis, he, the President, should make the big decisions rather than pass the buck, in effect, to his advisers. I don't mean that he isn't affected by what we all say, but he himself, after he hears what we all say, announces the decision.

Of course, there have been instances in which the view adopted by the President has been the view held by others in his official family than myself.

But I would say that the number of cases in which this has happened has been very small compared to the number of cases in which I have shared the views that the President has eventually approved.

Q If an accident happened and you were required to take over the Presidency, would there be much of a gap in your familiarity with the duties to be performed?

A As far as information is concerned, there would be no gap—no significant gap whatever.

Q How about familiarity with the problems of the Government itself on pending matters?

A I would say there would be very few pending matters in Government with which I would not be familiar. I do not mean that I am aware of all the conversations the President has with his Cabinet officers, but it would take a relatively small amount of time for me to get up to date on all the matters under discussion and consideration by the President.

Q Examining this problem impersonally and looking ahead many, many years, do you think that the system which has been instituted by President Eisenhower, whereby the Vice President has been kept informed daily of what's going on in the Government, could have an effect eventually on the efficiency and effectiveness of our governmental system?

A I most certainly do. While I speak as a not-unbiased observer, I would still say that, when President Eisenhower's Administration is judged, it will receive high marks in several areas. From a long-range standpoint, one of its most important achievements—one of the President's most significant achievements—has been upgrading the office of the Vice Presidency.

As a result of what President Eisenhower has done, I believe neither political party in the future will ever again look upon the Vice Presidency as simply an office to be used for purposes of balancing a ticket geographically or religiously or politically. I think that in the future both political parties will recognize, first, that a vice-presidential candidate must always be qualified and prepared to serve as President.

In addition to that, his views must be close enough to those of the President so that he will feel completely confident in using the Vice President to the utmost in foreign policy and domestic assignments.

In the future, building on the precedents that the President has established in this Administration, even greater use can be made of the Vice President. I think that, as a legislative trouble shooter at home, as a co-ordinator and executor of Administration policies, and as a representative in the foreign-policy area, the Vice President can serve the President immensely in the years ahead.

In the foreign-policy area particularly, this is not only constructive but I believe absolutely essential. The burdens of international affairs upon the President have become increasingly great as more nations have acquired their independence and as U. S. responsibilities in the world have increased.

In the future, the Vice President can assist the President by visiting countries that the President is unable to work into his schedule and by carrying out specific foreign-policy assignments which the President and the Secretary of State find that his particular office qualifies him to execute.

GAINING PUBLIC SUPPORT—

Q If this formula of the Vice Presidency is continued in the future, irrespective of party, would you expect a Vice President to become a logical choice or at least be given serious consideration as a possible nominee for the Presidency in future years?

A Without referring to my own situation, I would say that one of the reasons Vice Presidents have been buried politically in times past is because they simply have not had enough important things to do. If the Vice President does have assignments of importance, he inevitably will be in the public eye and will develop political support in his own right. For that reason, I would say that, if future Presidents use their Vice Presidents as President Eisenhower has used me, we can expect future Vice Presidents to be

among those who are most seriously considered as presidential candidates.

Q Do you think that the Vice President of the future who serves as deputy to the President is likely to have an advantage over other candidates who might be in the running for the party's nomination?

A Again, I may have a prejudiced view in this respect, but it seems inevitable that one who is familiar with all aspects of the major problems confronting the nation has a head start on others who may have to learn the issues pretty much from the ground up.

While the fact that an individual has served for a certain number of years as Vice President and has had the opportunity to obtain information on the working of the Government, both at home and abroad, does not in *itself* qualify him for the Presidency, it undoubtedly gives him an invaluable opportunity to learn, to test his capabilities, and to prove himself in the eyes of the people.

Q Again, looking at this thing impersonally and assuming that your own political party had been out of power and a new President were elected, what do you think are the handicaps and disadvantages to the country in the fact that two and a half months must elapse between the time of an election and the inauguration of a new President and his opportunities to become familiar with the intricacies of the Government itself?

A Well, of course, looking back on our own Administration, we ran into exactly that situation in 1953. There obviously has to be a period of time in which a new Administration must learn the ropes, in effect, with regard to the intricacies of foreign and domestic policies. This, of course, is not an insurmountable problem if there is genuine cooperation between the incoming and outgoing Administrations. The American people in many instances have seen fit to take the inevitable temporary inefficiency which is involved in such a change-over rather than to continue in power an Administration in which they have lost confidence. But, when an Administration has a good record and when there is no real disagreement with its policies, there is probably a natural tendency upon the part of the people to think twice before they throw that Administration out of office and replace it with one that will have to pick the new personnel and build the machinery which is needed for operating the biggest business in the world.

REPORTS TO EISENHOWER—

Q Have you seen the President alone—absolutely alone with nobody else present—very often in the last seven years?

A Prior to my trips abroad I always have extended conversations with the President so that he can give me his views on the countries I am visiting. When I return I always see him alone before reporting to the National Security Council. When the President returns from his trips, he calls me into the office and gives me an evaluation of the foreign leaders that he has met and of the problems which he ran into.

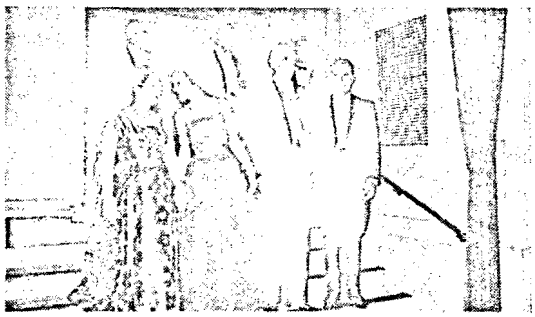
I have not had and do not have regular private meetings with the President. There are some weeks that I will not meet him alone at all, since I see him three times a week at our regular meetings. There are other times when an issue, such as the steel strike, is up during which I may have four or five conferences with him—either individually or by telephone—during one day. I don't have a record of the complete number of the conferences, but this gives an idea of the type of conversations I have.

Q Do you talk to the President on the telephone from day to day?

A I always follow the practice, unless he has asked me to call, of not talking to him on the telephone unless he

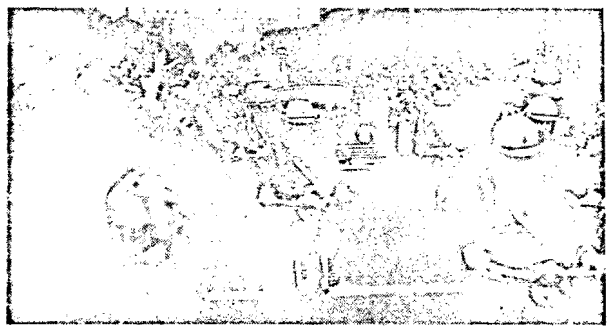
IN WORLD DIPLOMACY—

"I have had extended discussions with some 35 presidents, 9 prime ministers, 5 kings, 2 emperors, and the Shah of Iran."

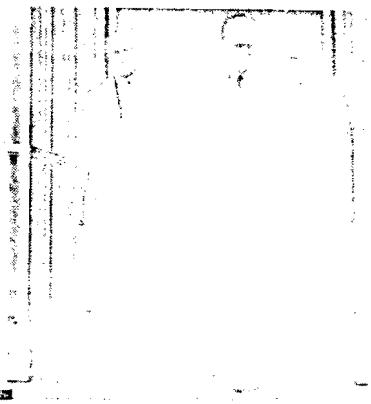


Vice President Nixon with Charles de Gaulle, during the French President's visit to U. S.

On trip to Moscow, Mr. Nixon engaged in a lively give-and-take with Nikita Khrushchev.



In Poland, a crowd of more than a quarter of a million people came out to greet the Vice President.



With Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany and President Eisenhower, at White House.

—USN&WR Photos

. . . Essential duty in Senate: "I must be on hand" to break a tie

calls me. The only exception that I have made in this respect was during the course of the steel strike when I had to keep him posted daily on developments. He calls me on the telephone, but I would say that telephone conversations are the exception rather than the rule. Usually they occur when he is out of Washington. Since my office is only minutes away from the White House, it is usually more convenient, when he wants to see me, for him simply to have his secretary call. Then I go down to the White House to see him.

AN OPPOSITION ISSUE—

Q Do you believe that the Constitution imposes on you a requirement to spend all your time in presiding over the Senate when it is in session?

A I know there are some who believe that is the case. Indeed, some members of the Senate in the opposition party may want to make an issue of the fact that I have not presided over the Senate for as many hours as did some of my predecessors.

I, of course, welcome this complaint, because I think people generally throughout the country recognize that the responsibilities I have undertaken are infinitely more important and more in the interest of serving the American people than simply sitting in front of the Senate.

Q Has the Senate recognized this by providing under its rules for a President pro tem who is a member of the Senate itself?

A The President pro tem is supposed to preside in the Vice President's absence. I might add also that, according to senatorial practice, any Senator can preside over the Senate.

The only thing that the Vice President can do—and must do—that the President pro tem or another presiding officer cannot do is to break a tie. That is why the only limitation I have as President of the Senate is that I must always be on hand in Washington when there is a possibility of a tie vote.

In the seven years I have been Vice President, I have broken eight ties. While this is an average of a little more than one a year, it still indicates the importance of being present when the division of the Senate is as close as it is.

Q Have you ever missed any votes when there was a tie that could be broken on anything important?

A No, I haven't. I think there was one occasion when I was not present on a tie vote, but my unavoidable absence caused no problem because the same issue came up the next day. It was brought up when I was present and able to decide upon it.

CRUCIAL VOTES IN CONGRESS—

Q Have there been some occasions when the opposition party would have preferred you to be absent on some of those ties, too?

A That is certainly true because the eight tie votes in which I did participate were on important issues. You may remember that I broke the 47-to-47 tie on whether or not the Senate would approve a massive federal-aid-to-education bill which would have made teachers' salaries a federal responsibility. My breaking of the tie on that vote was considered a significant step, and I did not take it hastily.

Q Don't you usually know in advance when some important issue is going to come up that might result in a tie?

A Exactly. This is another reason why the possibility of a tie vote should not keep the Vice President from taking other assignments. The work of the Senate is generally so planned that you do not have votes called on the spur of the moment. Generally speaking, votes in the Senate are taken at specified times, particularly on critical issues.

Q Is most of the work that you do for the executive branch in Washington itself, rather than out of town?

A Yes, except when a trip abroad is involved. However, good-will trips are generally scheduled for congressional recesses or for periods when we do not expect any legislation. Otherwise, I am in Washington. I may be at the White House, for example, and I might point out that, at the White House, I am exactly seven minutes—I know exactly how long it takes—from the Senate floor. So, if a vote should occur while I am at the White House, I am always able to get there in time to vote.

Q In this rather intimate official relationship with the President for the last seven years, it is presumed you have gotten to know each other pretty well. How would you describe your personal relations with the President?

A Why, I would say that, thanks to him, those relations have been friendly, and certainly very memorable as far as I am concerned. I have been able to see how he reacts in handling difficult problems—problems like Lebanon, and Quemoy and Matsu, for example. There is nothing that quite takes the place of witnessing first hand the making of great decisions.

WHEN A CRISIS ARISES—

Q Would you say that in crises Mr. Eisenhower is any different from what he is in the normal routine of everyday work?

A I think everyone is different in a crisis. In the case of the President, what impresses me the most is his complete objectivity and impersonal approach to a crisis. You can describe it as coolness in a crisis, but simply saying that he is cool in a crisis does not adequately describe his attitude. In fact, those who have seen him, as I have, when he has made important decisions get the impression that here is a man who is carefully weighing all the pros and cons of a particular course of action, without thinking at all about the effect that such action may have on his personal popularity—thinking only of what he believes is in the best interests of the country. And, most important, by watching him in these moments of crisis, I was impressed by the fact that the hotter the discussion became, the cooler he became. This is probably one of the greatest lessons that I have learned while working under the President and with him during the past seven years.

There is one other thing I might say in this connection which I think is important: Once he makes a decision, it is made. He does not continue to worry about it and to second-guess it. This, I think, also is important in leadership.

Q What is your feeling, as you watch the President? Is the Presidency itself something toward which there is a sense of awe and perhaps of great reverence?

A Strangely enough, as you were stating that question, the words "awe" and "reverence" were exactly the ones that came into my mind. Whenever I see the President making a tough decision, I recognize how easy, by comparison, my responsibilities are. Another thing that is very impressive about the President is that, no matter how much he may have on his mind, he seldom gives the impression of carrying the world on his shoulders. He has the ability to keep a relaxed mind when he makes the important decisions. Some men, when they have tough decisions, inevitably tense up right in front of your eyes. I have seldom seen the President give that impression, if ever. [END]