

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION CODES
1	Memo	Alexander Butterfield to the President lp.	3-19-86	D, A
2	Scenario	Stakeman to Stephen Bull - Presentation of diplomatic credentials w/attachments	6-11-70	B Conf
2A		Biographic info. DECLASSIFIED PURG EAC REVIEW 6/13/2008	4d	B
3	Memo	H John H. Holdridge to Henry Kissinger lp. with attachment re Presidential talking points for Deputy PM McEwen	8-5-70	B Sec
4	Memo	Al Haig for the President lp.	9-26-70	B Conf
5	Memo of Information	Copy of Blue card used as a cross reference transmittal for lp.	7/22/70	Possible

FILE GROUP TITLE

WHCF SUBJECT FILES CO

BOX NUMBER

10

FOLDER TITLE

EX CO 10 Australia 12/1/69--

RESTRICTION CODES

- A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.
- B. National security classified information.
- C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.
- D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.

- E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial financial information.
- F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for enforcement purposes.
- G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.
- H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

December 5, 1969

EXEC.
SP3-56

CO10

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Our past conversations have assured me of your deep interest in peace for Vietnam. In view of our mutual pursuit of this goal, I thought you might like to have a copy of my recent address to the people of the United States.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

The Right Honorable
John Grey Gorton, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra

RN:Melencamp:jj

HAK - Personal

EXECUTIVE

CO 10

FG 6-11-11/Kissinger, Henry

minut plane take
Julie
Take

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1969

Jon:
~~Julie:~~

Sam^X Lipski, an Australian newsman here in Washington, would like at some point and at Mr. Kissinger's convenience to see him. He gives some background for his request:

He had just reported for duty in Washington when Prime Minister Gorton visited. Mr. Lipski sat by Mr. Kissinger at the recital on that occasion. At Lipski's query, Mr. Kissinger had suggested that he get in touch with his secretary to arrange an appointment.

Mr. Lipski said he had been in this country only for about a month and he didn't feel he would be justifying taking Mr. K's time up at that stage. Now, after nine months, he feels better equipped and he does have some questions. His areas of interest are: Asian affairs, regional affairs, evolution of the Guam policy, etc.

He knows Mr. Kissinger's schedule must be extremely compressed and he proposes no time element. If an appointment could be arranged at some point, he would very much like to see Mr. K. (Office: 783-6191)
(Home: 833-8258 - he works mostly at home)

lds

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1970
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

EXECUTIVE

H012-1
CO 10

log# 5805

REFERRAL

To: State Secretariat

Date: 12/22/69

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.

☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

☐ Direct reply.
☐ Furnish information copy.

☒ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
☒ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

☐ For your information.

☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

log# 5805

Description:

Letter: ☒ Telegram; Other: ☐
 To: President
 From: Josef Klaus
 Date: 12/18/69
 Subject: Orig telegram in German re New Years wishes to Pres fm Australian Chancellor.

By direction of the President:

J. W. Davis
Jeanne W. Davis

RECEIVED
DEC 22 1969
CENTRAL FILES

(White House File Copy)

EXECUTIVE

GI 2-12/11*

CO10

5634

Dec. 30, 1969

Dear Mr. McEwen:

It was a pleasure to get Ambassador Rice's note containing the photograph of the two of us under the umbrella.

The picture is a pleasant reminder of a happy visit to Sydney, and I appreciate your letting me have it.

Sincerely,

~~*~~
The Right Honorable
J. McEwen
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Trade and Industry
Canberra, Australia

RN:LG:pas:12/22/69

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

6557
EXECUTIVE

TAH/meat
FEG

JAN 16 1970

C010

C0110

C070

FEG-1

Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20506

Attention: Mr. Richard M. Moose
Member of the NSC Staff
372A Executive Office Bldg.

Dear Mr. Kissinger:

The Bureau of the Budget has received from the Secretary of Agriculture, for consideration under the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030 of June 19, 1962, a proposed Executive order entitled "Regulations governing the entry or withdrawal from warehouse of certain meat with respect to which a voluntary agreement has been concluded."

Copies of Secretary Hardin's letter of January 16, 1970, and its enclosures are attached.

The proposed Executive order is intended to reinforce agreements which now are being negotiated with the governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland. We understand that completion of these negotiations is expected within the next few days, and therefore the Director of the Bureau of the Budget would appreciate receiving your views with respect to the proposed order as promptly as possible.

Questions with respect to this matter may be directed to Mr. Austin Ivory (code 103, ext. 4944).

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Focke

General Counsel

Enclosures

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1970
CENTRAL FILES

6046

EXHIBIT

41.2-9/12*

41.1/8*

41.2-35

MA 5-5

CO 10

702/CO 10

P42-1

JAN 16 1970

Dear Lyndon:

In 1968, you awarded a Presidential Unit Citation to ^{*}Company D of the ^{*}Sixth Battalion, ^{*}Royal Australian Regiment.

The Sixth Battalion has prepared a pictorial record of its participation in Vietnam and of the award ceremony. The volumes are inscribed "For the President of the United States of America", but I believe that under the circumstances they belong more appropriately in your Library than in mine.

I am sending the books with a copy of the acknowledgment which I sent to the Battalion Commander.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Honorable Lyndon B. ^{*}Johnson
LBJ Ranch
Stonewall, Texas 78671

^{*}*Colin M. Townsend*

RN:LG:pmh 1/8/70

JAN 21 1970

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was most thoughtful of you to write me about your favorable reaction to the visit of Vice President and Mrs. Agnew. This visit to my mind both symbolizes and further strengthens the close relations which exist between our two countries. I am looking forward to hearing the Vice President's report on the matters which he discussed with you and your colleagues.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

19/
RN

The Right Honorable
John Gray Gorton
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra

RN:JHH:pmh 1/15/70



Department of State

January 21, 1970

EXECUTIVE
ME 3-3/CO 10
CO 10
TELEGRAM

Carol Freeman

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

433

PAGE 01 STATE 009994

89

ORIGIN CPR-02

INFO OCT-01 EA-10 PM-05 NSC-10 P-03 RSC-01 SS-20 USIA-12

PRS-01 SSC-01 /066 R

66640

DRAFTED BY: S/CPR: DM JOHNSON

APPROVED BY: MH SMOAK, ASST. CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

EA/ANZ: MR. BROWER

EA

THE WHITE HOUSE: MR. HOLDRIDGE

S/S: MR. BROWN

S/S-C: MRS. DENHAM

101904

R 212353Z JAN 70

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

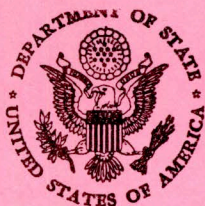
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 009994

FYI FOLLOWING MESSAGE WILL BE SENT VIA COMMERCIAL CHANNELS TO GOVERNOR GENERAL ON JANUARY 25. QUOTE I TAKE PLEASURE IN CONVEYING TO YOU MY PERSONAL GREETINGS AND THE BEST WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THIS NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF AUSTRALIA. WE ARE APPRECIATIVE OF THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS AND IT IS OUR EARNEST DESIRE THAT WE MAY CONTINUE TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER IN OUR MUTUAL QUEST FOR PEACE THROUGHOUT EAST ASIA. RICHARD NIXON. UNQUOTE.

DEPARTMENT WILL RELEASE UPON CONFIRMATION BY EMBASSY OF RECEIPT BY GOVERNOR GENERAL UNLESS OBJECTION PERCEIVED.
ROGERS

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1970
CENTRAL FILES



Department of State

January 25, 1970

EXECUTIVE
ME 3-3/0010
0010

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 621

PAGE 01 STATE 011776

10

ORIGIN CPR-02

INFO OCT-01 EA-10 PM-05 NSC-10 P-03 RSC-01 SS-20 USIA-12

PRS-01 SSC-01 /066 R

66662

DRAFTED BY: S/CPR: DMJOHNSON

APPROVED BY: ASST. CHIEF OF PROTOCOL: MARION H. SMOAK

EA/ANZ: MR. BROWER

EA

THE WHITE HOUSE: MR. HOLDRIDGE

P: FOR INFO

S/S: MR. BROWN

S/S-C: MRS. DENHAM

121920

R 250507Z JAN 70

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO PC HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR PAUL M. C. HASLUCK,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA, CANBERRA

UNCLAS STATE 011776

I TAKE PLEASURE IN CONVEYING TO YOU MY PERSONAL GREETINGS AND THE BEST WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THIS NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF AUSTRALIA. WE ARE APPRECIATIVE OF THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS AND IT IS OUR EARNEST DESIRE THAT WE MAY CONTINUE TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER IN OUR MUTUAL QUEST FOR PEACE THROUGHOUT EAST ASIA.
RICHARD NIXON

UNCLASSIFIED

6952
EXECUTIVE
ME3/A*
CO10

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1970

Dear Mr. Yorston:

The Australian-American Association has contributed superbly to the development of the warm bonds of friendship which for more than a generation have united our countries in alliance. I personally recall with pleasure the warm welcome extended to me by your Association in the past. It is a pleasure to send you my best wishes on this occasion of the dedication of the Australian-American Center in Sydney. Long may it stand as a symbol of our enduring partnership.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

Mr. Keith^X Yorston
President
*Australian-American Association
*Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1970
CENTRAL FILES

7184

ACTION

EXECUTIVE

CO-10

PR-2/W*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger

SUBJECT: Farewell Call by the Australian Ambassador

State has recommended that you set aside a few minutes for a farewell call by Sir Keith^{XX} Waller, the Australian Ambassador who is returning to the top career position in the Department of External Affairs in Canberra.

Sir Keith has been a good friend, and will occupy an important position in Canberra. I recommend that you give him an appointment. State has set up stringent informal guidelines as to which outgoing Ambassadors they will recommend for such appointments, and I think that Sir Keith can be accommodated without setting a precedent for a time-consuming practice.

Sir Keith departs March 9th. Until then, I assume that he will be available at your convenience except for absences from Washington February 18, February 20 - 27 and March 4 - 5.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you authorize the Department of State to arrange a brief farewell call upon you by outgoing Australian Ambassador Keith Waller.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 5/18/70
7.11.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

JHH:LG:mlr:2/11/70

RECEIVED
APR 27 1970
CENTRAL FILES

4-25

OBE - never received the original
back.

nancy

1184

RETURNED FROM HOUDEK'S OFFICE
4/25, OBE, ORIG MEMO TO PRES
NOT RETURNED.

CENTRAL FILES

NOTE CLASSIFICA-
TION.

LOW

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7184

ACTION

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

February 11, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: John H. Holdridge *JH*

SUBJECT: Farewell Call on the President by Ambassador Waller

Protocol in State has recommended that Ambassador Waller be invited to pay a brief farewell call on the President before his departure on March 9 (Tab B).

I was concerned at the prospect that this might generate an unfortunate precedent and that no Ambassador would dare leave Washington without making a determined effort to say farewell to the President.

I am told by Protocol that they make this recommendation only in behalf of Ambassadors who

-- have been here more than five years.

-- are moving on to an influential post.

Only 15 Ambassadors out of 116 in Washington qualify under the first criterion at this moment, and only a few of them would meet the second criterion. Of three appointments which Protocol has suggested under these ground rules in recent months, the President has agreed to only one, the outgoing Belgian Ambassador.

Given these stringent ground rules I think that a brief call by Ambassador Waller would be appropriate. His new job in Canberra will be the top career job in the Department of External Affairs. He is also a very good friend.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

- 2 -

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab A.

Concurrence: Mr. Watts

Att.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

7184

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
The White House

SUBJECT: Farewell Call on President by
Australian Ambassador

With reference to my memorandum dated February 3 regarding the request for an appointment for the Australian Ambassador to pay a farewell call on the President, we have now learned that the Ambassador will be absent from Washington February 18, February 20 through February 27 and March 4 and 5.


Clement E. Conger
Acting Chief of Protocol

7184

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

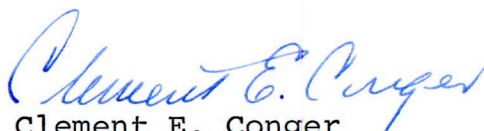
February 3, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
The White House

SUBJECT: Farewell Call on President by
Australian Ambassador

Sir Keith Waller, Australian Ambassador to the United States for the last five and a half years, will return to Canberra for reassignment on March 9. Sir Keith, a good friend of the United States, has served with distinction as his country's ambassador here since September 18, 1964. In Canberra he will assume the key post of Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, the top-ranking career position in the Department. A biographic sketch is attached.

I recommend that a time be set aside for the President to receive Sir Keith for a brief farewell call.


Clement E. Conger
Acting Chief of Protocol

Attachment:
Biographic sketch.

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

Ambassador to the United States

AUSTRALIA

Designated Ambassador to the U. S. on 2 June 1964, Sir Keith Waller is Australia's first career diplomat to hold this position. Waller, who is one of Australia's senior External Affairs officers and an authority on Southeast Asia headed the Far Eastern Affairs Section of the Department of External Affairs prior to assuming his duties in Washington.

Born on 19 February 1914, in Melbourne, John Keith Waller was educated at Scots College, Melbourne, and the University of Melbourne, from which he received his M.A. degree with honors in history and political science in 1936. Entering the External Affairs Department the same year, he served as private secretary to the then Minister for External Affairs, W.M. Hughes, until 1940 when he was assigned to the Department of Information as a foreign affairs advisor. The following year he was sent to Chungking as a Second Secretary under Australia's first Minister to China, Sir Frederic Eggleston. He remained in China until 1944 when he returned to Canberra to serve in the Department of External Affairs. In 1945 he served as secretary to the Australian delegation to the United Nations organizing conference at San Francisco, following which he was consecutively assigned to Rio de Janeiro (1945-46), Washington (1947), and Manila (1948) before rejoining the Department in 1950. In 1951 he was appointed senior External Affairs officer in London and in 1953 returned to Canberra as an Assistant Secretary. During 1956 Waller directed Australia's participation in the Colombo Plan, and in 1962 he headed the Australian delegation to the Colombo Plan meeting in Melbourne. Appointed Ambassador to Thailand and Australian SEATO Council representative in 1957, he served as Chairman of the SEATO Council representatives' meeting in 1958. In 1960 he was appointed Ambassador to Moscow (the first assigned there since the Australian Embassy there was closed in 1954), where he remained until 1962. He served as First Assistant Secretary in the Department of External Affairs from 1962 to 1964.

Waller married the former Alison Dent in 1943 and has two daughters. He was knighted in 1968.

OT MA 04 837

M 21 C

65-1148

EXECUTIVE

TA4/Meat
0010

February 17, 1970

FOR: THE STAFF SECRETARY
FROM: PETER M. FLANIGAN
RE: LOG NO. 3065

I recommend that the President sign the proposed executive order entitled "Regulation Governing the Entry or Withdrawal from Warehouse, for Consumption, of Certain Meat with Respect to Which Voluntary Agreements Have Been Concluded".

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE *2/22/70*

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: *Mr. Kissinger*

FROM: *CIA.*

SUBJECT: *Sir Robert Thompson's Trip to Australia*

EXECUTIVE

F08

C010

FG-6.2

ND 18/1/70

Kleite, M...

Parker, E...

Look

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

goh / mm / pm
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

CO 10

PR 7-1/W &

76 6-11-1/Kissinger, Henry

7841 M
7740

INFORMATION

March 2, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger *K*
SUBJECT: Ambassador Waller's Farewell Call *Keith*

Ambassador Waller of Australia will pay a brief farewell call on you on Tuesday.

Points to Stress:

- Your sense of basic identity of outlook and interests with Australia.

Ambassador Waller Will Raise:

- He will probably not raise substantive matters.

Talking Points:

- Congratulate him on his appointment as Secretary of External Affairs. We are glad to have someone with his broad knowledge of the United States in this key post in Canberra.
- We are sorry to lose him, but pleased that his successor will be Sir James Plimsoll, whom we know well as a man of great ability and a good friend of the United States.
- You value your personal relationship with Prime Minister Gorton. You greatly enjoyed and profited from his visit to Washington in May 1969.
- You believe Australia and America share a basic identity in outlook, which makes our continuing close alliance strong and natural.

- As you said during the Gorton visit, you regard the ANZUS and SEATO alliances as vital to our strategy and position in the Pacific.

Biographic Information:

Born and educated in Melbourne, John Waller entered the External Affairs Department on graduation in 1936. His early service was principally in China. He participated in the UN organizing conference in San Francisco, and served briefly in Washington in 1947. He has been Australia's representative both at Colombo Plan and SEATO meetings. He was chief of Far Eastern Affairs Section immediately before coming to Washington in June 1964. He was Ambassador in Moscow 1960-1962.

Married, with two daughters. Knighted in 1968.

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: February 27, 1970

Time: 1:00 P.M.

FOR ACTION: Dr. Kissinger

cc (for information):

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, March 2, 1970

Time: 2:00 P.M.

SUBJECT:

President's Meeting with Ambassador Keith Waller
on Tuesday, March 3 at 12:15 p.m.

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ For Necessary Action☐ For Your Recommendations☒ Prepare Agenda and Brief☐ Draft Reply☐ For Your Comments☐ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

February 23, 1970
Monday - 4:30 p.m.

March 3
12 noon

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Farewell Call by the Australian Ambassador

The President will see Sir Keith Waller, Australian Ambassador, at 12 noon on March 3, for a brief, courtesy call.

Please confirm this time with my office.

CC: Mr. Hugh Sloan, Jr.
Mr. John Brown
Mr. Stephen B. Bull
Mr. Jeb Magruder

DLC:ny

MEMORANDUM

7184

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

February 20, 1970

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger *HK*

SUBJECT: Farewell Call by the Australian Ambassador

State has recommended that you set aside a few minutes for a farewell call by Sir Keith Waller, the Australian Ambassador who is returning to the top career position in the Department of External Affairs in Canberra.

Note: Sir Keith has been a good friend, and will occupy an important position in Canberra. I recommend that you give him an appointment. State has set up stringent informal guidelines as to which outgoing Ambassadors they will recommend for such appointments, and I think that Sir Keith can be accommodated without setting a precedent for a time-consuming practice.

Sir Keith departs March 9th. Until then, I assume that he will be available at your convenience except for absences from Washington February 18, February 20 - 27 and March 4 - 5.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you authorize the Department of State to arrange a brief farewell call upon you by outgoing Australian Ambassador Keith Waller.

Approve *✓*

Disapprove

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

February 18, 1970

EXEC.
SP2-3-33
CO 10

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Early in each year, by tradition, the President addresses the Congress of the United States on the State of the Union. This year I have sent a separate message to the Congress on the subject of United States foreign policy and I thought you might find a copy of the message useful, given the deep and shared desire of our peoples to live in peace with our neighbors throughout the world.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

The Right Honorable
John Grey Gorton, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra

RN:NMM:jdm

CA

CO 10

March 11, 1970

TO: PHILIP TREZISE

FROM: PETER FLANIGAN

Thanks for your memorandum of March 10th and for keeping me informed on the Australian situation. I would be interested to know when you are planning to reopen the discussions with Australia. I would also be interested to hear of any strong adverse reaction from American Airlines.

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

CD 10

Previously filed

3/12/70

Date

NAME Mr. Max R. Call

ORGANIZATION _____

EXECUTIVE

CD 10

New File Symbol

4/6/70

Date

FINAL ACTION Pres. ltr. to Mr. Call

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

A RESTRICTED DOCUMENT OR CASE FILE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM
THIS FILE FOLDER. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM REMOVED
AND THE REASON FOR ITS REMOVAL, CONSULT DOCUMENT ENTRY
NUMBER 1 ON EITHER THE DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD
(GSA FORM 7279 OR NA FORM 1421) OR NARA WITHDRAWAL SHEET
(GSA FORM 7122) LOCATED IN THE FRONT OF THIS FILE FOLDER.

4+

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

EXECUTIVE

ME3/0*

CO 10

March 31, 1970

ACTION REQUIRED

Dear Dr. Barry:

★

In greeting the members of the Orthopaedic Associations of the world's English-speaking countries, I recall an informal gathering at the White House in 1958 when President Eisenhower met with some of those attending your combined sessions in Washington.

Much has happened in all fields of human endeavor since then -- and Orthopaedics is no exception. The newcomer to your profession today comes into a great scientific legacy.

The strides you have made in developing new methods and techniques have benefited countless afflicted persons and enabled them to lead normal, productive lives. I know that the unimpaired opportunity for service which has been your guide in the past will continue to assure your future success and fuller, more rewarding lives for those you assist.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely,

DR. CARTER R. ROWE

Telegrams: DR. RICHARD NIXON

Dr. Hugh Barry
Chairman, Combined Meeting
of Orthopaedic Associations
Sydney, New South Wales
Australia

RN:Hasek:sar-2

sent via State

CC: Rose Mary Woods/M.A. Passman, Margita White, E. Hasek, CF,
Bud Wilkinson (FYI), Hugh Sloan (FYI).

Req'd by: The Assn. // Approved by: James Keogh

Event: April 11, 1970 // DUE: ASAP....

pictures filed in oversized attachment

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1970
General Files

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

CO 10
486-11-4/Kissinger, Henry
8706 4813
702/CO 10

ACTION

March 27, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: John H. Holdridge *for*

SUBJECT: Appointment with the Australian Minister for Defense

DOD/ISA is handling the details of the forthcoming visit of the new Australian Minister for Defense, Mr. Malcolm^xFraser. Dennis Doolin has written you (Tab A) suggesting an appointment at 11:00 a.m. Tuesday, April 7. *Walter L.*

Ambassador Rice has urged that you see Fraser. He is being groomed by Gorton as his heir apparent. He has recently made a major statement on defense policy, which accords very well with the Nixon Doctrine and which has been well received in Australia. He is considered very friendly to the United States.

Fraser will ostensibly be here to talk about F-111s. But he also wants to talk about plans for limited Australian troop withdrawals from Vietnam, in line with our "Vietnamization" actions. The Australians have already notified us of their intention to withdraw some 900 men from their unit. There has been disagreement within the U.S. Government as to how to respond. Secretary Laird was particularly anxious that we try to dissuade the Australians. It may be important that you have a chance to talk to Fraser to get the President's position across, no matter what else Fraser may hear from the bureaucracy.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you agree to see Australian Defense Minister Malcolm Fraser, preferably at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, April 7, and that you have David Young confirm the arrangements to DOD/ISA.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

Attachment

MICROFILM	DATA
DO ✓	INIT RJ
	DATE
JUL 23 1970	
ORIG)	NSC
TO)	PAT ✓
	WHS ✓
	SUBP

8706



INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

23 MAR 1970

In reply refer to:
I-3346/70

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Australian Minister for Defense, Malcolm Fraser;
Appointment with Dr. Kissinger

You have no doubt seen the cable from our Ambassador at Canberra (1247; 180720Z Mar 70), wherein he urged that Minister Fraser be given "red carpet" treatment in Washington, including an opportunity to visit with Secretary Rogers and you.

We have arranged an appointment with Secretary Rogers at 1100 on Tuesday, 7 April. If your schedule is open that morning and you are available to see Minister Fraser, it would be convenient if you could see him at 1000.

If you are agreeable to the meeting, our staffs can firm up the time. Commander E. A. Kuhn, USN, (Code 11-71802/59282) is working with the Australian Embassy in arranging Minister Fraser's schedule.

Dennis J. Doolin
Deputy Assistant Secretary

Secretariat:

I think this one is ~~xx~~ closed out. I can not find a folder on it. Most likely it was closed without this original.

Bob

*That is correct. - - send to
WH ~~Confidential File~~ WFC (copy)
chut*

8706

ACTION

March 27, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: John H. Holdridge

SUBJECT: Appointment with the Australian Minister for Defense

DOD/ISA is handling the details of the forthcoming visit of the new Australian Minister for Defense, Mr. Malcolm Fraser. Dennis Doolin has written you (Tab A) suggesting an appointment at 11:00 a.m. Tuesday, April 7.

Ambassador Rice has urged that you see Fraser. He is being groomed by Gorton as his heir apparent. He has recently made a major statement on defense policy, which accords very well with the Nixon Doctrine and which has been well received in Australia. He is considered very friendly to the United States.

Fraser will ostensibly be here to talk about F-111s. But he also wants to talk about plans for limited Australian troop withdrawals from Vietnam, in line with our "Vietnamization" actions. The Australians have already notified us of their intention to withdraw some 900 men from their unit. There has been disagreement within the U. S. Government as to how to respond. Secretary Laird was particularly anxious that we try to dissuade the Australians. It may be important that you have a chance to talk to Fraser to get the President's position across, no matter what else Fraser may hear from the bureaucracy.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you agree to see Australian Defense Minister Malcolm Fraser, preferably at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, April 7, and that you have David Young confirm the arrangements to DOD/ISA.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

JHH:LG:WRS:mlr:3/27/70

REC'D FROM Houdek ON 5/22 FOR FILE.
NO INDICATION OF ORIGINATOR OR ADDRESSEE'S
FOLLOW UP ACTION. DISTR OR DISTRIBUTION.

MICROFILM	DATA
DO ☒	INIT <u>RS</u>
	DATE
<u>ag</u>	JUN 24 1970
ORIG ☒	NSC
TO)	PAF
	WHC ☒
	SUB



INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

23 MAR 1970

In reply refer to:
I-3346/70MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRSSUBJECT: Australian Minister for Defense, Malcolm Fraser;
Appointment with Dr. Kissinger

You have no doubt seen the cable from our Ambassador at Canberra (1247; 180720Z Mar 70), wherein he urged that Minister Fraser be given "red carpet" treatment in Washington, including an opportunity to visit with Secretary Rogers and you.

We have arranged an appointment with Secretary Rogers at 1100 on Tuesday, 7 April. If your schedule is open that morning and you are available to see Minister Fraser, it would be convenient if you could see him at 1000.

If you are agreeable to the meeting, our staffs can firm up the time. Commander E. A. Kuhn, USN, (Code 11-71802/59282) is working with the Australian Embassy in arranging Minister Fraser's schedule.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dennis J. Doolin", is positioned above the typed name.

Dennis J. Doolin
Deputy Assistant Secretary

EXECUTIVE

CH
CH
CO 10

March 27, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR HENRY KISSINGER

FROM: PETER M. PLANIGAN

You will be interested to know in relation to our meeting of Tuesday last, Najeeb Halaby, Chief Executive Officer of Pan American Airways and George Spater, Chief Executive Officer of American Airlines, came in to talk to me. Halaby wished to discuss the whole range of problems that he faces, including the merger proposals. Spater came in to talk to me only on his desire to get the right to four landings in Australia.

I made general comments to both, indicating no interest on either side. I have sent Secor Browne detailed information on all of the matters they brought up, as well as papers they have left. I have not informed Secor Browne of the specific interest shown by Pan American in merging with American Airlines.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 4-30-70

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1970
CENTRAL FILES

March 28, 1970

MEMORANDUM RE MEETING WITH GEORGE SPATER OF AMERICAN AIRLINES

George Spater came in solely to discuss his desire for at least 4 stops in Australia. Apparently the Australian Government will only give 4 additional stops and will count the injection of the 747 as one additional stop. This means that Pan Am's current 9 flights per week will be reduced to 7 if 2 of them are made by 747.

Spater indicated that he would very much like to have a daily service or 7 flights a week. However, since he has rights to fly twice a week to Ockland in New Zealand and one or more times a week to the Fiji Islands, he would be satisfied if he could get all of the 4 additional flights authorized by Australia.

Since Spater indicated to me that he would be satisfied if he got the 4 flights, and Halaby indicated to me that he would be satisfied if he did not lose any of his current 9 flights, it seems to me that we have a deal here which would be satisfactory to both airlines. I am attaching the brief left with me by Spater. I understand that Spater has a scheduled meeting before the full Board on April 2.

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1970
CENTRAL FILES

March 30, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: Peter M. Flanigan

The attached came to me with no covering memorandum apparently for your information. I have talked to both Mr. Halaby, the President of Pan American Air-Ways, and Mr. Spater, Chairman of American Airlines. It is my understanding that Halaby wants to keep his nine current weekly entries (which would be seven entries if two of them were 747's). Mr. Spater, as I understand it, would be satisfied with four entries per week. If my understanding is correct, this will meet the latest Australian counterproposal.

I further understand this matter is being taken up by the CAB on April 2nd.

C010
F08cc
April 1, 1970

Dear Max:

While I deeply appreciate the interest you have expressed in arranging for the presentation of a selection of California wines as a gift from me to Prime Minister John Gorton during the Santa Clara Valley Youth Concert Band's coming tour of Australia, it will not be possible for me to take advantage of your kind offer. I am grateful for your thoughtfulness and I hope you will convey my best wishes to the members of the Band as they prepare for what will surely be a very enjoyable as well as successful trip.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Mr. Max R. ^xCall
111 West St. John Street
San Jose, California

RN:NM:blm

/

RECEIVED
APR 2 1970
CENTRAL FILES

The White House
Washington

1970 MAR 30 PM 3 28

WA139 (L SJA194) EB PDF

SAN JOSE CALIF 30 1017A PST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR PRESIDENT REFERENCE MY LETTER 2-21-70 REGARDING SANTA
CLARA YOUTH BAND AUSTRALIA TOUR WE REQUIRE AN INDICATION OF
YOUR APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL GIFT TO PRIME MINISTER JOHN
GORDON OUR KINDEST REGARDS

MAX R CALL 111 WEST ST JOHN ST SAN JOSE CALIF.

GENERAL

0010

F08

March 12, 1970

cc
mm

Dear Mr. Call:

John

The President was pleased to receive your recent letter and he wants you to know how much he appreciates the thoughtful suggestion that the Santa Clara Valley Youth Concert Band present a gift on his behalf to Prime Minister Gorton at the conclusion of the Band's forthcoming trip to Australia. Private tours of groups of young people can make important contributions to international friendship and understanding, and while it would not be appropriate for the President to endorse the presentation you are planning, he sends his best wishes for an enjoyable and successful trip to the members and directors of the Band.

Sincerely,

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

Mr. Max R. ^XCall
870 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102

NMM:State:blm

3

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1970
GENERAL FILES

March 11, 1970

Question from Noble

Does the President know:

Max Call
D. Routh & Co.
San Francisco/San Jose, California

Yes

No

Marje

*He may!
I don't know.*

[Signature]



S/S 3095

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

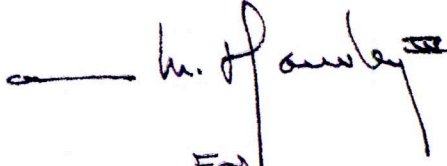
Washington, D.C. 20520

March 6, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Presidential Gift of Wine to
Australian Prime Minister

In response to Mr. Melencamp's request of February 26, 1970, we do not believe it would be appropriate for the President to endorse the gift of a case of wine from the Paul Masson Vineyards to Prime Minister Gorton. A suggested reply to Mr. Call's letter is enclosed for signature by a White House staff member.


For
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

1. Suggested reply.
2. Letter to the President
from Mr. Call.

SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mr. Call:

I have been asked to reply to your letter of February 21, 1970 addressed to the President.

The President regrets that it would not be appropriate for him personally to endorse the gift of wine that you propose. However, the Australian tour of the Santa Clara Valley Youth Concert Band sounds like a truly fine idea. Such ventures often make important contributions to international friendship and understanding. We wish the tour every success.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

3095

REFERRAL

To: The Secretary of State

Date: February 26, 1970

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☐ Direct reply.
☐ Furnish information copy.
- ☐ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☒ For comment. Draft remarks for brief reply from White House.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than ⁷²48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:

To: The President

From: Max R. Call, 870 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94102

Date: 2/21/70

Subject: The Santa Clara Valley Youth Concert Band desires to present Prime Minister John Gorton with a Presidential Selection of Vintage Wines on behalf of the President.

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

The D. Routh Company, Inc.

Feb. 21, 1970

870 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102
Phone: 421-3331 Area Code 415

111 W. St. John St., San Jose, CA 95113
Phone: 294-8506 Area Code 408

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Santa Clara Valley Youth Concert Band has accepted an invitation to go on a one month concert tour of Australia. This tour will cover the cities of Sydney, Brisbane, Darwin, Perth, Alice Springs, Melbourne and Canberra. The tour is being sponsored by Father Denis Madigan, C.P. and Director of Ceda Jon International, Pty. Ltd. The purpose of the tour is to raise funds for the New Guinea Self Help Program.

Sixty teenagers, the top music students from all Santa Clara County High Schools, compose the band with two directors, one from the Music Department of San Jose State College and the other from San Jose City College. The young people and the adults going on the tour will be guests in Australian homes throughout the tour. The tentative departure date from San Francisco is July 14, 1970.

In appreciation of the Australian' hospitality, the band on your behalf would like to present a gift to Prime Minister John Gorton at their last concert in Canberra. The gift would be displayed at all concerts prior to the presentation. We would like this gift to be a product of Santa Clara County and with this in mind the Paul Masson Vineyards would like to provide, at no cost, a suitably packaged Presidential Selection of Vintage Wines. We need your permission to proceed with this project.

As part of the transportation fund raising campaign here in San Jose, we plan to produce a television concert during which all of the sponsoring organizations will be identified as well as your gift to the Prime Minister. The ABC station, KNTV Channel 11, here in San Jose has volunteered the studio and time for this purpose.

Dick, if you feel that you can't approve this suggestion, for any reason, please be assured that it will cause no embarrassment to you or to us.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,


Max R. Call

EXECUTIVE

CA 7/Transpacific
CO 10

CJ



OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20428

April 23, 1970

Meeting
re Australia
as soon as
possible
OK

Mr. Peter Flanigan
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Peter:

We have been wrestling with the perplexing problem of Australia for some time now. We have reached the point where we would like to apprise you of our thinking and let you know where we are heading. In this connection, I'd like to bring over John Adams, who is the Member responsible for Australia, for a meeting on the subject with you.

I would appreciate your advising when you would have some time available. In view of the nature of the problem, and the tie-in to the entire Transpacific package, it would be desirable to get together as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Secor D. Browne
Chairman

4/30/70
Browne's letter
said meeting not
necessary. Subject
inverted in phone.

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1970
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

ME3-3/CO10

CO10

CO10

ND18/WWE

9635

②+

4/24/70

MESSAGE FOR CORAL SEA CELEBRATION

AUSTRALIA, 1970

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Battle of the Coral Sea, and the passage of time since that great struggle has greatly strengthened the ties of partnership which join the peoples of our two countries. I therefore take great pleasure in extending my personal greetings and those of all Americans to the Australian people in commemorating this historic event.

Coral Sea Celebrations

The Battle of the Coral Sea forged a special friendship between our nations. In those dark days of early 1942 we stood together in a common cause and formed a lasting friendship and mutual understanding. Today, we again are Allies in opposing aggression, but we also are joined in an alliance for peace, stretching from space exploration to scientific research in Antarctica, which serves to emphasize to a divided world the benefits of cooperation for the betterment of mankind.

In scientific research in Antarctica, our partnership has made great strides in the past decade. Under the Antarctic Treaty, we are joined to increase man's knowledge of his world. Thus, our partnership continues to grow as a bulwark of strength and hope. The spirit of joint endeavor forged in the Coral Sea remains the beacon which lights our way to the future.

Richard Nixon

RN:HAK:JHH:LG:mlr:4/24/70

Coral Sea Celebrations

RECEIVED
APR 30 1970
CENTRAL FILES

MICROFILM	DATA
DO ☒	
INIT <u>RJ</u>	
DATE	
APR 30 1970	
ORIG) NSC	
TO) PAF	
	WIC ☒
	SUBP

3248

(1)

MEMORANDUM

April 30, 1970
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

405-1
PR 4-2/A*
CO 10

MA2-41

April 27, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. DU BRIDGE

FROM: Hugh Sloan

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. DU BRIDGE

RE: Australian Science Scholars

4/26-11-1/DuBridge, Lee
4/26-11-1/Kissinger, Henry
4/26-11-1/Harrington, Les.

RE: President's 10 Australian Science Scholars
May 11 and 12

Because of conflicts in his schedule, the President will not be able to meet with this group of students on May 11 or 12 as suggested.

We appreciated your providing us with information on this program.

The summer of a two week school at the University of Sydney along with students from Britain and France.

DuBridge and Cairmont recommended the President see them.

Kissinger sees no problem.

Gold is strongly opposed.

Do you recommend a brief appointment with the President?

yes _____ no _____

14108

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of

5/6/70
L.B.

RECEIVED
APR 30 1970
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

HI/B*

CO 10

May 1, 1973

Dear Lady Brookes:

Ambassador John M. King was kind enough to inform me of his recent meeting with you while he was visiting Australia. I remember with great pleasure the warm and friendly reception given to the Nixons by the citizens of your country.

It is my understanding that you were not able to visit the United States when the Inaugural activities were underway in January, 1969. I hope the mementos of the Inaugural I have sent along will serve to make up for the fact you couldn't be here in person.

Mrs. Nixon joins me in sending you our very best wishes.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

★
Doris Mebel Brookes
233 Domain Road
Smith Yarra
Melbourne, Australia

RN:GAVIN:cjb

cc: Rose Mary Woods/DHL Gavin/Harry Dent/Margita White/
Mary Alice Passman/Elisha Hasek/Central Files

Requested by: Ambassador John M. King
Approved by: James Koegh

3

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1973
CENTRAL FILES



Department of State

TELEGRAM

MAY 6, 1970

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

145

EXECUTIVE

PAGE 01 STATE 068385

87
ORIGIN SCI-06

OS3/#13

CO 10

INFO OCT-01 EA-10 CPR-02 PM-05 NSC-10 P-03 RSC-01 SS-20

USIA-12 PRS-01 NASA-04 /075 R

66644

DRAFTED BY: SCI: CAMPBELL
APPROVED BY: SCI: CAMPBELL
NASA/I: MAUTNER
NASA/IO: FRIEDMAN
S/S: MORTON
EA/ANZ: BROWER

R 061714Z MAY 70
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

031348

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 068385

REF: CANBERRA 1854

SUBJ: APOLLO 13

1. SPECIFIC AREAS OF GOA ASSISTANCE ON APOLLO 13 INCLUDED:

A. TRACKING AND DATA ACQUISITION SUPPORT BY CREWS OF HONEYSUCKLE AND CARNARVON MANNED SPACE FLIGHT STATIONS WAS MOST IMPORTANT TO SAFE RECOVERY OF APOLLO ASTRONAUTS. PERSONNEL DISPLAYED HIGHEST TECHNICAL COMPETENCE AND SKILL IN PROVIDING TRACKING AND DATA ACQUISITION FROM CRIPPLED APOLLO 13 SPACECRAFT OPERATING IN REDUCED POWER MODE ON EXCEPTIONALLY WEAK SIGNALS.

B. THE CREW OF PARKS ANTENNA DESERVES HIGH PRAISE. WITHOUT FOREWARNING, PERSONNEL WERE TRANSPORTED 300 MILES, ANTENNA FEED WAS ALTERED, AND MICROWAVE LINKS AND DIRECTIONAL SIGNALS WERE INSTALLED, ALL IN THE INCREDIBLY SHORT TIME OF SEVEN HOURS. PREVIOUS ESTI-

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

30



Department of State

TELEGRAM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

PAGE 02 STATE 068385

MATES OF SHORTEST TIME TO DO JOB WAS 24 HOURS. THIS SUPPORT ABSOLUTELY OUTSTANDING.

C. SUPPORT OF APOLLO RANGE AND INSTRUMENTATION AIRCRAFT (A/RIA) EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AND HELPFUL. ALL A/RIA OPERATIONS AT COCOS ISLAND AND DARWIN STAGING BASES WERE HANDLED SMOOTHLY IN HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL MANNER. UNEXPECTED SWITCH OF A/RIA TO PERTH FROM COCOS AND OPERATION FROM DARWIN OF A/RIA IN A RECOVERY MODE DURING APOLLO 13 LANDING WERE ACCOMMODATED WITHOUT PROBLEM. SUCH FLEXIBILITY IN GOA SUPPORT SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY OF APOLLO 13 CREW.

2. PER REFTEL EMBASSY MAY EXTEND THANKS TO GOA BASED ON ABOVE INFORMATION, OR EMBASSY MAY WISH TO TRANSMIT TO PRIME MINISTER GORTON THE BELOW MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT NIXON. AT ITS DISCRETION, EMBASSY MAY USE EITHER OR BOTH METHODS FOR EXPRESSING USG APPRECIATION.

3. TEXT OF PRESIDENT NIXON MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER GORTON IS AS FOLLOWS:

QUOTE. DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER. ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES I WISH TO EXPRESS TO YOU AND TO THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR YOUR NATION'S ASSISTANCE IN THE SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY OF THE APOLLO XIII ASTRONAUTS.

QUOTE. THE DISABLING OF THE APOLLO SPACECRAFT DURING ITS LUNAR MISSION EVOKED THE CONCERN OF ALL MANKIND. I WAS INDEED TOUCHED BY THE MANY EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY AND OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE I RECEIVED.

QUOTE. THE SAFE RECOVERY OF THE ASTRONAUTS, FOR WHICH WE ARE ALL PROFOUNDLY THANKFUL, IN NO WAY LESSENS THE GRATITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR YOUR NATION'S IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO OUR NEED FOR ASSISTANCE. PLEASE CONVEY MY PERSONAL THANKS TO ALL OF YOUR PEOPLE WHO WORKED SO HARD TO MAINTAIN OUR COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE WEAKENED APOLLO XIII SPACECRAFT AS IT RETURNED TO EARTH. THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN THE APOLLO XIII RECOVERY WAS BUT ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



Department of State

TELEGRAM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

PAGE 03 STATE 068385

CLOSE COOPERATION AND WARM FRIENDSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES. END QUOTE.

4. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF APRIL 27 TELEGRAM FROM DR. PAINE TO MINISTER ANDERSON:

QUOTE. HONORABLE KENNETH MCCOLL ANDERSON, MINISTER FOR SUPPLY, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

QUOTE. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CORDIAL MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS ON THE SAFE RECOVERY OF THE APOLLO 13 ASTRONAUTS. THE IMMEDIATE RALLYING OF AUSTRALIAN SKILLS AND RESOURCES TO ENHANCE COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE WEAKENED APOLLO 13 SPACECRAFT PAYS GREAT TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIAN SPIRIT AND FRIENDSHIP TOWARD AMERICA AND ITS SPACE PROGRAM IN WHICH AUSTRALIA HAS PLAYED A CONTINUOUSLY GREATER ROLE. I TENDER TO YOU AND THE STAFFS OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND CONTRACTORS WHO PERFORMED SO DEDICATEDLY DURING THE PERILOUS HOURS OF THE APOLLO 13 FLIGHT THE WARMEST APPRECIATION OF THE NASA TEAM AND ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE ASTRONAUTS. SIGNED, T.O. PAINE, END QUOTE.
ROGERS

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

EXECUTIVE

CA 7/Transpacific

76 88

CO 10

May 9, 1970

Dear Chairman:

Sometime ago you called me regarding the matter of air service to Australia. I asked you if this was a matter in which the White House, by statute, was required to get involved. You said this was a matter in which the CAB had the authority to take action. I told you that that being the case I did not think it appropriate that the White House involve itself in an advisory position with the CAB.

I note that you subsequently sent a letter to me regarding this matter. I am returning the letter to you herewith, it being my understanding that the responsibility for making decisions in this case rests entirely with the Board.

Sincerely yours,

Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the
President

Chairman Secor Browne
Civil Aeronautics Board
1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20428

Attachment

66-10
CP

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1970
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE

7/11-2/10/10

CO-10

7/33

10006

May 18, 1970

CO-1-7

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HAIG

FROM:

John H. Holdridge

SUBJECT:

Brigadier² Serong's Suggestions Concerning
the 28th International Congress of Orientalists^X

Serong has raised the question as to whether we had better not sponsor some American participation at the next Congress of Orientalists, scheduled next January in Canberra.

Americans have tended to dominate these Congresses, if only because of the numbers of American Orientalists. Even with the Conference scheduled in Canberra, and even at an inconvenient time in January, I suspect that there will be a substantial American turnout.

In the present state of affairs, I am not convinced that it would be desirable to try to find an American delegation generally sympathetic to Administration policy in East Asia.

For both these reasons, I think we would do well to let nature take its course in this particular case.

Attachment

MICROFILM	DATA
DO	INIT
	DATE
ORIG)	NSC
TO)	P&F
	WIC
	SUB

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1970

CENTRAL FILES

June 8, 1970

EXEC
SP3-88

CO 10

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Knowing your interest in the progress of efforts for peace in Vietnam, I am enclosing a copy of the text of the interim report on the Cambodia operation which I made to the people of the United States on June 3. It comes to you with my warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

The Right Honorable
John Grey Gorton, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra

RN:NMM:jas

BB/

RDC

4

C.F.

CO10

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESENTATION OF
DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS

Thursday, June 11, 1970

11:30 a.m. - 12:20 p.m.

The Residence

THE PRESIDENT:

The following Ambassadors will arrive at the Diplomatic Entrance every 10 minutes starting at 11:30 a.m. for presentation of credentials:

Dr. Ahmed Addou	SOMALI
Lakshmi Kant Jha	INDIA
Rahman Bacchus Gajraj	GUYANA
// Sir James Plimsoll	AUSTRALIA //
Sonn Voeunsai	CAMBODIA

The President and the Ambassador meet in the center of the Blue Room for the presentation of credentials (press photo opportunity). The Ambassador will have entered from the Green Room and the President from the Red Room.

Following the presentation of credentials the President and the Ambassador will engage in a brief private discussion in the Red Room.

Ambassador departs through door to Grand Hall and North Portico entrance.

The cycle begins again with the presentation by the next Ambassador in the Blue Room.

NOTES: 1. Ceremonial troops along north and south driveways.

2. Herald Trumpets sound as each Ambassador arrives.

Stephen Bull
Stephen Bull

CF:
Ltrs filed: Oversized Attachment

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10446

CONFIDENTIAL

June 10, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : Henry A. Kissinger *AK*
SUBJECT: Presentation of Credentials Ceremony
11:30 A.M., Thursday, June 11

You have agreed to receive five new Ambassadors for presentation of credentials beginning at 11:30 A.M.

In order of presentation, the Ambassadors are:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. <u>Abdullahi Ahmed Addou</u>
Somalia | Tab A |
| 2. <u>Lakshmi Kant Jha</u>
India | Tab B |
| 3. <u>Rahman Bacchus Gajraj</u>
Guyana | Tab C |
| 4. <u>Sir James Plimsoll</u>
Australia | Tab D |
| 5. <u>Sonn Voeunsai</u>
Cambodia | Tab E |

The new Mauritania Ambassador was to have presented his credentials with this group, but has become very ill and will be unable to participate in the credentials ceremony.

Sir James PLIMSOLL, Ambassador-designate of Australia

Points to Stress

Our pleasure in Australia's increasing role as an Asian state, while it retains the close relationship with us.

Points to Avoid

None.

Talking Points

1. You value the very close relationship which we have with Australia and Australia's staunch support on Vietnam.
2. You are impressed by the smoothness with which Australia is moving into an important role in Asian affairs -- witness the decision to maintain forces in Singapore/Malaysia (Feb. '69), and the Australian participation in the Djakarta Conference on Cambodia in May.
3. You have developed close relations with Prime Minister Gorton's administration, and expect to continue them. (Gorton visited Washington for the Eisenhower funeral and again in May '69; Plimsoll was a member of Gorton's party in the May visit.)

Points the Ambassador May Raise

He will probably express the hope that Australia can steer Asian initiatives post-Djakarta Conference in directions which will help maintain Cambodian neutrality and protect our interests.

Biographic Sketch

Senior career diplomat, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs since 1965. Born in 1917 and educated in Sidney, he began his career as a research economist with a bank. Joined the military in 1942. Served first in military mission and then in the Embassy in Washington 1945-50. Served with UNCURK in Korea, as charge in Djakarta, as Australian Permanent Representative in the UN, and as Australian High Commissioner in India. Bachelor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

June 9, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Presentation of Credentials to the President
by Appointed Ambassadors of Somalia, India,
Guyana, Mauritania, Australia and Cambodia.

The President has agreed to receive credentials from
six newly Appointed Ambassadors, beginning at 11:30 a.m.,
Thursday, June 11, 1970. The details are outlined below:

- No. 1. SOMALIA - Abdullahi Ahmed Addou
- No. 2. INDIA - Lakshmi Kant Jha
- No. 3. GUYANA - Rahman Bacchus Gajraj
- No. 4. MAURITANIA - Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya
- // No. 5. AUSTRALIA - Sir James Plimsoll //
- No. 6. CAMBODIA - Sonn Voeunsai

Dr. Abdullahi Ahmed Addou, Somalia, will be escorted
to the White House Diplomatic Entrance via the Southwest
Gate by Mr. Nicholas Ruwe, Assistant Chief of Protocol,
where Mr. David D. Newsom, Assistant Secretary of State for
African Affairs, will greet them. Dr. Addou, Mr. Newsom,
Mr. Ruwe, and a Military Aide will ascend the stairway,
through the Main Hall to the Green Room.

The President will go through the Red Room to the
center of the Blue Room. At the same time Ambassador
Mosbacher, Chief of Protocol, will lead Dr. Addou to the
center of the Blue Room followed by Mr. Newsom. There
the President and Dr. Addou will shake hands, exchange
documents and have photographs taken.

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1970
CENTRAL FILES

Upon completion, the President will invite Ambassador Addou into the Red Room for a five minute conversation, joined by Ambassador Mosbacher and Mr. Newsom. At the conclusion, the President will escort Ambassador Addou to the door of the Red Room to say farewell. Mr. Ruwe will be waiting to escort the Ambassador to his desired destination via the North Portico.

Mr. Lakshmi Kant Jha, India, will be escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House by Mr. William Codus, Assistant Chief of Protocol. He will be greeted by Mr. Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, at the Diplomatic Entrance. Mr. Jha will be accompanied by Mr. Sisco, Mr. Codus and a Military Aide up the stairway to the Main Hall and into the Green Room.

The President, Mr. Jha, Ambassador Mosbacher and Mr. Sisco will repeat the outlined presentation ceremony in the Blue Room and retire to the Red Room. Upon completion of the ceremony, Mr. Codus will be waiting in the Main Hall at the entrance to the Red Room to escort Ambassador Jha from the White House to his desired destination.

Mr. Rahman Bacchus Gajraj, Guyana, will be escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House via the Southwest Gate by Mr. Hampton Davis, Assistant Chief of Protocol. He will be greeted by Mr. Robert A. Hurwitch, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Gajraj, Mr. Hurwitch, Mr. Davis and a Military Aide will ascend the stairway to the Main Hall and into the Green Room.

The President, Mr. Gajraj, Ambassador Mosbacher and Mr. Hurwitch will repeat the outlined presentation ceremony in the Blue Room and retire to the Red Room. Upon completion of the ceremony, Mr. Davis will be waiting in the Main Hall at the entrance to the Red Room to escort Mr. Gajraj from the White House to his desired destination.

Mr. Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, Mauritania, will be escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House via the Southwest Gate by Mr. Saeed Khan, Protocol Officer, and Mr. Jose DeSeabra, Interpreter. He will be greeted by Mr. David D. Newsom. Mr. Ould Taya, Mr. Newsom, Mr. Khan, Mr. DeSeabra and a Military Aide will ascend the stairway to the Main Hall and into the Green Room.

The President, Mr. Ould Taya, Ambassador Mosbacher, and Mr. Newsom, with Mr. DeSeabra present, will repeat the outlined presentation ceremony in the Blue Room and retire to the Red Room. Upon completion of the ceremony, Mr. Khan will be waiting in the Main Hall at the entrance to the Red Room to escort Mr. Ould Taya from the White House to his desired destination.

Sir James Plimsoll, Australia, will be escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House via the Southwest Gate by Mr. Benny Whitehead, Protocol Officer. He will be greeted by Ambassador Winthrop G. Brown, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Sir James, Ambassador Brown, Mr. Whitehead and a Military Aide will ascend the stairway to the Main Hall and into the Green Room.

The President, Sir James, Ambassador Mosbacher and Ambassador Brown will repeat the outlined presentation ceremony in the Blue Room and retire to the Red Room. Upon completion of the ceremony, Mr. Whitehead will be waiting in the Main Hall at the entrance to the Red Room to escort Sir James from the White House to his desired destination.

Ambassador Brown will remain with Ambassador Mosbacher in the Green Room.

Mr. Sonn Voeunsai, Cambodia, will be escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House via the Southwest Gate by Mr. Thomas McGee, Protocol Officer,

- 4 -

and Mr. Sam Maggio, Interpreter. Mr. Voeunsai, Mr. McGee, Mr. Maggio and a Military Aide will ascend the stairway to the Main Hall and into the Green Room.

The President, Mr. Voeunsai, Ambassador Mosbacher and Ambassador Brown, with Mr. Maggio present, will repeat the outlined presentation ceremony in the Blue Room and retire to the Red Room. Upon completion of the ceremony, Mr. McGee will be waiting in the Main Hall at the entrance to the Red Room to escort Mr. Voeunsai from the White House to his desired destination.

Official credential documents are attached.

Emil Mosbacher, Jr.

Attachments:

Credential documents

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: ~~H. R. HALDEMAN~~

VIA: DWIGHT L. CHAPIN

FROM: STEPHEN BULL

RE: Presentation of Diplomatic
Credentials, Thurs. June 11

Attached at Tab A is the proposed scenario for the Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials.

In accordance with memoranda to and from Ambassador Mosbacher (Tab B), families will not participate in the ceremony. This includes Mrs. Nixon. At the present time she thinks that she will participate.

Mrs. Nixon should participate _____

Mrs. Nixon should not participate ☒

*Steve
Let her
know*

*Debby Murray notified
4:30 PM - Tuesday, June 9*

June 9, 1970

FOR: CONNIE STUART
FROM: STEPHEN BULL
RE: Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials

This is to confirm that, in accordance with the new procedure, approved by the President, neither Mrs. Nixon nor the wives and families of the arriving Ambassador will participate in the Credential Presentation Ceremony. The reason for this is that the presence of those other than the principals requires additional time and generally disrupts the proceedings. While the presence of Mrs. Nixon is a definite asset, the arriving Ambassador wonders why he can't bring his wife with him. Therefore, it has been necessary to eliminate Mrs. Nixon's participation.

cc: C. Reavis
L. Winchester

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1970

Monday - 4:00 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR: SANFORD FOX

FROM: DWIGHT L. CHAPIN

RE: Credential Presentation - Thursday, June 11, 1970

Following is the list of names of those Ambassadors who will present their credentials at 11:30 a.m. on Thursday, June 11th:

✓ Australia	Sir James Plimsoll	
✓ Cambodia	Sonn Voerinsai	—
✓ Mauritania	Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya	(Islamic Republic of M—)
✓ Somali	Dr. Ahmed Addou	- Amb. of the Somali Republic
✓ India	Lakshmi Kant Jha	—
✓ Guyana	Rahman Bacchus Gajraj	

June 5, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin *DL*

I suggest we schedule these eight Ambassadors
at 11:30 on June 11. The Press is starting to
ask why some of these men have had to
wait so long.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

C

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

10446

June 4, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: William Watts *W*
SUBJECT: Presentation of Credentials

In response to your request, the Department informs me that as of June 8 there will be six Ambassadors ready to present credentials.

The six include:

<i>//</i> Australia	Sir James Plimsoll <i>//</i>
Cambodia	Sonn Voeunsai
Guyana	Rahman Bacchus Gajraj
India	Lakshmi Kant Jha
Mauritania	Sidi Ahmed Ould Tayah
Somali	Abdullahi Ahmed Addou

It is now quite imperative that these Ambassadors be scheduled as soon as possible. The Ambassadors from Australia and Cambodia will be received by Secretary Rogers on Monday, June 8. There will be no other Ambassadors ready until into July.

You should know that the New York Times has called Ambassador Mosbacher's office asking why the Indian Ambassador-designate has been unable to present his credentials. Obviously, any story of this kind would not be helpful.

UNCLASSIFIED

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

Subject: Your Meeting with Sir James Plimsoll,
Appointed Ambassador of Australia

1. The Ambassador may bring up:
 - a. Developments in Indochina. As frank and full a discussion as you care to go into would be appropriate.
2. You may wish to express:
 - a. Stress how much we value our alliance with Australia, and how much we appreciate its staunch support in Vietnam.
 - b. Underline the importance we attach to Australia's increasing contribution to regional affairs -- such as its decision to maintain forces in Malaysia/Singapore after British withdrawal in 1971.
 - c. Say that you value your personal relationship with Prime Minister Gorton highly, and well remember his visits to Washington (for the funeral of General Eisenhower and on May 6-7, 1969). (You met Sir James then as a member of the Prime Minister's party.)
 - d. Declare that you repose great confidence in our Ambassador to Australia, Walter L. Rice.

UNCLASSIFIED

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF SIR JAMES PLIMSOLL OF AUSTRALIA

Born: Sydney, Australia, April 25, 1917

Education: Sydney High School, Sydney University

Language: English

Career: 1948-50 - First Secretary Washington
1950-52 - UNCURK
1952-53 - Minister in Djakarta
1953-59 - Assistant Secretary, Canberra
1959-63 - UN
1963-65 - High Commissioner in India and Nepal
1965-70 - Secretary of External Affairs

Marital Status: Bachelor

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF AUSTRALIA

SIR JAMES PLIMSOLL

UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF
HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

It gives me great pleasure to receive the letter by which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Australia to the United States of America. I also accept the letters of recall of your predecessor, Sir Keith Waller.

Australia and the United States indeed have -- as you said in your gracious remarks -- a remarkably close friendship. This rests upon the beliefs we hold in common, especially our belief in the value of individual human freedom. It rests upon the battles we have fought

together in defense of those beliefs, in two World Wars, in Korea and in Vietnam. It rests upon the flourishing trade between us; upon our common historical experience in pioneering vast frontiers; and upon our close cooperation today in many fields -- not least of which is pioneering the new frontier of outer space. Finally, it rests upon the ANZUS and SEATO pacts -- alliances which, as I said when Prime Minister Gorton visited Washington last year, are essential to our strategy and position in Southeast Asia.

Today, we are working together to make a joint contribution to the security and progress of the Pacific community to which we belong. That contribution is vital to the peace of the world. Our close partnership ensures that it will continue and grow in significance throughout the crucial decade that lies before us.

The Ambassador of Australia always receives a warm welcome in the United States. Your predecessors were distinguished men and are well remembered here. They have helped to build the friendship that unites our countries. You yourself are no stranger to our shores; your accomplishments have been many; I am sure you will strengthen that vital friendship still further. I would like to extend to you my personal welcome, and to assure you that the United States Government stands ready to assist you, in every possible way, in the accomplishment of your mission.

REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF AUSTRALIA
SIR JAMES PLIMSOLL
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION
OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present the Letters by which Her Majesty accredits me as Her Australian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. I have also the honor to present the Letters of Recall of my predecessor, Sir Keith Waller.

It will be a pleasure as well as an honor for me to serve in this country with which Australia has such close and friendly ties. The United States and Australia are linked not only by treaty relationships such as ANZUS, to which Australia attaches the greatest of importance, but also by ties of an intangible nature which are nevertheless very strong and which form the basis of lasting friendship and cooperation.

Australian and United States forces have served alongside one another on many occasions, in the First and Second World Wars and in Japan and later in Korea, and today in Vietnam in pursuit of our common objectives.

Our two governments both recognize the vital importance of the nations of Asia and the Pacific being independent and self-reliant, living as part of an international community where there are good prospects of security, stability, and economic and social progress and where conditions exist so that change can take place peacefully. Both our governments have demonstrated their desire to help foster and contribute to such a state of affairs. Both have demonstrated their willingness to play a part in assisting in appropriate ways individual and collective self defense in the region in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Both countries are also participating through programmes of economic aid and in other ways in the achievement of those objectives.

But in addition to Asia and the Pacific, which so directly concern Australia, the United States has a worldwide role in contributing to international security and in bringing about, so far as possible, lessening of tensions and threats. Australia has a keen and practical interest in the successful discharge by the United States of that worldwide role just as, in the economic field, Australia like other countries of the world has both a direct and indirect interest in the stability and expansion of the United States economy and in the United States contribution to the expansion of world trade. The United States for its part also has an interest in the strength and continued growth of the Australian economy which has already developed so remarkably in recent years. I know that our two governments will continue to seek further ways of cooperation in economic and financial and trade matters to our common advantage.

During my term of office I shall do all in my power to maintain and strengthen our friendship and our partnership. I am confident that in this task I shall have the cooperation and goodwill which you, the Government, and the people of the United States have given to my predecessor.

I wish, in conclusion, on behalf of the Government and people of Australia, to convey our good wishes to you personally in discharging the heavy responsibilities which you are bearing with such firmness and courage, and express our confident desire that under your Administration and guidance the United States of America will continue to enjoy security, prosperity, and progress.

WALTER L. RICE - American Ambassador to Australia

Born: Peever, South Dakota, July 29, 1903

Education: University of Minnesota; LL.B Harvard

Marital status: married

Appointment date: August 20, 1969

Other: 1941-68 - President and Director, Reynolds
Mining Company

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Population: 12.4 million

Governor General: Sir Paul Hasluck

Prime Minister: John Gorton

Economy: Developed nation; major exporter of wool,
wheat, and meat

Foreign Aid Donors: Is a donor, not a recipient. Has
given \$1.3 billion to South and Southeast
Asia since World War II



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 12.4 million (1969 est.)
Capital: Canberra (Australian Capital Territory)

Australia, the smallest continent and the largest island in the world, is located in the Indian Ocean south of Indonesia. Its area, including the State of Tasmania, is 2,974,581 square miles, or slightly less than that of the continental United States minus Alaska (3,022,387 square miles).

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

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

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

Because of its size Australia experiences wide variations in climate, but its insular position and the absence of striking physical features make it

less subject to extremes of weather than other similar areas. As it is south of the Equator, the seasons are opposite those of the Northern Hemisphere. Most of southern Australia has warm summers and long hours of sunshine. Snow is unusual outside the mountain regions. Of the total area of Australia, nearly 40 percent lies within the tropics. The nation suffers intermittently from disastrous droughts and floods.

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

The Australian flag is blue with the red, white, and blue Union Jack of the United Kingdom in the top left corner. A large white star directly beneath symbolizes federation. The right half of the banner carries five smaller white stars, representing the Southern Cross Constellation.

THE PEOPLE

The population of Australia, estimated at 12,372,000 in September 1969, is predominantly Anglo-Saxon and of British origin, although its complexion is changing slowly with the continued influx of migrants from continental Europe. It is estimated that there are only about 40,000 full-blooded aboriginal natives (the indigenous people), more than half of whom live in the Northern Territory. Under the Australian Constitution, each State is responsible for the welfare of the Aborigines living within its borders, and the Federal Government is responsible for those living in the Northern Territory. Of the nonindigenous population, an estimated 10 percent of those born in Australia are of non-British origin, and two-thirds of the overseas-born were British subjects.

A key element in Australia's economic development is the Government's ambitious immigration program. Since 1945 more than 2.8 million



78250 4-70

immigrants have been admitted, mostly from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Greece. About 1.5 million of these immigrants, including 250,000 refugees, have received financial assistance for their passage. The current target is to admit 125,000 immigrants a year.

Two-thirds of the total population is concentrated in the States of New South Wales and Victoria, with one-third living in the two cities of Sydney and Melbourne. The great bulk of Australia's population and industry are found in the area corresponding geographically to the south-eastern United States.

More than half of the Australians reside at the State capitals. Following are the populations of the States' capital cities as of June 1968.

Capital City	Population
Sydney, New South Wales	2,646,800
Melbourne, Victoria	2,319,700
Brisbane, Queensland	813,300
Adelaide, South Australia	794,300
Perth, Western Australia	606,000
Hobart, Tasmania	144,900
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	124,500

There is no state church in Australia. The distribution of churchgoers is approximately as follows:

Anglican	35%
Catholic	25%
Methodist	10%
Presbyterian	9%
Baptist	1.5%
Other	19.5%

Australia's literacy rate is estimated to be 98.5 percent, and the language of the country is English.

HISTORY

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth Government was created with a Constitution patterned in part on the U.S. model. In the distribution of powers between the Commonwealth and the State Governments, those of the former are specifically defined, the residual powers remaining with the States (as in the United States).

Australia is a fully independent nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Queen Elizabeth II is the sovereign and Chief of State, represented throughout Australia by a Governor-General and in each State by a Governor. The leader of the political party or coalition of parties that wins a majority in Parliament is named Prime Minister. The Prime Minister (Head of Government) and his Cabinet wield actual power and are responsible to the Federal Parliament, to which they must be elected members.

The Federal Parliament is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 60 Senators, 10 from each State, elected for 6-year terms, with half coming up for election every 3 years. The House consists of 125 members elected every 3 years (plus one member representing the Northern Territory, who may vote only on certain motions). In ordinary legislation the two chambers have coordinate powers, but all proposals for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must be introduced in the House of Representatives. The last general election was on October 25, 1969.

At the apex of the court system is the High Court of Australia. It has general appellate jurisdiction over all other Federal and State courts and possesses the power of constitutional review.

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six federated States, each with its own elected legislature headed by a Premier: New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland. The Australian Capital Territory has a status similar to that of Washington, D.C.; the Northern Territory and Papua resemble the former territorial status of Alaska and Hawaii; and New Guinea is under a U.N. trusteeship. Administratively, Papua and New Guinea are treated as a unit, and they are progressing toward eventual independence.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Essentially, Australia has a three-party system, consisting of the Australian Labor Party, which draws its strength from the trade unions; the Liberal Party, representing business interests; and the Country Party, representing agricultural interests. The Country Party, however, is relatively small and traditionally has maintained a close alliance with the Liberals against Labor. In the October 1969 election the Liberal-Country Party coalition was returned to power with a much-reduced majority in the House of Representatives. The present distribution of seats in the House is: Liberal-Country Party coalition, 66 (Liberals, 46, Country Party, 20); Australian Labor Party, 59. The division in the Senate is: Australian Labor Party, 28; Liberal-Country Party coalition, 27; Democratic Labor Party, four (see below); and Independent, one.

The voting strength of the Australian Communist Party is negligible; it has never won a seat in the Parliament. The Communists have managed, however, to gain considerable influence in several

important Australian trade unions. Dramatic progress in ousting Communists from trade union positions was made in 1951-53. The technique of accomplishing this, in which the Catholic wing of the labor movement played a conspicuous part, led to a serious split in the Australian Labor Party. In 1957 rightwing elements in the party broke away to form the Democratic Labor Party, which, although it has been unable to win any seats in the House, holds the balance of power in the Senate and has effectively harassed and handicapped its parent party. E. G. Whitlam became Leader of the Opposition in 1967.

ECONOMY

Australia is a land rich in basic natural resources and capable, with the application of modern technology and large amounts of capital, of supporting a population many times its present 12.4 million. Its standard of living, with a per capita income of approximately U.S. \$2,440 in fiscal year 1969, is among the highest in the world.

Although mineral exports are rising rapidly, agriculture continues to be the principal source of Australia's essential overseas income. Australian agriculture resembles that of the United States in being largely mechanized and highly efficient but differs in being based largely on pastures and winter grains, with a limited acreage

of row crops. Both Australia and the United States are exporters of grains, dairy products, fruit, and certain livestock products, and the marketing of these commodities is therefore a matter of common concern. Also a matter of concern is the potential economic impact on Australia of the proposed United Kingdom entry into the European Economic Community (Common Market), which would disturb present marketing arrangements under the system of Commonwealth preference.

The future strength of the Australian economy will be based in large part on the country's huge mineral potential. In future years minerals will constitute a larger component of Australia's exports and should serve as a stout buttress against balance-of-payments difficulties. Iron ore and bauxite have been in the forefront of the new boom in minerals, although traditional natural resources such as lead, zinc, and copper still comprise an important element on the Australian mining scene. Nickel and coal are also edging toward the category of major industries. While some of Australia's minerals are processed domestically into finished and semifinished products, the bulk of them is exported, principally to Japan, for further processing. Within recent years Australia has begun to satisfy domestic demand for petroleum from local production. New discoveries in the Bass Strait and in other offshore areas may largely relieve Australia's dependence on external sources for its fuel requirements.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL DATA

(millions of U. S. dollars)

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1964-65</u>
Gross National Product	30, 374	27, 128	25, 516	22, 850	21, 920
Defense	1, 203	1, 250	1, 120	830	669
Exports					
Total	3, 770	3, 411	3, 387	3, 053	2, 631
to United Kingdom	476	471	454	532	516
to Japan	921	720	656	529	440
to United States	538	451	403	372	280
Imports					
Total	3, 880	3, 661	3, 411	3, 291	2, 904
from United Kingdom	837	810	811	840	761
from United States	993	941	875	787	692
from Japan	465	384	332	313	258
Overseas Investment in Australia	1, 164	1, 163	576	733	617

NOTE: The unit of currency is the Australian dollar, equivalent to U.S. \$1.12.

In March 1957 the Australian Government announced a new defense program which would place emphasis on "mobility, hitting power, and modern equipment." It included the decision to make Australian land and air weapons compatible with U.S. equipment, a departure from Australia's traditional military connections with the United Kingdom. In 1961-63 arrangements were completed for the construction, in the United States, of three ultramodern guided missile destroyers. In 1963-64 a defense buildup was announced, and Australia contracted to buy 24 F-111 aircraft. Defense expenditures have continued at a fairly high level; in fiscal year 1970 they are expected to be \$1.1 billion, about 16 percent of the total Federal budget.

DEFENSE

Overseas trade plays a relatively large role in Australia's economy, export earnings accounting for about 13 percent of the gross national product (as against 4 percent in the United States). Historically, Australia has been dependent on wool and other farm crops for most of its overseas income, and this pattern continues. Wool, wheat, meat, sugar, dairy products, and fruits accounted for 52 percent of exports in fiscal year 1969. The United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States are Australia's principal trading partners. In 1967 Japan replaced the United Kingdom as Australia's biggest customer, and the United States replaced the United Kingdom as its biggest supplier. Communist China is the principal market for Australian wheat.

Current economic conditions are prosperous. Diversification of the economy and exports, especially in minerals, helped Australia to stand firm in the face of sterling devaluation in 1967. The long-term outlook is for continued dynamic growth and a healthy balance of payments in the 1970's as the minerals boom begins to be fully reflected in exports.

Trade

In recent years U.S. investment has become relatively more important and U.K. investment less so. Currently there are about 400 U.S. companies with subsidiaries or joint ventures in Australia. Another 1,100 firms have licensing arrangements or other agreements with Australian companies. U.S. investment has been primarily in manufacturing, but this is now being overtaken by investment in minerals exploration and in the development of recent discoveries of iron ore, bauxite, coal, petroleum, etc. U.S. investments are estimated to be about \$700 million in petroleum refining and marketing, about \$575 million in automobile production, and about \$500 million in exploration and production of petroleum and minerals. Among the more prominent U.S. firms active in Australia are General Motors, International Harvester, Mobil Oil, Goodyear, Monsanto Chemical, Armco, International Business Machines, Ford, and Chrysler.

Investment in Australia

While Australia continues to be dependent primarily on agricultural products for its export income, the outstanding feature of the Australian scene in the past decade has been the rapid growth of manufacturing. Thirty-two percent of the total work force is now employed in industry as opposed to 14 percent in agriculture. While originally Australian manufacturing was directed primarily toward supplying internal markets, it now accounts for an increasing proportion of exports. The greatest recent expansion in manufacturing has been in heavy industry; for example, steel-producing capacity has more than quadrupled to about 7 million tons, and further major expansion has been made possible by a high rate of domestic investment and extensive private investment from overseas.

Manufacturing

In the mountainous area of New South Wales the Australian Government is pushing through one of the world's greatest engineering projects, the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric power scheme. When completed in about 1975, this vast complex of dams, tunnels, and power stations will have cost more than \$1 billion; will produce 3 million kilowatts of power annually; and will divert 2 million acre-feet of water per year from the fertile valleys east of the mountains, where there is ample rainfall, to the arid plains on the west, where it will be used for irrigation. Parts of the project have been completed and are in operation. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation at Denver, Colorado, has actively assisted the project, and U.S. firms have played an important part in it. In a 2-year period the American group of Kaiser, Walsh, Perrini, and Raymond built the Eucumbene Dam, the second-highest earth- and rock-filled dam in the world.

Power Project

The Australian Federal Government, as well as the State Governments, have traditionally followed a policy of welcoming foreign private investment. They have recognized that an inflow of capital is necessary if Australia is to develop as rapidly as they wish. Foreign-owned firms have suffered little if any discriminatory treatment with regard to their operations. (Since World War II Australia has refused to allow the establishment of foreign banks, however.) Although exchange control formalities are maintained, there is no barrier to repatriation of earnings and capital. With a stable political climate and good growth prospects, Australia is regarded as a favorable area for U.S. investors.

Of the total of \$6.3 billion invested in Australia from abroad as of June 1967, about 38 percent (\$2.4 billion) came from the United States and about 49 percent came from the United Kingdom.

In February 1969, in a reaffirmation of Australia's traditional "forward defense" policy, Prime Minister Gorton announced a major decision: Australian forces would remain in Malaysia and Singapore indefinitely following British withdrawal in 1971. Current military planning focuses on this assumption of greater regional security responsibilities and on the defense of Australia's increasingly important Indian Ocean frontier. In this connection study is being given to the construction of a naval base and an air base on the Western Australian coast.

The only sizable U.S. military installation in Australia is the U.S. Naval Communication Station Harold E. Holt at Northwest Cape in Western Australia.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Australia has pursued its principal objective, the security of its own underpopulated island continent, through the support of U.N. collective security measures (one of the first to respond to U.N. appeal for aid to Korea by sending ground, air, and naval forces); through defense treaties, such as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty (ANZUS); through a good-neighbor policy and technical assistance program (the Colombo Plan) with South and Southeast Asia; and by an ambitious program of immigration from the United Kingdom and Europe. Australia's traditional dependence on the protection of the British Royal Navy ended with the fall of Singapore in 1942, and since then the country has looked more and more toward the United States. Although still interested in the security of the Middle East, where its troops fought in both World Wars, Australia is more concerned with the closer threat of Communist expansion in Southeast Asia. Australia is a signatory of SEATO and in 1955 assumed Commonwealth defense obligations in Malaya (now Malaysia); these will continue into the 1970's. It has also contributed an 8,000-man combat contingent to the defense of South Viet-Nam, which will be gradually withdrawn as Vietnamization proceeds.

Australia is an important donor of economic aid—all of it in the forms of grants, not loans—to developing nations in its part of the world. It played a leading role in establishing the Colombo Plan and has since contributed more than \$180 million in economic and technical aid through the plan. Australia is also a charter member of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Thousands of Asian students have been trained in Australian institutions of higher learning or technical institutions. Official figures show expenditures of more than \$1.3 billion in external aid since World War II. (This figure includes aid to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.) Australia ranks second in the world (after France) in the percentage of national income devoted to foreign aid.

U. S. - AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

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

Both the Government and the Labor Party fully realize that Australia's security depends on firm ties with the United States. The ANZUS Treaty and SEATO have had, in effect, bipartisan support.

From the inception of the United Nations, Australia has been a firm supporter of that organization and, whether under Labor or Liberal governments, has sided with the United States on major controversies in the United Nations.

U.S. relations with Australia, because of the World War II experience as well as similarities in culture and historical background, are exceptionally close and friendly. Minor frictions sometimes arise in trade relations, and the Australians in recent years have protested against what they consider U.S. protectionist barriers against their exports such as wool, meat, dairy products, or lead and zinc. They have also been perturbed at U.S. balance-of-payments measures curbing investment in Australia and have expressed apprehension that U.S. disposals of agricultural surpluses abroad would injure their position in world markets.

Expressive of the friendship Australians feel for Americans is the warm welcome they have extended to U.S. servicemen on rest and recuperation leave from South Viet-Nam, a program initiated in October 1967. About 6,800 servicemen have visited Australia each month on such leave.

Australia is the location of an increasing number of U.S. scientific activities because of its geographical position, large landmass, advanced technology, the well-developed Woomera Range in South Australia, and, above all, the ready cooperation of its Government and scientists.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) maintains its largest and most important overseas program in Australia, including a number of tracking facilities which are vital to the U.S. space program. An agreement concluded in 1968 promises to broaden existing scientific cooperation in arid zone research, oceanography, and other fields.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Prime Minister—John G. Gorton
Deputy Prime Minister; Minister for Trade—John McEwen
Minister of External Affairs—William McMahon
Minister for Defense—Malcolm Fraser
Treasurer—Leslie Bury
Governor-General—Sir Paul Hasluck
Ambassador to the U.S.—Sir James Plimsoll
Ambassador to the U.N.—Patrick Shaw

Australia maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1601 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,

How To Obtain Background Notes

Write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for any item, or combination of items, from among the following material:

- 1) Complete set of all looseleaf *Background Notes* currently in stock (at least 125) . . . \$6.00 per set, plus \$1.50 for foreign mailing.
- 2) One-year subscription service for approximately 75 updated or new *Background Notes* . . . \$3.50 per year, plus \$3.00 for foreign mailing.
- 3) Plasticized binder for *Background Notes* . . . \$1.50 each, plus 40 cents for foreign mailing.
- 4) Individual *Background Notes* . . . \$0.10 each, add 25 percent for foreign mailing. (Orders of 100 copies or more of the same Note sent to the same address are sold at a 25 percent discount.)

READING LIST

Ambassador—Walter L. Rice
 Deputy Chief of Mission—Hugh G. Appling
 Political Counselor—James V. Martin
 Economic Counselor—Albert V. Nyren
 Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Howard R. Simpson
 The U.S. Embassy in Australia is located at Yarralumla, Canberra. There are also Consulates General at Melbourne and Sydney and Consulates at Brisbane and Perth.
 Blunden, Geoffrey. *Australia and Her People*. London: Lutterworth Press, 1959.
 Communism in Asia: A Threat to Australia. Canberra: Australian Institute of Political Science, 1967.
 Condliffe, J. B. *The Development of Australia*. Sydney: Ure Smith, 1964.
 Gilber, Harry G. *The Australian-American Alliance: Costs and Benefits*. Baltimore: Penguin, 1968.

PRINCIPAL U.S. OFFICIALS

Washington, D.C. 20036. There are also Consulates General at San Francisco and New York.

Horne, D. *The Lucky Country: Australia in the Sixties*. Baltimore: Penguin, 1964.
 Huxley, Elspeth. *Their Shining Eldorado*. New York: Morrow, 1967.
 MacLesh, Kenneth. "Queensland: Young Titan of Australia's Tropics." *National Geographic*. November 1968.
 McLeod, A. L., ed. *The Pattern of Australian Culture*. New York: Cornell University Press, 1963.
 McNally, Ward. *Australia: The Challenging Land*. London: Hale, 1965.
 McNally, Ward. *Australia: The Waking Giant*. Brunswick, N.J.: Barnes, 1969.
 Official Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia. Canberra: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.
 Perkins, James O. N. *Australia in the World Economy*. Melbourne: Sun Books, 1968.
 Preston, Richard, ed. *Contemporary Australia: Studies in History, Politics and Economics*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1969.
 Spate, O. H. K. *Australia*. New York: Praeger, 1968.
 Villiers, Alan. "The Alice in Australia's Wonderland." *National Geographic*. February 1966.
 Walker, Howell. "South Australia, Gateway to the Great Outback." *National Geographic*. April 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATIONS

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

The official record of U.S. foreign policy, this weekly periodical contains statements made by the President, the Secretary of State, the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, and other principal officers of the Government. Authoritative original articles on various aspects of international affairs are also featured. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party. Current publications of the Department, United Nations documents, and legislative material in the field of international relations are listed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SERIES

A new series of leaflets to provide the American public with authentic information on regional and other international organizations of particular interest to U.S. foreign relations. Each pamphlet describes the organization's origin, membership, and administration; its principal accomplishments, current problems, and future plans; and the extent and nature of U.S. interest and/or participation. Maps, charts, and photographs are included as appropriate. Currently available are: The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), The Organization of African Unity (OAU), The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), The European Communities, and the United Nations.

How to Obtain:

The *Bulletin* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402: 52 issues, domestic \$16.00, foreign \$23.00, single copy \$0.30. Sample copies for prospective subscribers may be obtained without charge from the Distribution Control Division, Office of Media Services, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Pamphlets in the *International Organizations* series can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents for 10¢ each.

BB/V

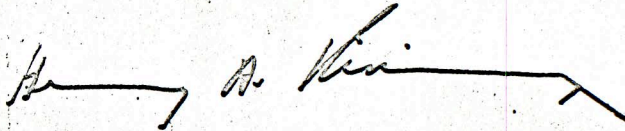
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President concurs with your opinion and has requested that you inform the Government of Australia that the appointment of Sir James Plimsoll as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Government of Australia would be agreeable to the Government of the United States.



Henry A. Kissinger

cc: Office of the Chief of Protocol
General Haig
NSC Files w/incoming
WH Files (Roberts) w/incoming
Central files w/incoming
HAK Chron

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1970
CENTRAL FILES

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

1283

January 26, 1970

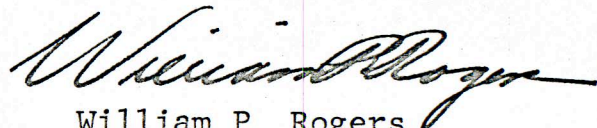
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Mr. President:

The Department has received a request from the Australian Embassy inquiring whether our Government agrees to the appointment of Sir James Plimsoll as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Australia to the United States. A biography of Sir James is enclosed.

A thorough review of all United States Government material reveals no grounds for objection. I believe this appointment would be satisfactory. If you concur, I shall be pleased to inform the Australian Government of your approval.

Respectfully,


William P. Rogers

Enclosure:

Biography.

The President,

The White House.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sect. 3.6

By GRB NARA, Date 4/9/98

CONFIDENTIAL

BIOGRAPHY - Sir James Plimsoll

AUSTRALIA

Sir James Plimsoll, one of Australia's most distinguished diplomats, has served as Secretary of the Department of External Affairs since April 1965. Able and energetic, he is exceedingly well-disposed toward the United States and well informed on the whole range of issues affecting U.S. and Australian interests.

James Plimsoll was born in Sydney on April 25, 1917. He was educated at Sydney High School and Sydney University, from which he holds bachelor's degrees in art and economics. Plimsoll began his professional career as a research economist with the Bank of New South Wales (1938-1942). He entered the Australian Imperial Forces in 1942 and from 1945 to 1947 was a member of the Australian Military Mission in Washington and the Far Eastern Commission in Washington and Tokyo. He also attended the United States Army School of Military Government at the University of Virginia. In 1947 he was secretary of the British Commonwealth Conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty.

Plimsoll was appointed First Secretary at the Embassy in Washington in 1948 and also served concurrently with the Permanent Australian Mission to the UN in New York. Following a tour as Australian Representative on the UN Commission for Rehabilitation and Unification of Korea in Pusan (1950-1952), he became Minister and Charge d'Affairs ad interim in Djakarta. He held that position until 1953, when he was assigned as senior Assistant Secretary in the Department of External Affairs. In 1959 he became Australia's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN. From 1963 to 1965 he served as Australian High Commissioner in India and Nepal.

Sir James is friendly, enjoys social activities and has a subtle sense of humor. He is a bachelor.

A thorough search of United States Government sources reveals no ground for objection.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Section 3.5
PER RAC REVIEW 6/13/2002
By JHS NARA, Date 9/10/2012

BROUGHT FORWARD

C. F.

C010

Previously filed

1/27/70

Date

NAME

Memo for Sec of State

ORGANIZATION

for Dr Kissinger

re: Ambt fm Australia

Sir James Blunsell

C. F.

C010

New File Symbol

6/11/70

Date

FINAL ACTION

Presentation of
Credentials

ET-
BROUGHT FORWARD

EXECUTIVE

CO10

1-27-70

Previously filed

Date

Name

Plimsole, Sir James

Organization

Same
New File Symbol

6-11-70
Date

Final Action

Presentation of Diplomatic
Credentials

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE 6-11-70

EXECUTIVE

0010

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: The President

FROM: Stephen Bull

SUBJECT: Presentation of Diplomatic Credentials -
Sir James Plimsoll

C.F. O.A. #38

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE 1-27-70

EXECUTIVE
0010
F&H

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: *The Secretary of State*

FROM: *Henry A. Kissinger*

SUBJECT: *Sir James Plimsoll*

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

FILE MEMO
NS/eln
July 7, 1970

EXECUTIVE
FG 6-11-1/Keogh, James

SP	IS 5	SP 3-25
OS 3	FG 6-2	SP 3-28
OS 3-1	FG 6-7	MA 2-46
FG	SO 6	<u>CO 10</u>
FA 3	SP 3-27	CO 78
FI 4	SP 2-3-8	CO 35
SO 3	SP 3-46	FG 109
ND 18/CO 165		

One (1) box of drafts of statements, speeches and chron files of
the President filed by Mr. James Keogh on April 27, 1970, filed in
box Oversize Attachments # 3236.
X

Ray Bliss
X

Earl Warren
X

Public School 270, N.Y. City
X

Mrs. Virginia Knauer
X

Donald Rumsfeld
X

Azalea Festival
X

Duke Ellington
X

Joe Blatchford
X

Ohio State University
X

Bill Brown
X

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 8, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM:

John H. Holdridge

SUBJECT:

Appointment for Australian Opposition Leader

Edward Gough Whitlam would like to see you during his forthcoming visit to Washington. (He is the opposition leader, head of the Australian Labor Party and prospective Prime Minister if Gorton's slim majority should disappear.) He will be in Washington July 16-19.

Whitlam has an appointment with Secretary Rogers at 2:45 p.m. July 16, and the Australian Embassy is attempting to arrange appointments with Senators Scott, Mansfield and Muskie, and with the Vice President.

Whitlam's primary purpose is probably to develop some personal contacts in Washington and to demonstrate that he is a man with whom the United States could work if he became Prime Minister. The Australian Embassy relayed but did not press a request by Whitlam to see the President. We suggested via State that chances for such an appointment were slim, and Whitlam has dropped that idea.

I assume that you will wish to see Whitlam if at all possible given his potential future importance in Australia. Labor increased its percentage of the vote in the last general elections, and our Embassy in Canberra reported that Whitlam personally gained public stature from the elections.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you authorize me to cooperate with David Young to set up an appointment for Mr. Whitlam.

APPROVE HK
DISAPPROVE _____

JUL 13 1970

MICROFILM DATA	
DO	<u>1</u>
INIT	_____
DATE	_____
ORIG)	NSC _____
TO)	PAF _____
	WHC <u>✓</u>
	SUBF _____

July 9, 1979

EXEC
ND18/CO165

C010

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Withdrawal of the last United States forces from Cambodia by June 30 has made it possible for me to give the American people a final report on the purposes and results of this operation. I am sending you a copy of the report with the hope that it will prove helpful in our mutual quest for a just peace among nations.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

The Right Honorable
John Grey Gorton, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra

RN:NMM:lrc

July 9, 1979

EXEC
ND18/CO165

CO 10

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

The report I gave to the American people on June 30 expresses the purposes and accomplishments of the Cambodia operation. I think you may find the complete text of the report interesting and I am enclosing a copy with this note. It comes to you with my best wishes.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

His Excellency
Sir James Plimsoll
Ambassador of
Australia
1601 Massachusetts Avenue, NW.
Washington, D.C.

RN:NMM:pb

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN

FROM: LEONARD GARMENT

Attached is a self-explanatory letter from the Department of State seeking information as to your availability to visit Australia to give three or four lectures, preferably in October of this year.

You may wish to reply directly to Miss ^{Dear D.} Moretti. However, if you wish, my office will be pleased to respond on your behalf.

Aug 12 - Be told Carol Harford
in Garment's office
that DPM had
declined

^x
Latham-Blair Lectureships

^x
Australian-American Association

EXECUTIVE

4/16-11-1/ Moynihan, Daniel (7)

PR 17

705

CO 10

4/17-5

Cannot do -
State Dept
Notified

C.F.

(2)

CO10

PR7-1/M*

ACTION

August 5, 1970

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: John H. Holdridge

SUBJECT: Presidential Talking Points for Deputy Prime Minister McEwen

The President will see Australian Deputy Prime Minister McEwen for a brief social call on Thursday at 10:00 a.m.

You should be aware that McEwen hopes to see the President alone and is not bringing substantive Australian officials to the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the Talking Points paper to the President at Tab I.

Attachment

Concurrence: Mr. Bergsten

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sect. 3.6

~~SECRET~~

By CPG NARA, Date 4/9/90

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1970
CENTRAL FILES

JHH:LG:mlr:8/5/70

August 4, 1970

8/6
10:00
AM

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Presidential Appointment for Australian
Deputy Prime Minister

This will confirm a telephone conversation with your office that the President will see Australian Deputy Prime Minister for twenty minutes at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, August 6. Please let me know if this time is agreeable. Also, I would like to know if you plan to sit in on the meeting.

Do you recommend that the meeting be announced? Also, should there be a photo opportunity?

Thank you.

CC: Mr. Bull
Mr. Brown
Mr. Butterfield
Mr. Sloan

DLC:ny

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

H/C
288

ACTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 23, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger *HK*

SUBJECT: Request for an Appointment for the Australian
Deputy Prime Minister

Deputy Prime Minister John McEwen will be in Washington August 5 - 11. Ambassador Plimsoll has made a rather strong plea that you see McEwen (Tab A). On the other hand, Under Secretary Johnson, in transmitting this request, said only that it was "worthy of consideration." State has not come up with any special justification for you to break the usual pattern and see Mr. McEwen, nor has it pressed the case very strongly.

McEwen is head of the Country Party, which is the junior partner in the present coalition, but which supplied the coalition's margin of victory in the last general elections. I understand that he has not played a major role in foreign affairs. I am told that he visited the United States during the previous administration without seeing President Johnson, and he was here last summer to lead the Australian delegation to the International Conference on Grains, without seeing you. This was before the very close general elections.

This is a borderline case, and there are no pressing reasons for you to see him. On the other hand, his support is important in keeping the present Australian Government going, and you may want to see him on these grounds.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you authorize me to instruct State to reply to Ambassador Plimsoll saying that you will be able to see Deputy Prime Minister John McEwen of Australia for approximately 15-20 minutes. ✓

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

20 min
10A -
8/6
70
✓



S/S 9824

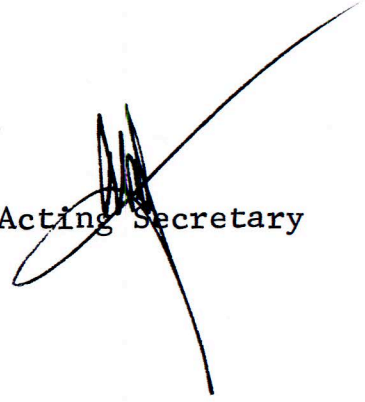
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Request of the Australian Deputy
Prime Minister to Call on the
President

Enclosed is a letter from Australian Ambassador Plimsoll requesting that the President receive Australian Deputy Prime Minister John McEwen sometime between August 5-11. The Australians realize that the request is an extraordinary one but feel that the reasons outlined constitute sufficient justification. I believe that the special relationship between our two countries and the forthcoming attitude Australia is taking towards our efforts in Southeast Asia make the request worthy of consideration.


Acting Secretary

Enclosure

Letter dated 7-8-70
from Amb Plimsoll to
U/Secy Johnson



EMBASSY OF AUSTRALIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

8th July, 1970

My dear Mr Under Secretary,

I mentioned to you recently that the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia (the Right Honourable John McEwen, M.P.) would be visiting the United States next month, and would like to pay a call on President Nixon.

I now enclose a copy of Mr McEwen's biography. You will see from it that he is a very senior and distinguished Australian with long experience in international affairs. He is of great importance in the Australian political scene, being the leader of the Country Party, which is one of the two parties in the Australian coalition government (the other party being the Liberal Party, which is led by Mr Gorton, the Prime Minister).

Mr McEwen is planning to arrive in Washington on Wednesday 5th August and will be here a few days. If the President is on the West Coast at that time, Mr McEwen could be available to see him there between 8th and 11th August.

I know that the President's policy is normally to see only Heads of State or Heads of Government, and I also appreciate the very great pressures on his time. I hope however that the President would find it possible to see Mr McEwen, taking into account his great seniority in Australia and his position as leader of one of the two parties in the coalition government. I am sure that a talk will be very useful in view of the association of our two countries today in Vietnam and elsewhere, and the desirability of publicly demonstrating the close contact between our two Governments.

Yours sincerely,

(J. Plimsoll)
Ambassador

The Honourable
U. Alexis Johnson,
Under Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON.

The Right Honourable John McEwen, M.P.

Deputy Prime Minister of Australia since 1958 (except for the period when he was Prime Minister from 19th December 1967 to 10th January 1968, after the death of Mr Holt and before the Liberal Party had elected Mr Gorton as leader).

Minister for Trade and Industry since 1949 (the Department has had different names during that period).

Member of the Australian House of Representatives since 1934.

Born in Australia 29th March, 1900.

Minister for the Interior 1937-39.

Minister for External Affairs 1940.

Minister for Air and Civil Aviation 1940-41.

Member of the Australian Advisory War Council 1941-45.

ET- ②

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE *Aug. 3, 1970*

EXECUTIVE

CO 10
PR 7-1/4

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

Mr. Kissinger

FROM:

John H. Haldridge

SUBJECT:

Deputy Prime Minister

McEwen, John

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE

PR 7-1/M 4

CO 10

2

288

August 5, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM:

Jeanne W. Davis *JWD*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Appointment for Australian
Deputy Prime Minister

This will confirm Deputy Prime Minister McEwen's
appointment with the President on Thursday, August
6 at 10 AM.

8/10/70

*Harriet -
this just come
in - Has the
pres seen this
mon. Will Aug 11
Yes!!*

RECEIVED

AUG 11 1970

CENTRAL FILES

TELEPHONE: (202) 797-3000
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: AUSTEMBA
TELEX: W. U. 069501

OFFICE OF
THE MINISTER (COMMERCIAL)
1601 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

21628



EMBASSY OF AUSTRALIA

IN REPLY QUOTE:

27th August, 1970.

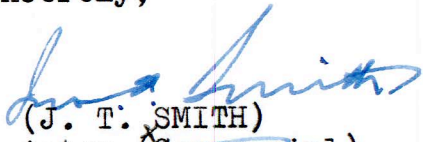
The Hon. Henry A. Kissinger,
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs,
The White House Office,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Kissinger,

I think you will be interested
to read the text of what Mr. McEwen, J.
had to say in the House of Representatives
on his return to Australia.

His speech touches on a number of
the matters which he discussed with the
President. I enclose a copy of the
text which we have received.

Yours sincerely,


(J. T. SMITH)
Minister (Commercial)

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1970

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE ROUTING AND CONTROL PROFILE

NUMBER MO DA HR

21628 08 31 11

TO: PRES _____
HAK X

FROM: ELIOT _____
ROGERS _____
LAIRD _____

CLASSIF: U X _____ EXDIS
C _____ NODIS
LOU _____ EYES ONLY
S _____ RES DATA
TS _____ CODEWORD
_____ SENSITIVE
_____ PARIS MTG
_____ NO FORN

DOC DATE: 08/27/70

Smith, J. T.

SUBJECT: Cy of Report of J. Mc Ewen's trip to the U.S.

ENCLOSURES: () () NOT XEROXED FOR SUSPENSE FILE

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION

NAME: Haldridge

	ACTION	INFO	RCD CY
ADVANCE CYS TO HAK/HAIG			FOR:
STAFF SECRETARY			
DIR, SECRETARIAT			
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
NR EAST/NORTH AFRICA			
EUROPE/CANADA			
LATIN AMERICA			
UNITED NATIONS			
ECONOMIC			
SCIENTIFIC			
PLANNING GROUP			
PROGRAM ANALYSIS			
PAC EAST	X		

ACTION REQUIRED

MEMO FOR HAK ()
MEMO TO PRESIDENT ()
REPLY FOR HAK SIGNATURE ()
REPLY FOR PRES SIGNATURE ()
MEMO _____ TO _____ ()
RECOMMENDATIONS ()
JOINT MEMO ()
APPROPRIATE ACTION ()
ANY ACTION NECESSARY (**X**)
CONCURRENCE ()

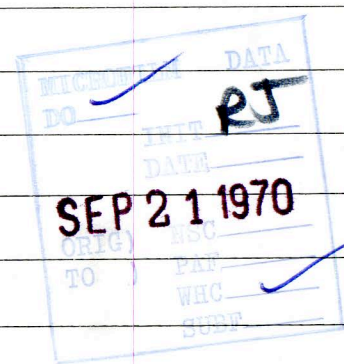
DUE DATE: 3 SEP

COMMENTS: (Including Special Instructions)

not necessary to forward - E.T.

DATE 9/16/70 FROM CFB TO NSC/S

ACTION REQUIRED



DISPATCH: LETTER/MEMO _____

NOTIFY: _____

COPIES: (AS MARKED ABOVE)

NSC _____ STAFF APPROVAL
PAF X _____ HAK APP'L
WHC X _____ HAK MARGINALIA
SUBF _____ NS3 FORM REQUIRED

STATEMENT BY THE RT. HON. J. McEWEN, DEPUTY
PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR TRADE AND
INDUSTRY, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON
20TH AUGUST, 1970.

CONSEQUENCES FOR AUSTRALIAN TRADE
OF BRITISH ENTRY TO THE EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Recently I have visited a number of countries, including most of our major trading partners, for investigations and discussions on Australia's future trade prospects.

My prime purpose was to assess the possible consequences for Australian trade in agricultural exports if Britain succeeds in her application to join the European Common Market. I wanted to make sure that the problems likely to face Australia as a result of enlargement of the Common Market were fully comprehended, and to form views on the best course of action for Australia in its own interests.

In addition, there were a number of bilateral issues of some importance to Australia's trade which also required attention.

On no occasion has the Australian Government argued that Britain should not join the Common Market because of the problems for Australian industries which might be created.

The real crux of this matter is the operation of the Common Market tariffs and other regulations in relation to the importation of agricultural products, which Australia exports, and upon which some of our most important industries are based.

My greatest concern is with the operation of the variable levy system in its application to agricultural products which Australia normally exports in bulk to Britain.

The variable levy system does not apply to wool which is regarded as ~~an industrial raw material~~ and is admitted free.

Among the items which would be affected by variable levies are wheat and other agricultural grains, dairy products, sugar, frozen beef and eggs.

They are items which the Common Market countries in Europe can themselves produce.

Under the Common Agricultural Policy, the Community decides what shall be the price for locally produced foodstuffs such as butter, or sugar, or wheat of a certain grade. Then the Common Agricultural Policy operates automatically to impose Customs Import Duties, called Variable Levies, at whatever level is necessary from day to day to ensure that an import would not be competitive with the local product sold at the determined price.

Wherever the Community itself, under the incentive of high support prices, produces sufficient for its own requirements, importation of these items is not possible.

This is the end purpose for which the system was devised.

As Australia has never had an important trade with the present Six countries of the Community, this system has not hurt us significantly up to the present.

The United States, which did have a significant trade in some of these items with the Six, has been hurt very significantly.

The whole purpose of my observations are to deal with the situation if Britain, our biggest and historic market for foodstuffs, were to be admitted to the Common Market with the same Common Agricultural Policy preserved, with the obvious consequence that our sales to Britain of many of our most important and historic items of trade would be brought to a complete end.

There are other objectionable aspects of the operation of the C.A.P. to which I will refer.

Some processed primary products where Britain has constituted a principal market and which are threatened by having applied to them the existing tariffs of the Common Market are also of great importance to Australia, indeed some manufactures are also important. For example, fresh, canned and dried fruits and jam, and aluminium, at present enter the U.K. duty free.

But if Britain were to join the Common Market on terms which meant that the present Common External Tariff of the Common Market applied to Britain, these duties would be raised to such a level as would put Australian exports at a very serious disadvantage compared with exports to Britain from elsewhere in the Common Market and from other areas which would receive preferred treatment.

To inform the House and the country of what I think might be done by Australia to safeguard our trade as much as possible, in the event of British entry to the European Economic Community, is the purpose of this Statement.

The history of the operation of the C.A.P. makes it incontrovertibly clear that if the variable levy mechanisms of the Common Market are applied to ensure that the existing E.E.C. domestic prices apply also to agricultural imports into Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, the results will be fatal for exporters of many of our agricultural products. I found no one in London or Brussels, the headquarters of the E.E.C., who seriously denied this or attempted to argue to the contrary.

In the decade, since Britain first applied to join the E.E.C., the Government, Marketing Boards and producers have actively pursued a policy of diversifying markets for the agricultural commodities threatened. Despite these endeavours, Britain still takes almost 70% of our butter exports, 60% of our canned fruit, and about a third of our fresh fruit, dried fruit and sugar exports. The cold hard fact is that there are just no alternative markets for some of our products. Furthermore, we cannot ignore the effect of the Common Agricultural Policy upon the prices of exports we can expect in markets outside the U.K. Therefore, should Britain enter the E.E.C. on anything like the existing terms and conditions for agriculture, Australia will face the possibility of serious economic and social difficulties in significant areas because producers will be unable to dispose of their goods.

In other words, although we have had considerable success in diversifying our export trade and although, as a consequence, our dependence on the U.K. market in balance of payments terms has declined, the loss of the British market for certain major primary commodities will threaten the very existence of major sectors of Australia's primary industry and major sources of foreign exchange earning.

When the European Common Market was formed, it had the support of all the Free World as a major step in the unification of Europe. We were told - and we hoped, although with misgivings - that the Common Market would not prove to be self-centred but would take its place in world trade in a manner designed to be beneficial to the development of freer world trading. In the event, it can now be seen that, in the field of E.E.C. agricultural production, where Australia and other important agricultural exporters are particularly interested, the adoption by the Common Market Countries of the present Common Agricultural Policy has led to a radical increase in the barriers to agricultural trade and the creation of a virtually impenetrable barrier around six countries of Europe for many products.

The agricultural policies of the European Common Market are so designed as not to allow imports of any commodity which can be produced within the Six unless there is a deficit between production and demand. Effectively, the variable import levy system has meant that, no matter how efficient the external producer, no matter at what price commodities might be offered to the Common Market by much more efficient producers, a levy is placed on those goods large enough to ensure that imports do not compete with them below the floor price. Under the application of these policies, which operate automatically, production has increased rapidly in volume. The floor prices to Community producers bear no relationship to the cost of production by more competitive producers

elsewhere in the world. For instance the floor price for wheat is approximately 70% above the world price. Similarly the floor price of frozen beef is over 60% higher than the world price and in the case of butter over 250% higher. Moreover these guaranteed floor prices are not limited to production to supply domestic requirements.

These high guaranteed floor prices have so stimulated production within the Common Market and have so depressed consumer demand that surpluses have been built up, in butter, in wheat, in sugar, as examples.

At this point the so-called Common Agricultural Policy of the Six operates a system of export subsidies designed to enable the surpluses to be dumped in other markets at whatever price it is necessary to quote in order to achieve a sale.

The level of export subsidy necessary to sell the surplus can be extraordinarily high - well over 100 per cent. in some cases. This is paid for collectively by the Community in a manner that does not reduce in any way the return to the farmer. Because it is paid from a common purse, there are few pressures for any reduction in the level of support within the Market.

I do not wish to say that the conduct of the Common Market countries in export sales of agricultural products is completely reckless.

I do not know exactly how to describe it.

Where sufficient export sales of surplus production can be made in normal competition with other exporters without distortion of world prices, I believe this is done and can be justified. But there is no general willingness of the Community countries to confine themselves to normal competition.

For example, I am told that Community butter is being offered delivered Hong Kong as low as 20 Australian cents per lb - a price which would represent about 17 Australian cents at the point of export in Europe. This would be butter which had been paid for under the C.A.P. at, I am told, the equivalent of about 70 Australian cents. This is what is called "predatory dumping" at its unbridled worst - "Predatory" because it forces the traditional supplier out of his historic market.

The operation of this policy in agriculture means that traditional suppliers, excluded from the Common Market by the levy system, have to face the increased competition amongst themselves in the residual markets outside Europe.

Even more importantly, they then face aggressive dumping, subsidised by the financial strength of the Common Market, which could drive the prices down and ultimately force them out of the residual markets, or sell at disaster prices. This process of disruption is already in evidence and is gathering momentum. Furthermore the Community has not shown any great willingness to contribute to stability of international trade in agriculture by participation in international commodity arrangements.

The Community sat in throughout the negotiations of the world Sugar Agreement but the E.E.C. alone of all participants declined to commit itself to the concept of any limitation or quota as to the quantity that it would sell on world markets. This notwithstanding that the quantity which each country committed itself not to exceed in world markets was the whole central point of achieving price stability in sugar.

Similarly, when, a year ago, the International Grains Arrangement was close to failure in providing stability of competition in wheat in world markets, the Community was the only exporter-Member which sent a representative without any authority to enter into commitments.

This has been the experience with the agricultural policy of the Common Market. Many countries have found their trade with the E.E.C. seriously affected. Australia's trade has been traditionally with Britain, not with the Six of the present European Community. But as long as Britain, the largest world market for many agricultural products, provided a reasonably open market, the damage to world trade in agricultural products, due to Common Market policies, has been tolerable to us.

If Great Britain, the largest free market for food in the world today, is successful in its

application to join the Common Market, with the present Common Agricultural Policy, the position could become disastrous for many agricultural products. Australia's trade would be seriously hurt, as would that of every other exporter of the kind of agricultural foodstuff products, which we export.

The countries of the Common Market would then account for over 40% of international trade - surrounded by the present Common Market virtually unscalable wall for many agricultural products, and capable, with a seemingly unlimited purse, of driving others out of the residual markets with predatory export subsidies.

However, the Common Market does not stop with six countries, or even with ten countries. Already "Association Agreements" have been concluded with former French colonies in Africa, and other countries are likewise negotiating arrangements involving preferential import treatment with this trading giant - Spain, Greece, Israel, Turkey, Austria, even Yugoslavia. Ultimately the whole of Europe and vast areas of Africa threaten to come within the restrictive sphere of this massive new trading bloc. Indeed, I was told overseas that if the present total applications for association and special arrangements were to succeed there would be some 70 nations involved within the Community orbit.

This is done by means of special arrangements for association and preferential arrangements - new preferences established contrary to the principles of absolutely equal trading opportunity set forth in the GATT. In the jargon, this is called multilateralism.

There are three elements which we must oppose :-

a variable levy system amounting to virtual embargoes on some agricultural products which are produced in the European Common Market ;

- predatory subsidised dumping in residual markets;
- establishment of new preferences by bringing additional countries within the Market as Associates.

All these, in my view, are contrary to the principles of GATT and the international principles of fair trading.

There is the even more basic contravention of the essence of GATT - in my view. The disposition of the Common Market to erect around the borders of the enlarged Common Market the same virtually unscalable walls of protection for certain agricultural products as already exist in the Common Market itself. This seems completely incompatible with the principle enunciated in GATT that Common Markets should not be formed at the expense of increasing the barriers to trade against third countries.

These developments have not gone unnoticed elsewhere in the world. Australia is not alone in facing the threat of serious damage to its agricultural trade if the Common Market is enlarged without modification of the present levels of protection. So far, Australia, because she has never been a major traditional supplier to the E.E.C., has not felt the same brunt of Common Market agricultural policies as have some other countries. The United States, for instance, has already suffered a drop of 20 per cent in her exports to the E.E.C. in three years of certain agricultural commodities subject to variable levies. This trend seems certain to continue and the scope of damage enlarge.

For this reason, the E.E.C. restrictions in agricultural products have contributed to a new counter-protectionist attitude within the United States Congress, which now has before it a new measure -- the Mills Bill -- which could incorporate quite significant further restrictions on world trade.

This reflects also a confrontation which has developed bilaterally between the United States and Japan on the question of imports of textiles.

Clearly the E.E.C.'s denial of trade opportunities by its C.A.P. is seen by other countries as discriminatory and inconsistent with the principles and objectives of GATT.

Judging the situation as I have seen it from the vantage point of my recent visit, unless effective action is taken soon, this could lead to confrontations, acts of retaliation and threats of further restrictions.

Looking ahead, this could mean that we face the prospect of a retreat into trade blocs, with snowballing restrictions on trade, with clear economic loss to every country in the long run, with the "little" no longer able to look to the rule of law to obtain their trade rights. In this type of trade confrontation countries like Australia cannot fail to be adversely affected.

Following the kind of development which I now see in the course of taking shape, Australia would be outside any of the major trading blocs.

The Comecon countries, that is the economic linkage of the communist countries, represent one giant trading bloc within the world which, in respect of agricultural products, does not import a dollar's worth that is not actually required unless it is for a pure political motive.

The E.E.C. as it now stands, and more so with its proposed enlargement, constitutes an even more formidable bloc so far as our agricultural exports are concerned.

This is the moment of time, not a moment later, when we and others should visualise what the European Economic Community could grow into as a trading bloc:

- . the six present countries;
- . the four present applicants to join as members:
Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway;
- . the Associated territories, the former French colonies;

- . special arrangements with Spain, Greece, Turkey, Israel;
- . the possible addition of Austria;
- . the special arrangements, for example, in meat with Yugoslavia.

Here is a giant economic bloc whose total trade between nations inside, and with the outside world, would perhaps represent 50 per cent of the total world trade. The central core of this, the E.E.C., has a policy in respect of the agricultural products we export not to permit the import of a dollar's worth of an item which would compete with domestic production at prices below the very high floor prices established by the C.A.P. In effect, to permit no competition at all in the real sense.

But apart from the enlarged E.E.C. and the Comecon countries there are other restrictive trade areas in existence or in the making.

There are special trading arrangements between the United States and Canada. And, in respect of an item, sugar, in which we are the second-biggest exporter in the world, special arrangements between the United States and the Latin American countries. Here is the third bloc, less complete but with many of the elements of favouring trade with those within the area as against the rest of the world.

Our future - more than that of the large, developed countries - depends on external trading and particularly trade in agriculture. This is already the most difficult area. Australia's interest and, we believe, the world's interest is to try to ensure that trading blocs, where they exist, and countries outside such blocs, return to principles and rules laid down in the GATT.

Only by the rule of law can small countries hope to receive a fair deal in world trade. Only by the observance of the rule of law can the big prevent or avoid serious disruption and loss to themselves as well as to others, of all the gains made since World War II in the field of international trade.

Clearly one of the key elements in any move to a return to order in world trade must be the E.E.C. itself. Already a giant in world trade terms, it now threatens to become a super-giant.

Yet although it is the largest single world trader, it lacks cohesiveness in its attitude to, and ability to formulate, external trade policies. There is no single definable source of power within the Community to whom third countries can appeal. The very structure of the Community - composed as it is of six - and perhaps ten - different Governments - means that it develops a policy only out of compromise. Experience is that once developed its policies are not susceptible to any change.

Furthermore, because of its structure, and I suspect because of its recent formation, there is as yet no sign of a realisation in the Member States of the E.E.C. that being an economic giant in the world, brings with it responsibilities just as much as it brings advantages.

Responsibility to support and strengthen GATT as the only international institution governing world trade.

Responsibility to ensure that there are liveable opportunities for the smaller countries of the world.

Responsibilities which should derive from an understanding that even the "big" will suffer from trade confrontation.

Equally clearly, the United States is another key element in the liberalisation of world trade. Therefore in the United States I put it to the leaders of the Administration and the Congress that it was for them to consider whether their responsibilities of world leadership should not require them to take the initiative in seeking to have restored to world trade a real sense of order. A return to the principles which the U.S.A. first sponsored and which were so carefully built up in GATT and elsewhere.

I pledged Australian participation in a move towards having the major international trade problems facing the world today examined as a matter of urgency in the GATT. I said that while this would of course be in

Australia's interests, it would more importantly, to be in the interest of the world in relieving the tensions which must inevitably develop if there is violent conflict in this field of trade.

There are grave dangers in bilateral confrontations to settle major issues. In the first place, this attitude inevitably invites erosion of the GATT. If the machinery of GATT is not to be the instrument used for settling the issues it was devised to deal with, inevitably GATT as an international authority must become outmoded and ineffective. If important differences are to be settled by major bilateral confrontations and not by GATT, then the "little infractions" of trade rules will go by default, and there will be a growing disregard for GATT.

If great trade differences are to be dealt with by major bilateral confrontations, this is the course which will regenerate the heat and international tensions of the Thirties, which the world sought to avoid by providing GATT as the rule of law alternative to the rule of economic force.

If we and others seek to have the major problems caused by enlargement of the E.E.C. considered in GATT, we must similarly be prepared to submit our own problems to international scrutiny.

I do not suggest that we should seek internationally to dictate to any country whether or not it can take action to meet its own domestic problems. GATT itself does not do this.

But we should seek to ensure that the contractual rights of other countries to fair treatment are recognised and the principles of trade liberalism survive.

I use the word "contractual" deliberately. Members of GATT are known as Contracting Parties, because they contract as a member of GATT to forgo certain freedoms in trade. These are balanced by certain contractual rights.

This I regard as the most important issue in international trade today. I spoke of it in Ottawa, Washington, London and Brussels.

Of course it was a major part of my mission to London and Brussels to explain as clearly as I could the implications for Australia, in particular, should the Common Market be enlarged on terms which applied to our trade with Britain the same restrictions at present applying in the Common Market.

It is imperative that potential damage to Australian interests should be explained before, rather than after the terms and conditions of any enlargement are finally determined by the parties involved.

In London, I saw to it that the Prime Minister and other Ministers directly concerned were fully aware of the real problems which could be caused to a number of important Australian industries - the dairy, wheat, sugar, meat, and fruit industries and a number of others.

I did not find in Britain any evidence that the British Government was prepared to stipulate conditions which would give a protection to the interests of her Commonwealth trading partners, except perhaps in relation to sugar and to the special problems of New Zealand. I said that, while I was not in London as a supplicant, Australia strongly expected that Britain would ensure that our interests would not be overlooked. This was because of our historic association with Britain in all fields, but particularly in trade. I reminded the British that up until 1967 Britain was Australia's largest single supplier of imports and also our biggest customer.

As I have already said, I made it clear that the Australian Government is not opposing the enlargement of the Common Market to include Britain and the other applicant countries. But, equally, I made it clear that if the terms and conditions of such entry offend the basic objectives and principles expressed in GATT, Australia would have no alternative but to join with others similarly affected, to require terms and conditions consistent with GATT.

Australia did not enter GATT nor remain a Member without a clear understanding that those countries which contract to Membership, surrender some of their freedoms in trade matters in the general interest. The GATT embraces rules to protect the interests of all Members, against damaging actions of other Members. We have observed our obligations loyally. We will insist on our protective rights. This I have made clear in each country where I have had discussions about the policies and practices of the Community.

I went to Brussels to make clear to the President and Members of the European Economic Commission the Australian trade interest as at present affected by predatory dumping of Community surpluses in our markets, and by the progressive extension of what are, in effect, new preferences to those countries which have been given, or may be given, an association with the Community. Most particularly I spelt out in clear terms the consequences for Australia's historic trade with Britain if the present Common Agricultural Policy were applied in its present terms in the Community enlarged by Britain's entry.

I was not encouraged by the reaction there, to believe that, in respect of agriculture, third countries can expect from the Commission any initiative for a major departure from the current Common Agricultural Policy.

The Commission as such has no power or interest in altering the Common Agricultural Policy. It merely carries out its responsibilities to the letter of the existing Common Agricultural Policy Regulations as devised and adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Six nations compromising the Community.

If there is to be any change in these regulations, to accord with the spirit and intention of GATT, the changes will have to be initiated in, and supported by the individual Members in the capitals of the Six Countries.

Accordingly, as a first step, I left with the Commission an Aide Memoire, setting out in forthright terms the Australian position and our belief that third countries have the right to expect protection of their trading opportunities in accordance with GATT. But in addition I also had representations made in the same strong terms to all the Governments of the Six. I fully acquainted the Government of Britain with what I had done.

In all the representations I made in Europe, and elsewhere, I made special mention of the serious implications which the proposed enlargement of the E.E.C. could have for the developing Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Britain at present is the market for 30% of the exports of the Territory. These products would lose the preferential entry into the U.K. which most now enjoy and face restrictions on entry into the E.E.C. while comparable

products of the African countries associated with the E.E.C. would be given a preference. I therefore asked that the products of Papua/New Guinea should not be placed at a disadvantage compared with the produce of other developing countries.

In Brussels I was the guest of the Belgian Government and, apart from discussion of our bilateral trade, I took the opportunity personally to put squarely before the Belgian Government the serious effects of the C.A.P. policies of the Common Market, particularly if enlarged, on Australia's trading prospects.

It was as a result of the worrying impressions I had gained in Europe, that I decided that before returning to Australia I should visit the Governments of Canada and the United States of America.

These two nations are similarly interested in the problems raised by the E.E.C. Agricultural Policies and its prospective enlargement.

I stated to their leaders my assessment of the seriousness of the problems, the likely consequences to world trade, and my thinking on an initiative by third countries to ensure that some balance should be brought back into GATT.

I am most strongly of the view that persuasive arguments pointing out the damage to Australia and other agricultural exporters are absolutely ineffective if directed, as I did direct them, to the Members of the European Economic Commission.

The policies and practices of the Common Agricultural Policy are too well entrenched within the Six to be susceptible to alteration by persuasion from outside.

For this reason I could not hold any hope of achieving effective alterations in those policies even by addressing persuasive arguments one by one to the Six Governments responsible for the development of the C.A.P.

Therefore, any stand Australia takes must be on the ground of impairment or threatened impairment of our rights under GATT.

I believe our rights have already been impaired by the policies of the EEC in respect of both predatory dumping, and the proliferation of special preferential deals with many other countries not really part of the Common Market or members of its Customs Union.

Furthermore, our rights are threatened with even more serious impairment from the likely terms and conditions of the proposed enlargement of the Common Market.

It is this that has brought me to the conclusion which I most strongly hold.

Only by a confrontation in the GATT where we and other third countries similarly affected have clear rights, would there be any chance of getting such modifications of the Common Agricultural Policy and other practices as would preserve fair trading opportunities.

In accordance with GATT, the barriers to trade which determine trade opportunities must be comparable with those which we faced when the Community was created, and before the Common Agricultural Policy devised.

We must make it clear that those of us who have submitted ourselves to obligations within GATT, are determined not to have our trade rights eroded away. This attitude is most validly based both upon the spirit and upon the actual Articles of the GATT.

I have reached the conclusion that recourse to the GATT provides the only prospect of avoiding serious damage to the trade of Australia and many other countries, should the EEC be enlarged to include Britain and other applicant countries.

Recourse to GATT may or may not be successful. But GATT was designed to be the international instrument to achieve fair-trading opportunities. Whatever the outcome, I believe we and others must try and put GATT to the use it was intended. Even if this stretches GATT to breaking point.

Therefore, Australia's course of action in regard to the proposed enlargement of the Common Market, must be to do all it can to obtain the co-operation of countries outside the enlarged Common Market, as well as individual Members of the Common Market, to ensure these points :

1. Adherence to the principle, laid down in the GATT, that neither the formation, nor the enlargement of a Customs Union should increase barriers to the trade of third countries.
2. Recognition of the need to so modify the restrictive elements of the Common Agricultural Policy, that agricultural trade is not obstructed, and exporters of agricultural products denied the benefits, of trade liberalism which have been obtained by exporters of industrial products.
3. Support the negotiation of practical commodity arrangements, perhaps of the kind put forward for beef during the Kennedy Round, to ensure reasonable access to the markets of the EEC for products subject to the vagaries and restrictions of variable levies.
4. Support for international commodity arrangements where these can assist orderly marketing of bulk agricultural commodities.

While GATT has been successful in freeing trade in industrial goods, it has been largely ineffective in the field of agricultural trade. Unless there are some modifications of the restrictions on agricultural products, some countries affected may feel they must no longer be bound by GATT obligations preventing increases in industrial tariffs.

I was received at the highest level in both Canada and the United States. I am sure that the Governments of those two countries are seriously concerned at the situation confronting all of the agricultural exporters which would be affected.

I am sure that my visit and the discussions it provided were quite valuable in focussing thought on their future courses of action.

There are a number of other countries which should similarly be concerned about the whole future of world trade.

The establishment of new preferences with various developing countries must be of concern to countries like India, which are outside the E.E.C.'s new preferential areas.

The threatened exclusion of agricultural products must be tremendously damaging to Argentina and other developing countries which are relying heavily on agricultural trade.

5. Agreement on action to ensure that the interests of third countries will be protected against predatory dumping of surpluses arising from within the enlarged Community.
6. Action to ensure that exports from the Territory of Papua/New Guinea are not placed at a disadvantage relative to imports into the expanded Community from other developing countries receiving preferential treatment.
7. Action to ensure that the EEC, having formed a Common Market does not expand its sphere of trade influence by various means, such as the creation of new preference areas or entering into various discriminatory associational arrangements based on either political or economic grounds.
8. The need for a special very high level Ministerial Session of GATT to be held to consider these matters before the negotiations for the enlargement of the Common Market have reached a definitive stage.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 26, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al Haig *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Australian Minister of External Affairs William McMahon at 12:30 p.m., Today (Secretary Rogers will accompany him) *

You have agreed to see Australian Minister of External Affairs William McMahon for five minutes at 12:30 p.m., today.

Background

Mr. McMahon is in the United States for the purpose of attending the Twentieth Meeting of the ANZUS Council. Secretary Rogers has recommended that your seeing him briefly would be a good gesture and would provide an opportunity for an expression of U.S. gratitude for all their assistance and cooperation in Vietnam and Cambodia.

Talking Points

His interests: McMahon may refer to the recent successful ANZUS Council Meeting.

Your interests: You may wish to touch on the following:

- You understand that McMahon has just been attending the Twentieth Meeting of the ANZUS Council. Our relationship with Australia is one of the constants in our Pacific and Asian policy on which you place great reliance.
- You are most appreciative of the fine work Australia has been doing to help in the Cambodian situation -- not only the aid which Australia has been giving but also Australia's very active role in the Djakarta Conference.
- We are particularly grateful for Australia's recent increase in aid to South Vietnam.
- There is nothing you can do about the decision of the New York Yacht Club, but you wish Gretel II all the luck in the next race this afternoon or tomorrow.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sect. 3.6

By *SN* NARA, Date *4/9/98*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

9-26-70

EXECUTIVE

CO10
PR 7-1/M*

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

The President

FROM:

Al Haig

SUBJECT:

Australian Minister William McMahon *

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

4
EXECUTIVE

ME1/H*

CO 10

RE4

MA2/A*

STRAIGHTWIRE-----SEPTEMBER 28, 1970

Mr. James ~~Harkin~~
The Yacht ~~Cretel~~, II
Newport, Rhode Island

While it is never fun to lose, Australia can take great pride
in your fine example of steadfastness and sportsmanship which
have made a lasting impression on the American people.

I know I speak for the citizens of this nation when I send you
my best wishes for a pleasant voyage home, and say that I am
Good on you.
looking forward to your return.

gk
RICHARD NIXON

cc: Hon. Emil Mosbacher

RN:Hasek:sar

CC? R.M. Woods/M.A. Passman/Margita White/E. Hasek, CF

Req'd by: James Keogh

Approved by: James Keogh

*
AMERICA'S Cup

APPROVED ORIGINAL COPY

9/28 6:28 p.m.

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1970
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

22324

CA7/Australia-28
CO 10
FG88
FG11

October 1, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER M. FLANIGAN

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger *HAJ:fw*
SUBJECT: Proposed United States Action Against
Qantas Airlines of Australia
X

Thank you for your memorandum of September 22 forwarding a copy of CAB Chairman Browne's letter of September 14 on this subject.

The problem of insuring that our international air activities mesh with the totality of our international relations is often a difficult one to realize. You can be sure that I will continue to give careful consideration to the civil aviation component of our international relations, including the very real question of the economic viability of our flag carriers.

I would therefore prefer to withhold comment on any proposed actions against Qantas Airlines of Australia until full information is available from both the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Department of State.

I look forward to hearing from you again on this subject, should formal action against Qantas be contemplated by the CAB after consultation with State.

Dispatched 10/2/70 (pls.)

RECEIVED
OCT 5 1970
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

CO10
PR 7-1/M*

23163
(2)



MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

14th October, 1970

Dear Mr President,

It was a privilege to meet you while I was in the United States, and I was grateful that you were able to make available time for our conversation.

I was glad to have the opportunity to discuss with you matters of such importance for our two countries and for the world.

I can only hope that your determined efforts in the cause of peace eventually prove to be fruitful.

Please accept my warmest good wishes.

Yours sincerely,


(William McMahon)
X

The Honourable Richard M. Nixon,
The President,
The White House,
WASHINGTON D.C.

RECEIVED
NOV 2 1970
CENTRAL FILES

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE ROUTING AND CONTROL PROFILE

NUMBER MO DA HR

23163 10 29 09

DOCUMENT SOURCE/CLASS/DESCRIPTION

TO: PRES X
HAK _____

FROM: ELIOT _____
ROGERS _____
LAIRD _____

CLASSIF: U X _____ EXDIS
C _____ NODIS
LOU _____ EYES ONLY
S _____ RES DATA
TS _____ CODEWORD
_____ SENSITIVE
_____ PARIS MTG
_____ NO FORN

DOC DATE: 10/14/70 McMahon, Wm.

SUBJECT: Thank you note to the Pres.

ENCLOSURES: () () NOT XEROXED FOR SUSPENSE FILE

SECRETARIAT DISTRIBUTION/ACTION

INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION

NAME: Holbridge

	ACTION	INFO	RCD CY
ADVANCE CYS TO HAK/HAIG			FOR:
STAFF SECRETARY			
DIR, SECRETARIAT			
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
NR EAST/NORTH AFRICA			
EUROPE/CANADA			
LATIN AMERICA			
UNITED NATIONS			
ECONOMIC			
SCIENTIFIC			
PLANNING GROUP			
PROGRAM ANALYSIS			
<u>For East</u>	<u>X</u>		

ACTION REQUIRED

MEMO FOR HAK ()
MEMO TO PRESIDENT ()
REPLY FOR HAK SIGNATURE ()
REPLY FOR PRES SIGNATURE ()
MEMO TO ()
RECOMMENDATIONS ()
JOINT MEMO ()
APPROPRIATE ACTION ()
ANY ACTION NECESSARY (X)
CONCURRENCE ()
DUE DATE: 11/02/70

COMMENTS: (Including Special Instructions)

INTERNAL ROUTING

DATE	FROM	TO	ACTION REQUIRED
<u>10/30</u>	<u>Holb.</u>	<u>NSC/S</u>	<u>No action necessary from 10/29</u>

MICROFILM DATA
DO X
INIT RS
DATE NOV 02 1970
ORIG) NSC
TO) PAF
WHC X
SUBF

DISPOSITION

DISPATCH: LETTER/MEMO _____
NOTIFY: _____
COPIES: (AS MARKED ABOVE)

NSC _____ STAFF APPROVAL
PAF _____ HAK APP'L
WHC X HAK MARGINALIA
SUBF _____ NS3 FORM REQUIRED

EXECUTIVE

ME 3-1-3/CR

CO 10

CABLEGRAM-----OCTOBER 16, 1970

X
Sir Philip Messent X
c/o Dr. Laurence V. Kirkpatrick
Churches of Christ Center
104 Grote Street
Adelaide, South Australia 5000
Australia

APPROVED ORIGINAL COPY
TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ARCHIVE
ON 10/16 AT 11:30 A.

Never has there been a time when the leadership of religious
institutions throughout the world been so needed and welcomed.

X
As the World Convention of Churches of Christ joins together
so many thousands of men and women in a common commit-
ment to the sustaining spiritual values of their Faith, the entire
human family is certain to benefit from your inspiring sessions.

I send my warmest greetings to those who attend, and my best
wishes for a rewarding session which will benefit not only your
members but all mankind.

RK
RICHARD NIXON

RN:Hasek:ear

CC: R. M. Woods/M. A. Passman/Margita White/E. Hasek, CR

Req'd by: Mr. Kirkpatrick

Approved by: James Keogh

Event: Oct. 20-25, 1970

10/17 er

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1970
CENTRAL FILES

elm SE

EXECUTIVE

C010

HE5

PR 7-2/K*

* Kilpatrick, William
Menzies, Robert
Graham, Mr.

(5)

November 20, 1970
3:45 pm

General Haig:

Nell brought this over - they would like to have
your recommendation on the attached.

Muriel

Nov. 21, 1970
V. Yates M. T. J. in
Mr. could not
see.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1970
2:30 p.m.

Mr. Chapin:

Mr. Butterfield received a call this morning from Mr. Graham of the Australian Embassy saying that Sir William Kilpatrick is enroute today from London to Los Angeles bearing a letter of introduction to the President from Sir Robert Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia.

Sir Kilpatrick is a prominent citizen who has been recently designated to head a government committee on drug abuse.

Sir Kilpatrick is requesting a 15 minute appointment with the President next Wednesday, Nov. 25th. However, he will again be in the United States next May.

Mr. Butterfield recommends because of the short notice this appointment not be made now, but perhaps give some thought to when he's here again in May.

Mr. Butterfield says he promised a call back to Mr. Graham by 3:30 today with the answer. His telephone number is 797-3175.

Will you please take care of this. Thank you.

Toni

upil

12/7/70

HAK - Personal
Courtesy Call -
Amb. Plimsoll - Australian

2

(Last name and pending date)

EXECUTIVE

CO/0

GISSINGER, HENRY A.

/P*

Name:

*
Sir James Plimsoll - Australian Ambassador
X

Request:

Has been accredited for about 2 weeks and would like
to pay a courtesy call on HAK.

Contact Miss Anderson at the Embassy 797-3133

jlj 6/26/70

JTH's Recommendation:

HAK's Answer:

yes - 12/7

Date and Time:

Party Contacted:

Jone

Additional Information:

RECEIVED

MAY 5 1971

CENTRAL FILES

Resolution: