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STATE DINNER
FOR PRIME MINISTER GORTON OF AUSTRALIA
THE WHITE HOUSE
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1969

THE PRESIDENT:

At 7:52 p.m., you and The First Lady will be escorted from the Family Quarters of the Residence to the North Portico entrance. Prime Minister Gorton and Mrs. Gorton will arrive by car, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher.

NOTE:

There will be photo coverage of your greeting the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton.

You and your guests will then be escorted to the Yellow Oval Room. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers and Ambassador and Mrs. Waller will be present, having been escorted upstairs while you were greeting the Gortons.

The dress is white tie with long dresses for the ladies.

At about 8:08 p.m. your guests with the exception of yourself, Mrs. Nixon and Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will be escorted out. The Color Guard will then enter the Yellow Oval Room and request permission to remove the colors.

Preceded by the Color Guard, you will descend the Grand Staircase at approximately 8:10 p.m. Prime Minister Gorton will be to your right with Mrs. Gorton to your left. Mrs. Nixon will be to Mrs. Gorton's left. You and your party will pause two steps from the lower landing and the Color Guard will halt and move to either side.

NOTE:

There will be photo coverage.

STATE DINNER FOR PRIME MINISTER GORTON OF AUSTRALIA CONTINUED:

The Color Guard will form up, ruffles and flourishes will be played by The Marine Band and you and your party will be announced.

NOTE:

Your other guests numbering about 90 will be assembled in the Grand Hall and Green Room where champagne will be served.

As "Hail to the Chief" is played you will step off in pairs (you and Prime Minister Gorton followed by Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Gorton) and proceed to the Blue Room where you will form a receiving line with the Color Guard positioned behind you. The Prime Minister will be to your left and then Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Gorton. The Chief of Protocol will present your guests to you as they enter from the Green Room.

NOTE:

There will be no press coverage of the receiving line.

When you have greeted the last of your dinner guests, you and your party will be escorted to your places at the head of the E-shaped table in the State Dining Room. Your guests will have preceded you and will be standing at their places.

Music during dinner will be provided by the Strolling Strings.

As the dinner draws to a close, you will exchange toasts with the Prime Minister.

NOTE:

A suggested toast has been prepared and is attached.

Your remarks will be recorded.

A list of invited guests is attached.

STATE DINNER FOR PRIME MINISTER GORTON OF AUSTRALIA CONTINUED:

After dinner coffee, liquers and cigars will be served in the Green, Red and Blue Rooms to you and your dinner guests.

You and The First Lady and Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will be escorted from the parlors after approximately 5 minutes to a point just outside the East Room where you will form a receiving line in the same order as earlier in the evening. A social aide will then present your after dinner guests to you.

At approximately 10:20 p.m. you and your party will enter the East Room. After Mrs. Nixon and the Gortons are seated (your other guests will already be seated), you will introduce the entertainment. This will be of approximately 30 minutes' duration and will be provided by the cello-piano team of Zara Nelsova (violincello) and Grant Johannesen (piano).

BACKGROUND NOTE:

The celebrated cello -piano team of Zara Nelsova and Grant Johannesen had its beginnings in 1961 when the two artists met for the first time at the Aspen Festival. They married two years later and continued to pursue their individual careers.

Miss Nelsova, Canadian-born daughter of a Russian flutist, was introduced to the cello at the age of four. During her childhood, she played for Casals and he was so impressed that he agreed to teach her. Miss Nelsova has toured the world as a recitalist and soloist during the fifties and sixties, and has had the distinct honor of being one of the first American cellists to be invited to tour the Soviet Union in 1966. Her prize possession is her Stradivarius, known as the "Marquis de Corboron," which dates back to 1726 and is worth over \$70,000.

STATE DINNER FOR PRIME MINISTER GORTON OF AUSTRALIA CONTINUED:

Mr. Johannesen is a native of Salt Lake City and had his early musical training there. At the age of eighteen he went to Europe for scholarship study with Robert Casadesus. Mr. Johannesen has won the International Piano Competition at Ostand, Belgium and has been the recipient of the Harriet Cohen International Award given annually in London for "outstanding artistry in performance."

At the conclusion of the entertainment, you will go forward to congratulate the artists and to be photographed with them by a White House photographer.

You, Mrs. Nixon and Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher will then escort the Gortons to their car at the North Portico and wish them goodnight. After the departure, you and Mrs. Nixon will be escorted to the Family Quarters.

There will be dancing in the Grand Hall for your guests and champagne will be served.

DINNER HONORING PRIME MINISTER GORTON CONTINUED:

INVITED DINNER GUESTS INCLUDE:

The Right Honorable The Prime Minister of
Australia and Mrs. Gorton
H. E. The Ambassador of Australia and Lady Waller
The Secretary of State and Mrs. Rogers
The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Kennedy
The Postmaster General and Mrs. Blount
The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Hardin
Senator and Mrs. Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Senator and Mrs. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)
Senator and Mrs. Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)
Rep. and Mrs. George H. Mahon (Tex.)
Rep. and Mrs. Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
Rep. and Mrs. William S. Broomfield (Mich.)
Rep. and Mrs. William T. Murphy (Ill.)
Rep. and Mrs. Don H. Clausen (Calif.)
Hon. and Mrs. David Packard
Admiral and Mrs. Thomas H. Moorer
Hon. and Mrs. Glenn T. Seaborg
Hon. and Mrs. Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Hon. Henry A. Kissinger
Hon. Alexander P. Butterfield
Hon. and Mrs. Marshall Green
Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Abplanalp
Hon. and Mrs. Howell Appling, Jr.
Mrs. James Binger
Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. William F. Buckley, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Burton
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dale
Mr. and Mrs. Shelby C. Davis
Mr. Goldthwaite H. Dorr
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dreyfus
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Evans, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Holton, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. James E. Holshouser
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hope
Mr. and Mrs. Grant Johannesen
Mr. Robert J. Kleberg, Jr.
Hon. Clare Booth Luce
Hon. and Mrs. Winthrop G. Brown

DINNER HONORING PRIME MINISTER GORTON CONTINUED:

INVITED DINNER GUESTS CONTINUED:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kluckhohn
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony D. Marshall
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Maxwell
Hon. and Mrs. Perkins McGuire
Mr. William M. McKnight
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Olin
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Phipps
Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Reed
Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Rose
Hon. Fred J. Russell
Mr. John H. Steinway
Mr. C. L. S. Hewitt
Secretary, Prime Ministers Department
Sir James Plimsoll, C.B.E.
Secretary, Department of External Affairs
Mr. A. T. Griffith
Assistant Secretary, External Relations and
Defense Branch, Prime Minister's Department
Miss Ainsley Gotto
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
Mr. Anthony Eggleton
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister
Miss Jean Lester
Private Secretary to Mrs. Gorton

DINNER HONORING PRIME MINISTER GORTON CONTINUED:

INVITED AFTER DINNER GUESTS INCLUDE:

Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon K. Allin
Col. and Mrs. Emmett O. Anglin, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Thaddeus R. Beal
Col. and Mrs. Charles I. Bennett, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bolton
Mr. and Mrs. T. Edward Braswell, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Brown, III
Hon. and Mrs. Richard T. Burress
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Clark
Hon. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Cole, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cook
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Dompierre
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas W. Fletcher
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas C. Frechtling
Hon. and Mrs. G. McMurtrie Godley
Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Haber
Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Hartmann
Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holland
Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Holtz
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Charles Huston
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Kay
Miss Katherine Killgallon
Mr. and Mrs. Tom C. Korologos
Mr. and Mrs. David N. Krogseng
Capt. and Mrs. Julien J. LeBourgeois
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Martin
Hon. and Mrs. John L. McLucas
Mrs. Michael G. Menaker
Mr. L. Christian Michelsen
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Moore
Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Morrison
Mr. and Mrs. William F. Murfin
Mr. and Mrs. Hyde H. Murray
Mr. and Mrs. Don Paarlberg

DINNER HONORING PRIME MINISTER GORTON CONTINUED:

INVITED AFTER DINNER GUESTS CONTINUED:

Hon. and Mrs. Clarence D. Palmby
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward J. Sample
Mr. Hugh W. Sloan, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Tony S. Smith
Colonel William B. Steele
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Warren
Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Webster
Hon. and Mrs. John C. Whitaker
Mr. and Mrs. Jay G. Wilkinson
Mr. M. Alan Woods
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Zahn
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hoyt

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN G. GORTON, M.P.,
PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, AND MRS. GORTON

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1969

The Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M.P., Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Gorton will arrive at the White House by car from Blair House at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 6, 1969. They will be accompanied by the Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr., Chief of Protocol of the United States, and Mrs. Mosbacher.

Suggested Car Seating Arrangements from Blair House to the White House:

Car No. 1 - Prime Minister Gorton
Mrs. Gorton
Ambassador Mosbacher
Mrs. Mosbacher

Mr. Bennington
Inspector George

Car No. 2 - Ambassador Waller
Lady Waller

Car No. 3 - Mr. Hewitt
Sir James Plimsoll

Arrival at the White House

At 10:25 a.m. President and Mrs. Nixon will walk to the Diplomatic Reception Room to await the arrival of Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton.

At 10:30 a.m., Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton and their party will enter the Southwest Gate of the White House. The car carrying Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will stop at the Diplomatic Entrance where Ambassador Mosbacher will present Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton to President and Mrs. Nixon. Then the Honorable William P. Rogers, Secretary of State, will be introduced. Mr. Samuel L. King, Deputy Chief of Protocol, will present the members of the Australian Party to President and Mrs. Nixon and Secretary Rogers. Photographs will be taken. (No military honors will be rendered. There will be no public statements.)

Following the photographs, President Nixon and Prime Minister Gorton will walk to the President's Office. Ambassador Waller, Mr. Hewitt and Sir James Plimsoll will follow and be seated in the Cabinet Room. Secretary Rogers, Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Sneider and Mr. Moore will also be present in the Cabinet Room. Following the conference, President Nixon and Prime Minister Gorton may wish to include the other members in further discussions.

At the

At the conclusion of the discussion, President Nixon will escort Prime Minister Gorton to his car by way of the path leading from the President's Office to the driveway. (In the event of inclement weather, the Prime Minister may depart by way of the Diplomatic Reception Room.) Prime Minister Gorton, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will return to Blair House.

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Following the photographs, Mrs. Nixon will escort Mrs. Gorton and the other ladies to the Yellow Oval Room in the residence apartments. Coffee will be served.

Mrs. Gorton, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will depart from the White House and return to Blair House.

Protocol
May 5, 1969

FROM

R. Moose

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Doc. Date

5/5

President's Meeting w/PM Gorton-
6, 10:30 a.m.

Comments

Action Required

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Info

Date

To

Date

To

Date

To

Date

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: Richard M. Moose *Day*

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Prime Minister Gorton
on Tuesday, May 6, 10:30 a.m.

In addition to representatives of the Office of Protocol, the following will be present for the meeting between the President and Prime Minister Gorton:

The Secretary of State
Mr. Robert Moore, Country Director for Australia,
Department of State
Dr. Kissinger and/or Mr. Richard Sneider of the
NSC staff
Ambassador Keith Waller of Australia
Mr. Cyrus Lenox Simson Hewitt, Secretary, Prime Minister Dept.
Sir James Plimsoll, Secretary, Department of External Affairs

As I told Harriett in your office, there is no way to predict the length of the private meeting of the President and the Prime Minister. While it is in progress the others mentioned above can meet in another room and join the President and Prime Minister when they are wanted.

For the farewell call on Wednesday, we would expect that, in addition to Protocol representatives, Mr. Sneider and Mr. Moore would be in attendance.

AUSTRALIA

The Right Honorable John G. GORTON

Prime Minister of Australia

John G. Gorton was born in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, on September 9, 1911. He was educated at Geelong Grammar School, Victoria, Australia, and Brasenose College, Oxford, England. He served as a pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II in Britain, Singapore, Darwin and Milne Bay and was severely wounded in action. He was discharged in 1944 with the rank of Flight Lieutenant.

He was married in 1935 to Miss Bettina Brown, of Bangor, Maine, USA, and has two sons and a daughter.

Mr. John Grey Gorton has been Prime Minister of Australia since January 10, 1968. He was a Senator for Victoria at the time he took over the office of Prime Minister. He had been elected Leader of the Australian Liberal Party on January 9, 1968, and resigned from the Senate three weeks later, on February 1, in order to contest the by-election for the House of Representatives electorate of Higgins (Victoria) on February 24, 1968. He won the by-election by an overwhelming majority against three other candidates. While a Senator, Mr. Gorton had been leader of the Government in the Senate. Mr. Gorton heads a Cabinet and Ministry of 26 members.

He was elected to Federal Parliament, as a Senator for Victoria, at the Australian general elections of December 10, 1949. While a Senator, he was Navy Minister, 1958-1963, and Minister assisting the Minister for External Affairs from 1960 to 1963. He held the post of Acting Minister for External Affairs on a number of occasions. In 1962 he was appointed Minister in Charge of the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. In 1963 he became Minister for Works and under the Prime Minister, Minister-in-Charge of Federal Activities in Education and Research.

When the first Holt Government came into office in January, 1966, Mr. Gorton retained his portfolio of Works and other Ministerial duties and was also appointed deputy leader of the Government in the Senate. In the Cabinet reconstruction which followed the general elections of December 1966, he was appointed Leader of the Government in the Senate.

In February and March, 1963, he visited the United States and Britain to negotiate the purchase of ships for the Royal Australian Navy. In June and July, 1965, he led an Australian parliamentary delegation to South America. After becoming Prime Minister, he paid an Official Visit to the United States in May 1968.

AUSTRALIA

Bettina GORTON

Wife of the Prime Minister

Bettina Brown Gorton, wife of the Australian Prime Minister, is a United States citizen. By virtue of her marriage, she also holds Australian citizenship.

Mrs. Gorton, daughter of the late Arthur Brown, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Brought up in Bangor, Maine, she attended Bangor High School and the University of Maine. While a student at the Sorbonne in Paris, she met John Gorton, then a student at Oxford. They have three children. One son is a barrister, another is a solicitor, and their daughter is a computer systems engineer.

Mrs. Gorton, a graduate of the School of Oriental Studies at the Australian National University at Canberra, she speaks fluent Indonesian and has been studying the Indonesian and Malay languages for five years. She accompanied her husband on trips to Japan and Taiwan in 1960, to the United States and the United Kingdom in 1963, and to the United States in 1968. She enjoys gardening in her spare time.

March 1969

AUSTRALIA

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

Ambassador to the United States

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 UN 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 to be assigned 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.

AUSTRALIA

Lady WALLER

Wife of the Ambassador

Lady Waller, the former Alison Dent, first came to Washington when she was 11 years old. Her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin Dent, of Canberra, brought her on their annual trip abroad.

At the start of World War II, she came again. She had been on her mother's triennial trip to England when war broke out. Her mother went home to Australia, but Alison Dent joined the WRENS, (Women's Royal Naval Service) and was sent to Washington to do ciphering for the British Admiralty delegation.

Lady Waller was married to Ambassador Waller in 1943 and they have 2 daughters Anne (24) and Gillian (22).

Lady Waller's interests are many and include art, boating, and collecting books and stamps.

AUSTRALIA

Cyrus Lenox Simson HEWITT

Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department

Cyrus Lenox Simson Hewitt was appointed Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department on 11 March 1968. He succeeded Sir John Bunting who is now the Head of the newly created Federal Cabinet Secretariat. Hewitt's previous position was Chairman of the Australian Universities Commission.

Cyrus Lenox Simson Hewitt was born on May 7, 1917 in St. Kilda, Victoria. He received his education at Scotch College and Melbourne University, from which he received a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He was employed in 1933 by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company and remained there until 1939, when he joined the Commonwealth Prices Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs as Assistant Secretary. He subsequently served as an economist in the Department of Postwar Reconstruction (1946-49), lecturer in economics and cost accountancy at Canberra University College (1940-49, 1954), Official Secretary and Acting Deputy High Commissioner in London (1950-53), and Assistant Secretary in charge of the Budget and Accounting until 1962, when he was named Deputy Secretary for the Treasury. He became Chairman of the Australian Universities Commission in 1966.

Hewitt has represented Australia at conferences of the International Trade Organization in 1947 and 1948, at the United Nations conference on Trade and Employment in 1947 and 1948, and at sessions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1948, 1949 and 1952. He was Chairman of the delegation to the 1964 negotiations with Commonwealth countries regarding military accounts in Washington, D. C. He accompanied the Prime Minister to Washington in May, 1968.

Hewitt is married and has one son and three daughters.

AUSTRALIA

James PLIMSOLL

Secretary, Department of External Affairs

Sir James Plimsoll, one of Australia's most distinguished and experienced diplomats, became Secretary of the Department of External Affairs in April 1965. He was formerly Australian High Commissioner to India and Ambassador to Nepal. He served as Australian Permanent Representative to the United Nations (UN) from 1959 to 1963.

James Plimsoll was born in Sydney on 25 April 1917. He holds Bachelor degrees in Arts and Economics from the University of Sydney. Plimsoll began his professional career as a research economist with the Bank of New South Wales (1938-1942). From 1945 to 1947 he 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 1946 he was Secretary of the British Commonwealth Conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty. Plimsoll was appointed First Secretary in Washington in 1948 and also served concurrently with the Permanent Australian Mission to the UN in New York. Following a tour of duty as Australian Representative on the UN Commission for Rehabilitation and Unification of Korea in Pusan (1950-1952), he became Minister and Charge d'Affaires ad interim in Djakarta, a position he held until 1953, when he was assigned as Assistant Secretary in the Department of External Affairs.

Sir James was awarded the Commander Order of the British Empire in 1956 and was knighted in 1962. He is a bachelor.

Alan T. Griffith
Assistant Secretary of the External Relations
and Defense Branch

Alan T. Griffith, Assistant Secretary of the External Relations and Defense Branch, Prime Minister's Department, was born in Queensland in 1922. His background is rural. From 1941-1945, he served with the Royal Australian Air Force in the Pacific theater.

Mr. Griffith graduated from Melbourne University in 1950 (B.A. with Honors in political science and history) and studied economics at Australian National University. He joined the staff of the Prime Minister's Department in 1952 as a special assistant to its Permanent Secretary. He attended the British Joint Services Staff College in 1959, and was a member of the Australian delegation at the Manila Conference in 1966.

Mr. Griffith is married and has three daughters.

AUSTRALIA

Miss Ainsley GOTTO

Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Prime Minister John G. Gorton appointed Ainsley Gotto his private secretary in early 1968. She had previously served as personal assistant to the current Air Minister, Dudley Erwin, when he was government whip in the House of Representatives.

Miss Gotto, a secondary school graudate, is 23 years old. A petite, attractive and extroverted young lady, she enjoys good food, art, and music. She accompanied the Prime Minister on an official visit to the United States in May 1968, to several Southeast Asian countries the following June, and to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London in January 1969.

March 1969

AUSTRALIA

Anthony EGGLETON

Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Anthony Eggleton was appointed Press Secretary in 1965 by the late Prime Minister Harold Holt. He had previously spent five years as Director of Naval Public Relations in Canberra.

Eggleton was born in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, on 30 April 1932. He graduated from King Alfred's College in Wantage, Berkshire. In 1948, Eggleton joined the editorial staff of the Westminster Press Group in London. He became a Subeditor of Radio Australia in 1955 and in 1957 was named Director of News Coverage for Australian Television Channel 2.

Eggleton and his wife, the former Mary Walker, were married in January 1953. They have two sons and a daughter. He enjoys golf and photography. Eggleton is a Foundation President of the National Press Club in Canberra.

AUSTRALIA

Miss Jean LESTER

Personal Secretary to Mrs. Gorton

Miss Jean Lester has been personal secretary to Mrs. Gorton since early 1968. Between 1966 - 1968 she was secretary to the Vice Chancellor of Australian National University. In 1958-1965, she was personal secretary to the Governor General's wife. Miss Lester is about 48 years old. She was born in Shanghai, China but moved with family to Australia when she was eight. She attended Oxford University.

March 1969

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APRIL 28, 1969

FOR THE PRESS

NO. 93

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT MID-NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1969. NOT TO BE
PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FOR OR USED IN ANY WAY.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN
G. GORTON, M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, AND MRS. GORTON

May 1 - 8, 1969

Members of the Official Australian Party

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

Mrs. Gorton

His Excellency Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E.
Ambassador of Australia

Lady Waller

Mr. C. L. S. Hewitt
Secretary, Prime Minister's Department

Sir James Plimsoll, C.B.E.
Secretary, Department of External Affairs

Mr. A. T. Griffith
Assistant Secretary, External Relations and Defense Branch
Prime Minister's Department

Miss Ainsley Gotto
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. Anthony Eggleton
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Miss Jean Lester
Private Secretary to Mrs. Gorton

THURSDAY, MAY 1

7:55 a.m. HST

The Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs.
Gorton and their party will arrive at
Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu,
Hawaii, aboard QANTAS Airlines Flight 596.

9:00 a.m. HST

Departure from Honolulu, Hawaii, aboard
QANTAS Airlines Flight 596.

THURSDAY (Cont'd.)

THURSDAY, MAY 1 (Continued)

4:50 p.m. PDT Arrival at San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, California.

5:20 p.m. PDT Departure from San Francisco, California, aboard a United States Air Force special flight. (Flying time: 4 hours and 50 minutes; 3 hours change in time.)

FRIDAY, MAY 2

1:10 a.m. EDT Arrival at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.

1:20 a.m. Departure from Langley Air Force Base by limousine.

2:05 a.m. Arrival at Williamsburg, Virginia.

SATURDAY, MAY 3

At Williamsburg.

SUNDAY, MAY 4

At Williamsburg.

MONDAY, MAY 5

2:25 p.m. Arrival at the Williamsburg Inn Golf Course.

2:30 p.m. EDT Departure from Williamsburg, Virginia, aboard a United States Marine Corps special helicopter flight. (Flying time: 1 hour)

3:30 p.m. EDT Arrival at the Pentagon Heliport, Washington, D.C. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will be greeted by the Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr., Chief of Protocol of the United States, and Mrs. Mosbacher.

3:35 p.m. Departure from the Pentagon Heliport.

3:45 p.m. Arrival at Blair House.

7:50 p.m. Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will depart from Blair House.

MONDAY, MAY 5 (Continued)

8:00 p.m.

His Excellency Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E., Ambassador of Australia, and Lady Waller will give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton at the Embassy of Australia, 3120 Cleveland Avenue, Northwest.

Dress; Black tie.

TUESDAY, MAY 6

10:25 a.m.

Prime Minister Gorton will depart from Blair House.

10:30 a.m.

Prime Minister Gorton will arrive at the White House where he will be greeted by the Honorable Richard Nixon, President of the United States.

Prime Minister Gorton will meet with President Nixon at the White House.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister Gorton, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will return to Blair House.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will have luncheon privately at Blair House.

2:55 p.m.

Prime Minister Gorton will depart from Blair House.

3:00 p.m.

Prime Minister Gorton will meet with the Honorable William P. Rogers, Secretary of State, at the Department of State.

2:40 p.m. Mrs. Gorton, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will depart from Blair House.

2:50 p.m. Mrs. Gorton will visit L'Enfant Plaza.

3:45 p.m. Mrs. Gorton will depart from L'Enfant Plaza and return to Blair House.

8:00 p.m.

President and Mrs. Nixon will give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton at the White House.

Dress: White tie.

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7

- 10:30 a.m. Mrs. Gorton, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will depart from Blair House.
- 10:40 a.m. Mrs. Gorton will visit Dumbarton Oaks.
- 11:25 a.m. Mrs. Gorton will depart from Dumbarton Oaks and return to Blair House.
- 11:55 a.m. Prime Minister Gorton will depart from Blair House.
- 12:00 noon Prime Minister Gorton will meet with President Nixon at the White House.
- 12:15 p.m. Mrs. Gorton, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will depart from Blair House.
- 1:00 p.m. Mrs. Rogers will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Gorton at the Naval Academy Alumni House, Annapolis, Maryland.
- Following the luncheon, Mrs. Gorton will return to Blair House.
- 1:00 p.m. Secretary Rogers will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Gorton in the James Madison Room, Department of State.
- Following the luncheon, Prime Minister Gorton will depart from the Department of State and return to Blair House.
- 3:50 p.m. Prime Minister Gorton will depart from Blair House.
- 4:00 p.m. Prime Minister Gorton will meet with the Honorable Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of Defense, at the Department of Defense.
- 5:00 p.m. Departure from the Department of Defense and return to Blair House.
- Private evening.

THURSDAY, MAY 8

- 12:20 p.m. Mrs. Gorton will depart from Blair House.
- 12:30 p.m. Lady Waller will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Gorton at the Embassy of Australia, 3120 Cleveland Avenue, Northwest.
- 12:50 p.m. Prime Minister Gorton will depart from Blair House.
- 1:00 p.m. The Honorable J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Gorton in the Foreign Relations Committee Room (Room S-116) at the Capitol.
- 2:00 p.m. Mrs. Gorton will depart from the Embassy of Australia and return to Blair House.
- 2:30 p.m. Prime Minister Gorton will depart from the Capitol and return to Blair House.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will depart from Washington, D.C. on their journey to Australia.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ACCOMPANYING THE RIGHT HONORABLE
JOHN G. GORTON, M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA,
AND MRS. GORTON TO THE UNITED STATES

May 1 - 8, 1969

Members of the Official Australian Party

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

Mrs. Gorton

His Excellency Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E.
Ambassador of Australia

Lady Waller

Mr. C. L. S. Hewitt
Secretary, Prime Minister's Department

Sir James Plimsoll, C.B.E.
Secretary, Department of External Affairs

Mr. A. T. Griffith
Assistant Secretary, External Relations and Defense Branch
Prime Minister's Department

Miss Ainsley Gotto
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. Anthony Eggleton
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Miss Jean Lester
Private Secretary to Mrs. Gorton

Inspector Edmond H. George
Security Officer

Protocol
APRIL 23, 1969

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Miscellaneous Information for use during the Official Visit to the
United States of the Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Gorton

May 1 - 9, 1969

This information is prepared for the use of host organizations.

Name and Title:	The Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M.P. Prime Minister of Australia
Form of Address in Conversation:	<u>Prime Minister:</u> Mr. Prime Minister, Excellency or Sir <u>Wife of the Prime Minister:</u> Mrs. Gorton
Correspondence Salutation:	<u>Prime Minister:</u> Dear Mr. Prime Minister <u>Wife of the Prime Minister:</u> Dear Mrs. Gorton
Correspondence Complimentary Close:	Respectfully yours,
Envelope Address:	<u>Prime Minister:</u> The Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M.P. Prime Minister of Australia (Local Address) <u>Wife of the Prime Minister:</u> Mrs. John G. Gorton (Local Address) <u>Both:</u> The Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M.P. Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Gorton (Local Address)
"In honor of" line on invitations:	In honor of The Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M.P. Prime Minister of Australia or (when including Mrs. Gorton) In honor of The Right Honorable, The Prime Minister of Australia Mrs. Gorton

Place Card:

Prime Minister: The Prime Minister of
Australia

Wife of the Prime Minister: Mrs. Gorton

Name of Country:

Australia

Diet:

Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton prefer plain foods. Prime Minister does not like clams. They prefer wine with meals (Mrs. Gorton tries to avoid red wine.) They both like salads or other dish of fresh fruit.

Beverages:

Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton drink Scotch and water (no particular brand of Scotch).

Alcoholic beverages may be served by host organizations whenever desired. Fruit juices, soft drinks, coffee and tea should always be served.

Smoking:

Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton Smoke Benson & Hedges (English Brand).

Shaking Hands:

On introduction, Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will shake hands.

Toasts:

The first toast should be made by the host to "Her Majesty The Queen". Response will be made in a toast to "The President of the United States." (Subsequent toasts, if any, may be made to other persons in declining order of precedence).

National Anthems:

Except at outdoor functions where there may be troops and military bands, it is NOT recommended that the national anthem of the United States and the national anthem of Australia be played unless the sponsoring organization is confident that the orchestra is able to play the anthem very well. It is not necessary to play the anthems at strictly social functions or at formal luncheons and dinners as frequently awkward situations and inconveniences are created. It is not the custom in Washington to play national anthems at official dinners. When the anthems are played, it is customary to play the anthem of the United States second.

(continued)

Flags:

When the flags of the United States and Australia are used, consider the area where the flags are to be placed as a stage or focal point, then place the flag of the United States on the left as viewed from the audience, and the flag of Australia on the right.

At night the Southern Cross shines over vast and nearly empty Australia, a continent almost the size of the United States with fewer people than California. The constellation's five stars also appear on the nation's blue ensign. The Union Jack symbolizes the British Commonwealth; the large star, federation.

Postage:

Airmail: \$.25 cents per half ounce.

Postcards Airmail: \$.13 cents

Protocol

April 23, 1969

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN G. GORTON,
M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, AND MRS. GORTON

May 1 - 9, 1969

Place Card and Form of Address for the Australian Dignitaries
for Use by Host Organizations

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

Place Card: The Prime Minister of Australia

Form of Address: Mr. Prime Minister, Excellency or Sir

Mrs. Gorton

Place Card: Mrs. Gorton

Form of Address: Mrs. Gorton

His Excellency Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E.
Ambassador of Australia

Place Card: The Ambassador of Australia

Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador

Lady Waller

Place Card: Lady Waller

Form of Address: Lady Waller

Mr. C. L. S. Hewitt
Secretary, Prime Minister's Department

Place Card: Mr. Hewitt

Form of Address: Mr. Hewitt

Sir James Plimsoll, C.B.E.
Secretary, Department of External Affairs

Place Card: Sir James Plimsoll

Form of Address: Sir James

Mr. A. T. Griffith
Assistant Secretary, External Relations and Defense Branch,
Prime Minister's Department

Place Card: Mr. Griffith

Form of Address: Mr. Griffith

Miss Ainsley Gotto
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Place Card: Miss Gotto

Form of Address: Miss Gotto

Mr. Anthony Eggleton
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Place Card: Mr. Eggleton

Form of Address: Mr. Eggleton

Miss Jean Lester
Private Secretary to Mrs. Gorton

Place Card: Miss Lester

Form of Address: Miss Lester



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 12 million (1968 est.)
Capital: Canberra (Australian Capital Territory)

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

The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a low, irregular plateau. Its center is flat, barren, and arid, much of it resembling the Sahara Desert. The mountain chains, 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 above sea level is little more than 900 feet. The long 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.

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. The highest point in the country, 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), 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 (1,150 miles), the Murrumbidgee (1,050 miles), and the Lachlan (850 miles). There are many other rivers, but a number of them dry up to mere trickles in the dry season. Availability of water is the dominant factor in settlement, one-third of Australia being desert and another 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. The seasons are opposite those of the Northern Hemisphere. Much of southern Australia has warm summers and long hours of sunshine. Snow is unusual outside the mountain regions. Of the total area of Australia, nearly 40 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 depicts the red, white, and blue Union Jack of the British Commonwealth 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 flag's background is blue.

THE PEOPLE

The population of Australia, estimated to have reached 12 million in April 1968, 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). 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 2.7 million immigrants have been admitted, mostly from Britain, Italy, and the Netherlands. About 1,350,000 of these immigrants, including 250,000 refugees, have received financial assistance for their passage. The current target is 125,000 immigrants per year.

Two-thirds of the population is concentrated in the States of New South Wales and Victoria,



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with one-third living in the two cities of Sydney and Melbourne. Substantially all of Australia's population and industry are found in the area corresponding geographically to our southern States.

More than half of Australia's population is located in her State capitals. Following are the populations of the capital cities as of June 1967.

Capital City	Population
Sydney, New South Wales	2,591,720
Melbourne, Victoria	2,277,000
Brisbane, Queensland	795,400
Adelaide, South Australia	784,100
Perth, Western Australia	579,500
Hobart, Tasmania	143,279
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	114,930
Darwin, Northern Territory	21,065

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.

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. Around 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 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 in 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. This 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 of Australia consists of six federated States: New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland. The Australian Capital Territory has a status similar to that of the District of Columbia; the Northern Territory and Papua resemble the former territorial status of Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands; and New Guinea is under a U.N. trusteeship.

The Commonwealth Government was created with a written 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. The Queen of England is the sovereign, represented throughout Australia by the Governor-General and in each State by a Governor. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet wield actual power and are responsible to the Federal Parliament, to which they must be elected members. Each of the States has its own elected legislature, the prime ministers of which are called Premiers to distinguish them from the Commonwealth Prime Minister.

The Federal Parliament is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 60 Senators, 10 from each State, elected for 6-year terms, with half coming up for election every 3 years. The House consists of 123 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.

Elections normally are held every 3 years. The last general election was on November 26, 1966.

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 November 1966 election the Liberal-Country Party coalition increased its

substantial majority in the House of Representatives. The present distribution of seats in the House is: Liberal-Country Party coalition, 81 (Liberals, 60; Country Party, 21); Australian Labor Party, 41; Independent, one. The division in the Senate is: Liberal-Country Party coalition, 28; Democratic Labor Party, four (see below); Australian Labor Party, 27; and Independent, one.

Robert Gordon Menzies, leader of the Liberal Party, was Prime Minister for 17 years (1949-66), longer than anyone before him. Harold Holt replaced Menzies upon his retirement in January 1966. While swimming in heavy surf in December 1967, Holt disappeared and was presumed drowned; his body was swept out to sea and not recovered. John G. Gorton succeeded Holt as Prime Minister and Leader of the Liberal Party in January 1968.

The voting strength of the Australian Communist Party is negligible; it has never won a seat in the Federal Government. 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. In early 1960 Dr. Herbert Evatt resigned as parliamentary leader of the Australian Labor Party, a position he had held since 1951. The leader of the Labor Party, and Leader of the Opposition from 1960 until 1967, was Arthur A. Calwell. 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 million. Its standard of living, with a per capita output of approximately \$2,260 in fiscal year 1968, 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 Common Market, which would disturb present marketing arrangements under the system of Commonwealth preference.

Mineral resources are very great, including coal reserves estimated at 15 billion tons, vast iron ore reserves, and substantial amounts of gold, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, tungsten, tin, manganese, and antimony, all of which are exploited commercially. A major deposit of bauxite, estimated at 1 billion tons, was discovered in northern Queensland and is being developed jointly by British, Australian, and U.S. capital. Petroleum has recently been found in substantial quantities, believed sufficient to supply more than a half of Australia's needs by the early 1970's.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL DATA

	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64
	(millions of U.S. dollars)				
Gross National Product	27, 128	25, 516	22, 850	21, 920	20, 056
Defense	1, 250	1, 120	830	669	580
Exports					
Total	3, 411	3, 387	3, 053	2, 631	2, 762
to United Kingdom	471	454	532	516	511
to Japan	720	656	529	440	487
to United States	451	403	372	280	264
Imports					
Total	3, 661	3, 411	3, 291	2, 904	2, 372
from United Kingdom	810	811	840	761	659
from United States	941	875	787	692	542
from Japan	384	332	313	258	162
Capital Inflow	1,272	601	1,063	538	556

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

Power Project

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

Manufacturing

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. More than 25 percent of the total work force is now employed by manufacturing, as against 21 percent in the United States. 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 more than 6 million tons, and further major expansion is underway. Australia's industrial expansion has been made possible by a high rate of domestic investment and by extensive private investment from overseas.

Investment in Australia

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

Of the total of U.S. \$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 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 in petroleum refining and marketing are estimated to be about \$700 million, in automobile production about \$575 million, and in exploration and production of petroleum and minerals about \$500 million. 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.

Trade

Overseas trade plays a relatively large role in Australia's economy, export earnings accounting for about 13 percent of gross national product (as against 5 percent in the United States), and imports representing about 15 percent of total goods available for sale (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 54 percent of exports in 1968. The United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States are Australia's principal 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 exports of Australian wheat.

Current economic conditions are prosperous. Diversification of the economy and of exports, especially in the minerals field, helped Australia to stand firm in the face of sterling devaluation in the fall of 1967. Devaluation together with severe drought in 1967 created problems, particularly in the agricultural sector, but the long-term outlook was for continued dynamic growth and a healthy balance of payments after 1970, when the minerals boom should begin to be fully reflected in exports.

DEFENSE

In March 1957 the Australian Government announced a new defense program which would place emphasis on "mobility, hitting power, and modern equipment." It included the decision to make Australian land and air weapons compatible with

U.S. equipment, a marked departure from Australia's traditional military connections with the United Kingdom. In November 1959 a further plan was announced, the main features of which were suspension of compulsory military training, coupled with a 35 percent increase in the strength of the Regular Army; disbandment in 1963 of the Fleet Air Arm; and reorganization of army operational units on the pattern of the U.S. Army's pentomic division.

Arrangements were completed in June 1961 for the construction of two new destroyers in the United States, the vessels to be equipped with the most modern offensive and defensive equipment. Agreement on construction of a third destroyer was reached in 1963. In the same year Prime Minister Menzies announced a 15 percent increase in defense expenditures over the next 5 years. In 1964 a further large increase in defense spending was announced, and Australia contracted to buy 24 F-111 aircraft. Defense expenditures have continued at a high level—\$1.4 billion in 1968-69, about 19 percent of the total federal budget. The only sizable U.S. military installation in Australia is 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 support of U.N. collective security measures (sending ground, air, and naval forces to Korea); through defense treaties [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and Australia-New Zealand-United States (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 Britain and Europe. Australia's traditional dependence on the protection of the Royal Navy ended with the fall of Singapore in 1942, and since then the country has looked more and more toward the United States. Although still interested in the security of the Middle East, where its troops fought in both World Wars, Australia is more concerned with the closer threat of Communist expansion in Southeast Asia. Australia is a signatory of SEATO and in 1955 assumed Commonwealth defense obligations in Malaya. It has also contributed an 8,000-man combat contingent to the defense of South Viet-Nam.

To meet the Communist threat in South and Southeast Asia, Australia has provided military and economic assistance to the underdeveloped countries of the region. Australia played a leading role in setting up the Colombo Plan and has since contributed more than \$216 million in economic and technical aid through the Plan. Australia is also a charter member of the Asian Development Bank. Thousands of Asian students have been trained in Australian institutions of higher learning or technical institutions. Australian Government 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.)

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 the organization and, whether under Labor or Liberal governments, has sided with the United States on major controversies in the United Nations. Australia was one of the first countries to respond to the U.N. appeal for aid to Korea.

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 Viet-Nam, a program initiated in October 1967. About 6,800 servicemen now visit Australia each month on such leave. The 100,000th is expected in April 1969.

Cooperation in Scientific Activities

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

NASA maintains its largest and most important overseas program in Australia, including a number of tracking facilities which are vital to our 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

Minister for Trade and Deputy Prime Minister—John McEwen

Treasurer—William McMahon
Minister of External Affairs—Gordon Freeth
Minister for Defense—Allen Fairhall
Leader of the Australian Labor Party—Edward
G. Whitlam
Deputy Leader, Australian Labor Party—Lance
Barnard
Governor-General of Australia—Lord Casey

Australia maintains an Embassy in the United
States at 1700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Wash-
ington, D. C. 20036.

PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—William H. Crook
Deputy Chief of Mission—Edwin M. Cronk
Political Counselor—James V. Martin
Economic Counselor—Albert V. Nyren

The United States maintains an Embassy in
Australia at Warra Lumla, Canberra.

READING LIST

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8149

Revised March 1969

Office of Media Services

Bureau of Public Affairs

NOTE: This special revision of the Background Notes on the Commonwealth of Australia, prepared for official use in connection with the visit of Prime Minister Gorton to the United States, is not for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. The most recent edition available for general distribution (see reverse for how to order) is dated May 1968; it is scheduled for revision and sale early next year.

LIST OF COUNTRIES

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: (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) 1-year subscription service for approximately 75 updated or new *Background Notes*—\$3.50 per year, plus \$3.00 for foreign mailing; (3) plasticized binder—\$1.50 each, plus 40 cents for foreign mailing; and (4) individual *Background Notes* chosen from the list below—10 cents each, plus 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.)

Available January 1969

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| Bermuda (pub. 7907) | India (pub. 7847) | Romania (pub. 7890) |
| Bhutan (pub. 8334) | Indonesia (pub. 7786) | Rwanda (pub. 7916) |
| Bolivia (pub. 8032) | Iran (pub. 7760) | Saudi Arabia (pub. 7835) |
| Botswana (pub. 8046) | Iraq (pub. 7975) | Senegal (pub. 7820) |
| Brazil (pub. 7756) | Ireland (pub. 7974) | Seychelles (pub. 8246) |
| British Honduras (pub. 8332) | Israel (pub. 7752) | Sierra Leone (pub. 8069) |
| Bulgaria (pub. 7882) | Italy (pub. 7861) | Singapore (pub. 8240) |
| Burma (pub. 7931) | Ivory Coast (pub. 8119) | Somali Republic (pub. 7881) |
| Burundi (pub. 8084) | Jamaica (pub. 8080) | South Africa (pub. 8021) |
| Cambodia (pub. 7747) | Japan (pub. 7770) | South West Africa (pub. 8168) |
| Cameroon (pub. 8010) | Jordan (pub. 7956) | Southern Rhodesia (pub. 8104) |
| Canada (pub. 7769) | Kenya (pub. 8024) | Southern Yemen (pub. 8368) |
| Central African Republic (pub. 7970) | Korea (North) (pub. 8396) | Spain (pub. 7800) |
| Ceylon (pub. 7757) | Korea (South) (pub. 7782) | Spanish Sahara (pub. 7905) |
| Chad (pub. 7669) | Kuwait (pub. 7855) | Sudan (pub. 8022) |
| Chile (pub. 7998) | Laos (pub. 8301) | Surinam (pub. 8268) |
| China, Communist (pub. 7751) | Lebanon (pub. 7816) | Swaziland (pub. 8174) |
| China, Republic of (pub. 7791) | Lesotho (pub. 8091) | Sweden (pub. 8033) |
| Colombia (pub. 7767) | Liberia (pub. 7991) | Switzerland (pub. 8132) |
| Congo, Brazzaville (pub. 7896) | Libya (pub. 7815) | Syria (pub. 7761) |
| Congo, Kinshasa (pub. 7793) | Luxembourg (pub. 7856) | Tanzania (pub. 8097) |
| Costa Rica (pub. 7768) | Macao (pub. 8352) | Thailand (pub. 7961) |
| Cuba (pub. 8347) | Malagasy Republic (pub. 8015) | Togo (pub. 8325) |
| Cyprus (pub. 7932) | Malawi (pub. 7790) | Trinidad and Tobago (pub. 8306) |
| Czechoslovakia (pub. 7758) | Malaysia (pub. 7753) | Trucial Shaikhdoms (pub. 7901) |
| Dahomey (pub. 8308) | Maldives Islands (pub. 8026) | Tunisia (pub. 8142) |
| Denmark (pub. 8298) | Mali (pub. 8056) | Turkey (pub. 7850) |
| Dominican Republic (pub. 7759) | Malta (pub. 8220) | Uganda (pub. 7958) |
| Ecuador (pub. 7771) | Martinique (pub. 8320) | United Arab Republic (pub. 8152) |
| El Salvador (pub. 7794) | Mauritania (pub. 8169) | United Kingdom (pub. 8099) |
| Equatorial Guinea (pub. 8025) | Mauritius (pub. 8023) | Upper Volta (pub. 8201) |
| Ethiopia (pub. 7785) | Mexico (pub. 7865) | Uruguay (pub. 7857) |
| Finland (pub. 8262) | Mongolia (pub. 8318) | U.S.S.R. (pub. 7842) |
| France (pub. 8209) | Morocco (pub. 7954) | Vatican City (pub. 8258) |
| French Guiana (pub. 8321) | Mozambique (pub. 7965) | Venezuela (pub. 7749) |
| French Territory of Afars and Issas
(pub. 8429) | Muscat and Oman (pub. 8070) | Viet-Nam, Republic of (pub. 7933) |
| Gabon (pub. 7968) | Nepal (pub. 7904) | Western Samoa (pub. 8345) |
| The Gambia (pub. 8014) | Netherlands (pub. 7967) | Yemen (pub. 8170) |
| Germany, Federal Republic of
(pub. 7834) | Netherlands Antilles (pub. 8223) | Yugoslavia (pub. 7773) |
| Germany, Soviet Zone of (pub. 7957) | New Zealand (pub. 8251) | Zambia (pub. 7841) |
| | Nicaragua (pub. 7772) | |
| | Niger (pub. 8293) | |

DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR THE 12:00 NOON DEPARTURE CEREMONY
FOR PRIME MINISTER GORTON OF AUSTRALIA.

John.
Dwight Chapin

Dwight Chapin--Extra

Hugh Sloan

WHCA

Military--Larson

Ushers Office

Press--Woods

Jim Keogh

Nick Ruwe

Ambassador Mosbacher

FROM:

HUGH W. SLOAN, JR.

VISIT WITH PRIME MINISTER GORTON OF AUSTRALIA

DEPARTURE CEREMONY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1969

THE PRESIDENT:

At 12:00 Noon Prime Minister Gorton of Australia will be escorted to your office for a private meeting of approximately 10-15 minutes duration.

Following your discussion, you will escort the Prime Minister out of your office to the colonnade, turn left, and proceed to the single stand-up microphone at the foot of the steps leading into the Rose Garden.

You will make brief farewell remarks to which the Prime Minister will respond in turn. You will then escort the Prime Minister back past your office and out the walk leading to the waiting motorcade.

When the motorcade departs, you will be escorted back to your office.

NOTE:

There will be full press coverage in the Rose Garden and suggested remarks have been prepared for your use.

In case of inclement weather your remarks would be delivered in the Roosevelt Room and the Prime Minister's motorcade would depart from the Diplomatic Entrance.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

em
VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN G. GORTON, M.P.,
PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, AND MRS. GORTON

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1969

The Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M.P., Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Gorton will arrive at the White House by car from Blair House at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 6, 1969. They will be accompanied by the Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr., Chief of Protocol of the United States, and Mrs. Mosbacher.

Suggested Car Seating Arrangements from Blair House to the White House:

Car No. 1 - Prime Minister Gorton Mrs. Gorton Ambassador Mosbacher Mrs. Mosbacher	Mr. Bennington Inspector George
Car No. 2 - Ambassador Waller Lady Waller	
Car No. 3 - Mr. Hewitt Sir James Plimsoll	

Arrival at the White House

At 10:25 a.m. President and Mrs. Nixon will walk to the Diplomatic Reception Room to await the arrival of Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton.

At 10:30 a.m., Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton and their party will enter the Southwest Gate of the White House. The car carrying Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will stop at the Diplomatic Entrance where Ambassador Mosbacher will present Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton to President and Mrs. Nixon. Then the Honorable William P. Rogers, Secretary of State, will be introduced. Mr. Samuel L. King, Deputy Chief of Protocol, will present the members of the Australian Party to President and Mrs. Nixon and Secretary Rogers. Photographs will be taken. (No military honors will be rendered. There will be no public statements.)

Following the photographs, President Nixon and Prime Minister Gorton will walk to the President's Office. Ambassador Waller, Mr. Hewitt and Sir James Plimsoll will follow and be seated in the Cabinet Room. Secretary Rogers, Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Sneider and Mr. Moore will also be present in the Cabinet Room. Following the conference, President Nixon and Prime Minister Gorton may wish to include the other members in further discussions.

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At the CENTRAL FILES

At the conclusion of the discussion, President Nixon will escort Prime Minister Gorton to his car by way of the path leading from the President's Office to the driveway. (In the event of inclement weather, the Prime Minister may depart by way of the Diplomatic Reception Room.) Prime Minister Gorton, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will return to Blair House.

- - - - -

Following the photographs, Mrs. Nixon will escort Mrs. Gorton and the other ladies to the Yellow Oval Room in the residence apartments. Coffee will be served.

Mrs. Gorton, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will depart from the White House and return to Blair House.

Protocol
May 5, 1969

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN G. GORTON, M.P.,
PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, AND MRS. GORTON

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Car No. 2 - Ambassador Waller Lady Waller	Mr. Khan
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Following the photographs, Mrs. Nixon will escort Mrs. Gorton and the other ladies to the Yellow Oval Room in the residence apartments. Coffee will be served.

Mrs. Gorton, accompanied by Mrs. Mosbacher, will depart from the White House and return to Blair House.

Protocol
May 5, 1969

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MAY 6 1969
CENTRAL FILES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

2M.
VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN G. GORTON,
M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA & MRS. GORTON

Meeting with President Nixon
Wednesday, May 7, 1969, 12:00 Noon

The White House

PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Australian Party

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

His Excellency Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E.
Ambassador of Australia

Mr. C. L. S. Hewitt
Secretary, Prime Minister's Department

Sir James Plimsoll, C.B.E.
Secretary, Department of External Affairs

Mr. A. T. Griffith
Assistant Secretary, External Relations and Defense Branch
Prime Minister's Department

Mr. Anthony Eggleton
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Members of the American Party

The Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mr. Robert W. Moore
Country Director for Australia, New Zealand and
Pacific Islands Affairs
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Samuel L. King
Deputy Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mr. David J. Waters
Assistant Chief of Protocol for Public Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Saed Khan
Protocol Officer
Department of State

At 11:50 a.m., Ambassador Mosbacher will arrive at Blair House to escort Prime Minister Gorton to the White House.

At 11:55 a.m., Prime Minister Gorton, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will depart from Blair House.

Suggested Car Seating Arrangements:

Car No. 1 - Prime Minister Gorton Ambassador Mosbacher	Mr. Bennington Inspector George
Car No. 2 - Ambassador Waller Mr. Hewitt	Mr. Khan
Car No. 3 - Sir James Plimsoll Mr. Griffith Mr. Eggleton	

NOTE: Mr. Robert Moore, Mr. Samuel L. King and Mr. David J. Waters will arrive in advance at the White House entering the Southwest Gate and proceeding to the Diplomatic Reception Entrance.

At 12:00 noon Prime Minister Gorton and his party will arrive at the Southwest Gate and proceed to the Diplomatic Reception Entrance. Prime Minister Gorton will be escorted to President Nixon's office and the other members of the party will be escorted to the Cabinet Room.

Upon conclusion of the meeting, Prime Minister Gorton, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will depart from the White House.

* * *

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MAY 8 1969
CENTRAL FILES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN G. GORTON,
M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA & MRS. GORTON

Meeting with President Nixon
Wednesday, May 7, 1969, 12:00 Noon

The White House

PARTICIPANTS

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Prime Minister of Australia

His Excellency Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E.
Ambassador of Australia

Mr. C. L. S. Hewitt
Secretary, Prime Minister's Department

Sir James Plimsoll, C.B.E.
Secretary, Department of External Affairs

Mr. A. T. Griffith
Assistant Secretary, External Relations and Defense Branch
Prime Minister's Department

Mr. Anthony Eggleton
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Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Samuel L. King
Deputy Chief of Protocol of the United States

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Department of State

Mr. Saed Khan
Protocol Officer

Department of State

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* * *

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

5/7/69

EXECUTIVE

CO 10
PR 7-1

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

Scenario

TO:

FROM:

} *not indicated*

SUBJECT:

*Departure Ceremony
for
Prime Minister Gorton
of Australia*

Special Filed

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

2/10/69

EXECUTIVE

CO 10

SO 3

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

President's Scenario
for Dinner honoring
Sir Robert Menzies

Special Files

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

COPY

Australian Embassy

Washington, D. C.

May 8, 1969

PERSONAL

My dear Mr. Nixon,

I am so sorry I did not have a chance to thank you personally on Tuesday night for including us in such a delightful dinner - and wonderful entertainment afterwards!

May I also thank you for your kindness in receiving us that morning - and for the most interesting "tour" of those lovely rooms.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely,

x
Alison I. Waller

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1969
CENTRAL FILES

GI3/Co10

Co10

May 9, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr.

The attached cards, describing gifts received by the President and Mrs. Nixon from the Prime Minister of Australia, are sent to you for suggested acknowledgment from the President.

Rose Mary Woods
Personal Secretary
to the President

Enclosure: cards on Prime Minister of Australia

The Right Honorable John C. Gorton

EXECUTIVE

GI 2/6*
0010

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

May 14, 1969

To: The Secretary of State

Date: May 14, 1969

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I want to thank you again for the splendid gifts which Mrs. Nixon and I received from you and Mrs. Gorton during your visit last week.

The handsomely mounted opalized gemstone and unique fossilized shell will be valued reminders of the great pleasure your stay in Washington gave to us. Mrs. Nixon was delighted with the lovely embroidered picture as well as the very fine mohair lap robe. She joins me in sending warm personal regards to you and Mrs. Gorton.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

REMARKS:

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

Description:

1-RN/lf/mpb - 2

Gift

To: Letters from the President dated May 14, 1969 to:
From: His Excellency, Daniel T. Arap Mat. Vice President of the Republic of
Date: Kenya
Subject: The Right Honorable John G. Gorton, M. P., Prime Minister of
Australia, Canberra
The above information is furnished by the President and Mrs. Nixon

By Director of the Museum

William J. Hopkins
Executive Assistant

EXECUTIVE

447

AG

CO 10

5/17/69

Dear Secretary Hardin:

Thank you very much for sending me the memorandum on major agricultural issues in U.S. -Australian relations. It was very useful.

The Australians were quite pleased by our extension of the May 1 deadline on veterinary requirements although they realize the need for improvement in the Australian inspection system. I have no indication that any other agricultural problems were raised during the conversations in the White House. It is possible that some came up when Gorton saw Bill Rogers and I would assume that, if so, the State Department will be informing you directly.

Warm regards,

Henry A. Kissinger

The Honorable
Clifford M. Hardin
Secretary of Agriculture

RLSneider:pmh (5/8/69)



Department of State

TELEGRAM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

356

EXECUTIVE

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CO 10
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PAGE 01 STATE 083825

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ORIGIN EA 15

May 24, 1969

INFO OCT 01, SSO 00, SS 20, NSC 10, CPR 02, JPM 04, P 04, USIA 12, RSC 01,

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DRAFTED BY: EA/ANZ:CCBROWER

APPROVED BY: EA - MARSHALL GREEN

EA/ANZ MR MOORE

S/S MR KELLY

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMCONSUL SYDNEY IMMEDIATE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 083825

1. DELIVER FOLLOWING MESSAGE SATURDAY, MAY 24 TO MISS NORMA W. EWING, SUPERVISOR, AUSTRALIAN REGION, I.T.C. 59 NORTON STREET, ASHFIELD, N.S.W.: QTE: DEAR MISS EWING: ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT NIXON, I WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE THE TOASTMISTRESS CLUBS OF AUSTRALIA ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN REGION OF INTERNATIONAL TOASTMISTRESS CLUBS.

THIS -- THE FIRST REGION TO BE ORGANIZED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES -- MARKS A MILESTONE IN THE GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL TOASTMISTRESS CLUBS, WHICH ARE DOING SO MUCH TO PROMOTE BETTER COMMUNICATION AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE WOMEN OF THE WORLD. OUT OF UNDERSTANDING GROWS TOLERANCE, AND MUTUAL TOLERANCE IS ESSENTIAL TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SUPREME OBJECTIVE OF ALL OF US -- A LASTING WORLD PEACE.

WITH ALL BEST WISHES FOR YOUR FUTURE SUCCESS,
SINCERELY, MARSHALL GREEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS. END QTE

2. DEPT. DOES NOT PLAN TO PUBLISH BUT HAS NO OBJECTION TO ADDRESSEE DOING SO.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

5/26/69

EXECUTIVE

FG11

CO 10

FGC-11-1/Alamgan

Meiland, ?

Rebozo, Beth

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: P. Alamgan

FROM: The Staff Sec.

SUBJECT:

Australian Personnel Transferal

SC

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

May 28, 1969

EXECUTIVE

4/5/12
503
2010

Dear Bill:

It was very considerate of you to give me your thoughts on the matter of judicial appointments. Your letter was apparently in the mail system at the time I announced the nomination of Judge Warren Burger to the office of Chief Justice. I am sure that this appointment, which accords so closely with the spirit of your suggestions, answers your question better than words could.

Pat and I were very pleased that you and your daughter, Mrs. Binger, could be with us for the dinner honoring the Cortons. We were delighted to welcome you to the White House and are looking forward to the opportunity of seeing you again.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

RN

Mr. William L. McKnight^x
30 LaGorce Circle
LaGorce Island
Miami Beach, Florida 33141

James Binger

RN: RMW:dct

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1969
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 2, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The U. S. Navy Destroyer, ^XFRANK E. EVANS, was cut in two this afternoon in a collision with the Australian Destroyer, ^XMELBORNE. The collision occurred 200 miles Southeast of Saigon.

Information available indicates the front section has sunk, the aft section still afloat and in tow by the MELBORNE. No information on casualties as yet.

hlm
COLONEL JAMES D. HUGHES

cc: Ron Ziegler

EXECUTIVE (2)

NDIS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

CO10

A

✓

June 3, 1969

EXECUTIVE

F08-1

CO 110

CO 10

CO 136

Dear Mr. Clock:

I note with interest that you and Mrs. Clock and your son are planning to visit New Zealand, Australia and the South Pacific Islands this summer.

It is not recommended that anyone travelling carry a letter of introduction with them, but the Department of State does notify the Embassy in each country or city where you are going to visit. If you will send us your itinerary we will make the request of the State Department.

With every good wish for a most pleasant and interesting trip.

Sincerely,

Rose Mary Woods
Personal Secretary
to the President

Henry H. Clock, Esq.
P. O. Box 7646
Long Beach, California 90807

Edwin H. Clock

RMW:maf

3



June 3, 1969
Department of State

EXECUTIVE

NDIS
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③

TELEGRAM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE 317

PAGE 01 STATE 089380

89

ORIGIN SS 20

INFO OCT 01, EA 10, NSC 10, RSC 01, /042 R

66648

DRAFTED BY: TEXT AS RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE 6/3/69

APPROVED BY: S/S-ROBERT L. BROWN

EA-MR. MOORE

R 032225Z JUN 69

FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

013513

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 089380

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE FOR DELIVERY
TO PRIME MINISTER GORTON:

QUOTE: DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER:

I APPRECIATED YOUR MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY, COMING AT A TIME
WHEN ALL OF US ARE SADDENED BY THE TRAGIC LOSS OF THE USS
EVANS.

I AM SUSTAINED BY THE BELIEF THAT THE STRENGTHENING
OF COOPERATION IN SEATO IS AN IMPORTANT PURPOSE FOR BOTH OUR
COUNTRIES.

SINCERELY,

RICHARD NIXON

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

JOHN G. GORTON, M.P.

PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA
CANBERRA END QUOTE

DECONTROL UPON RECEIPT. ROGERS

RECEIVED

JUN 5 1969

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum

CENTRAL FILES

BB/

Central Files 16572

EXECUTIVE

ND 15

CO 10

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: State Secretariat

Date: June 4, 1969

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:

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ For recommendation

Description:

☐ Letter: ☒ Telegram: Other:

To: The President

From: Paul Hasluck, Gov. Gen'l of Australia

Date: June 3, 1969

Subject: Sympathy msg re loss of USS^X Frank E. Evans

By direction of the President:

Richard Moose

Richard Moose

EXECUTIVE

PR14-4

503

PR1

CO10

June 12, 1969

Dear Mr. Johannesen:

I want to express my thanks to you once again for all that you did to make the dinner for Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton the great success it was. Your presence and your music made the evening memorable for all of us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Mr. Grant Johannesen^x
c/o Columbia Artists^x
Management, Inc.
165 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

RN:Melencamp:feb

/

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1969

EXECUTIVE

PR14-4
503
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PR1

(3)

June 12, 1969

Dear Mrs. Nelsova:

I wanted to let you know once again how greatly I appreciated your presence and your music at the dinner at the White House for Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton. I am sure that all of our distinguished guests would agree that your appearance represented a superb musical moment by one of the world's great artists.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

x
Mrs. Zara Nelsova
300 Central Park, West
New York, New York

RN:Melencamp:feb

/

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1969
Sen. Melencamp

ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

TRU - Clock, Henry

RM R REP AF

ARA EUR FE

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L FBO AIG

AGR COM FRD

INT LAB TAR

PR XMD AIR

ARMY CIA NAVY

DND USIA NSA

(35) Original to be Filed in _____ Decentralized Files.

FILE DESIGNATION

CA-3353

UNCLASSIFIED

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : BRISBANE, AUCKLAND, CANBERRA, SUVA, SYDNEY, WELLINGTON

FROM : Department of State

DATE:

SUBJECT: Visit of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clock

REF :

EXECUTIVE

408-2

4011

CO156

CO110

CO10

JUN 13 6 47 PM '69

1. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clock and their son Edwin will be visiting New Zealand, Australia and the South Pacific during the month of July. The Clocks are long-time friends of the President. Posts should render appropriate assistance as required.

2. Following is the Clock's itinerary:

Date	Place	ETA	Flight No.	Hotel
July 3	Papeete	0610	PA 815	Maeva
July 7	Auckland	1025	PA 815	Intercontinental
9	Waitomo	Private Vehicle		Travelodge
10	Rotorua	"		International
12	Auckland	"		Intercontinental
13	Melbourne	1110	TE 343	Southern Cross
16	Canberra	Private Vehicle		Canberra Rex
17	Sydney	1720	AN 366	Wentworth
24	Brisbane	1355	AN 16	Tower Mill Motel
25	Lindeman Island			Lindeman Island
28	Sydney	1730	AN 29	Wentworth
29	Depart Sydney via SS Monterey for Honolulu			

ROGERS

UNCLASSIFIED

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

☐ In ☒ Out

FORM 4-63 DS-323

Dated by:

EA/ANZ:RRBlackburn:mem

Drafting Date:

6/13/69

Contents and Classification Approved by:

EA/ANZ - Robert W. Moore

Clearances:

S/S - Mr. Walsh

S - Mr. Robinson

JUN 23 1969

CENTRAL FILES

ET-
June 13, 1969

EXECUTIVE

MEB/21*

RE22

CO10

CO28

CO160

⑤

Physical fitness, which so long has been thought of as an attribute of the young, has in recent years increasingly been seen as a necessity for people of all ages. I therefore welcome this opportunity to greet the contestants and guests for the second United States Masters Track and Field Championships, which gives to men over forty the opportunity to engage in athletic competition.

This event is significant not only because it offers the competitors in this age group the thrill of competition but also because it serves to remind all of us that in the life of the body -- and the life of the mind -- age should be no barrier in the pursuit of excellence.

To all of you and especially to those from Australia, Canada, and Great Britain, I extend my best wishes for a successful event.

RICHARD NIXON

RN:JK:WFG;mmm

cc: R.M. Woods/M.A. Passman/William Gavin/Eliska Hasek/EF *shl*

Event: July 3, 1969 Due ASAP

Requested by: Mr. McDonald

Approved by: James Keogh

Sent to : Air Mail Mr. C. Robert McDonald
3 2nd Annual U. S. Masters Track
and Field Championships
2476 Dryden Road
Fletcher Hills, California 92020

RECEIVED

JUN 14 1969

CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

ME1-3/24

CO10

June 16, 1969

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Mrs. Nixon and I were distressed to learn of your recent illness, and we hope it won't be long before you are enjoying good health again and maintaining your usual busy schedule of activities.

With every good wish to you and Lady Waller,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

His Excellency Sir Keith ^{*}Waller, C.B.E.
The Ambassador of Australia
3120 Cleveland Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

RN:maf

1

EXECUTIVE (4)
053
PR 7-2/T*
0010

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1969

Mr. Chapin:

A ^{ROGER X} Mr. Robert Talbert from Australia called requesting an appointment with the President. His call was transferred to our office from Rose Woods' office. I checked with Marje and the name was not familiar to her.

Mr. Talbert is here until Friday with a group from Australia and would like to see the President for a few moments. He stated he is here working on a documentary on the Apollo XI Moon Shot.

Mr. Talbert will call again later today.
May I turn down his request?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Ask someone in Dr. Kissinger's office to call him.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Harriet

6/17/69 5:15 P.M.
Request turned down
via phone. Hle

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

EXECUTIVE

FE 3-1/FG 2-33

FG 2-33

SP/CO 10

CO 10

To: State Secretariat

Date: June 20, 1969

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:

For recommendation

Description:

Cy of ltr only, no enclosure

☐ Letter: ☐ Telegram: Other:

To: The President

From: W. J. X Aston of Australian Parliament

Date: June 6, 1969

Subject: Ltr re gift of bound cy of speeches del'd in Australian House & Senate on 4/15/69, on death of Eisenhower -- for delivery to Mrs. Eisenhower.

By direction of the President:

R. Moose

Richard Moose

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1969

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION
June 20, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger /K
SUBJECT: Lord Casey's Appointment with You

Richard Gardner Baron Casey will pay a courtesy call on you at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, June 21. Lord Casey is a former Governor General of Australia and was Minister to the U.S. during 1940-1942. He opened the Australian Embassy here, and the purpose of his current visit to Washington is to preside at the official dedication of the new Australian Embassy Chancery on Friday.

You sent a congratulatory message to the Australian Embassy on the occasion of the opening of the new Chancery.

As befits a retired Governor General, Lord Casey is not involved in present-day Australian partisan politics. He is not particularly close to the Gorton administration, and does not seem to play an active elder statesman role.

Suggested Talking Points:

You will probably wish to touch upon shared reminiscences with Lord Casey, and to ask him how he is presently occupying himself. The following points may be useful:

Lord Casey's assignment to Washington was the first posting of an Australian envoy to any country other than Britain (including even New Zealand and Canada).

Lord Casey was Foreign Minister in 1951-1960, an unusually long period, and was identified with a strongly pro-American policy. In the Suez crisis, he sided with the U.S. rather than the U.K., an action which may have cost him a shot at the Prime Ministership.

A brief biography of Lord Casey is at Tab A.

Attachment

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E.O. 12958, Sect. 3.6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By AKG NARA, Date 4/9/98

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1969
CENTRAL FILES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Richard Gardner Casey
Former Governor-General of Australia

Lord Casey became Governor-General of Australia in September 1965. He retired on April 30, 1969 at the age of 79.

Casey was Minister for External Affairs in the conservative Liberal-Country Party government from 1951 to 1960. During the Suez crisis his stand for moderation antagonized a majority of the Liberals in Parliament who, in October 1956, elected the late Prime Minister Harold Holt as Deputy Parliamentary leader over Casey.

Lord Casey is a staunch supporter of the United Nations, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the ANZUS, the Colombo Plan and the South Pacific Commission. He has been emphatic on the need for unity among countries of the Free World in the face of the threat of international Communism.

Casey, the son of a wealthy grazier, was born in Brisbane on August 29, 1890. He graduated from Melbourne University and from Trinity College, Cambridge. He served with distinction with the Australian Imperial Forces overseas in World War I. After a brief career in mining engineering, he became Australian Political Liaison officer in London in 1924. On his return to Australia in 1931, he was elected to the Federal Parliament and held several cabinet posts during the next few years. In 1939 he was made a member of the Privy Council. Resigning from Parliament in 1940, he was appointed Australia's first Minister to the United States. In 1942 he became British Minister of State in the Middle East at Cairo and a member of the British War Cabinet. In 1944, Casey was appointed Governor of Bengal. He returned to Australia in 1946 and served as President of the Australian Liberal Party from 1947 to 1950. Re-elected to Parliament in 1949, Casey held the portfolios of Supply and Development, Works and Housing, and later National Development until 1951.

Lord Casey became a Companion of Honor in 1944, and in 1960 was made a life peer, the first person from a Commonwealth country to be so honored. He is married and has three children. Lady Casey is known as a writer, painter and pilot of light aircraft.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1969
4:15 p.m. Thursday

HIGH PRIORITY

6/21
10 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. R. HALDEMAN

RE: Visit of Lord Casey to Washington

According to Henry Kissinger, the President agreed to see Lord Casey sometime between June 18 - 22.

It now seems that Lord Casey will be here tomorrow and also until noon on Saturday.

NOTE: Henry Kissinger on the attached memorandum states there is no substantive reason for the President to see Lord Casey.

Does the President want to schedule him in on Saturday morning?

Yes Sat AM No _____

Other _____


DWIGHT L. CHAPIN

HIGH PRIORITY

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1969
EX-100

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 19

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HOEDEK:

Subj: President's Meeting with Lord Casey

We were notified yesterday afternoon that the President will see Lord Casey for a brief courtesy call (memo attached.) Lord Casey arrived yesterday evening. State has the following proposal from the Australian Embassy as to the best times for Lord Casey:

Thursday (today) - 3-5 PM
Friday, June 20 - any time after 3 PM
Saturday, June 21 - any time until he leaves
for the airport at 12:45 PM

I assume that, if necessary, Lord Casey would adjust his schedule to come at another time. The dedication of the new Australian Chancery is at 11AM Friday, so Friday morning is pretty well ruled out.

I'd appreciate any guidance you can give me.



Lindsey Grant

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN. *1764*
203

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/16
ACTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 13, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Henry A. Kissinger *HK*

SUBJECT: Visit of Lord Casey to Washington

The Australian Ambassador has asked that you be informed of the forthcoming visit to Washington of Lord Casey, former Governor General of Australia. Lord Casey will inaugurate the new Australian Embassy building on June 20. Ambassador Waller says that you have expressed the wish to be informed of Lord Casey's plans.

Lord and Lady Casey will arrive in Washington on the afternoon of June 18 and will depart on June 22.

No request has been made that you see Lord Casey. I do not believe that there is any political requirement to see him. I pass on the information only in case you feel some personal obligation to see Casey.

RECOMMENDATION:

There is no substantive reason for you to see Lord Casey.

No appointment _____

Brief Courtesy Call _____

Other _____

CONFIDENTIAL

ET-
MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE *June 20, 1969*

EXECUTIVE

2
C010
PR 7-1/C*

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: *The President*

FROM: *Henry A. Kissinger*

SUBJECT: *Lord Richard Gardner Baron Casey* *
x

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

6/28/69

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Carl Wallace
Special Assistant to the
Secretary of Defense

Attached is a letter to the President from the father of Seaman Apprentice Kenneth Wayne Glines, who was killed in the collision between the EVANS and the MELBOURNE. The President has replied to Mr. Glines and has written to Seaman Webb, who wrote a sympathy note to the Glines.

It is requested that the personnel listed in paragraph three be given an official "well done" from the Department of Defense. They have obviously done an outstanding job in one of our most difficult assignments -- that of casualty assistance.

JAMES D. HUGHES
Colonel, United States Air Force
Military Assistant to the President

Copy to:
Reading File
Central Files
JDH:CRL:wfc



Department of State

TELEGRAM

June 11, 1969

EXECUTIVE

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C010

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PAGE 01 STATE 095132

92

ORIGIN EA 15

INFO OCT 01, CPR 02, JPM 04, NSC 10, P 04, RSC 01, SS 20, USIA 12, 1969 R

66645

DRAFTED BY: EA/ANZ:CCBROWER

APPROVED BY: EA/ANZ-CARLETON C. BROWER

EA-MR. DUEMLING

S/S-MR. BROWN

EA/P-MR KILPATRICK

WH-DR KISSINGER

067684

R 112157Z JUN 69
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 095132

1. EMBASSY REQUESTED TO DELIVER FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO HASLUCK. QUOTE DEAR SIR PAUL: I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FOR THOSE LOST IN THE COLLISION OF THE USS FRANK E. EVANS AND HMAS MELBOURNE. IN A TIME OF SORROW, FRIENDS DRAW CLOSER TOGETHER. ALL AMERICANS CAN TAKE COMFORT FROM THE THOUGHTS YOU EXPRESS. RICHARD NIXON UNQUOTE.

2. FOLLOWING MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM HASLUCK: QUOTE I HAVE HEARD WITH GREAT SADNESS OF THE LOSS OF LIFE FOLLOWING THE TRAGIC ACCIDENT IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEAS INVOLVING THE USS FRANK E EVANS AND HMAS MELBOURNE AND WOULD ASK YOU TO CONVEY DEEPEST SYMPATHY FROM MY WIFE, MYSELF AND THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. OUR THOUGHTS ARE PARTICULARLY WITH THE FAMILIES OF THOSE KILLED OR MISSING AND WE SHARE WITH THEM THEIR HEAVY BURDEN OF GRIEF IN THIS TIME OF THEIR SORROW. PAUL HASLUCK UNQUOTE.

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASER, BUT HAS NO OBJECTION IF AUSTRALIANS WISH TO DO SO.

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BB/

EXHIBIT

FE 3-1/FG 2-33 2147

FG 2-33

SP/CO10

CO10

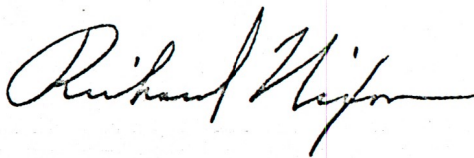
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1969

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I deeply appreciate your sending me a bound copy of the speeches delivered in Parliament on the death of General Eisenhower. The volume is a sincere and moving tribute to the memory of one of our great Presidents. I know that Mrs. Eisenhower will cherish her copy, as I do mine.

Sincerely,



The Honorable W. J. ^xAston
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Canberra,
Australia

RECEIVED

JUL 18 1969

CENTRAL FILES

July

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To State for
despatch 7/22
JMS
7/22/69

EXECUTIVE

TA

TA 5

CM/Wha
CO 10

Dear Mr. Prime Minister: GENT

I appreciate your having drawn to my attention developments in the world wheat trade and specifically those relating to the operation of the International Grains Arrangement. I fully recognize the importance of wheat to Australia's trade and consequently of the effective operation of the Arrangement.

I should like to stress that my Administration

desires, as you do, to maintain the Arrangement and to operate within its framework. The United States played an important role in the negotiations for the two conventions, the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention, which comprise the Arrangement. There should, therefore, be no disagreement between us that we should strive to work through the Arrangement to promote orderly trade

1. in wheat at equitable prices.
2. Accordingly, I am pleased that we were able to support your initiative and to act as host for the recent meeting of wheat exporting countries at Ministerial level in Washington. Similarly, I am pleased that agreement was reached on arrangements which will strengthen our cooperation on wheat pricing while enabling us to sell our wheat competitively.
3. I am pleased that we were able to reach an agreement on wheat pricing while enabling us to sell our wheat competitively.
4. I am pleased that we were able to reach an agreement on wheat pricing while enabling us to sell our wheat competitively.

It is my hope that our two Governments will continue their close consultations and cooperation on matters relating to wheat.

Sincerely,

15/ RN

The Right Honorable
John G.orton, M.P.
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra, A.C.T.
Australia

RMN:HAK:CFB:mm

CENTRAL FILES



Department of State

7/22/69

EXECUTIVE

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TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01 STATE 121241

19

ORIGIN EA 15

INFO OCT 01, CPR 02, JPM 04, NSC 10, P 04, RSC 01, SS 20, USIA 12, SCI 05,

NASA 04, /078 R

66664

DRAFTED BY: EA/ANZ:RRBLACKBURN

APPROVED BY: EA- ROY G. DAVIS

S/S - MR. TAYLOR

061184

R 222339Z JUL 69

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 121241

1. EMBASSY REQUESTED TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR GENERAL HASLUCK. QUOTE: DEAR SIR PAUL: YOUR MESSAGE ON APOLLO 11 IS SINCERELY APPRECIATED. ON BEHALF OF THE THREE ASTRONAUTS AND ALL WHO HELPED TO MAKE THEIR EPIC JOURNEY POSSIBLE, I THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND WORDS OF CONGRATULATION. SINCERELY RICHARD NIXON END QUOTE.

2. FOLLOWING FYI IS TEXT OF GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE: QUOTE TO ALL WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO TODAY'S EPOCH MAKING FEAT, AUSTRALIANS AND INDEED ALL MANKIND CAN BUT OFFER HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS. ADMIRATION FOR THE COURAGE OF MEN WHO HAVE LEFT INDELIBLE FOOTPRINTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE CAN KNOW NO BOUNDS. WE IN AUSTRALIA PRAY FOR THEIR SAFE RETURN TO THEIR FAMILIES WITH WHOM WE HAVE SHARED THE ANXIETIES AND TRIUMPHS OF TODAY. END QUOTE

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE BUT HAS NO OBJECTION TO RELEASE BY RECIPIENT.

4. DECONTROL ON RECEIPT. ROGERS

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Department of State

7/22/69

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14

ORIGIN EA 15

INFO OCT 01, CPR 02, JPM 04, NSC 10, P 04, RSC 01, SS 20, USIA 12, SCY 05,
NASA 04, /078 R

66665

DRAFTED BY:EA:ANZ:RRBLACKBURN

APPROVED BY:EA:ANZ:ROBERT W. MOORE

EA:MR. DAVIS

S/S:MR. TAYLOR

060655

R 222335Z JUL 69
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 121237

1. EMBASSY REQUESTED TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER GORTON. QUOTE DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER, ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ESPECIALLY ASTRONAUTS ARMSTRONG, ALDRIN AND COLLINS, I THANK YOU FOR SHARING YOUR KIND THOUGHTS ON THE MANNED LUNAR LANDING. THIS FLIGHT HAS ADDED A NEW DIMENSION TO HUMAN EXPERIENCE. LET US HOPE IT WILL ALSO USHER IN AN ERA OF INCREASINGLY FRUITFUL INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION. SINCERELY RICHARD NIXON. END QUOTE.

2. FOLLOWING FYI IS TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER GORTON'S MESSAGE: QUOTE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HAS TODAY MADE HISTORY.

I SEND YOU, ON BEHALF OF THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE, OUR WARM CONGRATULATIONS ON THE SUCCESSFUL FIRST LANDING OF MEN ON THE MOON. WE HAVE GREAT ADMIRATION FOR THE COURAGE, SELF-DISCIPLINE AND SKILLS OF YOUR ASTRONAUTS AND SALUTE ALL THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THIS GREAT, PEACEFUL ACHIEVEMENT. A NEW ERA HAS BEGUN IN SPACE SCIENCE AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY AND WE WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS WITH THE NEXT STAGE.

TO NEIL ARMSTRONG, EDWIN ALDRIN AND MICHAEL COLLINS WE

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 STATE 121237

SAY: - GODSPEED AND A SAFE JOURNEY HOME. END QUOTE

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE BUT HAS NO OBJECTION
TO RELEASE BY RECIPIENT.

4. DECONTROL ON RECEIPT. ROGERS



Department of State

7/29/69

EXECUTIVE
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PAGE 01 STATE 125798

91
ORIGIN SS 20

INFO OCT 01, EA 10, SCI 05, NASA 04, CPR 02, JPM 04, NSC 10, PI 04, RSC 01,

USIA 12, /073 R

66638

DRAFTED BY: TEXT REC'D FROM WHITE HOUSE
APPROVED BY: S/S: ROBERT BROWN
EA/ANZ: MR. BROWER
EA: MR. MEYERS
WHITE HOUSE: MR. HAIG
S/S: MR. TAYLOR

110497

R 292109Z JUL 69
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 125798

1. REQUEST EMBASSY TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER GORTON

QTE DEAR JOHN: I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED YOUR MESSAGE WELCOMING THE SAFE RETURN OF OUR ASTRONAUTS. IT SYMBOLIZES PERFECTLY THE SPECIAL BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING WHICH EXIST BETWEEN THE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN PEOPLE. I WILL MOST CERTAINLY LOOK INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF ASTRONAUTS ARMSTRONG, ALDRIN, AND COLLINS VISITING AUSTRALIA. WITH ALL BEST WISHES. SINCERELY, RICHARD NIXON END QTE.

2. FOLLOWING FYI IS TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER GORTON'S MESSAGE: QTE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON BOARD THE U.S.S. 'HORNET' I WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW THAT THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA SHARE YOUR JOY AND YOUR PRIDE IN WELCOMING BACK NEIL ARMSTRONG, EDWIN ALDRIN AND MICHAEL COLLINS. AUSTRALIA FOLLOWED EVERY STAGE OF THEIR EPIC JOURNEY WITH ADMIRATION AND BATED BREATH. I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR PASSING ON OUR CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST

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47



Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 STATE 125798

WISHES AND LETTING THEM KNOW THAT THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA
WOULD GIVE THEM A WARM WELCOME WHENEVER THEY COULD
MANAGE TO VISIT US. SINCERELY JOHN GORTON. END QTE.

3. WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE BUT HAS NO
OBJECTION TO RELEASE BY RECIPIENT. PLEASE INFORM US IF
RELEASED.

4. DECON UPON RECEIPT.
RICHARDSON

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Department of State

7/31/69

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TELEGRAM

16/Queensland

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PAGE 01 STATE 126500

54

ORIGIN EA 15

INFO OCT 01, CPR 02, JPM 04, NSC 10, P 04, RSC 01, SS 20, USIA 12, SCI 05,

NASA 04, /078 R

66612

DRAFTED BY/EA/ANZ-RRBLACKBURN

APPROVED BY/EA-ROY G DAVIS

S/S/S-MR TAYLOR

WH-MR GRANT

S/S-MR BROWN

115963

R 301740Z JUL 69

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

AUSTRALIA

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 126500

PETERSEN, JOHANNES Bjelke
1. FOLLOWING MESSAGE CONCERNING APOLLO XI RECEIVED FROM QUEENSLAND PREMIER: QUOTE. THE PRESIDENT. THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND SALUTE THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THEIR TRULY REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN LANDING MAN ON THE MOON. IT WAS A TREMENDOUS THRILL FOR QUEENSLANDERS TO BE ABLE TO WATCH AMERICANS TAKING THE FIRST STEPS ON THE MOON'S SURFACE AND UNFURLING THE AMERICAN FLAG. I AM SURE POPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE FREE WORLD ARE PROUD OF THIS WONDERFUL FEAT BY THE MOON MISSION CREW. IT IS LESS THAN 200 YEARS SINCE CAPTAIN JAMES COOK'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY ALONG THE EAST COAST OF AUSTRALIA THIS WAS THE FIRST STEP IN THE SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR WONDERFUL COUNTRY OF AUSTRALIA. WHILE WATCHING MAN'S DISCOVERY OF SOME OF THE MOON'S SECRETS WE ARE REMINDED OF THE REMARKABLE TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN THIS RELATIVELY SHORT TIME. WE IN QUEENSLAND WHO HAVE SUCH STRONG AND ABIDING BONDS OF AFFECTION AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEEL PRIVILEGED THAT WE HAVE HAD A SMALL PART TO PLAY IN AMERICA'S SPACE PROGRAMME. THIS HAD INDEED BEEN A TREMENDOUS ACHIEVEMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF QUEENSLAND WERE PRIVILEGED TO SHARE THIS PROUD MOMENT WITH YOU AND THE PEOPLE OF THE

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RECEIVED

AUG 9 1969

CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

CO10

PR3

RE11

(2)

September 9, 1969

Dear Ted:

It was very thoughtful of you to let me have your views on our relations with Australia. I was pleased to hear from you and I want you to know how much I appreciate your generous comments. The forthcoming changes in your own activities will bring you into even closer touch with our neighbors down under and I am glad to have this opportunity to wish you all the best as you prepare to enter the freight forwarding business.

Your offer of John's services on the green is a tempting one. I hope the PGA tour is a great success for him and you may be sure that we will expect to hear his name in the news.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Mr. F. R. ^xSchroeder, Jr.
1010 West Muirlands Drive
La Jolla, California 92037

John Kramer

RN:Melencamp:lcc

RECEIVED

SEP 15 1969

CENTRAL FILED

1010 West Muirlands Drive
La Jolla, California 92037

29 August 1969

President Richard M. Nixon
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The stimulus for this letter was a chance meeting last Saturday with Leon Parma and Herb Klein at the La Jolla Country Club. I suspect you get many letters complaining about things, or asking favors, so I thought I would write you just one which does neither.

I told Leon and Herb of your speech to the National Press Club in Canberra in September of 1965. As a private citizen, the impact of your remarks on the Australian public, and the Australian Government, if you will, was tremendous. This was the first clear enunciation of United States Foreign Policy on Viet Nam, and your remarks reassured all Australians just when such reassurance was needed most.

An interesting sidelight to this is that on 23 December 1967, just prior to his departure from Australia, the ACT Jockey Club ran the "Edward Clark Flying Handicap" in the Ambassador's honor. You understand that early in the piece I was officially appointed his Turf Investment Counselor. Obviously, the Committee gave us the winner, and we all went home rich.

The Ambassador invited me back to the Embassy for a drink, and after a tad or two of Bourbon he waxed somewhat nostalgic about the accomplishments of his stay in Australia. He remarked that your visit was one of two which did more to build goodwill between the two countries than all the others. Coming from a Johnsonian Democrat, this is high praise indeed and confirms, I feel, my personal opinion.

As you know, Mr. Ambassador is now Executive Director, Inter-American Development Bank, no mean feat for a Democrat to hold such a position in a Republican Administration. He is terrific! I continue to keep in close touch with him.

I with great sorrow am leaving General Dynamics on 31 December to join a freight forwarding concern. The deciding factor was that my territory includes Australia and New Zealand. I know you realize how fond I am of the Australians and New Zealanders.

Aside from this, things with the Schroeders remain status quo, except of course we grow older. No. 1 Son John, after graduating from Michigan, decided he wanted to be a professional golfer and is now on the PGA tour.

Jack Kramer continues to steal my money on the golf course. I'm afraid I can't help you in matters of foreign policy or budget deficits, but if you or your staff ever need competent tennis or golf advice, I am not without influence with both John Schroeder and John Kramer. Further, the price for their services is right, i.e. free.

As just an ordinary citizen, I like the way you are running our country. I feel I can best support you in that most effective way possible, by voting in support of your administration at every opportunity.

I have read your "Crises" book three times now and am in the middle of the fourth reading. It is fascinating.

Again my congratulations to you and your people for the job you are doing for all of us. I hope our paths cross again some time.

Sincerely,



F. R. Schroeder, Jr.

P.S. The other visit Clark referenced was LBJ's State visit of 1966 & his gesture in leading the way to attending Prime Minister Holt's funeral. I was in Canberra on both occasions, as of course I was when you made your marvelous speech in 1965.



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

TA 4/Meat

CO 10

2028

2378

(2)

W. R. R.

September 16, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KISSINGER

FROM: John H. Holdridge

SUBJECT: Australian Meat Quotas

denied
W. R. R.

Australian Prime Minister Gorton has sent a letter to the President (Tab A) requesting that the President take a personal interest in assisting the Australians "with a serious problem" in their meat exports to the United States. Mr. Hewitt, Head of the Prime Minister's Department in Canberra, has asked that a copy of this letter be made available to you tonight in the event that he should try to telephone you on the matter.

The problem arises from the fact that the Australians have been exercising voluntary restraints in their exports to the United States, but have been led by the lucrative market and increased domestic production to reach their voluntary limits by the end of August - with lots of beef still on the hoof in Australia which they would like to ship to the US. What they would like is permission to continue shipping to some level short of the "trigger point" of 10% above their voluntary levels whereat obligatory quotas would be imposed upon them by force of US law (PL 88.482). In addition, there are countries such as Canada which have fallen short of their voluntary levels in exports to the US, and the Australians would like to have some of the short-fall assigned to them.

The acuteness of the problem is the old familiar one of political pressures in Australia on Gorton's Government at a time when general elections are coming up. These elections, as you know, are scheduled for October 25. Gorton's letter implies that the serious dislocation in the Australian meat industry could have severe political repercussions.

I have suggested to Mr. Smith, the Australian Commercial Counselor, that he get in touch with State and Agriculture on this problem. Presumably, there may be means of working out adjustments which would suit the US law and yet meet the Australian need.

Attachment

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of

9/25/69

E.H.

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1969
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE ④

ME 3/Q *

PR 7-2/R *

CO 10

October 2, 1969

Dear Dr. Rowe:

I have been asked to reply to your kind letter of August 25 to the President and also to apologize for this delay in answering you. ★

The President appreciated hearing from you about the fifth meeting of the Orthopaedic Associations of the six English-speaking countries of the world to be held in Sydney, Australia in April, 1970. I am sorry to have to report that it will not be possible to arrange an appointment for you to discuss with the President the background of the meeting. The President, wants you to know, however, that he will be most happy to send a message and would be pleased to receive the additional information which you offered to send.

With the President's thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Hugh W. Sloan, Jr.
Staff Assistant
to the President

★
Dr. Carter R. Rowe
President

★
American Orthopaedic Association
275 Charles Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

HWS:bf

bcc. with incoming to Eliska Hasek for FURTHER ACTION

sent
10-6

9.

EXECUTIVE

441-2/CO 10

ND 15

CO 10

4415

FINAL FORM

October 9, 1969

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It is a particular pleasure for me to accept your gracious invitation for an American warship to represent the United States in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Captain James Cook's discovery of the East Coast of Australia.

We are delighted to have the opportunity to take part in commemorating the anniversary of that auspicious event. Arrangements will therefore be made for an American naval vessel to participate in the ceremonies on April 29, 1970.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

^x
Honorable John G. Gorton
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra, Australia

R^N:Melencamp:blm

*Copies sent to Permanent file 10/23/69
L.M.*

imitation
(open)

auts/photos

ACTION
T/D
SCH DULE DD.
DATE RECEIVED
OCT 15 1969
RMN MESSAGE
SPEAKERS BUREAU
OTHER

EXECUTIVE
Mick Hutchins PRS-1/H*
169 Ravenscar St. CO 10 ②
Double View, 6018
West Australia

Dear Mr. President;

I am visiting with some of my relatives here in America and I am very much impressed with what a wonderful country it is. I am from West Australia and this is the first time I have ever visited America. I am writing to you to ask you if you would be so kind as to send me an autographed photograph of yourself? I think your administration has made tremendous progress and you are quite well liked in Australia. Thank you so much for your inconvenience.

Very Gratefully yours,
Mick Hutchins
Mick Hutchins

P.S. Please come to West Australia soon?

0259C inscribed, To Mick Hutchins With best wishes, Richard Nixon

Marje- 17 1969

Ordinarly wesend letters from foreign nationals to State Dept. for handling.

Ok to do so in this instance and send them a picture with facsimile?

Or would you consider a personally autographed one here?

EXECUTIVE

TAH/meat
FG 20
FG 51/A
CO 10

5

October 15, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN COLE

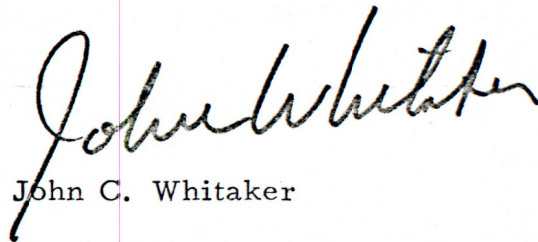
Attached is Hardin's position on meat imports. He is against increasing them, but will do it if the President wants to. He has talked with Hruska who said in effect that it's OK by him if the President really wants it, but he will have to attack Hardin rather harshly for home state consumption.

Hruska mentioned that he had talked to only Hansen about the matter, and we have no other report on how other cattle Senators feel.

Hardin talked to Page Belcher, who thinks it would be a mistake to increase imports. *

Kissinger will be sending his position in tonight or tomorrow and Harlow has to evaluate Hardin's report, my information and the Haynsworth situation and make a recommendation to the President. *Clement*

The Australian election is Saturday, October 25, so if there is good news for Gorton, I would think he would have to have it by this Sunday, or Monday at the latest.


John C. Whitaker

cc: Mr. Bryce N. Harlow

9ah

3

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

11/8/69

EXECUTIVE

MEI/CO10

CO10

SP3-56/Pro

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

Telegram

TO:

Ambassador Canberra

FROM:

SECSTATE

SUBJECT:

Pres. Congratulatory Message
to PM John Gorton

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

gms/

13

EXECUTIVE

70 8

CO 10

AR 3

THE WHITE HOUSE

November 10, 1969

Dear Mr. Sten:

Many reports have reached me of the successful tour made by the California Youth Symphony through Australia this summer. I just wanted to add my own congratulations to your youthful good will ambassadors.

With best wishes for more successes in days to come,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

x

Mr. Aaron Sten
Conductor
x California Youth Orchestra
1023 Forest Avenue
Palo Alto, California 94302

RN:Higgins:blm

1

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1969
CENTRAL FILE

EXECUTIVE

PR 5-1/M*

CO10

1A-68
2-10-54

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1.	Bruce Whelihan	White House				
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

APPROVAL	NECESSARY ACTION
AS REQUESTED	NOTE AND FORWARD
COMMENT	NOTE AND RETURN
FILE	PER CONVERSATION
FOR CORRECTION	PREPARE REPLY
FOR YOUR INFORMATION	RETURN TO SENDER
INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE	SEE ME
INVESTIGATE	SIGNATURE
JUSTIFY	

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

Gordon BELL

Mr. Whelihan:

Attached as you suggested is the request from the Agency's Public Affairs Officer in Australia. We support his request for an autographed photo of the President for Jim Macdougall, columnist for the Sydney Daily Mirror (Circulation 362,500). Jim Macdougall is well and favorably known to USIS officers in Australia and to me.

It would be appreciated if the autographed photograph could be sent to me at the address below for forwarding;

LeVan Roberts
LeVan Roberts
U.S. Information Agency, Room 509
1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

FROM (Name of Organization)	ROOM NO.	BLDG.
<i>LeVan Roberts</i> LeVan Roberts, Australia Desk	509	1750
	PHONE NO.	DATE
	032-4999	11/12/69

* GPO : 1966 O - 252-303(8)

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 12/20/69
E.H.



Department of State

November 25, 1969

EXECUTIVE

MEI/CO 10
CO 10

TELEGRAM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE 992

PAGE 01 CANBER 06059 250138Z

85

ACTION EA-15

INFO OCT-01 CPR-02 PM-05 NSC-10 P-03 RSC-01 SS-20 USIA-12

PRS-01 RSR-01 /071 W

061246

R 250120Z NOV 69
FM AMEMBASSY CANBERRA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4733

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE CANBERRA 6059

DEPT PLEASE PASS PRESIDENT NIXON FROM AMBASSADOR

1. WHEN I DELIVERED YOUR MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO PRIME MINISTER GORTON, HE EXPRESSED HIS DEEP APPRECIATION AND WARM REGARDS FOR YOU AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. TODAY HE ASKED ME TO CABLE YOU FOLLOWING REPLY:

2. "I GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS ON MY RE-ELECTION AS PRIME MINISTER. WITH YOU, I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING OUR CLOSE CO-OPERATION AND STRENGTHENING EVEN FURTHER THE WARM FRIENDSHIP OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN PEOPLE."
RICE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN G. GORTON,
M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA & MRS. GORTON

Meeting with President Nixon
Wednesday, May 7, 1969, 12:00 Noon

The White House

PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Australian Party

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

His Excellency Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E.
Ambassador of Australia

Mr. C. L. S. Hewitt
Secretary, Prime Minister's Department

Sir James Plimsoll, C.B.E.
Secretary, Department of External Affairs

Mr. A. T. Griffith
Assistant Secretary, External Relations and Defense Branch
Prime Minister's Department

Mr. Anthony Eggleton
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Members of the American Party

The Honorable Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mr. Robert W. Moore
Country Director for Australia, New Zealand and
Pacific Islands Affairs
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Samuel L. King
Deputy Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mr. David J. Waters
Assistant Chief of Protocol for Public Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Saed Khan
Protocol Officer
Department of State

At 11:50 a.m., Ambassador Mosbacher will arrive at Blair House to escort Prime Minister Gorton to the White House.

At 11:55 a.m., Prime Minister Gorton, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will depart from Blair House.

Suggested Car Seating Arrangements:

Car No. 1 - Prime Minister Gorton	Mr. Bennington
Ambassador Mosbacher	Inspector George
Car No. 2 - Ambassador Waller	Mr. Khan
Mr. Hewitt	
Car No. 3 - Sir James Plimsoll	
Mr. Griffith	
Mr. Eggleton	

NOTE: Mr. Robert Moore, Mr. Samuel L. King and Mr. David J. Waters will arrive in advance at the White House entering the Southwest Gate and proceeding to the Diplomatic Reception Entrance.

At 12:00 noon Prime Minister Gorton and his party will arrive at the Southwest Gate and proceed to the Diplomatic Reception Entrance. Prime Minister Gorton will be escorted to President Nixon's office and the other members of the party will be escorted to the Cabinet Room.

Upon conclusion of the meeting, Prime Minister Gorton, accompanied by Ambassador Mosbacher, will depart from the White House.

* * *

DLC



VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER GORTON OF AUSTRALIA

ARRIVAL CEREMONY

THE WHITE HOUSE

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1969

THE PRESIDENT:

At 10:25 a.m. you will be escorted from your office to the Diplomatic Entrance of the South Portico where you will be joined by The First Lady.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Gorton will arrive at 10:30 a.m., accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Mosbacher and The Ambassador of Australia and Lady Waller. The Chief of Protocol will present your guests to you.

NOTE:

There will be photo coverage of your greeting the Prime Minister and those with him.

Upon completion of the introductions you will escort the Prime Minister into the Diplomatic Reception Room where Prime Minister Gorton will sign the guest book.

You and the Prime Minister will then be escorted to your office.

NOTE:

Mrs. Nixon and the other ladies present will be escorted upstairs to the Yellow Oval Room in the Residence.

PAGE 2.

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER GORTON OF AUSTRALIA CONTINUED:

Ambassadors Mosbacher and Waller will meet in the Cabinet Room while you are meeting privately with Prime Minister Gorton.

At the conclusion of your meeting with Prime Minister Gorton (an hour and a half is scheduled), you will walk him to his car at the edge of the South Lawn.

NOTE:

In the case of inclement weather, the Prime Minister would be escorted to the South Portico.

No formal remarks are required.