



## Bréfa- og málasafn 1968, seinni hluti

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Bjarni Benediktsson – Stjórn­mál – Forsætiráðherra – Bréf – Eiríkur Benedikz – Helgi benediktsson –  
Ragnar Lár – Reiner Braukmann – Jóhann Hafstein – *Atlantic Community News*

## Tekið af vef Borgarskjalasafnsins

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[bjarnibenediktsson.is](http://bjarnibenediktsson.is)

Einkaskjalasafn nr. 360  
Stjórn­málamaðurinn  
Askja 2-35, Örk 4

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F.5

external ryk

● nr 12 11/12 1968 kl 1202

○ icegovt  
iceconsul  
winnipeg

radherrabod thegid formlegt bod sendist johanni hafstein  
og fru hid fyrsta kvedjur  
bjorni benediktsson

coll

● ⊕ ritsiminn ryk  
external ryk

E

telex reykjavik  
external ryk

svp ritsiminn dfdf

external ryk

nr 32 29/3 1968 kl 1643

etat  
isambassade  
koebenhavn

31 vinsamlega pontid og heimsending sem fyrst fyrir  
forsætisráðherra eitt eintak af bokinni forfatning og  
politisk struktur i andre lande eftir nils andrens *Handwritten signature*

external

coll 31

ritsiminn ryk  
external ryk

external ryk@  
ritsiminn ryk

nr 33 29/3 1968 kl 17.10

etatpriorite  
lsambassade  
kaupmannahoefn

32/31 vinsamlegast hafid bokina i ~~xxx~~ bandi

external

coll 32/31

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external ryk\*\*\*\*\*

er eg i sambandi vid ritsimann? ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ jxxxxxxxx  
32/31

\*  
external ryk@  
                  +/485'8.8,, 46(@  
ritsiminn ryk

## Skammtafráttir:

D = Hraðskeyti.  
 RPX = svar borgað  
 (1 stað x kemur orðafjöldinum).  
 RPDx = hraðsvar borgað.  
 Post = pósthjald borgað.  
 TC = samanborið (til tryggingar).  
 RO = afhenda skal opið.  
 MP = afhenda viðtakanda sjálfum.  
 PS = á að eftirsenda.  
 PC = viðtökuskirteini óskast.  
 XP = útsending borguð.

# LANDSSÍMI ÍSLANDS



Gjöld:

Ebl. 2

Sent til

kl.

af

Athugasemdir:

## Símskeyti

Þyrtí hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. . orð; þann 19 kl.

Heill.

Gullbrúðhjónin,  
 Elisabet og Martin Bartels,  
 Njalsgade 49,  
 København.

Innilegar hamingjuóskir.

Sigríður og Bjarni Benediktsson

Nafn og heimili sendanda og síma-  
 nr. skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

16740

5-60650000=6500btk.

Gutenberg.

HJALPÍÐ HINUM SJUKUM

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
 Mikilvægargjafusjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Fi ✓

telex reykjavik  
external ryk

● svp ritsiminn dfdfdfdx

external ryk

nr 8 11/12 1968 kl 1102

etat  
icombassy  
london sw  
1

● 73 forsætisráðherra staðfestir dagsímtal sendiherra að óæðru  
leyti en því að brottför London verður sunnudag 22.  
desember  
external

coll 73 22

○  
ritsiminn ryk  
external ryk

Skammstafantr:

D = Hraðskeyti.

RPx = svar borgað.

(i stað x kemur orðafjöldinn).

TMx = margar utanáskriftir.

(i stað x kemur fjöldi utanáskrifta).

Post = pósthjald borgað.

TC = samanbrið (til tryggingar).

MP = afhenda viðtakanda sjálfum.

FS = á að eftirsenda.

PC = viðtökuskirteini óskast.

XP = útsending borguð.

# LANDSSÍMI ÍSLANDS



Gjöld:

Sent til

kl.

af

Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. orð þann 22/8 19 67 kl.

HEILLASKEYTI

Sigurður Greipsson, skólastjóri,  
Haukadál.

Innilegar hamingjuóskir í tilefni af sjötugsafmælinu  
og afmæli íþróttaskólans.

Sigríður og Bjarni Benediktsson.

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÜKUM!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
Minningargjafasjóðs Landssþtala Íslands!

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer send-  
andatal ætlið skrifa hér greinilega.

16740

Ebl. 2 - 5-866650000=6500 blk.

Gutenberg.

anstaðanir:  
Skamy = Hraðskeyti.  
D RPx = svar borgað.  
I (i stað x kemur orðafjöldinn).  
T Mx = margar utanáskriftir.  
(i stað x kemur fjöldi utanáskrifta.)  
( Post = póstgjald borgað.  
I TC = samanbærið (til tryggingar).  
T MFamaðfhenda viðtakanda sjálfum.  
M FS herá að eftirsenda.  
I PC = viðtökuskirteini óskast.  
I XP = útsending borguð.

# LANDSSÍMI ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr.

orð þann 2/8 188 kl.

Gjöld:

Sent til

kl.

af

Athugasemdir:

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÚKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
Minningsgjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Flugumferðarstjóri  
Bogi Þorsteinsson,  
Grænási 1,  
Keflavíkurflugvelli.

Innilegar hamingjuóskir.

Sigríður og Bjarni Benediktsson

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer send-  
anda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

S.16740



Cds. William B. WRIGHT  
Secretary to Joint Staff  
IDF Headquarters  
Roflark Airpark

Skammstafanir:

D = Hraðskeyti.

RPx = svar borgað.

(i stað x kemur orðafjöldinn).

TMx = margar utanáskriftir.

(i stað x kemur fjöldi utanáskrifta.)

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TC = samanborið (til tryggingar).

MP = afhenda viðtakanda sjálfum.

FS = á að eftirsenda.

PC = viðtökuskirteini óskast.

XP = útsending borguð.

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

LANDSSÍMI ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Nr. orð þann 9/7 19 68 kl.

Gjöld:

Sent til

kl.

af

Athugasemdir:

HIÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÚKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
Minningsgjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Heill

Alfreð Guðmundsson,  
Nóatúni 26,  
Reykjavík.

Innilegar hamingjuóskir í tilefni afmælis þíns 7. júlí.

Sigríður og Bjarni Benediktsson.

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer send-  
anda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

S. 12261

Skammstafanir:

D = Hraðskeyti.

RPx = svar borgað.

(1 stað x kemur orðafjöldinn).

TMx = margar utanáskriftir.

(1 stað x kemur fjöldi utanáskrifta.)

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M = afhenda viðtakanda sjálfum.

FS = á að eftirsenda.

PC = viðtökuskirteini óskast.

XP = útsending borguð.

# LANDSSÍMI ÍSLANDS



## Símskeyti

Gjöld:

Sent til

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Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr.

orð þann

19

kl.

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÚKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Dr. Kristján Eldjárn,  
Þjóðminjasafni Íslands,  
Reykjavík.

K-2  
F-  
—

Á fundi sínum í morgun samþykkti ríkisstjórnin að senda  
yður innilegar hamingjuóskir í tilefni af kjöri yðar sem  
forseta Íslands.

Bjarni Benediktsson.

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer send-  
anda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

16740  
812

Skammtastafantr:

D = Hraðskeyti.  
 RPx = svar borgað.  
 (í stað x kemur orðafjöldinn).  
 TMx = margar utanáskriftir.  
 (í stað x kemur fjöldi utanáskrifta.)  
 Post = pósthjald borgað.  
 TC = samanborið (til tryggingar).  
 MP = afhenda viðtakanda sjálfum.  
 P = á að eftirsenda.  
 PC = viðtökuskirteini óskast.  
 XP = útsending borguð.

LANDSSÍMI  ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Gjöld:

Sent til

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af

Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. orð þann 6/6 19 68 kl.

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÓKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
 Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy,  
 Hickory Hill,  
 Mc Lane,  
 Virginia,  
U.S.A.

F -  
 K - 2

On the occasion of the tragic and untimely death of your husband, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, permit me to express to you, Mrs. Kennedy, and your family most deepfelt sympathy of the Government and People of Iceland.

Bjarni Benediktsson

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer sendanda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

S-16740

EÐL 2 - 407650000 = 6500 hlk.

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Skammtaflafr:

D = Hraðskeyti.  
 RPx = svar borgað.  
 (í stað x kemur orðafjöldinn).  
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 FS = á að eftirsenda.  
 PC = viðtökuskirteini óskast.  
 XP = útsending borguð.

LANDSSÍMI  ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Gjöld:

Sent til

kl.

af

Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. orð þann 6/6 1968 kl.

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÚKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samíðarskeyti  
 Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

His Excellency,  
 Lyndon B. Johnson,  
 President of the United States of America,  
 The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

K-2  
 F -

On the occasion of the tragic and untimely death of Senator Robert Kennedy, permit me to express to you, Mr. President, the Government and the People of the United States of America the deepest sympathy of the Government and the People of Iceland.

Bjarni Benediktsson

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer sendanda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

S-16740

Ebl. 2 - 467650000 = 6500 blk.

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Einkaskjalasafn Bjarna Benediktssonar © Borgarskjalasafn Reykjavíkur

Skammstafanir:

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 FS = að eftirsenda.  
 PC = iðtökuskirteini óskast.  
 XP = útsending borguð.

LANDSSÍMI  ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Gjöld:

Sent til

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af

Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. orð þann 27/8 1968 kl.

Halldór Sigurðsson, beykir,  
 Kirkjuhvoli,  
Kópavogi

Heillaskeyti

K-2  
 E-

Innilegar hamingjuóskir og þakkir fyrir áratuga tryggð  
 og vináttu.

Bjarni Benediktsson

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÓKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
 Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer send-  
 anda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

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Ebl. 2 - 467650000=6500 bÍk.

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LANDSSÍMI  ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Gjöld:

Sent til

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af

Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr.

orð þann 29/8 19 68 kl.

HIÁLPÍÐ HINUM SJÚKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
 Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Kronprins Harald og kronprinsesse Sonja

Slottet,

Oslo,

Norge

K-2  
 F

Hjerteligste lykkönskningar i anledning av bryllupsdagen

Sigríður og Bjarni Benediktsson

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer sendanda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

Skammstafanir:

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 RPx = svar borgað.  
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 FS = að eftirsenda.  
 PC = pósthöfunduskirteini óskast.  
 XP = útsending borguð.

LANDSSÍMI  ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Gjöld.

Sent til

kl.

af

Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. orð þann 29/8 19 68 kl.

Til Norges Kronprinspar  
Slottet, Oslo, Norge

Íslands regjering önsker kronprins Harald og kronprinsesse  
 Sonja hjertelig til lykke og en god og lys framtid for brudeparret og  
 det norske folk

Íslands regjering

K-2  
 E-

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÚKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
 Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer send-  
 anda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

S-16740



Skammstafanir:

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 FS = í að eftirsenda.  
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 XP = útsending borguð.

LANDSSÍMI  ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Gjöld:

Sent til

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Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. orð þann 27/8 1968 kl.

Heillaskeyti

Bjarni Guðmundsson, blaðafulltrúi,  
 Suðurgötu 16,  
Reykjavík

K-2

—

Innilegar hamingjuóskir.

Sigríður og Bjarni Benediktsson

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÚKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
 Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer sendanda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

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Skammstafanir:

D = Hraðskeyti.  
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 XP = útsending borguð.

LANDSSÍMI  ÍSLANDS



Símskeyti

Gjöld:

Sent til

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af

Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. orð þann **21/8** 19 **68** kl.

HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÓKU!

Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
 Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

**Forlegger**  
**Tønnes Andenæs**  
**Universitetsforlaget**  
**Oslo**

F-13  
 F-

Flugfélag oplyser der er ingen avreise fredag med F 1 263  
 Kan det være F I 221

Bjarni

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer send-  
 anda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

S-16740

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Skammstafanir:

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**LANDSSÍMI ÍSLANDS**  
  
**Símskeyti**

Gjöld:

Sent til

kl.

af

Athugasemdir:

Fyrir hraðskeyti er tvöfalt gjald.

Nr. orð þann **11/9 1968** kl.

**HJÁLPIÐ HINUM SJÚKU!**  
 Sendið vinum yðar samúðarskeyti  
 Minningargjafasjóðs Landsspítala Íslands!

**Guðjón S. Scheving,**  
**Vestmannaeyjum**

**Innilegar hamingjuóskir á sjötugsafmælinu**

**Bjarni Benediktsson**

F-

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K-2

Nafn, heimili og símanúmer sendanda skal ætíð skrifa hér greinilega.

**S-16740**

F. -

Hér með tilkynnist yður, að forsetis-  
ráðgjafi óskar ekki að neyta forkaupsréttar  
á teikningu eftir yður skv. ódaga. bréfi  
yðar til hans.

Reykjavík, 9. desember, 1968.



Herra Ragnar Lár,  
Box 594,  
Reykjavík.

H.H. forsetisráðherra  
Bjarni Benediktsson.

þau sem eiga hef áhrætt at  
selja frummyndir at nokkrum  
leituningum sem kinnu kafa  
i Speglinum, (og þau met er  
talin frummynd at met forlagj-  
andi leituningu), vil eiga  
geta yttur kosi á forkaups-  
rætti at kemmi.

Myndin er 27 x 23 cm og  
kostar kr. 1500 -

Ef þeir kafa álunga á kaup-  
num, þá vinsamlega látið  
mig vita hit fyrsta og mun  
eiga þá senda yttur frummynd-  
ina gegn pósthöfu.

Virtuðingarfyrir

Ragnar Þór.

húsi 20865

box 594.

*Skrifu af affaldur.*

←  
FORSETISRÁÐHERRA  
BJARNI BENED. SON  
HAUHLÍÐ 14  
REYKJAVÍK



# TURNARÍA



Einn er sá Pétur uppi þar,  
sem englar á vængjum svifa  
hérumbil oná Hallgrímsturn,  
svo helgum Pétri er spurn:  
— Er þarna að koma klúbbur eða bar  
og kvennafar?  
Soddan vill Satan upp hifa.

Og horfandi oná Hallgrímsturn:  
— Æ, hvurn  
andskotann vilja þeir upp, segir Pétur  
og englana innfyrrir setur. —

Einn er sá Pétur uppi hér,  
hvar allviða bankar risa  
hafandi engan háan turn,  
svo herra Pétri er spurn:  
— Má ekki heldur hækka hjá mér?  
Þeir hugsa sér  
turn ávið turninn í Pisa.

Og horfandi uppá Hallgrímsturn:  
— Æ, hvurn  
andskotann vilja þeir upp, segir Pétur.  
Og lánar víst engum í vetur.

Fuglinn.





Db. 1.R.3.

15. nóvember 1968.

Nr. 653  
Fyrirgreiðsla fyrir  
forsætisráðherra.

Samkvæmt beiðni forsætisráðherra, hefur sendiráðið greitt £:2-2-0d. vegna bókakaupa (P.Q.17). Bókin var send forsætisráðherra í flugpósti 28. fyrra mánaðar.

Ofangreind upphæð hefur verið færð ríkissjóði til gjalda á reikningi yfirstandandi ársfjórðungs.

Samrit bréfs þessa sendist forsætisráðuneytinu og ríkisbókhaldinu.

F. h. s.

(SÖGN) EIRIKUR BENEÐIKZ.

Utanríkisráðuneytið,  
Reykjavík.

Reiner Braukmann

3212 GRONAU (LEINE)

KLEIWEG 1

An den  
Herrn Botschafter  
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Gronau (Leine), den 5. Juni 1968

Reykjavik  
Republik ISLAND

*Myndin send  
aleftrú*

Exzellenz!

Mein Name ist Reiner Braukmann. Ich bin 24 Jahre alt und wohne in Gronau. Gronau ist meine Heimatstadt mit ungefähr 6000 Einwohnern. In meiner Freizeit beschäftige ich mich mit den politischen Problemen der nordeuropäischen Staaten. Kürzlich las ich ein Buch über die Republik Island. In dieser Broschüre wurde auch über den Ministerpräsidenten Benediktsson berichtet. Ich persönlich schätze den Herrn Premierminister sehr, er regiert sein kleines Land mit Klugheit und Weisheit. Möge er noch viele Jahre lang das Amt des Regierungschefs ausüben.

Exzellenz, mein Wunsch ist es nun, von dieser interessanten Persönlichkeit einen Namenszug zu besitzen. Als Anlage überreiche ich Ihnen daher ein Photo des Herrn Premierministers mit der Bitte, dieses an ihn persönlich weiterzuleiten. Ich glaube doch, daß mir der Ministerpräsident meinen Wunsch erfüllen wird. Das signierte Photo soll einen Ehrenplatz in meinem Wohnzimmer erhalten. In der Hoffnung, daß meine Bitte in Erfüllung gehen wird, verbleibe ich mit

freundlichen Grüßen

*Reiner Braukmann*

Anlage:

1 Photo

# Atlantic Community News

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MAY 1968

## Atlantic Assembly Standing Group Holds Session in Washington, D.C.

Thirteen members of the Standing Group of the North Atlantic Assembly (formerly the NATO Parliamentarians) held a two-day session in Washington, D.C. the end of April.

The Group was led by Matthias A. Mathiesen, its President, who is the First Vice President of the Icelandic Assembly. Secretary General Phillipe Deshormes also attended.

Rep. Wayne Hays attended in his capacity as the U.S. Member of the Group.

The delegation was tendered a reception by the Atlantic Council at DACOR House.

Other members of the Group were:

Kasim Gulek, First Vice President of the Group, Turkey; M. P. de Chevigny, Treasurer, France; M. Eugene Schaus, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg; R. Edwards, British Member of Parliament; Colonel W. Wierda, head of the Netherlands' North Atlantic Assembly delegation; S. Perry Ryan, head of the Canadian delegation to the Assembly; Otto Lyng, Norwegian Parliament; Major General Erik Kragh, retired, Danish Parliament; Fridjon Thordarson, Iceland; and Senator John B. Aird, of Canada.

## FINANCE, NOT EXPORTS, HELPS PAYMENT BALANCE

The sharp reduction in the U. S. balance of payments during the first quarter of 1968 was due far more to financial than to trade factors. The deficit for the quarter was \$600 million, less than one-third of the \$1.84 billion deficit for the preceding quarter.

U.S. banks reported a \$360 million net inflow of capital, up from \$85 million the previous quarter. A net \$677 million of U.S. securities was sold to foreigners as against only \$6 million in the previous quarter.

Total exports rose to \$7.93 billion from \$7.48 billion but imports increased faster to \$7.83 billion from \$7.15 billion. The resultant trade surplus of only \$103 million was disappointingly small compared to \$326 in the previous quarter and an average of \$1 billion during the first three quarters of 1967.

A U.S. "investment surplus" is being increasingly mentioned as a possible replacement for a "vanishing" trade surplus.

Prospects for this year—worldwide—are far from clear but not completely without hope. Available statistics give only bare encouragement about prospects of a more rapid expansion in trading activity. However, a booming U.S. economy and a pickup of activity in Western Europe should stimulate trade growth. Combined with the "Kennedy Round" tariff reductions—even without the proposed accelerations—the anticipated boost in EEC economic growth could account for an additional \$1 to \$2 billion in purchases of U.S. goods as long as the spurt lasts.

## FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON NUCLEAR LIABILITY IS IN FORCE

With the recent ratification by the Government of Sweden, the 1960 Convention on nuclear third-party liability, known as the "Paris Convention", came into force. Sweden was the fifth country to ratify, which activated the pact. The other four are: Belgium, France, Spain and the U.K.

The Convention, the first governing liability in case of a nuclear incident, was elaborated within the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) and signed originally by 16 European countries.

It marks a pioneering step in the field of legislation concerning nuclear energy. It introduces a number of radical departures from traditional legal customs governing liability (particularly in that it eliminates the requirement to establish fault before compensation can be obtained) and it is for this reason that it has taken some time to secure the ratifications necessary for its coming into force. Countries wanted first to set up the necessary domestic legislation to ensure that they could, if necessary, fulfill their obligations under the Convention.

The *Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy* was signed on July 29, 1960 by the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German F.R., Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

The Convention defined for the first time the main principles on which all international agreements on nuclear liability and, in fact, most national legislation in this field, are now based. These main principles are:

(a) Absolute and exclusive liability—without proof of fault—of the operator of the nuclear installation concerned; (b) Limitation of liability in time (in principle to 10 years from the date of the incident); (c) Limitation of liability in amount (to a maximum of \$15 million); (d) Obligation of the operator to cover his liability by insurance or otherwise; (e) One court—that of the place where the incident occurs—competent for all claims arising out of the same incident, with obligatory enforcement of its judgments in all countries party to the Convention.

## U.K. is Turning Toward Europe

In a recent interview in *Paris-Match*, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was quoted as stating that the U.K. has now turned toward Europe and shares President de Gaulle's wish for more independence from the U.S.

Mr. Wilson told the weekly magazine that he would strive for British entry into the European Common Market as long as was necessary.

"Europe cannot be independent without Britain," Mr. Wilson said. "We are not 'little Englanders' and we have no intention of becoming 'little Europeans,'" he added.

Independence meant a powerful European technology, Mr. Wilson said. This also meant a single European market.

## INVESTMENT ABROAD SLOWS WITH LOWER GROWTH RATE

Commerce Department statistics show that in 1967 Europe accounted for about 38 per cent of total capital expenditures by U.S. affiliates abroad, Canada about 21, Latin America 17, and all other countries about 25 per cent. The rate of increase in foreign plant and equipment expenditures of U.S. corporations will slow down again in 1968; but this does not necessarily result from capital outflow restrictions.

In 1965-66 the rate of increase from the previous year was 16 per cent, in 1966-67 it was 9 per cent. It is forecast at 6 per cent for 1967-68. Commerce analysts suggest the slower growth rate in economies abroad, as compared to the early 1960's, could be the cause; also the shift from larger investments required in earlier years to build up productive facilities to smaller outlays now required to meet normal growth in foreign demand.

Charles E. Fiero of Chase Manhattan Bank has been appointed Director of the Commerce Department's Office of Foreign Direct Investment (OFDI), whose goal is to improve the balance of payments by \$1 billion through restricting new investment abroad.

He has been in London since 1965 as Vice President of the Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation and senior representative to the Standard Banking Group, a billion-dollar British organization in which Chase holds a significant minority investment. At 41 he is considered an outstanding expert on multinational corporate financing.

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*The six European Common Market countries had an \$860 million trade surplus last year—the highest in the Community's 10-year history. It compared with a \$1.3 billion deficit the previous year.*

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## Ball is Strong for U.S.—Europe Links, United Europe

The United States' Ambassador-designate to the U.N. and former Under Secretary of State, George W. Ball, holds the basic belief that what is important now is the development of a united Western Europe with links to the U.S., and the East-West balance, particularly between the U.S. and the USSR.

This was brought out in a recent article in the Washington Post which analyzed Mr. Ball's recently-published book: "The Discipline of Power." The article carried the following pertinent comments and excerpts from the book:

In sum, Ball believes that Americans should "regard our vital interests—things that touch our very life and existence—as most heavily concentrated in the world's north temperate zone."

His hero is Jean Monnet, the father of European unification, and his bete noire is Charles de Gaulle who, "while he has served France brilliantly in a time of troubles, . . . has been one of the destructive elements in the larger chemistry of the West."

The German problem, to Mr. Ball, is the most important specific of all. The priority American problem in general is not the division of the world into rich and poor nations but "to maintain an effective balance between East and West while at the same time encouraging those winds and currents that can bring about fundamental changes in attitudes and policies of the Communist countries so as to improve the prospects for long-term peace."

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*British American Oil Company, Ltd. plans to build a \$50 million oil refinery in Nova Scotia Province, Canada. The Toronto-based subsidiary of Gulf Oil Corporation was promised \$13 million in government aid.*

## Committee on Atlantic Studies Plans Annual Meeting in Canada

Arrangements for the annual meeting of the Committee on Atlantic Studies to be held in Canada on September 9-14 were initiated at a meeting of the North American Section of the Committee in Washington on April 20.

The meeting will be held at the Maison Montmorency near Quebec. At the same time, members of the Committee and additional invited participants will take part in a three-day seminar to identify common and diverging interests within the Atlantic Community as they may be foreseen for the 1970's, including responses to specific problems, such as relations with developing countries.

The meeting and seminar are the first to be held since the European and North American groups decided to combine on a common program at a meeting at the Villa Serbelloni in September, 1967. The Atlantic Council of Canada and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs are hosts.

At the meeting on April 20, Professor Ruth Lawson of Mount Holyoke College, Robert Spencer of the University of Toronto, and Dr. Theodore Geiger of the National Planning Association, were appointed to draw up suggestions for the seminar program and to propose guests to be invited from the U.S. and Canada. The Executive of the European Section consisting of Professors Uwe Kitzinger of Oxford, Nils Andren of the University of Stockholm and Waldemar Besson of the University of Konstanz, meets in early May and will designate European members to assist in arrangements for the conference.

Professor Paul Painchaud of Laval University, Quebec, was designated as chairman of a subcommittee to coordinate the physical arrangements for the conference with the assistance of members of the European and North American Sections.

Professor Leslie Lipson, Chairman, presided at the meeting on April 20. The current membership of the two sections of the Committee is:

European: Prof. Kitzinger, Chairman, European group; Frans Alting Van Geusau, the Netherlands; Mr. Andren, Mr. Besson; J. R. Casanova, France; Francois Fontaine, France; Jan Glastra Van Loon, the Netherlands; Serge Hurtig, France; Max Kohnstamm, the Netherlands; G. Federico Mancini, Italy; Alexandre Marc, France; Leo Moulin, Belgium; Najdan Pasic, Yugoslavia; and Carl C. Von Weizsacker, West Germany.

United States and Canada: Prof. Lipson, Chairman; E. Howard Brooks, Stanford; W. Randolph Burgess, the Atlantic Council; R. Taylor Cole, Drake; Harold C. Deutsch, Minnesota; H. Edward English, Carleton Univ., Canada; Werner J. Feld, Louisiana State; Isaiah Frank, Johns Hopkins; Mr. Geiger; Paul R. Hanna, Stanford; Henry A. Kissinger, Harvard; Hans Kohn, City College of New York; Josef Korbel, Denver Univ.; Mrs. Lawson; Philip E. Moseley, Columbia; Frank Munk, Portland State; Prof. Painchaud; Mr. Spencer; Eric Stein, Univ. of Michigan; Ellsworth Tompkins, Exec. Sec'y., Nat'l. Ass'n. of Secondary School Principals; and Joseph B. Phillips, Exec. Secretary, Committee on Atlantic Studies.

## Trade with France Pays Off

From the point of view of the individual American, United States trade with France is particularly profitable: On an annual per capita basis, each American spends only \$3.30 on imports from France, while each Frenchman spends \$24 on imports from the U.S. (On the basis of latest official figures available—1966—when U.S. exports to France rose to a record value of \$1.2 billion and French exports to the U.S. reached a value of only \$660 million, with a U.S. population of 200 million and a French population of 50 million.)

## French Tourists Flowing to U.S.

A record-shattering 128,178 French tourists went to the United States in 1967, and spent more there than ever before. The figure for 1966 was 80,000, triple the number of French visitors to the U.S. in 1960. In 1966, French visitors spent a total \$215 million in the United States and, while the final figure has not yet been calculated for 1967, it is estimated at more than \$350 million. Prospects for 1968, according to travel agencies in Paris: another big rise in the number of French visiting and traveling about and spending in the United States.

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*West Germany's February foreign-trade balance showed a surplus of the equivalent of \$324,250,000 up from January's \$316,000,000. But this was smaller than the surplus of \$352,500,000 of February 1967, the Federal Statistics Office reported.*

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*Lloyd's of London, the British insurance organization with an annual premium income of \$1 billion, two-thirds of it earned abroad, is to go international. It was announced that in future underwriters from outside the Commonwealth will be admitted to membership. Lloyd's, founded in a London coffee house in about 1688, is not an insurance company but a grouping of syndicates, each composed of individuals (6000 in all) who assume an unlimited liability when their syndicate underwrites a risk. The new move is Lloyd's counter to the increasing size of "single unit" risks: the loss of one "jumbo jet" airliner could result in claims of up to \$70 million. Lloyd's hopes to increase its capacity to cover world wide insurance risks and add to its business.*

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## Council of Europe Holds 12th Art Exhibit in Paris

More than 500 works of art from 14 countries have been brought together for the 12th European Art Exhibition of the Council of Europe, now being held in the Louvre in Paris from April 2 to July 1.

The exhibition "Gothic Europe, 12th-14th centuries" was organized by the French Government with the participation of several member countries of the Council of Europe, Spain, Finland and Czechoslovakia, and galleries in the USSR and the U.S.

The subject of one of the previous Council of Europe exhibitions was Romanesque art (Barcelona 1961). Another (Vienna 1962) assembled some of the masterpieces produced in Europe towards the year 1400. It was fitting that this gap of nearly two centuries should be bridged by an exhibition to illustrate the birth and expansion of Gothic art throughout Europe.

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*Restrictions on use of capital for overseas expansion may interest more corporate strategists in licensing as a device to enter foreign markets, particularly Europe. Among the more interesting of recent joint ventures, in which licensing of the American partner's know-how was a basic ingredient of the deal in Metallurgical International's recent accord with three companies of the Societe Generale de Belgium group. The Belgian partners will construct an industrial powder plant at Ath, Belgium, which will utilize M.I.'s patented Coldstream Impact Process, a unique method for converting materials to a finely divided state. The Houdry Process and Chemical Co. last month opened a European headquarters at Surrey, near London, to promote the licensing of its petroleum refining and petrochemical production processes in the U.K. and on the Continent. Strick Corp., manufacturer of transportation equipment, has just added a Belgian license, La Burgeoise et Nivelles.*

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## U.S.—European Student Exchanges

On the occasion of its 20th anniversary this year, the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience/United States (IAESTE/US) has announced that it is accelerating its program of American exchanges under a new five-year plan.

It is hoped to increase the U.S. exchanges to about 700 a year. U.S. participation began with 37 students and had only 179 students last year.

There are local IAESTE Associations in all the Atlantic Community nations and in a number of others. Many of them have a larger rate of exchange than does the U.S. A majority of exchanges are between the U.S. and Europe.

Founded in 1948 at Imperial College, London, by national organizations of 10 Western European nations, the program now places students from some 800 colleges and universities in traineeships with approximately 4,000 industrial firms and educational institutions around the world. With the close of the 1967 program, over 112,000 students of engineering, architecture and the sciences had participated.

Through its reciprocal exchange mechanism, these students gained a practical supplement to their academic education and an opportunity for initial contact with the industrial techniques, research methodology and operating philosophy of their professional counterparts in another country.

Information for both American students interested in training in other countries and for U.S. firms interested in accepting foreign trainees is available from: IAESTE/US, Inc., 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Robert M. Sprinkle is Executive Director of IAESTE/US.

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*Development work is in progress in Erlangen, Heidelberg and Bensberg, near Cologne, on a miniature nuclear reactor, a unique bucket-sized atomic power station to power large payload satellites and other space probes.*

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## LBJ Pledges U.S. Interest in Europe to King Olav

In welcoming King Olav V of Norway to the White House recently at the start of a two-day state visit by the monarch, President Johnson promised that the U.S. will continue as close to Europe as ever.

Mr. Johnson repeatedly noted U.S. efforts to assist European reconstruction after World War II. He said that, while "there is no doubt that Europe is once again very vital and prosperous," there should be no doubt the U.S. stands as close to Europe as it did in the postwar years.

The President, Mrs. Johnson and representatives of the diplomatic corps met the 64-year-old monarch on the White House lawn as he arrived by helicopter from Williamsburg, Va.

Mr. Johnson noted that there were more than three million Americans of Norwegian descent in the United States, and said: "There are almost more Norwegians in America than in your country, Your Majesty."

## French Firm Sells For U.S. Company

A new closed-circuit television system designed by the Amphicon System Company of the U.S. will be promoted and sold on world markets by Electronique Marcel Dassault Co. of France. In a recent agreement with Amphicon, Dassault obtained exclusive selling rights for the new system in West European countries, and will join with Amphicon to market it in the rest of the world.

## NEW BOOK ON ATLANTIC LAW AND INSTITUTIONS

A new two-volume book titled: "Law and Institutions in the Atlantic Area: Readings, Cases, and Problems," has been published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., New York, in its "Contemporary Legal Education Series." The authors are Eric Stein and Peter Hay. Professor Stein is Professor of Law and Co-director of International and Comparative Legal Studies at the University of Michigan Law School and is a member of the Atlantic Studies Committee of the Atlantic Council.

The book is described as "the first instructional and research work designed to present the entire spectrum of American-European relationships in a way that is particularly relevant to lawyers." It is now being used in some 25 law schools throughout the country.

The focus of the book is on regional institutions and their goals against worldwide institutions and their goals. Second focus is on those instances where international law and institutions produce "direct" effect on national legal systems.

The comprehensive coverage of the book is indicated by the chapter titles:

Chapter 1: National Law as a Source of Power of International and Supranational Institutions; Chapter 2: The Institutions of the European Communities: The Law-Making Process; Chapter 3: The Judicial Process—National, Supranational, International; Chapter 4: Free Movement of Goods—Payments—Commercial Policy; Chapter 5: Protection of Competition; Chapter 6: Access to Economic Activity: Labor, Business Establishment, Services and Capital; Chapter 7: Economic, Monetary and Social Policy Coordination; Chapter 8: Civil Rights; and Chapter 9: Military and Political Policy Coordination.

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*Pan American World Airways announced an agreement to buy the Hotel Continental, one of the largest in Paris. The Continental, owned by a Dutch syndicate, faces on the Tuileries. It has 390 rooms. A spokesman for Intercontinental Hotels Corporation, a Pan American subsidiary, said it would spend \$8 million for renovations.*

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### NATO Studies Troop Cuts by Both West and East

NATO currently has under study a three-stage plan to reduce NATO and Warsaw Pact (Soviet bloc) armed forces. The plan was submitted by Belgium after talks between Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel and Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki.

The first stage calls for a freeze in the number of armed men and the quantity of armaments within a clearly defined area in Europe. The size of the area would depend on whether the Soviet Union itself is included, or—as seems more likely—only the East European countries.

The second stage of the plan would be a freeze on the quality of the forces in the area. For example, at this stage, it might be forbidden to replace a battery of 77mm. guns with 105's.

In the third stage of the plan, forces would actually be reduced especially by pulling out obsolete weapons and not replacing them.

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## U.S. Business Abroad Needs Help of the Academic Community

Closer contact with the "academic community" might help U.S. business abroad clear up many misunderstandings, said J. R. L. Williams, Worthington Corp.'s vice president for European operations, in a recent lecture at the Sorbonne on the role of multinational corporations in the national economy.

Specifically, Williams meant getting closer to the foreign student by giving him an opportunity, through some sort of training or internship program, to see the inner workings of American business.

"The gates of U.S. companies should be open to European students for training in actual problems they will face in the business world," the Worthington executive said.

With Worthington this idea isn't just theory. Engineers from India's fertilizer industry are receiving classroom training in operation and maintenance of Worthington products at the company's Buffalo, N.Y. plant. A tour group sponsored by the Agriculture Department Students from Mexico City, where Worthington also has a plant, has been given technical instruction by Worthington engineers and executives. In Italy, where the company operates a plant at Naples, a Worthington-sponsored essay contest resulted in a large number of student entries. With plants in 14 countries around the world, Worthington is looking for more direct contacts with young academics.

## NATO Nuclear Planning Group Rejects ABM Net for Europe

NATO's nuclear planning group—composed of the Defense Ministers of the U.S., the U.K., West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada and Greece—voted unanimously at its recent two-day session at The Hague against setting up an antiballistic missile system in Europe at present.

A communique issued after the meeting said that the Ministers felt that "present circumstances did not justify the deployment of an antiballistic missile system in Europe, but agreed that it was necessary to keep the development in this field under constant review."

The conclusions will be submitted to the NATO nuclear defense affairs committee.

The ministers "reaffirmed that progress could be made in discussions with the Soviet Union towards limitation of the strategic nuclear arms race, and welcomed the intention of the U.S. Government to consult fully its Allies on new developments in this direction," the communique said.

Defense Secretary Clark Clifford assured delegates that any European nuclear defense plan would not be inhibited by the proposed nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Mr. Clifford told delegates that the USSR, which submitted a draft treaty jointly with the U.S. at the disarmament conference in Geneva, is aware of this American interpretation.

There has been considerable skepticism in Europe as to the practicability of a European antimissile system because of the vast expense, technical complexity and the likelihood that it would be far from foolproof. A limited antimissile system is planned for the U.S.

Mr. Clifford, attending his first international meeting as Defense Secretary, met privately with other Ministers.

