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VISIT OF
GERALD R. FORD
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO
KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
SPANISH STATE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
ITALIAN REPUBLIC
STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY

MAY - JUNE 1975



NAME

AFFILIATION

PASSPORT NUMBER

Sheila Rabb Weidenfeld
Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Europe



TIME CONVERSION CHART

WASH. D.C. EDT	GMT	(May - ROME** - June)	
		SALZBURG BRUSSELS	MADRID
0000	0400	0500	0600
0100	0500	0600	0700
0200	0600	0700	0800
0300	0700	0800	0900
0400	0800	0900	1000
0500	0900	1000	1100
0600	1000	1100	1200
0700	1100	1200	1300
0800	1200	1300	1400
0900	1300	1400	1500
1000	1400	1500	1600
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1900	2300	2400	0100
2000	2400	0100	0200
2100	0100	0200	0300
2200	0200	0300	0400
2300	0300	0400	0500
2400	0400	0500	0600
-1 day	+1 day		

** Rome time change effective June 1, 1975



THE WHITE HOUSE

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
SPANISH STATE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
ITALIAN REPUBLIC
STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY

MAY - JUNE 1975

PRESS NOTES

The PRESS NOTES binder should prove to be a convenient reference including the schedule for the President's trip to Belgium, Spain, Austria, Italy and Vatican City. The volume includes biographical information of officials of host countries, country facts, background information for the countries to be visited with color information on places and sites the President and Mrs. Ford will visit in each country, and information on the United States party and foreign travel of United States Presidents. Detailed press schedules for the visit to these countries will be made available prior to departure from the United States and may be updated on a day-to-day basis. The book has been designed so that schedule and background material to be issued during the trip can easily be inserted in the book.

There is an American Embassy in all the countries to be visited. USIA personnel from the respective embassies will be on hand at the Press Center to assist you in whatever way they can. Please do not hesitate to ask for assistance in meeting your personal as well as business needs.

SCHEDULES

All schedules must be strictly adhered to. Unless special arrangements have been made with the Press Office of the Transportation Office, pool assignments and plane assignments must be kept. As details

of the President and First Lady's schedules are updated and confirmed, they will be published so that you may incorporate them in your PRESS NOTES.

ACCREDITATION

Special White House Press Corps accreditation will be issued to the press accompanying the President. A representative of the United States Secret Service will be aboard each of the press aircraft and accompany the press throughout the trip. They will distribute special credentials for the traveling press party enroute Brussels. Those joining along the way may pick up their credentials from the representatives of the Secret Service assigned to the press party.

The host countries will accept our White House trip credentials, however, NATO headquarters and the Spanish Government will also supply trip credentials which must be displayed. No additional photos will be necessary for these credentials. NATO credentials can be picked up with room keys at the Press Center in the Sheraton Hotel in Brussels and the Spanish credentials will be distributed upon arrival in Madrid.

Pool credentials, when necessary, will be distributed to pool members when they assemble for coverage of events. At events controlled by host governments, last minute substitutions will very likely mean exclusion from events, so poolers must meet their pooling obligations. Poolers should contact a member of the Press Office should any conflict arise.

TRAVEL STATISTICS

By the time the President returns to Andrews Air Force Base aboard Air Force One, he will have travelled more than 83,960 miles since taking office in August 1974. He will have travelled 31,815 miles on international flights, visiting 10 countries.

The following represents the estimated number of miles and hours the President will travel aboard aircraft during his trip to Europe:

	<u>Statute Miles</u>	<u>Flying Time</u>
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland to Brussels, Belgium	3,950	7:10
Brussels, Belgium to Madrid, Spain	890	2:00
Madrid, Spain to Salzburg, Austria	1,000	2:10
Salzburg, Austria to Rome, Italy	520	1:15
Rome, Italy to Andrews Air Force Base	<u>4,750</u>	<u>10:00</u>
TOTALS	11,110	22:35

PRESS AIRCRAFT

The members of the press accompanying the President and Mrs. Ford to Europe will travel aboard two specially configured Boeing 707's. The aircraft are chartered from Pan American and Trans World Airlines. All seats are first class, to provide maximum comfort during the trip.

Individual aircraft assignments will be made prior to the departure from Washington. They must be kept throughout the trip unless changes are cleared in advance with the Transportation Office. Plane manifests are provided in advance to authorities in each country and passports for the members of the party traveling on each plane are carried on board. In the event of a diversion, it might present difficulties if you were on one plane and your passport were on the other. The passports will be handled by a United States Customs official who will be aboard each aircraft. In addition, they will be glad to assist you in immigration and customs formalities.

The TWA plane will be the first off on each leg of the trip. The photographers and technicians who must be on the ground well before a Presidential arrival, will be manifested aboard TWA.

Most correspondents will be manifested aboard Pan Am. If you need to be aboard one aircraft or the other, please notify the Transportation Office - 456-2250.

Every effort will be made to keep those traveling on board the press aircraft advised of events on board Air Force One - particularly on the longer flights from and to Andrews Air Force Base. When needed, and when possible, pool reports will be dictated from the President's plane to the press aircraft. All written pool reports from Air Force One will be made available to the press traveling on board the press planes as soon as Air Force One lands.

PASSPORTS, VISAS, CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

A valid passport is, of course, essential for the trip. Visas have been waived in all countries to be visited for those traveling with the White House press party. Those joining or leaving the trip for independent travel should check host governments for visa requirements.

Those members of the press planning to leave the trip before returning to Washington should contact a member of the Transportation Office staff, explaining departure plans, so that their passport will be available for return at the appropriate time. Otherwise, all passports will be carried from country to country by the staff to expedite procession. Should you need your passport within a country, it may be obtained from a representative of the Transportation Office.

LUGGAGE

All baggage will be specially tagged in accordance with aircraft manifests when first checked for the trip. All other tags should be removed. Please limit your luggage to one large suitcase, plus one small overnight bag or garment bag.

Carry-on items should be available for inspection. Inspect your luggage thoroughly everytime it is re-packed and turn it in personally to designated personnel at baggage points only at those times specified. Baggage should not be given to bellmen or to unaccredited people unless it is accompanied by owner.

There will be little space in the cabin of the aircraft to accommodate fragile objects and purchase of gifts should be limited. Gifts should not be wrapped as they may need to be opened for inspection.

The two press aircraft will be secured while on the ground and will be boarded only by authorized airline ground maintenance personnel; therefore, if you would like to leave personal belongings of no great monetary value aboard the aircraft during stops, you may do so. However, it will not be possible to obtain gear left on board, so be sure you take everything with you that will be needed for each stop.

HOTELS

Single accommodations have been assured in Brussels and Madrid and every effort is being made to secure single accommodations in Salzburg. However, due to the size of the press party, this may prove to be impossible in Salzburg. In the event doubling should become necessary, please notify the Transportation Office of your preferences.

The Transportation Office is making reservations each night for all those in the traveling party. You will be expected to pay all personal charges including hotel rooms. It is recommended that the members of the press party make every effort to settle their hotel accounts the evening prior to departure. You will be billed for your transportation costs subsequent to your return to Washington.

Room assignments will be available on press aircraft during flights or immediately upon arrival in the Press Centers of the cities visited.

PHOTO AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

As a precaution, it has been required that those transporting camera gear submit to the Transportation Office prior to departure a list giving the serial number and manufacturer's name of all equipment. This is done to avoid a customs dispute at home or abroad -- particularly if similar equipment is purchased while on the trip abroad.

European two prong (round) plugs are used in each city visited.

Brussels	220 volts/50 cycles
Madrid	220 volts/50 cycles
Salzburg	220 volts/50 cycles
Rome	220 volts/50 cycles

A good supply of fresh batteries is recommended for cameras. It will not be possible to charge batteries, unless you are carrying special conversion equipment.

It is recommended that photographers bring very long lenses and, if they wish, ladders for coverage of some events where a camera platform is not provided.

HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

Rear Admiral William Lukash, USN, the President's physician, advises that those accompanying the President on his trip to Europe and following his itinerary, require no immunizations. Those joining the party or departing before return to Washington, should independently determine immunization requirements in areas outside the President's schedule.

This is the period of the year for seasonal allergies in the areas being visited. Pollen levels were noted and reported to be high. Those with known "hay fever" should bring a supply of the antihistamine that works best for them.

No special precautions are necessary concerning food for those accompanying the President. However, it is always good practice to avoid foods which are often not fresh or have not been stored properly. Specific examples are antipasto, smorgasbord and similar tables of salads, fish, and hors d'oeuvres as these foods are frequently prepared in advance and then not refrigerated adequately. Shellfish (especially mussels) should be avoided during this time of year. In Spain and Italy it is best to avoid milk and milk products.

The water in all the cities is safe to drink.

CLIMATE AND CLOTHING

It is Spring in Europe and the weather is much the same as we have had in the Washington area recently. Minimum temperatures during the evening range from 45 to 53 and the maximum temperatures range from 63 to the mid-70's. There have been intermittent rainshowers in all the cities to be visited so a light raincoat will suffice for the cooler evening temperatures and possible rain. Dress for press coverage throughout the trip will not require anything more formal than dark business suit for men and appropriate dress for women. Vatican City will pose special dress considerations for women, requiring that women cover their heads, wear a dark colored dress with sleeves past the elbow and of the appropriate length.

PRESS HOTELS

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Brussels Sheraton Hotel
Rogier 3
1000 Brussels
Belgium

PRESS CENTER: Salle de Nations
Telephone: 219-3400
Telex: 26887
Cable: SHERATONHOTEL BRUSSELS

The Salle de Nations (Sheraton Hotel Ballroom) is located one level above the lobby.

MADRID, SPAIN

The Hotel Plaza
Plaza de Espana #2
Madrid, Spain

PRESS CENTER: Hotel Plaza, Level "N"
Telephone: 247-1200
Telex: 27383 Hotelplaza
Cable: HOTELPLAZA

The Press Center is located on Level "N", two floors above the lobby. Take elevators to the "N" level and turn right.

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

Members of the press party will be staying in several hotels in Salzburg, all centrally located and within easy walking distance of the Press Center located in the Kongress Haus on Auersperg Strase.

ROME, ITALY and VATICAN CITY

Cavalleri Hilton
Via Cadlolo 101, Monte Mario
Rome
Italy

PRESS CENTER: Cavalleri Hilton
Ballroom
Telephone: 3151
Telex: 61296 Hiltrome
Cable: HITELSROME

The press party will not overnight in Rome, therefore, no arrangements have been made for accommodations at the Cavalleri Hilton. The Press Center at the Cavalleri Hilton will serve for events taking place while in Rome and at Vatican City.

PRESS FACILITIES

Details of press filing facilities in each city will be made available separately when arrangements have been completed.

PRESS FACILITIES

BRUSSELS

Zavantem Airport

10 long distance telephones
Runners

Press Center - Salon de Nations (Sheraton Hotel Ballroom) is located one level above the lobby. Press should take escalators two flights to reach Press Center.

20 long distance telephones
7 telex (located in Salon Kutter)

NATO Press Center

20 long distance telephones
7 telex

The Press Center at the Brussels Sheraton Hotel will be open 24 hours a day. A gear storage area is available and will be secured by a guard.

The Sheraton Hotel main number (219-3400) should be called to reach members of the press. The hotel switchboard will first ring the room, if no answer will ring the USIS Message Center located in the Press Center and the party will be paged. There will be a message board in the Press Center.

The United States Embassy will have a currency exchange desk set up in the Press Center, and offers a better exchange rate than the Hotel provides. The desk will be open:

8:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. Wednesday, May 28 (the night of arrival)
9:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. Friday, May 30 (eve of departure)

The Hotel will provide a cash bar and buffet in the Press Center which will be open most hours of operation of the Press Center. Though it is a cash bar, the prices offered in the Press Center will be lower than found elsewhere in the Hotel.

MADRID

Barajas Airport

There are no press facilities at the airport.

Press Center - Hotel Plaza Level "N" - located two floors above the lobby. It is recommended that press take the stairs two flights up. Elevators are available, but very slow.

20 long distance telephones
4 telex

Moncloa Palace

2 long distance telephones

The Press Center at the Hotel Plaza will be open 24 hours a day. A gear storage area is available and will be secured by a guard.

The United States Embassy will have a currency exchange desk set up in the Press Center.

A cash bar will be provided in the Press Center and will be open until 4:00 a.m.

Additional information on shopping, restaurants and services provided will be available upon arrival at the Press Center.

SALZBURG

Salzburg Airport

- 2 long distance telephones located in the press area
- 3 long distance telephones located inside the airport terminal at a small press area.

no telex

Kongress Haus

Communications Center is located in the basement.

- 30 long distance telephones
- 20 telex
- 2 wirephoto outlets (2 additional wirephoto outlets available in the Salzburg Post Office)

The first floor of the Kongress Haus houses:

Press Briefing Room
United States Embassy currency exchange desk
Secure gear storage area

The Press Center and the staff Press Office is located on the second floor of the Congress Haus. There will be a USIS message center located in the Press Center. The telephone numbers for these USIS lines will be made available later in the trip.

ROME

Leonardo da Vinci Airport

5 long distance telephones

Press Center - Cavalleri Hilton Ballroom

20 long distance telephones

10 telex

A cash bar will be provided by the Hotel in the Press Center. USIS will have a message center set up in the Press Center.

MAY 23, 1975

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT
BY

HENRY BRANDON
LONDON SUNDAY TIMES
ADALBERT DE SEGONZAC
FRANCE-SOIR
JAN REIFENBERG
FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG
MARINO DE MEDICI
IL TEMPO
AND
ROBIN MACNEIL
BBC

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM

11:03 A.M. EDT

MR. MACNEIL: Gerald Ford makes his first visit to Europe as President of the United States. It is an omnibus mission, a summit with NATO heads of Government, talks on the Middle East with the Egyptian President Sadat, and meetings with the Governments of Spain and Italy.

Today, Mr. Ford has invited us to the White House to discuss the issues facing the West. It is the first time an American President has met European journalists in a television program of this kind.

My fellow reporters are Henry Brandon, of the London Sunday Times; Adalbert de Segonzac, of France-Soir; Jan Reifenberg of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung; and Marino de Medici of Il Tempo of Rome, all Washington-based correspondents of long experience.

Mr. Ford's travels come at a pregnant time. He leaves an America somewhat doubtful about its world role as it absorbs the sudden, final collapse in Indochina. He faces a Western Europe hungry for reassurance, but again somewhat doubtful of America's present will and capacity to back up that reassurance.

Mr. President, we are gathered in the room from which Franklin Roosevelt delivered his famous fire-side chats to rekindle the American spirit during the great depression of the thirties. Do you see your travels to Europe as necessary to rekindle the spirit of the Atlantic Alliance?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: I think the trip has a perhaps broader aspect or implication.

First, I should say that the closeness between the United States and the Western European countries has a long history and an important future. The trip, as I see it, is aimed at solidifying and making more cohesive this relationship economically, diplomatically and militarily.

I also see it as an opportunity for us to take a look at the past and consult about the future, and to make our personal relationships even better.

If we approach it with that attitude or with those viewpoints, it is my opinion that we, as well as the other allies, can make substantial progress.

MORE

QUESTION: So many commentators see the Europeans in need of some reassurance. Do you feel that is part of your mission?

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that my presence there, and what we intend to say, and what we intend to indicate by our actions, will be very, very helpful in this regard.

QUESTION: Has your handling of the MAYAGUEZ incident, in effect, done some of that work for you by reaffirming America's will to respond when challenged?

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that both domestically in the United States, as well as worldwide, the handling of the MAYAGUEZ incident should be a firm assurance that the United States is capable and has the will to act in emergencies, in challenges.

I think this is a clear, clear indication that we are not only strong, but we have the will and the capability of moving.

QUESTION: Mr. President, it seems to me that the handling of the MAYAGUEZ incident proved your own determined character but not necessarily the American will. It was short and it didn't need any Congressional decisions. What has weakened the credibility of the American commitments, I think in the eyes of the allies, are these restrictions and limitations that Congress has put on the Presidency. And then there is also feeling that a kind of neoisolationism is rising in Congress.

I was wondering how you would deal with this doubt in American credibility?

THE PRESIDENT: There has been a tendency during and as an outgrowth of the American engagement in Vietnam one after another limitations placed on a President by the Congress.

Now, I believe there are some new indications that indicate that Congress is taking another look and perhaps the MAYAGUEZ incident will be helpful in that regard.

There were some limitations, but we lived within them, but it was rather short and it didn't require an extensive commitment. But there are some things taking place in the Congress today that I think ought to reassure our allies that the United States, the President, the Congress and the American people, can and will work together in an extended commitment.

MORE

Let me give you an illustration. This past week, the House of Representatives, in a very, very important vote, defeated an amendment that would have forced the withdrawal of 70,000 U.S. military personnel on a worldwide basis. And of course, that would have affected our commitment to NATO.

The vote in the House of Representatives was 311 to 95, as I recall. It was a much more favorable vote this year than the vote a year ago.

I think this is an indication that the American people are getting out from under the trauma of our problems in Vietnam. As a matter of fact, another indication, Senator Mansfield -- the Democratic leader in the United States Senate -- has always, in the past, been demanding and favoring a withdrawal of U.S. military personnel from NATO. Just the other day, he publicly stated that he was reassessing his position and wondered if it was not now the time to perhaps keep our strength there until certain other circumstances developed.

During the debate in the House of Representatives, the Democratic leader, Congressman O'Neill of Massachusetts, said this was not the time or not the place or not the number for the United States to withdraw troops from overseas.

What I am saying is, we may be entering a new era, an era that will be very visible and very substantive in showing the United States' capability and will to not only do something in a short period of time, but to stick with it.

MORE

QUESTION: Are you taking a Congressional Delegation with you to Brussels?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I am not.

QUESTION: I was wondering whether from the European point of view -- I mean, I don't want to butt into Presidential business, it might not be very helpful for Members of Congress to explain the situation in Congress and it may also have some advantages, vice versa.

THE PRESIDENT: Let me answer this way: We have a continuous flow of Members of the Congress, Senators and Congressmen, traveling to Europe and I think it is good. They meet periodically with their counterparts in various European countries, so there is no doubt that the attitude of Congress will be well explained to heads of State and to other parliamentarians. I don't think it is necessary to take on this trip members of the House and Senate.

QUESTION: May I focus one moment on the shade of difference between the political and military type of assurances the United States can give to Europe? Europeans are concerned not as much as the link between the American security and the European security but between American security and what we may call the future of European democracies which are in trouble in some cases.

How do you look at the all-political problem from this point of view?

THE PRESIDENT: We, of course, have to be most careful that we don't involve ourselves in the internal politics of any country, European or otherwise. We, of course, hope that there is stability in any and all governments, in Europe particularly, and that the political philosophy of the party that controls the country is one that has a relationship to our own political philosophy not in a partisan way but in a philosophical way. And when we see some elements in some countries gaining ground, the Communists' element, for example, it does concern us.

I think Portugal is a good example. We, of course, were encouraged by the fine vote of Portuguese people. I think the Communist Party got only 12-1/2 percent of the vote and the non-Communist parties got the rest. But, unfortunately, that vote has not as of this time had any significant impact on those that control the government, but nevertheless we approve of the political philosophy of the people of Portugal. We are concerned with some of the elements in the government.

MORE

QUESTION: Mr. President, could I come back to the Congressional question for a moment. Are you saying that as a result of the trends you see now in the Congress that you are no longer as you were at your press conference on April 3 frustrated by the restrictions that Congress has placed on the Chief Executive?

THE PRESIDENT: I said this was the beginning perhaps of a new era.

QUESTION: Could it lead to the Congress reversing itself on the War Powers Act?

THE PRESIDENT: I doubt that. I think the Congress felt that the War Powers Act worked reasonably well in the MAYAGUEZ incident. But there are some other limitations and restrictions imposed by Congress which I think are counter-productive or not helpful; for example, the aid cutoff to Turkey. Turkey is a fine ally in NATO. We have had over a long period of time excellent political and diplomatic relations with Turkey. I am working very hard, for example, to try and get the Congress to remove that limitation on aid to Turkey.

We had been successful in the Senate. We hope to do so in the House. But there are some others plus that that I hope we can modify or remove in order for the President to act decisively, strongly, in conjunction with the Congress, but not hamstrung by the Congress.

QUESTION: Mr. President, the Europeans have been deeply struck by a poll recently indicating that the American people would only accept military intervention to defend Canada and no other country. This seems to indicate a deep sense of isolationism or at least no isolationism and I wonder what you feel about that question, what you think of that goal and how you think you can react against that trend in your own country?

THE PRESIDENT: I am positive that that poll was an aftermath of our involvement in Vietnam. I believe that the United States, the American people, will completely live up to any international commitments that we have. That poll was taken in isolation, so to speak. It was not related to any crisis or any challenge. I think the record of the American people in the past is one that clearly indicates we will respond to a challenge, we will meet a crisis and we will live up to our commitments. The history is better than some poll taken in isolation.

QUESTION: You don't feel that there is, then, an isolationist mood in America at this stage?

THE PRESIDENT: I think there was one developing during and even to some extent after the war in Indochina or in South Vietnam, but now that we are freed of that problem, it seems to me that the American people will feel better about their relationships around the world, will want me as President, and will want the Congress as their Congress to live up to the commitments and be a part of an interdependent world in which we live today.

QUESTION: Mr. President, could we move on to the relations with the Communist world and the question of detente. It seems to many that the United States is moving into a new emphasis in its foreign policy, away from detente towards more support for the allies.

In fact, Secretary Kissinger has even used the word of the need of a new abrasive foreign policy. How would you describe the post-Vietnam foreign policy, and is it shifting away from detente?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think there is a contradiction between reaffirmation and strengthening of our relationships with our allies and a continuing of detente.

The United States, through many Administrations following World War II, has had a consistent foreign policy. It is my desire, as President, to build on this foreign policy that has been developed over the years.

It does encompass working with our allies in Europe, in the Middle East, in Africa and in Latin America, and Asia, and in other parts of the world, and I think by strengthening those relationships, it gives us a better opportunity to use detente for the purposes for which it was designed.

Detente was not aimed at solving all the problems. It was an arrangement -- and still is -- for the easing of tensions when we have a crisis.

Now, it can't solve every crisis, but it can be very helpful in some, and it can have some long-range implications; for example, SALT I and hopefully SALT II.

What I am saying is that our policy can be one of working more closely with our allies, and at the same time working, where we can, effectively with our adversaries or potential adversaries.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Secretary Kissinger has just repeated the American commitment to West Berlin. He called it, as I recall it, the acid test of detente.

The Soviet Union has recently challenged the four-power status of Berlin by raising some questions about East Berlin.

Do you think that this is helpful for detente or that this is something which goes into the general area as you just described?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: It would seem to me the broad description I gave can be very applicable to the problem raised involving Berlin. If the allies are strong, that will have an impact on any attitude that the Soviet Union might take, and at the same time the existence of detente gives the Soviet Union and ourselves an opportunity to work on the solution of the problem in an atmosphere with less tension.

QUESTION: Do you get the feeling in Congress that there is a certain suspicion that the Russians are getting more out of detente, as some of the leading Members of Congress have said, than the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: I think there are some Members of Congress -- and perhaps some in the United States in the nonpolitical arena -- who have the impression that the Soviet Union has been a bigger beneficiary than the United States.

I strongly disagree with that viewpoint. I think detente has had mutual benefits. I would hope that as we move ahead, the mutuality of the benefits will continue.

I don't believe that those who challenge detente and say it is onesided are accurate. I think they are completely in error.

QUESTION: May I put the question differently. Since detente is a way of looking at current affairs, do you subscribe to the argument that the United States should only do what it finds in its own interests no matter how appealing detente may look at times?

THE PRESIDENT: I am not quite clear--

QUESTION: Should the United States stick only to what it finds in its own interests, no matter how appealing detente may look?

THE PRESIDENT: Do you mean in the United States' interests vis-a-vis the Soviet Union or the United States vis-a-vis its allies and friends around the world?

MORE

QUESTION: Also, in terms of, say, the European Security Conference, for instance, where the question has been raised as to what the usefulness of this whole exercise would be for the Europeans and the Americans without a counterpart?

THE PRESIDENT: I would hope that detente would have a broader application than only in our own self-interest. But I must say that we have to be very certain that what we do does not undercut our own security. Detente has been used on some occasions, if my memory serves me correctly, to ease tensions on a broader area than just in U.S.-Soviet Union relations.

QUESTION: Can you tell us whether the recent talk between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko have helped to overcome some of the obstacles that you encountered on SALT?

THE PRESIDENT: They, of course, went into the status of our SALT II negotiations. I don't think I should discuss any of the details. I would simply say the talks were constructive. I think they will be helpful in the resolution of some of the negotiations that had to follow after the Vladivostok meeting last December.

QUESTION: Dr. Kissinger has said that detente should not be selective. Do you feel that from now on when there are certain problems going on peripherally of the Western world and of detente you should take the Russians to task on those subjects in a harsher way than you have done up to now in Vietnam, for example, and the help they gave to the North Vietnamese?

THE PRESIDENT: We have indicated quite clearly that we didn't approve of the supplying of Soviet arms to the North Vietnamese. We have clearly said that detente is not a fishing license in troubled waters.

I think that the implication of that statement is very clear. We intend to be very firm, but detente gives us an opportunity to be flexible and flexible in a very meaningful way.

So, it will be orchestrated to meet the precise problem that is on the agenda. We can be firm when necessary and we can be flexible when that attitude is applicable.

MORE

QUESTION: Mr. President, on SALT I, one more question, if I may. Do you think, sir, that to solve the problems that have come up in SALT II it requires a political impetus and decision by the two leaders involved; namely, yourself and the General Secretary?

THE PRESIDENT: We found from the meeting in Vladivostok that there were certain issues that had to be solved at the very highest level, and Mr. Brezhnev and myself did do that. I suspect that as we move into the final negotiations it will be required that the General Secretary and myself make some final decisions and therefore I would hope that the preliminaries can be gotten out of the way and most of the issues can be resolved, and then the final small print, so to speak, can be resolved when Mr. Brezhnev and I meet, hopefully, this fall.

QUESTION: Mr. President, you said a moment ago, talking about detente, if the allies are strong, detente will work. A lot of commentators -- and one noted one in Newsweek this week -- see a perceptible sliding among the allies in Western Europe with the growth of pacifist spirit, a growth of Marxist philosophy in certain governments in the West and wonder and are asking whether they are not going to end up in the embrace of the Soviet Union in making an accommodation with the Soviet Union.

Do you have any slight fears as you set out for Europe that that is what is happening to the Western Alliance and you need to do something about it?

THE PRESIDENT: My impression is that the Western Alliance is very strong and there is no reason why it can't be made stronger. I have followed the recent meeting of the Secretaries of Defense, so to speak, and the report I got back was encouraging. We do have to upgrade, we do have to modernize our military capability in the Alliance and I think we will. I am convinced that in the political area that the meeting we are going to have will be helpful and beneficial in that regard.

So although I see some problems in one or more countries internally, I think basically the Alliance is strong and as long as our allies in Europe see that the United States is not going to pull out, that the United States will continue to be a strong partner, I think this will strengthen the forces favoring the Alliance in our European allies.

QUESTION: Mr. President, there are quite a number of problems in the Alliance at this stage all along the Mediterranean border -- in Portugal, in Turkey, in Greece. You say, however, that the Alliance is strong; therefore, you believe that these problems can be settled without too much difficulty?

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THE PRESIDENT: I certainly recognize the problem between Greece and Turkey involving Cyprus. It is a tragic development, unfortunate, but I am encouraged. There have been some recent talks between the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey. There are to be both Karamanlis and Demirel in Brussels and I hope to meet with both and see if we can in any way be helpful. I think this is a solvable problem and there is a beginning of the negotiating process that hopefully will lead to a solution. We have to recognize that everything is not perfect but that does not mean we cannot solve those problems that are on our doorstep.

QUESTION: Now, Mr. President, there is another problem which is perhaps more important still which is the one of Portugal -- it is going to make, I suppose, discussions in NATO very difficult with the Portugese Government which is dominated by the Communists. How do you feel that this can be handled? Do you think that eventually a new law or new regulation should be made so that countries who don't follow the ideology of the Western world can leave NATO or should be encouraged to leave NATO such as the pro-Communist Portugese Government?

THE PRESIDENT: I am concerned about the Communist element and its influence in Portugal and therefore Portugal's relationship with NATO. This is a matter that I will certainly bring up when we meet in Brussels. I don't see how you can have a Communist element significant in an organization that was put together and formed for the purpose of meeting a challenge by Communist elements from the East. It does present a very serious matter and it is one that I intend to discuss while I am in Brussels.

QUESTION: Mr. President, it has been reported that when the Portugese elections were approaching and it looked as though the Communists were going to do much better in the elections than they actually did that you were in favor by some action by the United States to reduce the possibility of their success and possibly using the CIA in some form.

Could you tell us about that?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think I ought to discuss internal matters that might have involved another country. The elections turned out very well. We had no involvement so I think I should leave it right there.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, you and your mission in Europe will be very close to Portugal. You will be stopping in the Iberian Peninsula in Madrid. Spain is one country which does not belong to the NATO community, and it does not belong to the Europe of Nine, either.

The Spanish people have been asking for a long time to be more closely associated with the collective European defense setup, and your Government perhaps has looked with even more sympathy of recent to the Spanish request.

How do you view this policy by the Spanish Government at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: The United States has had a long and friendly relationship with Spain. In 1970, we signed a friendship agreement, and in 1974 we had a Declaration of Principles that involved our relationship in many, many areas on a broad basis.

We think Spain, because of its geographical location, because of other factors, is important in the Mediterranean in Europe. We believe that somehow Spain should be eased into a greater role in the overall situation in Europe.

QUESTION: Actual membership in NATO?

THE PRESIDENT: I am not sure that is something that has to be done at the present time, but it does seem to me that Spain, for the reasons I have given, ought to be brought more closely as far as our relations in the Alliance.

QUESTION: Has the Portuguese development, Mr. President, speeded that thinking?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe so, consciously. It may have subjectively.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in your first speech when you became President, first important speech, you talked of Europe, you talked of Alliance, and you never mentioned the word Europe, and you were criticized for that in Europe and you still since have given the impression that for you, Europe is more the NATO organization than the community.

I would like to ask you, do you consider Europe as an entity? Do you think it should have its own independence and its own unity? What are your views on that?

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THE PRESIDENT: I do consider Europe as an entity. On the other hand, we have direct relationships with the major nations in Europe through NATO.

On the other hand, we do in the future and have in the past worked within the economic system with Europe as a whole.

For example, we have worked very closely with the International Energy Agency, which is a very important part of our efforts to avoid future problems and to develop some solutions in the field of energy.

We look upon Europe as an entity, but on the other hand, we deal in a specific way with Europe, or major nations in Europe, through our NATO Alliance.

QUESTION: How vital do you think is Britain's participation in Europe?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is very important. I don't believe I should get involved in how the vote is going to turn out on June 5, but I think Europe is strengthened by Britain's participation.

I think our overall Western world economic strength is likewise improved and strengthened by Britain's participation.

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QUESTION: You mentioned the International Energy Organization and there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the European governments that they have done much more in reducing the consumption of petrol than the United States has.

I know you have tried, and I was wondering now, in view of the fact that Congress did not come up with a bill, are you going to raise the import tax by another dollar?

THE PRESIDENT: I agree with you entirely. The European nations have done a much better job in reducing the consumption of petrol, or gasoline as we call it, and I admire them for it.

As President, I have tried to convince the Congress that they ought to pass a comprehensive energy program that would aim at conservation on the one hand and new sources of energy on the other.

Now, I am going to make a decision in the next 48 hours as to whether or not I will increase by \$1.00 the import levy on foreign oil. The Congress has failed very badly. They have done literally nothing affirmatively to solve our energy problem.

Perhaps the imposition of the extra dollar will stimulate the Congress to meet the problem. That is important from the point of view of not only ourselves, but the consuming nations -- those in Europe, ourselves, Japan. I am very disturbed, I might say, about Congress' lack of affirmative action.

QUESTION: The statement by the Shah that he is going to increase the price again by 25 percent has not helped you in Congress, has it?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it probably has helped us because if the price of oil is increased and we have no defense against it, it proves the need and necessity for the United States to have the kind of an energy program that I have proposed.

If we had that program in place, the one I recommended to the Congress in January, the threat of an increase in the oil price would be far less. It is the lack of action by the Congress that puts us more and more vulnerable to price increases by OPEC nations.

So, I hope this prospective, or threatened, oil price increase will get the Congress to do something such as what I have recommended. Then we would not have to worry about that.

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QUESTION: Did you try to persuade the Shah not to raise the price of oil as he is quite influential in the group of OPEC nations?

THE PRESIDENT: We talked about it. He indicated that there might be an increase. I did point out that it could have very adverse economic impacts, not only on the consuming nations, like Western Europe, the United States, Japan, but it could have very, very bad effects on the less developed nations who are more of a victim than even ourselves.

I would hope that there would be a delaying action, but in order to make ourselves less vulnerable for this one and for other threatened increases in the future, the United States has to have a strong energy program, an energy program that is integrated with that of Western Europe through the International Energy Agency. And I can assure you that we are going to keep urging and pressuring and trying to move the Congress so that we end up with a kind of a program that will preclude these increases.

QUESTION: Could I ask one other question on energy? Defense Secretary Schlesinger said in an interview this week that if there came another oil embargo the United States would not be so tolerant this time and could act, and he even mentioned military action. Could you explain what that means?

THE PRESIDENT: I would rather define our policy this way. We have sought throughout the Middle East to have a policy of cooperation rather than confrontation. We have made a tremendous effort to improve our relations with all Arab countries and we have continued our efforts to have good relations with Israel.

If we put the emphasis on cooperation rather than confrontation, then you don't think about the potentiality that was mentioned by the Secretary of Defense.

Since we do believe in cooperation, we don't consider military operations as a part of any policy planning that we have in mind.

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QUESTION: But it is a contingency not entirely ruled out if things should go wrong?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we put emphasis on cooperation, not confrontation, so we in effect rule out the other.

QUESTION: In the spirit of cooperation we are looking at the United States for leadership in the area of development of alternate sources of energy. We are particularly looking at you for obtaining a nuclear fuel -- enriched uranium, natural uranium, and, very important for us, access to technology.

What do you plan to do in this critical area for many countries of the world?

THE PRESIDENT: It is very critical. I will be making a decision in the relatively near future as to how we can move affirmatively in this area to provide adequate sources of enriched uranium. We must do it. The basic problem is whether you do it through government on the one hand or private enterprise on the other.

We will have a decision. We will get going because we cannot tolerate further delay.

QUESTION: Mr. President, there is a great concern in the world about the proliferation of nuclear matter, and the more nuclear power plants are going to be built, the more the United States is going to supply them, the more of that material will be available in the world.

I was wondering whether -- the question is the reprocessing of this material. I wonder whether it would be possible to find a multilateral way of trying to reprocess this material because there is a question of prestige with so many governments involved.

THE PRESIDENT: We are concerned about the proliferation of nuclear capability. We are trying to upgrade the safeguards when the power plants are sold or made available. We think there has to be continuous consultation on how we can do it technically and how we can do it diplomatically.

We are going to maximize our effort because if the number of nations having nuclear armaments increases significantly, the risk to the world increases, it multiplies. So this Administration will do anything technically, diplomatically or otherwise to avert the danger that you are talking about.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, the oil and energy race is intimately tied up, of course, with the Middle East. You and Secretary Kissinger have said recently that your reassessment of policy in this most explosive and dangerous area which has been going on two months is not yet complete. It is a little difficult to understand how you could have spent two months and are, as you say, meeting President Sadat next week with no new policy.

THE PRESIDENT: I think my meeting with President Sadat is a very understandable part of the process. He, of course, has a deep interest and concern in a permanent peaceful solution in the Middle East. I want to get first hand from him his analysis, his recommendations. Of course, that meeting will be followed by one with Prime Minister Rabin here on June 11 where I will have the same intimate relationship, where he can give me his analysis and his recommendations and some time shortly thereafter we will lay out what we think is the best solution.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, it has been some time since there was an authoritative statement of United States policy vis-a-vis the Middle East with reference to UN Resolution 242, which calls for secure boundaries and withdrawal from occupied territories.

Would you care to state the policy once again?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, the United States voted for UN Resolution 242 and 339, so we do believe that within the confines of those words, any policy in the longrun has to fit, but the details, because they were quite general in many respects -- the details will be set forth in the policy statement that I will make sometime after meeting with President Sadat and Prime Minister Rabin.

QUESTION: Do you think that the question of Russian policies and overtures in the Middle East should be duly linked perhaps to other areas?

THE PRESIDENT: The Soviet Union, as a co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, obviously has an interest in and a responsibility for progress in the Middle East. I notice that they have been meeting officially, diplomatically, with representatives from Israel, and they have been meeting in the same way with many Arab nations.

I think this could be constructive, and I certainly hope it is.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Mr. Schlesinger has again stressed the possibility of using force in case of an embargo in the Middle East, and he said that if there was another embargo, the United States would not have so much patience as last time.

How do you feel about that, and in what case do you think military force could eventually be used?

THE PRESIDENT: As I said a moment ago, the policy of this Government is one of cooperation, not confrontation. And if you put the emphasis on cooperation, then you don't include within any plans you have any military operations.

I don't think I should go beyond that because everything we are doing in the Middle East -- the numerous meetings I have had with heads of states, the many consultations that Secretary Kissinger has had with Foreign Ministers -- it is all aimed in trying to, in a cooperative way, solve the problems of the Middle East, and none of those plans that we have incorporate any military operations.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, it would give us a longer perspective of history. Some of your aides believe that the West is in decline, and I was wondering whether you share that outlook?

THE PRESIDENT: I certainly do not. I think the West is in a very unique situation today. The West, so to speak, by most standards is technologically ahead of any other part of the world. The West, I think, under our system of free government, is in a position to move ahead taking the lead in freedom for people all over the world.

It seems to me that whether it is substantively or otherwise, the West could be on the brink of a leap forward, giving leadership to the rest of the world. So, I am an optimist, not a pessimist.

QUESTION: There is one aspect of the Middle East, Mr. President, which possibly concerns your visit to Europe this next week. Some of your officials have said that one of your concerns was possibly to suggest to the Alliance that it widen its sphere of attention and interest. Does that mean into the Middle East and what exactly do you have in mind?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think the Alliance, as such, ought to involve itself in the Middle East. Of course, every one of the countries in Western Europe, including the United States and Canada, have an interest in a permanent peaceful solution in the Middle East and each of the countries will have an impact, some -- for one reason or another -- more than other nations. But I don't think the Alliance should, as a unified body, move into these very delicate negotiations.

QUESTION: What is this initiative that you are reported to be considering to suggest that it does widen its sphere of attention?

THE PRESIDENT: It would be in a broad, but not substantive way. The impact of each nation, if we could all agree, whether it was done through the Alliance, would be extremely beneficial and most helpful in getting the Arab nations, as well as Israel, to resolve some of these longstanding volatile questions.

QUESTION: Do you mean asking individual members of NATO to do more in the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT: Right, and to not officially coordinate their effort but unofficially work together.

QUESTION: Back in NATO -- I would like to move back to Europe very briefly -- I would like to come back to your answer on your attitude towards the Common Market. I had a feeling by what you were saying that you have a slightly cool attitude towards the Common Market.

Do you still believe and support the unity of Europe in the same way as President Kennedy supported but which was less strongly supported by President Nixon? Where do you stand exactly?

THE PRESIDENT: I give full support to the Common Market, the European community efforts in trying to resolve some of the difficult economic problems. Under this Administration, under my time as President we will work together, I hope, and there have been some recent illustrations where we have been able to resolve some very sticky problems in the field of agriculture in a very constructive way.

I think this will be our attitude and I have some good evidence, I think, by recent developments that will be the attitude of the community.

QUESTION: Mr. President, are you apprehensive of European rivalry?

THE PRESIDENT: Rivalry in the broadest sense?

QUESTION: Yes, in the broadest sense.

THE PRESIDENT: I am not apprehensive because I think America is strong and we have the will and we have got the technical capability. I think we can compete with any segment of the globe and I happen to think that competition is good. I don't like to discount it but I think competition is beneficial to everybody.

QUESTION: Mr. President, could I just conclude as we come to the end of our time. Could I just conclude by asking you a quick personal question?

Since you have spent your first nine months in office cleaning up messes and reacting to things that were left on your plate as you took over the office, do you now feel yet that you have put a Ford stamp on the Presidency?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we have made a tremendous amount of progress in achieving that. Let me take two or three examples.

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We have a Ford energy program developed entirely under my Administration. We have a Ford economic program which will be successful. We are making substantial headway in building on past foreign policy but as we work toward a SALT II agreement, as we work toward some of the other problem areas in foreign policy, I think you will see a Ford Administration imprimatur and therefore I am optimistic that we can see as we look back historically that before this date there was clear and convincing evidence both at home and abroad there was a Ford Administration.

QUESTION: Mr. President, thank you for talking to us. May I on behalf of my colleagues wish you a very pleasant travels to Europe, a continent of millions of whose people will have been watching this program. Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: We are looking forward to it.

MR. MACNEIL: Thank you.

END

(AT 11:52 A.M. EDT)

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
HENRY A. KISSINGER
SECRETARY OF STATE

ROOM 450
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

2:08 P.M. EDT

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Let me begin with the trip and deal with the European portion first, and then discuss briefly the meeting with President Sadat, and then we will follow the procedure that Ron outlined, and I will take questions on the trip and on the Sadat portion and then any general questions that you might want to raise.

The basic purpose of the trip was outlined by the President in his speech to the Congress in early April. It was to have an opportunity to exchange views with the other leaders of NATO, to assess the current state of the Alliance, to determine where the Alliance should go in the period ahead, and to use this opportunity as well to discuss a number of special problems that may have arisen.

With respect to the NATO summit, it is obvious that in the post-Indochina period, certain questions have arisen with respect to how the United States will react to accept that and what this means to its other Alliance relationships.

But apart from this special problem, there is also the fact that the President has not had an opportunity to discuss with his colleagues as a group the future of the Western Alliance and that the future of the Western Alliance requires consideration quite apart from whatever special problems may have arisen for the United States.

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I would put these in perhaps three categories: The problems that are inseparable from modernizing the original concept of NATO; that is to say, how to bring the defense arrangements of the Western Alliance in line with current realities; the second is to discuss the new issues that have arisen as a result of changing circumstances and of different emphases that must be given as a result of these changing circumstances; and the third is to use this opportunity to discuss a number of special problems that exist together with the relationship with the East European countries and the Soviet Union; that is to say, the relationship between detente and security.

These will be the major issues that the President will address.

With respect to the military issues, they, of course, will have been discussed in some detail by Secretary Schlesinger, with his colleagues in the DPC, and there will be no need for the President to go into the technical details of all of these issues.

But the basic fact is that the Alliance was conceived in a period of American nuclear monopoly, and it has to be adapted to conditions of effective nuclear parity.

The Alliance was developed in a period when the nature of the military threat seemed relatively clear-cut, and it has to be adapted to circumstances when the military threat can take on many more complicated forms.

The Alliance was developed at a period of great American material preponderance, and it has to be adjusted to conditions more in keeping with the realities of the emerging European economic strength and, therefore, the balance that has to be achieved between the two sides of the Atlantic.

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I repeat, those issues will have been discussed in specific terms by Secretary Schlesinger, but they will be discussed in their conceptual aspect by President Ford, together with his colleagues, because while security is not enough as a basis for the Western Alliance, without security there is no basis for the Western Alliance at all.

The second set of issues concerns the new problems that have arisen growing out of the interdependence of the world economy and the impossibility of founding cooperation entirely on military measures.

Two years ago, when this was put forward in the proposal for the Year of Europe, it led to rather intense debate. Today, the interrelationship between economic, political and security elements is a fact. In fact, two years ago, there were some who argued that the Western Alliance had no role except in the military field. Today, most of our allies insist on the proposition that the economic policies of the industrialized countries must be brought into some relationship with each other if there is to be any effective future.

It is no accident that the summit is occurring at the end of a week that begins with the meeting of the IEA, goes through a meeting of the OECD, and culminates in the summit.

The IEA -- the International Energy Agency, which we consider one of the success stories of the recent period -- links together most of the consuming nations into an organization designed to enable the consumers to take some control over their economic destiny by cooperative programs of conservation, alternative sources and financial solidarity.

This will be the first ministerial meeting since the Washington Energy Conference and it will take stock of the past and look into the future.

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The OECD, comprising most of the industrial nations of the world, will address the problem of industrial growth and the relationship of the industrial nations to the less developed nations, so that the summit of the Western Alliance is coming at the end of a period in which the Defense Planning Committee has looked at the security side.

The other meetings have addressed the economic and energy aspects so that the leaders of the Western Alliance can look at the whole architecture of their relationship and develop a concept of security transcending the purely military aspect.

The third element that will be discussed at Brussels is the relationship between the Communist and the non-Communist world, or between the Western Alliance and the Communists.

As the Administration has repeatedly pointed out and as the President again emphasized yesterday, we consider the easing of tensions, where it can be honorably done, an essential goal of Western policy and we will make every effort to pursue the same.

We do not believe that the easing of tensions is an alternative to Alliance policy. We think that both of these elements of policy are integrally related to each other. Without the strength of the Alliance there would be no basis for detente that is based on equivalence.

But without demonstrating to our people that serious efforts are being made to improve international conditions that confrontation is not an end in itself, we will also not be able to maintain the strength that is needed for realistic detente.

There are before the West three major areas in which negotiations are at this moment going on. The negotiations on SALT, which concern the Alliance indirectly but which are being conducted primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union; the negotiation on the mutual balance force reductions, in which NATO is negotiating with the Warsaw Pact; and

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the negotiations on European security in which all European nations -- NATO, Warsaw Pact, as well as the so-called neutrals, participate.

No doubt, the President will review with his colleagues in plenary sessions and in the bilateral meetings, the status of these negotiations and will discuss how they can best be promoted.

While in Brussels, the President will have a series of bilateral meetings; indeed, after the completion of the Brussels meetings, he will have had bilateral meetings within the month with every leader of the Western Alliance. You will have the schedule of those meetings and therefore, I will not go through them.

It is obvious that particular attention will be paid to his meetings with the Greek and Turkish leaders. He will see Prime Minister Karamanlis and Prime Minister Demirel on Thursday morning.

As you know, the United States has played an active role, at the request of the parties, to be helpful in bringing about a solution of the Cyprus dispute as well as of the other issues that exist between Greece and Turkey.

It is a complex set of issues in which a long historic legacy profoundly complicates the solution and in which the domestic situation of the participants does not always facilitate progress, not to speak of our domestic situation.

Nevertheless, we believe that the two sides, both in the communal talks and in the talks that have now begun between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers, are beginning to grope their way towards positions that may prove to be negotiable and insofar as we can make a contribution to this, we will do so. After all, our international involvement in the post-war period began with the Greek-Turkish aid program. We value our relations with both of these countries.

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We believe that their tensions are a tragedy for the Western Alliance and in the long-term, a tragedy for the countries concerned and we will do our utmost to facilitate a solution. But we must also keep in mind that it is not the United States that can produce a solution. The solution must be produced by negotiations among the parties.

We can help, we can use whatever influence we have, but we cannot substitute for the parties concerned. But the President will give a considerable amount of attention to that problem.

You know that he will meet with the British Prime Minister and with the German Chancellor. He will also meet with the Prime Minister of Portugal and there will be, as I pointed out, individual appointments with all of the leaders that he has not seen recently as a result of their visits to Washington.

Let me now turn to the visit to Spain. The United States believes that the relationship of Spain to Western Europe and to the Atlantic Alliance is in a sense an anomaly. Spain is one of the principal countries of Western Europe. Its security and its progress is closely linked to that of the rest of the continent and the United States has believed that a relationship ought to be established between Spain and NATO. For a variety of reasons, that has not proved possible.

Therefore, the President thought it desirable to visit Spain to discuss with the Spanish leaders their conception of the future evolution and the relationship of that to Western security and progress. We believe that through such conversations we can participate in what we will hope will be a beneficial evolution for all of the parties concerned.

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The President, while in Western Europe, will also visit Italy, a country with which we have close ties and for which we have very special concerns, to exchange views with the leaders of Italy about their many complicated problems and to reaffirm a relationship to which we attach great importance.

Of course, he will see His Holiness, the Pope, for his first meeting with His Holiness, to discuss his general conceptions of how peace can be promoted in this period and the many humanitarian concerns of the Vatican.

Let me say a word about the meeting with President Sadat.

As we have repeatedly pointed out, as indeed we have not been permitted to forget, we are engaged in a reassessment of American policy in the Middle East. This is an effort that is not directed against any country or on behalf of any country.

It was made necessary by the suspension of shuttle diplomacy and of the last attempt to achieve an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt.

In the new circumstances that that fact created, with a high probability of the Geneva Conference being reconvened, it has been imperative for the United States to assess its policy in the light of these new conditions.

This process is going on, and in this process, personal meetings between the President and various of the leaders of the area play an essential role.

We intend to discuss with President Sadat, as we shall do later with Prime Minister Rabin, our conception of the alternative routes towards peace as they present themselves to us.

We will be eager to hear President Sadat's view as to what he considers the most effective means of promoting peace in the Middle East.

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After we have completed these discussions, one of two things is likely to happen. Either it will appear that the view of the two parties about method and perhaps about substance is sufficiently close so that negotiations can be encouraged or it will appear that they are still so far apart that it may be necessary for the United States to suggest a procedure or a way to proceed.

In either event, the President has repeatedly stated that the United States believes that a stalemate in the Middle East cannot lead to anything other than a catastrophe for all of the parties concerned, and the United States is determined that diplomatic progress be resumed.

The principal purpose of the reassessment is to devise means and to explore approaches that might facilitate this progress.

This, then, is the basic purpose of the President's trip. It is part of a foreign policy which, whatever recent disappointments, is based on the proposition that a major American role is essential to maintain the peace and to promote progress in the world.

And the United States will play this role both in a general sense and in a particular sense in certain regions.

This is the attitude with which the President is undertaking this trip, and he is hopeful that it will contribute to the objectives that I have outlined here.

Now, if you agree, let us take the questions in the sequence that we suggested, first about the trip, the West European part of the trip, then about the Middle East part of the trip, and then any general questions that you might have.

Q Will the President find, Mr. Secretary, in Western Europe widespread doubts about U.S. will and purpose in the world now as a result of the MAYAGUEZ and the things the President talked about yesterday?

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SECRETARY KISSINGER: I wouldn't think that as a result of the MAYAGUEZ the President is going to find widespread --

Q No, I mean, will the doubts be dispelled or partly dispelled by that?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think that there are questions in many West European countries -- not necessarily in all, but in many -- about the impact on the United States of the events of recent months and about the significance for other areas of the way in which our involvement in Indochina, and I think these questions exist whether they are formally articulated or not.

They can be removed to some extent by words, and to a greater extent by actions, but in this atmosphere it is important for the President to have an opportunity to sketch out a direction in which we can move together.

MAYAGUEZ should not be overdramatized. It was important that the United States demonstrated that there was a point beyond which it could not be pushed, and it was a useful thing to have done. It will not of itself create the conditions that are necessary to deal with the situation that I have described.

Q Mr. Kissinger, were you able to tell Foreign Minister Antunes last week that he could expect the NATO summit meetings to discuss, among other things, the conditions under which Portugal might have to be excluded from NATO, as the President alluded to yesterday, or were you as surprised as some of your colleagues in the State Department by the firmness of the President's remarks on that subject?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I don't know about my colleagues in the State Department, but if they had been talking to me, which is not always guaranteed, then they could not have been surprised.

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I share the President's views on this matter, and what the President was pointing out was the anomaly of a Communist-dominated Government being part of NATO. He was not saying that the Portuguese Government now is Communist dominated. In what way this particular issue will be discussed in Brussels remains to be seen.

I would expect that it will come up more naturally in bilateral talks between the President and his colleagues at a plenary session, and I might say that I have certainly expressed our concerns to the Portuguese Foreign Minister, and our views on this matter have not been kept secret from anybody.

Q A follow up on that. Is he going to ask them to discuss conditions under which Portugal should be excluded from the Alliance?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I doubt that this will be put formally before the Alliance. I think the President was pointing out a problem which will not go away simply by being ignored. He did not say that the problem had in fact already arisen.

He was speaking about trends. He, as you know, is meeting with the Portuguese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and one other member of the Portuguese delegation.

We wish Portugal well. We hope that Portugal will have a democratic evolution in conformity with its own national aspirations, so we are not going to Brussels with the intention of producing a confrontation with Portugal or over Portugal, but we also believe that there are certain trends that will not disappear by being ignored or by assuming the most favorable possible outcome.

Q Mr. Secretary, are implying that -- you talk about bilateral discussions, that there are certain things that could not be discussed with the Portuguese and, therefore, must be discussed with other countries, such as secrecy in NATO military matters and other matters which are too sensitive to be treated in public.

MORE

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I am not implying that, but it is a fact that an Alliance, which is designed to prevent a Communist attack on Western Europe, acquires unique features. If it includes in its deliberations a Government of which many members are Communist, that is a fact -- we are not creating this.

Whether this is the occasion to raise that issue formally I would question, but that it is an issue can also not be questioned, and what the President did yesterday was to call the attention of his colleagues to this problem.

It does not mean that it will be raised at the meeting in any explicit form.

Q Mr. Secretary, if Portugal goes Communist in the literal sense, would you then recommend that it be removed from NATO?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: If Portugal goes Communist, then we have obviously a situation which was not foreseen when NATO was originally formed, and then to pretend that this is something that need not be considered is an absurdity.

What exactly will be done under those circumstances requires the most intense consultation with our European allies, but that it requires intense consultation goes without saying.

Q Mr. Secretary, at what point would you determine that this Government had gone Communist? There is a nebulous situation there, with several parties involved. What I would like to know is, at what point do you decide that this Government is Communist dominated?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: When we think it is Communist dominated (Laughter), and I think that there will be sufficient objective indications of that fact.

MORE

Q Mr. Secretary, can you say what was the response of the Prime Minister to your observation?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I had a very friendly talk with him, and indeed, as we announced on that occasion, I invited him to visit the United States within the next three months, and he accepted.

Q But did he show a will of his Government to remain in NATO in any case?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Yes, he indicated a desire to stay in NATO.

Can we talk about some other problem except for Portugal?

Q Mr. Secretary, in the broader European questions about the American commitment, did you find in your contacts and in your recent trips that there are doubts about the American President being able to push his foreign policy through the American Congress, and how are you planning to resolve those doubts when you go to Brussels?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I have the impression that the relations between the Executive and the Legislative are of profound concern to many other countries. I found that on this trip; I found it at the OAS meeting previously here in Washington. I say this without assigning blame for this state of affairs. This is a fact.

Now, I believe that this relationship is in the process of improvement, and that many of the conditions that produced the tensions, such as Watergate and the war in Vietnam, now being behind us, the possibility for a much more creative cooperation exists.

This would certainly be our attitude. In any event, the President will make clear to his colleagues what the Executive conceives our proper responsibilities to be, and we believe -- and we certainly fervently hope -- that we can obtain the necessary Congressional support.

MORE

Q By all accounts, the European allies are not very enthusiastic about bringing Spain into a closer relationship with NATO. Does the President have any new arguments, new pressures, or do you expect any change in his attitude?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, we have stated our view on the matter. I don't think that this will be an issue that we need to raise with additional intensity. We have made our view clear over the weeks, and we have made our view clear by the trip that the President is taking to Spain, and this may be a matter that will have to be left to time.

Q What is our Government's attitude towards a new security arrangement with Spain?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We are in the process of negotiating this, of negotiating the extension of the basic agreement, and in the process of these negotiations that will be looked at.

Q Mr. Secretary, is the President going to see any members of the opposition in Madrid?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The President's schedule is not yet finally settled, and we will announce it when it is.

Q Mr. Secretary, wholly apart from the stated intention of the U.S. reassessment of Middle East policy, isn't it true that it has now taken on a life of its own? I mean, isn't it true that it is being largely viewed, particularly by Israel, as a U.S. tool, a U.S. lever, a U.S. pressure device?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Can I set this question aside for one moment? I will answer this as the first question on the Middle East part. Let me see if there are two or three more questions on the European part, and then I will take it.

MORE

Q Mr. Secretary, will the President confer with President Giscard, and what about France's role?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: President Giscard has agreed to come to the dinner for NATO heads of state, and heads of government that is being given by the King of the Belgians. In connection with the visit of President Giscard, for that purpose the President will have a bilateral meeting with the French President, and we look forward to that.

Q Mr. Secretary, in the meeting of NATO in Brussels, could this not be the beginning of the end of NATO as we knew it before, a divergence of interests between the United States and Western Europe in coming years -- the social, political, economic order of things?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I expect the opposite to happen. I expect that this meeting of NATO will stress some new dimensions for NATO and will usher in a period of new creativity.

Let me take one more question on the West European part, and then I will take your question, if I can still remember it. I will remember it.

Q Mr. Secretary, I would like to question why it is necessary to reassure the NATO allies of the American commitment in view of the fact that that commitment to NATO has been solid since the end of World War II, laying aside Vietnam, which was not a formal treaty commitment?

Why is it necessary to reassure the NATO allies when it has been the British which have been cutting back on their troops, the French which pulled out of NATO, the Greeks which pulled out of NATO, and the Turks which want to throw the U.S. military bases out of Turkey?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Not without provocation.

MORE

Q Well, that is debatable with the Congress, not me, sir.

I am wondering why we have to go hat in hand to reassure them.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We are not going hat in hand to reassure them, and I did not say we are going to Europe to reassure NATO. If you read the record of what I said, I am sure you will find that I stated three major purposes, that the question of reassurance arose in response to queries that were put to me.

I stated that NATO is in need of adaptation to new circumstances in its original purposes, that NATO is in need of adaptation to new conditions that have arisen due to the interdependence of the modern economy, and that NATO is in need of a formal consideration of the relationship between its security objectives and the attempt to ease tensions with the East.

Those are the three principal purposes. If in the process reassurance results, that is fine, but quite apart from the issue of Indochina, the President's intention was, in any event, to have a meeting with the leaders of Western Europe.

Now, let me take the question --

Q Let me try it again, if you didn't get it the first time.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, I got the point. Let me see what I remember.

MORE

Q Do you expect to pursue the date for the European Security Conference?

Q What was the question?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The date for the European Security Conference does not depend on the United States. The date for the European Security Conference will be determined by the negotiations that are now going on in Geneva in which there are a number of issues still outstanding on confidence-building measures, on human contacts and on post-conference machinery.

In each of these, the West has put forward certain initiatives and is either awaiting the responses or analyzing responses that it has just received. The date of the Security Conference cannot be settled independent of the progress of the negotiations and the best way to speed that conference would be if the Soviet Union considered carefully some of these considerations that we had put forward.

Now, to the Middle East. The question, as I understood it, was whether reassessment has developed a life of its own and whether it is not conceived or intended as a pressure upon Israel.

Well, as I have said before, my friend, Abba Eban, used to say that Israel considers objectivity a hundred percent support of its position.

We did not intend this assessment either as pressure or as support for any party. It was made inevitable by the suspension of the negotiations and by the potential collapse of the interim approach. With Geneva becoming a probable outcome, it was imperative for the United States to consider procedures and substance all the more so as it is the view of the Administration, which we have certainly not kept secret for years, that progress towards peace in the Middle East is in the interest of the parties concerned, in the interest of the West and in the interest of the United States.

MORE

As such, it is not directed against any country. It is not intended as a pressure upon any country. It is as objective a look as we can get from our best conception of the American and world interest in this matter, of what is required to promote peace, and of course, the United States has been committed to the existence of Israel as part of such a just peace.

Q Mr. Secretary, as I understood you, you said the United States will be willing to put forward new proposals if neither of the principals came up with their own proposals for establishing progress.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: At least as to procedures.

Q Well, that was part of the question, actually. Do you mean to suggest that the United States will produce proposals in terms of its bilateral or multilateral relationships with the parties themselves or for Geneva, or in what context?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: That depends on which route is chosen. It will be impossible for the United States to be at Geneva without expressing some view on the subject at some time.

Q What are the chances of your renewing shuttle diplomacy, then?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We cannot judge which method will be most appropriate until the President has had an opportunity to talk to some of the parties principally involved.

Q Mr. Secretary, will the letter from the Senators giving the broad base support for Israel have any effect on your dealings with President Sadat or Prime Minister Rabin?

MORE

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We will take seriously expressions from many quarters. At least some of the statements in that letter contain the ambiguities that have been at the heart of Middle East negotiations for many years and therefore, as we move more deeply into these negotiations, we will have to discuss with the Senate as precisely what meaning is to be given to phrases such as "secure and recognized frontiers," which are also part of Security Council Resolution 242.

Q If President Sadat brings up this latter, queries what effect it has on you and American policy, what is your answer?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Our answer will be that we are taking into account the views of many groups and, of course, Congressional views with considerable seriousness, that after we have made a decision, we will discuss it at great length with the Senate and with the whole Congress, and that in the meantime, we have to proceed according to our best judgment of the situation.

MORE

Q Mr. Secretary, why do you believe the Syrians moved to extend the UN mandate for six months, which puts them out of synchronization with the Egyptians, and what will the impact of that action be on the next three to six months?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I will answer that question, but if we could leave non-Egyptian and Israeli questions out until I get through the second part of my answers. But, I will answer that question.

Q On the Egyptians?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The impact is that it gives some more time for a development of peace initiatives less closely geared to imminent deadlines than seemed possible a few weeks ago and, therefore, we welcome this step.

Helen, did you have a question?

Q Yes, I did. On the question of overdramatizing MAYAGUEZ, don't you think that the Administration had a big part in that? Also, you were the one who said it was a bonus and benefits.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: That it was what?

Q A bonus and benefits.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, I said our purpose was to free the ship and the crew, and if there were any collateral benefits, that was a bonus, but not the primary purpose. That is a different thing from saying that that was the exclusive purpose.

Q Don't you think that it is being magnified into a major foreign policy representation?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I believe that it was explained in response to very intense queries. I have stated our view and what has happened previously. I don't want to --

MORE

Q Mr. Secretary, do you believe that the two super powers will inevitably impose a settlement on the sides in the Middle East if both sides will not come with new proposals?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We have not thought it wise to impose a settlement, and our policy has been designed to enable the parties concerned to negotiate the structure of a just and lasting peace.

Q Mr. Secretary, does the President plan mainly to listen during the Sadat and Rabin meeting and, if so, what is your expectation for any new position, new concessions, being made by either man?

The reason I ask the question is that it suggests that the reassessment may hinge on the outcome of those talks.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, I think the President will both talk and listen. He will give to both sides our assessment of the situation, and it will be as close to identical to both sides as we can make it.

He will then obviously ask their views on their assessment of the situation, and our reassessment or at least the conclusions we will draw will depend obviously to an important extent on the answers we receive.

Q Mr. Secretary, President Sadat has said publicly now several times that he intends to press President Ford for an answer to what the American position is on supporting Israel, either in the present situation or back to the 1967 borders. What will the President say to President Sadat, or what do you think about that question?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: If I tell you that, maybe President Sadat won't come to the meeting. (Laughter)

I think we are in no position to give answers to final settlement until we have completed the assessment we are now making.

MORE

Q Since we have already had no assessment on Mr. Gromyko, can you tell us a little bit of what he indicated to you was the Soviet position on the Middle East?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think that the Soviet Union realizes that it is one thing to start a conference, it is another to bring it to a conclusion, and I think every party concerned so far has realized that it was less complicated to talk about Geneva than to bring it off.

Now that Geneva has become a very probable outcome, I think it behooves the two co-chairmen to discuss what steps they can take to bring about the best atmosphere for talks and the best possible outcome for such talks, and this is the spirit within which we had our preliminary exchanges.

As you know, Foreign Minister Gromyko and I plan to meet again in July, and I think at that time, after we have substantially completed our assessment, we will be in a position to be more specific.

Q Mr. Secretary, you say Geneva is a probable outcome, but as you also point out, it is a lot of trouble getting it off the ground. First, we thought it was going to meet early in the summer. Now it appears that it may not be until late in the summer, and the Egyptians are saying possibly not until the end of the year.

Do you have any estimate of when Geneva will be?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think I will be in a better position to answer that question in July, after I meet with Foreign Minister Gromyko, and after the President has met with President Sadat and with Prime Minister Rabin and after we have talked to some of the other interested Arab parties.

MORE

Q When you talk about Geneva, are you talking about it in the context we understood it when it first began, that this would be a negotiation or would it simply be a framework within which some variation of shuttle diplomacy might be able to work?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I don't think I can add anything to the three possible options that the President outlined yesterday.

MR. NESSEN: Why not take just a couple more minutes, Mr. Secretary? You have been at it for about an hour.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I haven't even gotten started yet. I will take two or three more questions.

Q How would you define the main stumbling block to an interim settlement between Israel and Egypt? Is it the issue of nonbelligerency?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The issue of the last interim negotiation has taken on the form of the Japanese movie, Rashomon -- there are so many versions of it around now that I don't want to add to the general confusion.

I don't think there is any purpose served by reviewing the last negotiation, which takes on more epic proportions the longer one hears the various accounts. The major problem now is to focus on the future. That requires some stocktaking as to what the parties now conceive to be the essence of the problem as they now see it.

Once we understand that, then we can make some suggestions as to whether or how the deadlock might be broken, rather than go over again the last positions they had at that time, which under the pressure of events may now look somewhat different.

MORE

Q Dr. Kissinger, you said that we have not thought it wise to impose a settlement. Do you have any reason to believe that we could impose a settlement that would be accepted unless it was acceptable to both sides?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We believe that a settlement must emerge out of a process of negotiation between the two sides in some form, either directly or indirectly.

Q Mr. Secretary, in your meeting with Gromyko, was there any progress made on what appeared to be some differences on the Vladivostok SALT agreement or is that coming along, and do you expect to have something final this year, yet.

SECRETARY: The Vladivostok agreement settled most of the conceptual problems. It left open many of the technical issues in the implementation of the basic concepts. Being technical, these issues become extremely complicated. I believe that we are making progress in clarifying the issues and in narrowing the gap between the two sides.

I believe that the chances of completing the agreement this year are good, but it is a highly technical negotiation in which -- I don't want to disillusion you -- there is an enormous amount of consensus within our Government as to what is required, and we are moving in that direction now.

Q Mr. Secretary --

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think, Bernie, you had a question.

Q The other Bernie.

MR. NESSEN: Bernie Kalb.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Oh, Bernie Kalb. I didn't even see him.

MORE

Q Mr. Secretary, in this immediate post-Vietnam era, do you believe that the firmness of your reiterations to outstanding American commitments is matched by an equal firmness of the will of the American people to follow through on those commitments?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Yes, I believe it is. I believe that the American people will support an American foreign policy designed to preserve global peace and to bring about conditions of progress which reduce international tensions and general tensions.

I think this is a question in part of the leadership of the Administration, which we intend to exercise, and I believe also that with the end of some of the divisive debates which this country has been subjected to in recent years we are in a better position to obtain public support and indeed, we have a very large degree of public support for the kind of foreign policy that we have outlined.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

END (AT 3:05 P.M. EDT)

SCHEDULE AND POOLS
Belgium, Spain, Austria, Italy, Vatican City



BRUSSELS
MAY 28 - 31



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
VIA: MR. DONALD RUMSFELD
FROM: TERRY O'DONNELL
SUBJECT: Summary Schedule for President

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975 (WASHINGTON AND BRUSSELS)

7:25 a.m. Depart South Lawn en route Andrews. Departure statement.
EDT
7:30 a.m. Air Force One departs en route Brussels.
(Flying Time: 7 hours, 10 minutes. Time Change: + 5 hours)
8:00 p.m. Arrive Zaventem Airport, Brussels. Arrival ceremony and remarks.
Gen. Eur. Time
3:55 p.m. Arrive Royal Palace via motorcade for brief meeting with King and
Queen (15 mins.) You remain at Palace for meeting with Belgium
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (30 min.) Mrs. Ford
departs for Embassy Residence.
9:45 p.m. Meeting concludes. Depart Palace en route Embassy Residence.
Remain overnight.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975 (BRUSSELS)

8:15 a.m. Working Breakfast with Prime Min. Thorn of Luxembourg (60 min.)
9:30 a.m. Meeting at Residence with Prime Min. Caramanlis of Greece (75 min.)
11:30 a.m. Meeting at Residence with Prime Min. Demiral of Turkey (75 min.)
1:30 p.m. Working luncheon at Embassy Residence with Chancellor Schmidt of
FRG (90 min).
3:05 p.m. Meeting at Residence with Prime Min. Jorgensen of Denmark (20 min.)
3:30 p.m. Meeting at Residence with Prime Min. Goncalves of Portugal (45 min.)
4:15 p.m. Depart Embassy en route NATO Headquarters to attend Opening
Ceremony of NATO Ministerial Session (30 min), followed by official
photographs.
5:30 p.m. NATO Ordinary Session (50 min.) at NATO Headquarters. Remarks.
6:35 p.m. Arrive Embassy Residence. PERSONAL TIME.
8:25 p.m. Depart Embassy Residence en route Royal Palace for King's Dinner
(Stag). Dress: Black Tie.
10:55 p.m. Arrive Embassy Residence. Meeting with Giscard d'Estaing AT PALACE
AFTER DINNER

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1975 (BRUSSELS)

8:30 a.m. Working breakfast at Embassy Residence with Prime Min. Wilson (75 mi
 9:45 a.m. Depart Embassy Residence en route NATO Headquarters for NATO
 Ordinary Session (3 hours).
 1:00 p.m. Buffet Luncheon at NATO Headquarters.
 2:20 p.m. NATO Ordinary Session (2 hrs. 10 min.)
 4:30 p.m. Meeting concludes. Return to Embassy Residence.
 5:00 p.m. Meeting at Embassy Residence with Prime Min. Bratelli of Norway
 5:30 p.m. Meeting at Embassy Residence with EEC President Ortoli
 7:30 p.m. Private dinner with Mrs. Ford at Brussels Restaurant (Close Hold).

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1975 (BRUSSELS-MADRID)

7:35 a.m. Depart via motorcade en route Zaventem Airport.
 8:00 a.m. Air Force One departs en route Madrid, Spain.
 (Flying Time: 2 hours. Time Change: + 1 hour)
 11:00 a.m. Arrive Barajas Airport, Madrid. Arrival ceremony and remarks.
 11:35 a.m. You and Mrs. Ford depart airport en route Cibeles to receive key to
 city and make remarks. From Cibeles you will proceed through parade
 environment to Plaza de Espana and then to Moncloa Palace.
 12:45 p.m. Arrive Moncloa Palace (Presidential Residence).
 1:15 p.m. Arrive Pardo Palace for courtesy call and meeting with General Franco,
 Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Franco
 will have separate tea following courtesy call.
 2:05 p.m. Meeting concludes. Return to Residence with Prime Minister.
 2:15 p.m. Arrive Residence. Proceed directly to working luncheon reception.
 2:30 p.m. Working stag luncheon. Toast. Followed by meeting.
 5:00 p.m. Courtesy Call by Prince Juan Carlos and Princess at Residence.
 5:30 p.m. Prince and Princess depart. PERSONAL TIME: 3 hours, 20 mins.
 8:50 p.m. Depart Presidential Residence en route Royal Palace Dinner. Toast.
 Dress: Black Tie.
 11:15 p.m. Depart Royal Palace en route Residence. Remain Overnight.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1975 (MADRID-SALZBURG)

7:00 a.m. Church Service in Madrid.
 8:15 a.m. General Franco, Mrs. Franco, Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister
 arrive Residence.
 8:40 a.m. Depart residence en route airport. Departure ceremony. NO remarks.
 9:20 a.m. Air Force One departs en route Salzburg, Austria.
 (Flying Time: 2 hours, 10 min. Time Change: -1 hour)
 10:30 a.m. Air Force One arrives Salzburg, Austria. Arrival Ceremony. Remarks
 11:00 a.m. Chancellor Kreisky accompanies you to Schloss Klessheim (Presidential
 Residence) for meeting.
 2:30 p.m. Depart Presidential Residence via motorcade en route Schloss Fuschl.

00 p. m. Working luncheon with President Sadat at Schloss Fuschl. Toast.
 2:30 p. m. Return to Residence.
 4:45 p. m. Depart Presidential Residence en route Residenz.
 5:00 p. m. Meeting with President Sadat.
 6:40 p. m. Return to Presidential Residence. PERSONAL TIME.
 8:15 p. m. You and Mrs. Ford depart Residence en route Residenz for Austrian-hosted State Dinner for President Ford and President Sadat.
 8:30 p. m. State Dinner (Dark Suit) hosted by Chancellor Kreisky. Toast.
 11:20 p. m. Arrive Schloss Klessheim (Presidential Residence). Overnight.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1975 (SALZBURG)

10:15 a. m. Depart Schloss Klessheim via motorcade en route Residenz.
 10:35 a. m. Meeting with President Sadat.
 12:05 p. m. Meeting concludes. Depart via motorcade for Presidential Residence.
 12:25 p. m. Arrive Residence.
 1:30 p. m. President Sadat arrives Presidential Residence for Reception and Working Luncheon.
 2:00 p. m. Working Stag Luncheon. Toast.
 3:15 p. m. President Sadat departs Schloss Klessheim. PERSONAL TIME.
 5:45 p. m. Depart via motorcade en route Schloss Mirabel for Head to Head meeting with President Sadat (Possible).
 05 p. m. Head to Head Meeting with President Sadat. (Probably will not be required)
 7:05 p. m. Return to Schloss Klessheim.
 7:45 p. m. Meeting with Chancellor Kreisky. (Held earlier if 3rd Sadat meeting not Required)
 Evening Private Dinner at Salzburg Restaurant.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1975 (SALZBURG-ROME-WASHINGTON)

7:25 a. m. Depart Schloss Klessheim en route Salzburg Airport.
 7:35 a. m. Arrive Salzburg Airport. Brief departure ceremony. No remarks.
 7:45 a. m. Depart en route Ciampino Airport, Rome, Italy.
 (Flying Time: 1 hour, 15 min. Time Change: +1 hour)
 10:00 a. m. Arrive Ciampino Airport, Rome.
 10:10 a. m. Depart Ciampino Airport via helicopter en route Quirinale Palace.
 10:30 a. m. Arrival ceremony - Quirinale Palace courtyard. Arrival statement at rooftop garden.
 10:50 a. m. Depart via motorcade en route Sala Di Druso.
 11:30 a. m. Meeting with President Leone (45 min.) at Sala Di Druso.
 12:15 p. m. Meeting concludes. You and President Leone join expanded meeting in Sala Degli Arazzi Di Lilla (45 min.)
 1:00 p. m. Meeting concludes. Return to Presidential Apartment. PERSONAL TIME
 1:40 p. m. President and Mrs. Leone arrive Presidential Apartment to escort you and Mrs. Ford to Sala Degli Specchi to attend reception for State Luncheon hosted by President Leone.
 4:55 p. m. State Luncheon in Salone Delle Feste. Toast.

- 3:30 p.m. Luncheon concludes. Return to Presidential Apartment.
- 4:05 p.m. Depart Quirinale Palace en route Villa Madama.
- 4:30 p.m. Meeting with Prime Minister Moro.
- 5:30 p.m. Meeting concludes. Mrs. Ford joins you in motorcade; depart en route Vatican.
- 6:00 p.m. Private audience with the Pope.
- 7:00 p.m. Official Party and Mrs. Ford join you and Pope for brief remarks and gift exchange in Papal Library.
- 7:15 p.m. Depart Papal Library, proceed via motorcade to helicopter and depart for Leonardo da Vinci Airport.
- 7:55 p.m. Air Force One departs Leonardo da Vinci Airport en route Andrews AFB
(Flying Time: 10 hours. Time Change: -6 hours)
- 11:55 p.m. Arrive Andrews AFB.

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Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
SPANISH STATE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
ITALIAN REPUBLIC
STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY

MAY - JUNE 1975

Europe Pools

BRUSSELS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975

AIR FORCE ONE POOL - Andrews Air Force Base to Brussels

AP
UPI
Washington Star
NBC Correspondent
AP Photo
UPI Photo
ABC Camera
ABC Sound

PRESS POOL #1 - Zaventem Airport Arrival Ceremony

AP Photo (from Air Force One)
UPI Photo (from Air Force One)
ABC Pool Crew (from Air force One)
Newsweek Photo (color Pool)
Lighting Technician

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975
BRUSSELS

PRESS POOL # 2 - Salon de Honneur Photo in Airport VIP Lounge

(Pool #2 departs press area for Salon de Honneur when the President's remarks conclude. Pool #2 proceeds directly to the Sheraton Hotel Press Center after the President's departure from the airport.)

AP	UPI Photo
UPI	ABC Crew (2)
Baltimore Sun	CBS Crew (2)
Newsweek	NBC Crew (2)
CBS Correspondent	Lighting Technicians (2)
AP Photo	

PRESS POOL #3 - Travel Pool: Airport to Royal Palace

(Meeting with Prime Minister - Silent Cameras)

* - Indicates Travel Pool: Royal Palace to Embassy Residence)

*AP	Time Photo
*UPI	Newsweek Photo
Reuters	*ABC Crew (2)
*Time	CBS Crew (2)
Philadelphia Bulletin	NBC Crew (2)
ABC Correspondent	*Lighting Technician
*AP Photo	*ABC Radio Engineer
*UPI Photo	

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

PRESS POOL #4 - Breakfast with Prime Minister Thorn of Luxembourg; Meeting with Prime Minister Caramanlis of Greece .

(Pool #4 departs Press Center at 7:30 a.m.)

AP	New York Times	People Photo
UPI	NBC Correspondent	Richmond News Photo
Reuters	AP Photo	Sygma Photo
AFP	UPI Photo	ABC Crew (silent)
Kyodo	Time Photo	NBC Crew (silent)
People	Newsweek Photo	CBS Crew (silent)

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

PRESS POOL # 5 - Meeting with Prime Minister Demirel of Turkey

(Pool #5 departs Press Center at 9:30 a.m.)

AP	Time Photo
UPI	Newsweek Photo
Reuters	People Photo
AFP	Richmond News Photo
Kyodo	Sygma Photo
New York Daily News	ABC Crew (silent)
CBS Correspondent	CBS Crew (silent)
Newsweek	NBC Crew (silent)
AP Photo	ZDF Crew (silent)
UPI Photo	Lighting Technician

PRESS POOL # 6 - Luncheon with West German Chancellor Schmidt

(Pool #6 departs Press Center at 12:00 noon)

AP	Time Photo
UPI	Newsweek Photo
Reuters	People Photo
AFP	Richmond News Photo
Kyodo	Sygma Photo
U. S. News	ABC Crew (silent)
Wall Street Journal	CBS Crew (silent)
Mutual Correspondent	NBC Crew (silent)
AP Photo	ZDF Crew (silent)
UPI Photo	Lighting Technician

PRESS POOL # 7 - Meeting with Prime Minister Jorgensen of
Denmark; Meeting with Prime Minister
Goncalves of Portugal.

(Pool #7 departs Press Center at 1:45 p.m.)

AP	Time Photo
UPI	Newsweek Photo
Reuters	People Photo
AFP	Richmond News Photo
Kyodo	Sygma Photo
Newsday	ABC Crew (silent)
Time	CBS Crew (silent)
Westinghouse	NBC Crew (silent)
AP Photo	ZDF Crew (silent)
UPI Photo	CBS Radio Engineer <u>(Pool #8 only)</u>

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

PRESS POOL # 8 - Travel Pool: Embassy Residence to NATO

(Pool #8 departs Embassy Residence at 4:16 p.m.)

AP	AP Photo
UPI	UPI Photo
Newsday	CBS Crew (2)
Time	CBS Radio Engineer
Westinghouse	Lighting Technician

PRESS POOL #9 - Preposition Room 16 for NATO Opening Ceremony

(Pool #9 departs Press Center on first Press Bus at 3:00 p.m.)

AP	Time Photo
UPI	Newsweek Photo
Reuters	People Photo
AFP	Richmond News Leader
Kyodo	Sygma Photo
Chicago Tribune	ABC Crew
Newsweek	CBS Crew
AP Photo	NBC Crew
UPI Photo	ZDF Crew

PRESS POOL # 10 - Travel Pool: NATO to Embassy Residence

(Pool #10 departs NATO at 6:20 p.m.)

AP	AP Photo
UPI	UPI Photo
Columbus Dispatch	NBC Crew (2)
People Magazine	Lighting Technician
AP Radio	NBC Radio Engineer

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

PRESS POOL # 11 - Receiving Line Before State Dinner

(Pool #11 departs Press Center at 7:00 p.m.)

NOTE: Pool #11 requested to wear dark business suit

AP	Time Photo
UPI	Newsweek Photo
Reuters	People Photo
AFP	Richmond News Photo
Kyodo	Sygma Photo
Chicago Daily News	ABC Crew (silent)
U.S. News	CBS Crew (silent)
ABC Correspondent	NBC Crew (silent)
AP Photo	ZDF Crew (silent)
UPI Photo	Lighting Technician

PRESS POOL # 12 - Travel Pool : Embassy Residence to
Royal Palace (Guests departing State Dinner)
Travel Pool: Royal Palace to Embassy Residence

(Pool #12 departs Press Center at 7:45 p.m.)

AP	UPI Photo
UPI	Time Photo
Detroit News	Newsweek Photo
AP Photo	ABC Crew

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
SPANISH STATE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
ITALIAN REPUBLIC
STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY

MAY - JUNE 1975

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1975

PRESS NOTE: Members of the press wishing to check their baggage on the eve of the departure may leave their baggage, including equipment, in Room 87 OEOB from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. All extraneous tags must be removed. See general information for other restrictions.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975

5:45 a.m. EDT	Baggage deadline for passengers manifested aboard TWA, Andrews Air Force Base, Main Terminal.
6:00 a.m. EDT	Baggage deadline for passengers manifested aboard PAA, Andrews Air Force Base, Main Terminal.
6:00 a.m. EDT	Press check-in at Andrews Air Force base for passengers without baggage manifested aboard TWA.
6:15 a.m. EDT	Press check-in at Andrews Air Force Base for passengers without baggage manifested aboard PAA.
6:45 a.m. EDT	Press plane (TWA 707) departs Andrews Air Force Base enroute Zaventem Airport, Brussels, Belgium.
7:00 a.m. EDT	Press plane (PAA 707) departs Andrews Air Force Base enroute Zaventem Airport, Brussels, Belgium.

Flying Time: 7 hours 10 minutes

Time Change: +5 hours

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975

PRESS NOTE: There will be full breakfast and dinner service aboard the press planes.

7:15 a.m. EDT Air Force One pool check-in without bags at Andrews Air Force Base, Main Terminal.

7:25 a.m. EDT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BOARD ARMY ONE AND DEPART THE SOUTH LAWN THE WHITE HOUSE ENROUTE ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE.

7:40 a.m. EDT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE.

LIVE NATIONWIDE TELEVISION

7:42 a.m. EDT PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
(Air Force One Pool Coverage)
LIVE NATIONWIDE TELEVISION

7:47 a.m. EDT PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS CONCLUDE.

7:50 a.m. EDT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BOARD AIR FORCE ONE AND DEPART ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE ENROUTE ZAVANTEM AIRPORT, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

Flying Time: 7 hours 10 minutes
Time Change: + 5 hours

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD:

Donald Rumsfeld, Assistant to the President
Robert Hartmann, Counsellor to the President
Ronald Nessen, Press Secretary to the President
Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant
to the President for National Security Affairs

7:00 p.m. Local Press plane (TWA) arrives Zavantem Airport
2:00 p.m. EDT (VIP Ramp), Brussels, Belgium.

PRESS NOTE: Press proceed to press area.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975

7:15 p.m. Local Press Plane (PAA) arrives Zavanem Airport
2:15 p.m. EDT (VIP Ramp), Brussels, Belgium.

PRESS NOTE: Press proceed to press area.

Press Facilities:

10 long distance telephones
Runners

8:00 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE
3:00 p.m. EDT ZAVANTEM AIRPORT (VIP RAMP), BRUSSELS,
BELGIUM.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
LIVE BELGIAN TELEVISION
PRESS POOL #1 COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARE GREETED
BY:

King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola
Prime Minister Leo Tindemans
Secretary General Joseph M. A. H. Luns
Ambassador and Mrs. Leonard K. Firestone
Ambassador and Mrs. David K. E. Bruce
Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph A. Greenwald
Mr. Herman Liebaers, Grand Marshal of Court
Lt. General Blondiau, Head of King's Military
Household
Baron de Posch, Master of Ceremonies of Court
Mr. Rittweger de Moor, Chief of Protocol
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger

8:06 p.m. Local United States National Anthem
3:06 p.m. EDT

8:08 p.m. Local Belgian National Anthem.
3:08 p.m. EDT

8:10 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY THE KING.
3:10 p.m. EDT REVIEWS THE CADETS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY
SCHOOL AND THE TROOPS.

8:15 p.m. Local Remarks by King Baudouin.
3:15 p.m. EDT

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975

8:18 p.m. Local PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.
3:18 p.m. EDT

FULL PRESS COVERAGE
LIVE BELGIAN TELEVISION

8:21 p.m. Local PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS CONCLUDE.
3:21 p.m. EDT

PRESS NOTE: At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Press Pool #2 (Salon de Honour Pool) proceeds to Salon de Honour.

8:22 p.m. Local Remarks by Secretary General Luns.
3:22 p.m. EDT

8:25 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY THE KING AND
3:25 p.m. EDT SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS, PROCEEDS INSIDE
THE SALON DE HONOUR TO GREET DIGNITARIES.

PRESS POOL #2 COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE: Welcoming groups consist of Minister of the Government, Legislative leaders, Officials of NATO and SHAPE and Senior members of the United States Embassy, the United States NATO Mission, and the United States European Communities Delegation.

PRESS NOTE: Press Pool #3 (Royal Palace Pool) boards the Presidential motorcade. Press board press buses.

8:35 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY THE KING AND
3:35 p.m. EDT SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS, PROCEEDS TO
MOTORCADE.

PRESS NOTE: Press Pool #2 boards press buses.

8:40 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD AND THE KING
3:40 p.m. EDT AND QUEEN DEPART ZAVANTEM AIRPORT VIA
AUTO ENROUTE ROYAL PALACE, BRUSSELS,
BELGIUM.

Driving Time: 15 minutes

Press Pool #3 follows.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975

8:42 p.m. Local Press buses depart Zaventem Airport enroute the
3:42 p.m. EDT Brussels Sheraton Hotel, Brussels, Belgium.

8:55 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ARRIVE THE
3:55 p.m. EDT ROYAL PALACE AND PROCEED TO SALON GOYA.

Press Pool #3 proceeds to the Grand Antechamber to pre-position.

9:00 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD MEET WITH THE
4:00 p.m. EDT KING AND THE QUEEN.

9:05 p.m. Local Press buses arrive the Brussels Sheraton Hotel,
4:05 p.m. EDT Brussels, Belgium.

PRESS NOTE: Press Center is located in the Salle des Nations, second floor, two levels above the lobby. The Press Offices are in the Salon Watteau, adjacent to the Press Center. Room keys and press passes will be available at the Press Center. It is suggested that the press use the escalators to the left of the main lobby.

Press Facilities:

20 long distance telephones
7 telex

9:15 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES LE PETIT SALON BLANC
4:15 p.m. EDT TO ATTEND MEETING WITH BELGIAN OFFICIALS.

PRESS POOL #3 COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT IS GREETED BY:

Prime Minister Leo Tindemans
Minister of Foreign Affairs Renaat Van Elslande

9:18 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford bids good evening to the King and
4:18 p.m. EDT the Queen and departs Royal Palace via auto
enroute the Embassy Residence.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975

9:45 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY THE PRIME
4:45 p.m. EDT MINISTER AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER, DEPARTS
LE PETIT SALON BLANC.

9:48 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS ROYAL PALACE VIA
4:48 p.m. EDT AUTO ENROUTE EMBASSY RESIDENCE.

Driving Time: 2 minutes

Press Pool #3 follows.

9:50 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES EMBASSY RESIDENCE.

4:50 p.m. EDT

Press Pool #3 proceeds to Press Center, Brussels
Sheraton Hotel, Brussels, Belgium.

OVERNIGHT

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

7:30 a.m. Local Press Pool #4 departs Press Center enroute Embassy
2:30 a.m. EDT Residence.

8:00 a.m. Local Press Pool #4 arrives Embassy Residence to
3:00 a.m. EDT pre-position for working breakfast.

8:15 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT GREETES PRIME MINISTER/
FOREIGN MINISTER GASTON THORN, LUXEMBOURG,
AT EMBASSY RESIDENCE.

THE WORKING BREAKFAST WITH PRIME MINISTER
THORN BEGINS.

PRESS POOL # 4 COVERAGE

Accompanying the Prime Minister are:

Foreign Ministry Secretary General Pierre Wurth
Special Assistant to the Prime Minister Paul
Helminger

9:15 a.m. Local WORKING BREAKFAST CONCLUDES AND THE
4:15 a.m. EDT PRESIDENT BIDS FAREWELL TO PRIME MINISTER
THORN.

9:30 a.m. Local Press Pool #5 departs Press Center enroute Embassy
4:30 a.m. EDT Residence.

9:30 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER
4:30 a.m. EDT CONSTANTINE CARAMANLIS, GREECE, AT
EMBASSY RESIDENCE.

PRESS POOL #4 COVERAGE

Accompanying the Prime Minister are:

Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios
Chef du Cabinet Ambassador Molyviatis, Interpreter

9:45 a.m. Local Press Pool #5 arrives Embassy Residence. Press
4:45 a.m. EDT Pool #4 departs Embassy Residence enroute Press
Center, Brussels Sheraton Hotel.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

10:45 a.m. Local MEETING CONCLUDES AND THE PRESIDENT BIDS
5:45 a.m. EDT FAREWELL TO PRIME MINISTER CARAMANLIS.

11:30 a.m. Local THE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER
6:30 a.m. EDT SULEYMAN DEMIREL, TURKEY AT EMBASSY
RESIDENCE.

PRESS POOL #5 COVERAGE

Accompanying the Prime Minister are:

Foreign Minister Ihsan Caglayangil
Ambassador to the United States Melih Esenbel
International Security Affairs Director General
Ecrument Yavuzalp
Ambassador to NATO Ohran Eralp

12:00 Noon Local Press Pool #6 departs Press Center enroute Embassy
7:00 a.m. EDT Residence.

12:15 p.m. Local Press Pool #6 arrives Embassy Residence.
7:15 a.m. EDT

12:45 p.m. Local MEETING CONCLUDES AND THE PRESIDENT BIDS
7:45 a.m. EDT FAREWELL TO PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL.

1:00 p.m. Local Press Pool #5 departs Embassy Residence enroute
8:00 a.m. EDT Press Center, Brussels Sheraton Hotel.

1:30 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT GREETES CHANCELLOR HELMUT
8:30 a.m. EDT SCHMIDT, WEST GERMANY, AT EMBASSY
RESIDENCE.

WORKING LUNCHEON BEGINS.

PRESS POOL #6 COVERAGE

Accompanying the Chancellor is:

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher

1:45 p.m. Local Press Pool #7 departs Press Center enroute
8:45 a.m. EDT Embassy Residence.

2:00 p.m. Local Press Pool #7 arrives Embassy Residence. Press
9:00 a.m. EDT Pool #6 departs Embassy Residence enroute Press
Center, Brussels Sheraton Hotel

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

3:00 p.m. Local WORKING LUNCHEON CONCLUDES AND THE
10:00 a.m. EDT PRESIDENT BIDS FAREWELL TO CHANCELLOR
 SCHMIDT.

3:00 p.m. Local Press buses depart Press Center enroute NATO,
10:00 a.m. EDT Brussels, Belgium. Press Pools #9 and #10
 board these buses. Press Pool #9 should be aboard
 the first press bus.

3:05 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT MEETS PRIME MINISTER ANKER
10:05 a.m. EDT JORGENSEN, DENMARK, AT EMBASSY RESIDENCE.

PRESS POOL #7 COVERAGE

Accompanying the Prime Minister are:

Foreign Minister Knud Borge Andersen
Permanent Under Secretary of the Prime Minister's
Office Jorgen Jersing
Political Director of the Foreign Ministry,
Ambassador Otto Borch
Ambassador to NATO Ankar Svart

3:27 p.m. Local MEETING CONCLUDES AND THE PRESIDENT
10:27 a.m. EDT BIDS FAREWELL TO PRIME MINISTER JORGENSEN.

3:30 p.m. Local Press buses arrive NATO Headquarters.
10:30 a.m. EDT

PRESS NOTE: The NATO White House Press Center is located across the hall from the regular NATO Press Center. The White House Press Office is adjacent to the White House Press Center.

Press Facilities:

20 long distance telephones
7 telex

PRESS NOTE: Expanded Press Pool #9 remains on the first press bus and proceeds to Opening Ceremony in Room 16 to pre-position.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

3:30 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT MEETS PRIME MINISTER VASCO
10:30 a.m. EDT DOS SANTOS GONCALVES, PORTUGAL, AT
EMBASSY RESIDENCE.

PRESS POOL #7 COVERAGE

3:35 p.m. Local Press Pool #7 departs Embassy Residence enroute
10:35 a.m. EDT NATO Headquarters. Press Pool #8 remains at
Embassy Residence.

4:15 p.m. Local MEETING CONCLUDES AND THE PRESIDENT BIDS
11:15 a.m. EDT FAREWELL TO GENERAL GONCALVES.

4:16 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY AMBASSADOR
11:16 a.m. EDT BRUCE, DEPARTS EMBASSY RESIDENCE VIA
AUTO ENROUTE NATO HEADQUARTERS.

Driving Time: 10 minutes

Press Pool #8 follows.

4:26 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY AMBASSADOR
11:26 a.m. EDT BRUCE, ARRIVES NATO HEADQUARTERS AND
PROCEEDS TO CEREMONIAL ROOM 16 TO ATTEND
OPENING CEREMONY.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

PRESS NOTE: Remarks in Ceremonial Room 16
will be piped to the NATO Press Center and the
Brussels Sheraton Hotel Press Center.

THE PRESIDENT IS GREETED BY:

Secretary General Joseph Luns
Belgian Ambassador Andre de Staercke, Dean of
the NATO Permanent Representatives.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

OUTSIDE ROOM #16 THE PRESIDENT AND
AMBASSADOR BRUCE ARE GREETED BY:

NATO Deputy Secretary General Pansa Cedronio, Italy
NATO Military Committee Chairman Admiral of the
Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, Great Britain

4:30 p.m. Local
11:30 a.m. EDT

THE PRESIDENT AND AMBASSADOR BRUCE ARRIVE
CEREMONIAL ROOM 16.

PRESS POOL #9 COVERAGE

4:35 p.m. Local
11:35 a.m. EDT

Remarks by Prime Minister Caramanlis, Greece,
Honorary President of the Session.

4:45 p.m. Local
11:45 a.m. EDT

Remarks by Prime Minister Leo Tindemans, Belgium

4:55 p.m. Local
11:55 a.m. EDT

Remarks by NATO Secretary General Luns.

5:05 p.m. Local
12:05 p.m. EDT

Opening Ceremony concludes.

5:05 p.m. Local
12:05 a.m. EDT

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE
KISSINGER DEPART CEREMONIAL ROOM 16
AND PROCEED TO FOYER FOR OFFICIAL NATO
PORTRAIT OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND
FOREIGN MINISTERS.

NO PRESS COVERAGE

5:15 p.m. Local
12:15 p.m. EDT

THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOYER AND PROCEEDS
TO CONFERENCE ROOM 1 TO ATTEND ORDINARY
SESSION OF THE COUNCIL (RESTRICTED).

NO PRESS COVERAGE

5:18 p.m. Local
12:18 p.m. EDT

THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY SECRETARY
KISSINGER AND AMBASSADOR BRUCE, ARRIVES
CONFERENCE ROOM 1.

5:20 p.m. Local
12:20 p.m. EDT

Call to Order by Secretary General Luns.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

5:25 p.m. Local Briefing by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton,
12:25 p.m. EDT Chairman of the NATO Military Committee.

5:30 p.m. Local Press buses depart NATO Press Center enroute
12:30 p.m. EDT Press Center, Brussels Sheraton Hotel.

PRESS NOTE: Press Pool #10 remains at NATO.
One press bus will stay behind for those press
wishing to remain at NATO.

5:49 p.m. Local Introduction of the President by Secretary General Luns.
12:49 p.m. EDT

5:50 p.m. Local PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.
12:50 p.m. EDT

NO PRESS COVERAGE

6:10 p.m. Local PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS CONCLUDE.
1:10 p.m. EDT

6:15 p.m. Local The Ordinary Session is adjourned by Secretary
1:15 p.m. EDT General Luns.

6:20 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS NATO HEADQUARTERS
1:20 p.m. EDT VIA AUTO ENROUTE EMBASSY RESIDENCE.

Driving Time: 10 minutes

Press Pool #10 follows.

6:30 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES EMBASSY RESIDENCE.
1:30 p.m. EDT

6:30 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford departs the Embassy Residence
1:30 p.m. EDT via auto enroute Laeken Palace.

6:40 p.m. Local Press Pool #10 departs Embassy Residence enroute
1:40 p.m. EDT Press Center, Brussels Sheraton Hotel.

6:45 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford arrives Laeken Palace, is greeted
1:45 p.m. EDT by Queen Fabiola, and remains for dinner.

7:00 p.m. Local Press Pool #11 departs Press Center enroute Royal
2:00 p.m. EDT Palace to pre-position.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

7:30 p.m. local 2:30 p.m. EDT	Press Pool covering Mrs. Ford departs the Press Center enroute Palais des Beaux Arts.
7:45 p.m. Local 2:45 p.m. EDT	Mrs. Ford and Queen Fabiola depart Laeken Palace enroute Palais des Beaux Arts to attend the Queen Elisabeth International Music Contest.
7:45 p.m. local 2:45 p.m. EDT	Press Pool #12 departs Press Center enroute Embassy Residence.
7:55 p.m. Local 2:55 p.m. EDT	Mrs. Ford and Queen Fabiola arrive Palais des Beaux Arts.
8:00 p.m. Local 3:00 p.m. EDT	The Queen Elisabeth International Music Contest begins.
8:00 p.m. Local 3:00 p.m. EDT	Press Pool #12 arrives Embassy Residence.
8:28 p.m. Local 3:28 p.m. EDT	THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS EMBASSY RESIDENCE VIA AUTO ENROUTE ROYAL PALACE TO ATTEND STATE DINNER.
	Driving Time: 2 minutes
	Press Pool #12 follows.
8:30 p.m. Local 3:30 p.m. EDT	THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ROYAL PALACE, IS GREETED BY KING BAUDOUIN, AND PROCEEDS TO THE GRAND ANTECHAMBER.
	PRESS POOL #12 COVERAGE
	Press Pool #12 proceeds to Room 6
8:33 p.m. Local 3:33 p.m. EDT	THE PRESIDENT AND THE KING ARRIVE GRAND ANTECHAMBER AND GREET HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE BELGIAN CABINET.
	PRESS POOL #11 COVERAGE
8:50 p.m. Local 3:50 p.m. EDT	Intermission - Queen Elisabeth International Music Contest.
8:55 p.m. Local 3:55 p.m. EDT	THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY THE KING, PROCEEDS TO THE DINING HALL.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1975

9:00 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT AND THE KING ARRIVE THE
4:00 p.m. EDT DINING HALL.

9:00 p.m. Local Press Pool #11 departs Royal Palace enroute Press
4:00 p.m. EDT Center, Brussels Sheraton Hotel.

9:05 p.m. Local Dinner begins.
4:05 p.m. EDT

9:50 p.m. Local Press Pool #12 departs Room 6 enroute Dining Hall.
4:50 p.m. EDT

10:05 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford departs Palais des Beaux Arts via
5:05 p.m. EDT auto enroute the Embassy Residence.

10:05 p.m. Local The King proposes a toast.
5:05 p.m. EDT
Press Pool #12 Coverage

10:08 p.m. Local Secretary General Luns responds.
5:08 p.m. EDT
Press Pool #12 Coverage

10:10 p.m. Local Mrs. Ford arrives the Embassy Residence.
5:10 p.m. EDT

10:15 p.m. Local Dessert begins.
5:15 p.m. EDT

10:25 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY THE KING,
5:25 p.m. EDT PROCEEDS TO THE SALLE DES GLACES.

10:53 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT BIDS FAREWELL TO THE KING
5:53 p.m. EDT AND DEPARTS ROYAL PALACE VIA AUTO
ENROUTE EMBASSY RESIDENCE.

Driving Time: 2 minutes

Press Pool #12 follows.

10:55 p.m. Local THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES EMBASSY RESIDENCE.
5:55 p.m. EDT
Press Pool #12 departs Embassy Residence enroute
Press Center, Brussels Sheraton Hotel.

OVERNIGHT

MADRID
MAY 31 - JUNE 1



SALZBURG
JUNE 1 - 3

ROME
JUNE 3

FACTS-U.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
SPANISH STATE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
ITALIAN REPUBLIC
STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY

MAY - JUNE 1975

United States Official Party

The President and Mrs. Ford

Henry A. Kissinger ----- Secretary of State

United States Ambassadors and their Wives

Donald Rumsfeld ----- Assistant to the President

Robert T. Hartmann ----- Counsellor to the President

Ronald Nessen ----- Press Secretary to the President

Helmut Sonnenfeldt ----- Counselor of the Department
of State

Joseph S. Sisco (Salzburg)----- Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs

Arthur A. Hartman ----- Assistant Secretary of State
for European Affairs

Alfred E. Atherton (Salzburg) ----- Assistant Secretary of State for
Near Eastern & South Asian
Affairs

Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft ----- Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The list of Ambassadors follows.

Belgium: Ambassador and Mrs. Leonard K. Firestone,
United States Ambassador to Belgium
Ambassador and Mrs. David K. E. Bruce,
United States Representative on the Council of the
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph A. Greenwald,
United States Representative to the European Communities

Spain: Ambassador and Mrs. Wells Stabler,
United States Ambassador to Spain

Austria: Ambassador and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan,
United States Ambassador to Austria
Ambassador and Mrs. Hermann F. Eilts,
United States Ambassador to Egypt

Italy: Ambassador and Mrs. John A. Volpe,
United States Ambassador to Italy

Other Staff Accompanying the President

Byron M. Cavaney, Jr., Director, White House Advance Office
Leamon R. Hunt, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Operations
Harold H. Saunders, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
A. Denis Clift, Senior Staff Member, National Security Council
Robert B. Oakley, Senior Staff Member, National Security Council
William I. Greener, Deputy Press Secretary to the President
John W. Hushen, Deputy Press Secretary to the President
Milton A. Friedman, Deputy Executive Editor, Editorial Office
Terrence O'Donnell, Aide to the President
Thomas P. DeCair, Assistant Press Secretary
Robert Mead, Television Adviser to the President
Eric Rosenberger, Chief Press Advance Representative
Edward Savage, Assistant Press Secretary
Larry M. Speakes, Assistant Press Secretary
Arnold Noel, Press Advance Representative

Robert Passwaters, Press Advance Representative
Alvin Adams, Special Assistant to the President
David C. Gompert, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State
Peter Rodman, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, National
Security Council
A. Jose deSeabra, Interpreter
Richard E. Keiser, Special Agent in Charge, Presidential Protective
Division, United States Secret Service
Rear Admiral William M. Lukash, USN, Physician to the President
Brigadier General Lawrence E. Adams, Commanding Officer,
White House Communications Agency
Captain Leland S. Kollmorgen, Military Assistant to the President
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Blake, USAF, Air Force Aide to the
President
Lieutenant Colonel Americo Sardo, USMC, Marine Aide to the President
Major Robert E. Barrett, USA, Army Aide to the President
David Hume Kennerly, Personal Photographer to the President
Nancy Ruwe, White House Social Secretary

White House Advance Representatives

Brussels: Robert Goodwin
Madrid: Homer Luther
Salzburg: Frank Ursomarso
Rome: Don Wegmiller

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

United States Official Party

HENRY A. KISSINGER

Secretary of State and Assistant to the President

Henry A. Kissinger was sworn in as the 56th Secretary of State September 22, 1973, in a ceremony in the East Room of the White House. He also continues to serve in his White House position as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Dr. Kissinger became Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs in January 1969. Since 1954 he had been a member of the faculty of Harvard University both in the Department of Government and at the Center for International Affairs. He was Associate Director of the Center from 1957 to 1960. He served as Study Director, Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy, for the Council on Foreign Relations from 1955 to 1956, and Director of the Harvard International Seminar in 1951.

Dr. Kissinger is the author of six books and over forty articles on foreign policy. He is a recipient of the Guggenheim Fellowship (1965-66), the Woodrow Wilson prize (1958) for the best book in the fields of government, politics, and international affairs, and in 1973 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

A summa cum laude graduate of Harvard College, he received his M.A. in 1952 and Ph.D. in 1954 from the Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. From 1943 to 1946 he served in the Army Intelligence Corps and from 1946 to 1949 was Captain of the Military Intelligence Reserve.

Dr. Kissinger was born May 27, 1923, in Furth, Germany, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kissinger, who now reside in New York City. He married the former Nancy Maginness of New York City on March 30, 1974, and is the father of two children, Elizabeth and David, by a previous marriage.

DONALD RUMSFELD
Assistant to the President

Donald Rumsfeld has served since September 27, 1974 as Assistant to the President with Cabinet rank and with responsibility for the coordination of White House operations.

Mr. Rumsfeld served from February 1973 as U.S. Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with the rank and status of Ambassador.

Born on July 9, 1932, in Chicago, Mr. Rumsfeld was elected to Congress from Illinois' 13th Congressional District in 1962 and was re-elected three times. From 1969 to 1973, he served in various executive positions, including Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Counsellor to the President, and Director of the Cost of Living Council during Phase II.

After graduation from Princeton University in 1954, Mr. Rumsfeld served in the U.S. Navy as a pilot and flight instructor. He was also associated with an investment banking firm in Chicago prior to his first election to Congress.

Mr. Rumsfeld is married to the former Joyce Pierson and they have three children.

ROBERT T. HARTMANN
Counsellor to the President

Robert T. Hartmann, Chief of President Ford's Vice Presidential Staff has been Counsellor to the President since August 9, 1974.

Mr. Hartmann was Minority Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives in the 91st, 92nd, and 93rd Congresses and Legislative Assistant to then Minority Leader, Gerald R. Ford, before Mr. Ford became Vice President on December 6, 1973. Mr. Hartmann was formerly the Chief of the Washington Bureau of the Los Angeles Times from 1954 to 1964.

Mr. Hartmann is a native of Rapid City, South Dakota. He spent most of his lifetime in California and received his B. A. from Stanford University in 1938. He served in the Pacific during World War II and is a retired Captain from the United States Naval Reserve.

He is married to the former Roberta Sankey. They reside in Westgate, Maryland, and have two children.

RONALD NESSEN

Press Secretary to the President

Ronald Nessen has served since September 20, 1974, as Press Secretary to the President.

Mr. Nessen joined the staff of United Press International in Washington in 1956, working there until 1962, when he joined the National Broadcasting Company.

His first NBC assignment was in Washington, where he served from 1962 to 1965 as a White House correspondent during the term of President Johnson. He was assigned to Southeast Asia by NBC in 1965 and covered Vietnam until he was wounded by a grenade fragment in 1966. He returned to Washington and later that year was assigned to New York, where he anchored a weekly Vietnam television report and a five minute daily Vietnam report on the "TODAY" show.

In 1967, Mr. Nessen received a series of foreign assignments from NBC, covering Latin America, Asia, Africa and then London. He returned to the United States, where he covered the Presidential campaign of 1968. After that, he was based in Washington, specializing in urban affairs. When Gerald Ford became Vice President, Mr. Nessen was assigned to cover most of the 118,000 miles traveled by the Vice President. When President Ford took office in August, 1974, Mr. Nessen became NBC's White House correspondent.

He was born in Washington, D.C., May 25, 1934. Mr. Nessen attended American University, where he majored in history.

He is married to the former Young Hi Song of Seoul, South Korea, and has two children, Edward, 1 1/2 and Caren, 18. The Nessens live in Bethesda, Maryland.

HELMUT SONNENFELDT
Counselor of the Department of State

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Counselor of the Department of State, served from 1969 through 1973 as a Senior Staff Member of the National Security Council for Europe and East-West relations. He was with the Department of State from 1952 to 1969 specializing in Soviet and East European Affairs.

From 1966 to 1969, Mr. Sonnenfeldt was Director of the Office of Research and Analysis for the USSR and Eastern Europe. During 1960-61, he served as a policy officer in the then newly established U. S. Disarmament Administration (now the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency). He has served on U. S. delegations to numerous NATO meetings and to conferences with the Soviet Government in London, Geneva, Washington, Moscow and New York.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt was born on September 13, 1926, in Berlin, Germany. He received his early education in Germany and in England, where he attended the University of Manchester. Mr. Sonnenfeldt came to the U. S. in 1944 and served in the U. S. Army in the Pacific and European Theaters as a member of the counter-intelligence corps. He continued his education at Johns Hopkins University, from which he received his B. A. and M. A. degrees in political science. He has been on the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies as a lecturer on Soviet Affairs and is also a research consultant of the school's Washington Center for Foreign Policy Research. He has also been associated with the Russian Institute at Columbia University as a Senior Fellow.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt is married to the former Marjorie Hecht. They have three children and reside in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

JOSEPH S. SISCO

Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Joseph S. Sisco has been Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs since January 1974. Mr. Sisco, a Career Minister in the Foreign Service, served as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs from 1969 to 1974.

From 1965 to 1969 he was Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, after serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs from 1963. He served as Political Advisor to the U.S. Delegations to the United Nations General Assembly from 1951 to 1968 and served as U.S. Representative to the Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Middle East.

He was born on October 31, 1919 in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Sisco attended Morton Junior College from 1937 to 1939 and received his A. B., magna cum laude, from Knox College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He received his M. A. (1947) and Ph. D. (1950) degrees from the University of Chicago.

Mr. Sisco entered Government service in 1950 with the Department of State and in 1956 became Officer in Charge of General Assembly and Security Council Affairs. In 1957 he became Officer in Charge of United Nations Political Affairs. Mr. Sisco served as Deputy Director (1958-61) then Director (1961-63) of the Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs. In 1966 he received the National Civil Service League Career Service Award as one of 10 outstanding career officers in Government service.

He is married to the former Jean Churchill Head. They have two daughters and reside in Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR A. HARTMAN

Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Arthur A. Hartman has been Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs since December 19, 1973.

Mr. Hartman, a career Foreign Service officer of Class One, has served as Deputy Chief of Mission and Minister Counselor, United States Mission to the European Communities, in Brussels, since 1972. From 1967 to 1972 he served in the Department of State as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State and Staff Director of the Senior Inter-Departmental Group (1967-69) and as Deputy Director for Coordination (1969-72).

He was born on March 12, 1926, in New York, New York. Mr. Hartman received his A. B. degree from Harvard University in 1944 and attended Harvard Law School during 1947-48. He served in the U. S. Army from 1944 to 1946. He entered Government service in 1948 and was assigned as Economic Officer, Economic Cooperation Administration, Paris. In 1952 he was Economic Officer, U. S. Delegation to European Army Conference, Paris, and in 1954 he was a Politico-Military Officer, Paris/USRO.

From 1956 to 1958 he was Economic Officer in Saigon. From 1958 to 1961 Mr. Hartman was an International Affairs Officer, Economic Organization Affairs Section, Bureau of European Affairs. During 1961-62 he served as Staff Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and during 1962-63 as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State. From 1963 to 1967 he was Chief of the Economic Section in London. Mr. Hartman received the Presidential Management Improvement Award in 1970 and the Distinguished Honor Award in 1971.

Mr. Hartman is married to the former Donna Ford. They have four children.

ALFRED E. ATHERTON
Assistant Secretary of State
for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Roy Atherton has served as Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs since April 1974. Mr. Atherton had served since 1965 in the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs in various positions dealing with the Middle East and most recently as Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Atherton was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1921. He received both his B.S. and M.A. degrees in history from Harvard University. During World War II he served as an artillery officer with the United States Army in the European Theatre.

Mr. Atherton was appointed to the United States Foreign Service in 1947 at which time he served in the American Consulate General in Stuttgart, Germany. During his Foreign Service career, Mr. Atherton completed diplomatic assignments in Stuttgart, Bonn, Damascus, and Aleppo, Syria. He returned to Washington in 1958 and in 1961 was detailed to the University of California for advanced economic studies. His most recent overseas assignment was at the U.S. Consulate General in Calcutta, India.

Mr. Atherton is married to the former Betty Wylie, and they have one daughter and two sons.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT (USAF)

Deputy Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

General Scowcroft was appointed Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs on April 6, 1973. Previously he served as Military Assistant to the President. He came to his first White House post in February 1972, after serving a two year tour as Special Assistant to the Director of the Joint Staff (JCS).

Born in Ogden, Utah on March 19, 1925, General Scowcroft graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1947 and earned both Masters and Ph.D degrees in International Relations at Columbia University. He also attended the Georgetown University School of Language and Linguistics, the Strategic Intelligence School, the Armed Forces Staff College and the National War College.

General Scowcroft has an aeronautical rating as a pilot and his military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, and the Air Force Commendation Medal. He is married and the father of one daughter.

THE WHITE HOUSE

BIOGRAPHY OF THE PRESIDENT

GERALD R. FORD, 38th President of the United States, was born in Omaha, Nebraska, July 14, 1913. He attended public schools in Grand Rapids, Michigan; received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1935; and an LL.B. from Yale University Law School in 1941.

In 1942 he entered the U.S. Navy, serving 47 months during World War II, and participated in 3rd and 5th Fleet carrier operations aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Monterey for two years. He was discharged in 1946 and resumed the practice of law.

President Ford was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1948 and reelected every two years through 1972, serving 25 years in the House. He was Chairman of the Republican Conference, 88th Congress; and the Minority Leader of the 89th, 90th, 91st, and 92nd and 1st Session, 93rd Congresses.

In November 1963, he was made a member of the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and authored (with John R. Stiles) the book, Portrait of the Assassin (1965).

He was permanent chairman of the 1968 and 1972 Republican National Conventions.

He visited the People's Republic of China in late June and early July 1972, on behalf of President Nixon.

President Ford was nominated Vice President on October 12, 1973, to succeed Spiro T. Agnew, who resigned, and was confirmed December 6. He succeeded to the Presidency August 9, 1974, following the resignation of Richard Nixon.

President Ford is the recipient of the following awards:

American Political Science Association's Distinguished
Congressional Service Award, 1961

American Good Government Society's George Washington Award, 1966

American Academy of Achievement's Golden Plate Award as
'Giant of Accomplishment', 1971
AMVETS Silver Helmet Award, 1971
Boy Scouts of America "Silver Buffalo Award" for distinguished
service to our country and its youth, 1975

He has received Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from:

University of Pennsylvania
Notre Dame University
Ohio State University
University of Michigan
Michigan State University
Western Michigan University
The Citadel
(and numerous colleges)

President Ford received all-city and all-state football honors in Grand Rapids during high school, and he was a member of the University of Michigan's national championship football teams in 1932 and 1933. In 1934 he was named the University of Michigan's most valuable player. He served as assistant varsity football coach at Yale while a law student there.

He married Elizabeth Bloomer on October 15, 1948, and they are the parents of four children:

Michael Gerald	Born March 14, 1950
John Gardner	Born March 16, 1952
Steven Meigs	Born May 19, 1956
Susan Elizabeth	Born July 6, 1957

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
SPANISH STATE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
ITALIAN REPUBLIC
STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY

MAY - JUNE 1975

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL LOG

I. PRESIDENT FORD

As President

AUSTRIA

Salzburg - 1975

SOVIET UNION

Vladivostok - 1974

BELGIUM

Brussels - 1975

SPAIN

Madrid - 1975

FRANCE

Martinique, F.W.I. - 1974

VATICAN CITY

1975

ITALY

Rome - 1975

JAPAN

Kyoto - 1974

Tokyo - 1974

KOREA

Camp Casey - 1974

Seoul - 1974

MEXICO

Magdalena de Kino - 1974

Nogales - 1974

I. PRESIDENT FORD (continued)

As Vice President

SPAIN

Madrid - 1973

As Member of Congress

BELGIUM

1961

PAKISTAN

1953

CHINA (REPUBLIC OF)

1953

1962

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1972

FRANCE

1955

1959

POLAND

1959

GERMANY

1955

1959

SWEDEN

1962

GREAT BRITAIN

1959

THAILAND

1962

INDIA

1953

VIETNAM

1953

1962

JAPAN

1953

1960

1962

YUGOSLAVIA

1963

KOREA

1953

U. S. TRUSTS/TERRITORIES

Okinawa - 1962

NETHERLANDS

1955

COLONIES

Hong Kong - 1962, 1972

II.

PRESIDENT NIXON

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul - 1953
Kandahar - 1953

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires - 1958, 1967

AUSTRALIA

Canberra - 1953, 1965

AUSTRIA

Andau - 1956
Draiskirchen - 1956
Eisenstadt - 1956
Nyoerce - 1956
Salzburg - 1956, 1972, 1974
Vienna - 1956, 1963

BELGIUM

Brussels - 1947, 1969, 1974

BOLIVIA

La Paz - 1958

BRAZIL

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

BURMA

Dayebo - 1953
Pagu - 1953
Rangoon - 1953

CAMBODIA (KHMER REPUBLIC)

Phnom Penh - 1953
Siem Reap - 1953

CANADA

Numerous Pre-Inaugural Occasions
Montreal - As President - 1969
Ottawa - 1972

CEYLON

Colombo - 1953

CHILE

Santiago - 1967

COLOMBIA

Bogota - 1958

CHINA (REPUBLIC OF)

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

CONGO

Lubumbshi - 1967
Kinshasa - 1967

COSTA RICA

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

II. PRESIDENT NIXON (continued)

CUBA

Havana - 1955
Mariannao - 1955

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague - 1967
Lidice - 1967

DENMARK

Copenhagen - 1962, 1965
Aalborg - 1962

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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

ECUADOR

Quito - 1958

EGYPT (ARAB REPUBLIC OF)

Alexandria - 1974
Cairo - 1963, 1974

EL SALVADOR

San Salvador - 1955
San Tocla - 1955

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa - 1957, 1967

FINLAND

Helsinki - 1965

FRANCE

Paris, 1947, 1951, 1963, 1965,
1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1974

GERMANY

Berlin - 1947, 1963, 1969
Bonn - 1967, 1969, 1963
Cologne - 1967
Essen - 1947
Frankfurt - 1947, 1963
Freilassing - 1956
Munich - 1956, 1963
Wiesbaden - 1963

GHANA

Aburi - 1957
Accra - 1957
Achimoto - 1957

GREAT BRITAIN

London - 1947, 1951, 1958, 1963,
1965, 1966, 1967, 1969
Mildenhall - 1969
Bermuda - 1971

GREECE

Athens - 1947, 1963, 1967
Florina - 1947
Island of Speteopoula - 1963
Salonica - 1947
Skpia - 1947

GUATEMALA

Antigua - 1955
Guatemala City - 1955
Quezaltenango - 1955

II. PRESIDENT NIXON (continued)

HAITI

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

HONDURAS

San Filipe - 1955
Tegucigalpa - 1955
Zamorano - 1955

HUNGARY

Budapest - 1963, 1967

ICELAND

Keflavik - 1956, 1974
Reykjavik - 1956, 1974

INDIA

Agra - 1953
Bangalore - 1953
Madras - 1953
New Delhi - 1953, 1967, 1969
Sonapat - 1953
Thana Khwid - 1953
Tharaut - 1953

INDOCHINA

Dalat - 1953
Hanoi - 1953
Haiphong - 1953
Saigon - 1953
Quan Tre - 1953

INDONESIA

Djakarta - 1953, 1967, 1969
Djokjakarta - 1953

IRAN

Tehran - 1953, 1967, 1972

IRELAND

Dublin - 1966, 1970
Shannon - 1970
Timahoe - 1970

ISRAEL

Jerusalem - 1974
Tel Aviv - 1966, 1967

ITALY

Genoa - 1947
Milan - 1947, 1963
Naples - 1947, 1970
Rome - 1947, 1957, 1963, 1966,
1967, 1969, 1970
Turin - 1947
Florence - 1963
Perugia - 1963
Trieste - 1947
Vatican City - 1957, 1963, 1966,
1967, 1969, 1970
Venice - 1963

IVORY COAST

Abidjan - 1967
Treichville - 1967

JAPAN

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

II. PRESIDENT NIXON (continued)

JORDAN

Amman - 1974

KENYA

Nairobi - 1967

KOREA

Seoul - 1953, 1966

LAOS

Vientiane - 1953

LEBANON

Beirut - 1964

LIBERIA

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

LIBYA

Benghazi - 1953
Tripoli - 1953, 1957

MALAYSIA

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

MEXICO

Numberous Pre-Inaugural Occasions
Amistad Dam - As President - 1969
Puerto Vallarta - As President 1970

MOROCCO

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

NEW ZEALAND

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

NICARAGUA

Managua - 1955

PAKISTAN

Karachi - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1966
1967
Islamabad - 1964, 1966
Lahore - 1969
Peshawar - 1953
Rawalpindi - 1964, 1966, 1967

PANAMA

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

PARAGUAY

Asuncion - 1958

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Hangchou - 1972
Peking - 1972
Shanghai - 1972

II. PRESIDENT NIXON (continued)

PERU

Asuncion - 1958

PHILIPPINES

Corregidor - 1956

Los Banos - 1953

Manila - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965,
1966, 1967, 1969

POLAND

Warsaw - 1959, 1972

PORTUGAL

Azores - 1971, 1974

Lisbon - 1963

ROMANIA

Bucharest - 1967, 1969

SAUDI ARABIA

Jiddah - 1974

SINGAPORE

1953, 1964, 1965, 1967

SOVIET UNION

Alma Ata - 1967

Kiev - 1972

Leningrad - 1959, 1972

Minsk - 1974

Moscow - 1959, 1965, 1967, 1972,
1974

Novosibirsk - 1959

Oreanda - 1974

Perouralsk - 1959

Tashkent - 1967

Samarkand - 1967

Sverdlovsk - 1959

SPAIN

Madrid - 1963, 1970

Palma de Mallorca - 1956

SUDAN

Khartoum - 1957

Omdurman - 1957

SWITZERLAND

Geneva - 1951, 1963

Lausanne - 1963

Lucerne - 1963

Zurich - 1963

SYRIA

Damascus - 1974

THAILAND

Bangkok - 1953, 1956, 1964, 1965,
1966, 1967, 1969

TUNISIA

Sidi Bou Said - 1957

Tunis - 1957

TURKEY

Ankara - 1956

UGANDA

Entebbe - 1957

Jinja - 1957

Owen Falls Dam - 1957

URUGUAY

Montevideo - 1958

II. PRESIDENT NIXON (continued)

VENEZUELA

Altos de Pipe - 1958
Caracas - 1958

VIETNAM (REPUBLIC OF)

Ban Me Thout - 1967
Danang - 1967
Ho-Nai - 1956
Plaiku - 1967
Saigon - 1956, 1964, 1965, 1966,
1967, 1969

YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade - 1970
Kumrovec - 1970
Zagreb - 1970

ZAMBIA

Lusaka - 1967
Ndola - 1967

U. S. TRUSTS/TERRITORIES

Guam, Midway, Puerto Rico,
Virgin Islands

COLONIES

Bahamas, Hong Kong, Bermuda

III. PRESIDENT JOHNSON

AMERICAN SAMOA

Pago Pago - 1966

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne - 1966, 1967
Sydney - 1966
Townsville - 1966
Brisbane - 1966
Canberra - 1967

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver - 1964

CANADA

Montreal - 1967

COSTA RICA

San Jose - 1968

EL SALVADOR

San Salvador - 1968

GERMANY

Bonn - 1967

GUAM - 1967

GUATEMALA

Guatemala City - 1968

HONDURAS

San Pedro Sula - 1968

ITALY

Vatican City - 1967

III. PRESIDENT JOHNSON (continued)

KOREA

Seoul - 1966

MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur - 1966

MEXICO

Mexico City - 1966
Cuidad Acuna - 1966

NEW BRUNSWICK

Campobella Island - 1966
St. George Island - 1966
Chamcook - 1966

NEW ZEALAND

Ohakea - 1966
Wellington - 1966

NICARAGUA

Managua - 1968

PAKISTAN

Karachi - 1967

PHILIPPINES

Manila - 1966

SURINAM

Zanderij - 1967

THAILAND

Bangkok - 1966
Ban-Saen - 1966
Korat - 1967

URUGUAY

Montevideo - 1967
Punta del Este - 1967

VIETNAM

Cam Ranh Bay - 1966, 1967

IV. PRESIDENT KENNEDY

AUSTRIA

Vienna - 1961

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Nassau - 1962
Bermuda - 1961

CANADA

Ottawa - 1961

COLOMBIA

Bogota - 1961

COSTA RICA

San Jose - 1963

ENGLAND

Waddington - 1963
London - 1961, 1963

FRANCE

Paris - 1961

IV. PRESIDENT KENNEDY (continued)

GERMANY

Frankfurt - 1963
Bonn - 1963
Wiesbaden - 1963
Berlin - 1963

IRELAND

Dublin - 1963
Shannon - 1963

ITALY

Milan - 1963
Rome - 1963
Naples - 1963

MEXICO

Mexico City - 1962

VENEZUELA

Caracas - 1961

U.S. COMMONWEALTH

Puerto Rico - 1961

V. PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul - 1959

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires - 1960
Mardel Plata - 1960
Sao Paulo - 1960

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro - 1960

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Bermuda - 1957

CANADA

Ottawa - 1953, 1958
Ontario - 1953, 1958
Quebec - 1959
Montreal - 1959

CHILE

Santiago - 1960

ENGLAND

London - 1959

FRANCE

Paris - 1957, 1959, 1960

GERMANY

Bonn - 1959

GREECE

Athens - 1959

V. PRESIDENT EISENHOWER (continued)

INDIA

New Delhi - 1959
Agra - 1959

IRAN

Teheran - 1959

ITALY

Rome - 1959

KOREA

Seoul - 1960

MEXICO

Acapulco - 1959

PAKISTAN

Karachi - 1959

PANAMA

Panama City - 1956

PHILIPPINES

Manila - 1960

PORTUGAL

Lisbon - 1960

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Taipei - 1960

SCOTLAND

Prestwick - 1959

SPAIN

Casa Blanca - 1959
Madrid - 1959

SWITZERLAND

Geneva - 1955

TUNISIA

Tunis - 1959

TURKEY

Ankara - 1959

URUGUAY

Montevideo - 1960

U. S. COMMONWEALTH

Puerto Rico - 1960

U. S. OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Okinawa - Kadena Air Base - 1960

U. S. POSSESSION

Wake Island - 1960

SURINAM (Dutch Guinea)

Paramaribo - 1960

VI. PRESIDENT TRUMAN

BELGIUM

Antwerp - 1945
Brussels - 1945

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro - 1947

CUBA

Guantanamo - 1948

GERMANY

Berlin - 1945

U. S. COMMONWEALTH

Puerto Rico - 1948

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Charlotte Amalie - 1948
Frederiksted, St. Croix - 1948

U. S. POSSESSION

Wake Island - 1950

VII. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

CANADA

Ottawa - 1943

EGYPT

Cairo - 1943

IRAN

Teheran - 1943

MALTA - 1945

MOROCCO

Casa Blanca - 1943

SOUTH AMERICA

November-December, 1936

SOVIET UNION

Yalta - 1945