

**The original documents are located in Box 13, “8/4/75 - Talking Points for Press Appearance with President Tito (Includes notes and joint statement)” of the President’s Speeches and Statements: Reading Copies at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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## MILITARY AID

- ① WE HAVE A LIST OF Yugoslav equipment needs.
- ② IT is being carefully reviewed and will be given favorable consideration.
- ③ The President takes a personal interest in it,
- ④ We expect to move ahead on the Yugoslav requests.

**THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.....**

**TALKING POINTS FOR PRESS**

**PRESS APPEARANCE**

**WITH PRESIDENT TITO**

PRESIDENT TITO, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

1. THIS VISIT HAS BEEN BRIEF, BUT OUR TIME HAS BEEN USED WELL.
2. WE HAVE, I THINK, HAD VERY FULL AND INFORMATIVE TALKS WITH YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, WITH THE PRIME MINISTER THIS MORNING, AND WITH OTHER SENIOR OFFICIALS.

3. WE REVIEWED THE STATE OF BILATERAL RELATIONS, WHICH ARE DEVELOPING MOST SATISFACTORILY IN ALL SPHERES, AS FORESEEN IN THE JOINT STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES SIGNED BY OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS WHEN YOU VISITED WASHINGTON IN OCTOBER 1971. I ASSURED THE PRESIDENT THAT I PERSONALLY, AS WELL AS SECRETARY KISSINGER, WILL GIVE OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS DIRECT ATTENTION SO THAT WHENEVER SOME PROBLEM ARISES -- AND I DO NOT ANTICIPATE SERIOUS ONES - IT WILL BE RESOLVED PROMPTLY AND TO MUTUAL SATISFACTION.

4. WE HAD A VERY GOOD REVIEW ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS. I WANT TO EXPRESS THE CANDOR AND CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT OF THESE TALKS.

BOTH OUR GOVERNMENTS, I THINK, FEEL THAT THE COMPLETION OF CSCE SHOULD PROVIDE A SOUND BASIS FOR FURTHER PROGRESS IN MAKING EUROPE A CONTINENT OF PEACE, COOPERATION, AND INCREASING CONTACT BETWEEN PEOPLES. I THINK, WE ARE REALISTIC ABOUT THE TASKS AHEAD AND WE KNOW THAT MUCH WORK LIES AHEAD, INCLUDING, FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE MBFR TALKS. SO, THE END OF CSCE IS A CALL TO EFFORT, NOT TO COMPLACENCY.

WE ALSO REVIEWED OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES, THE MIDDLE EAST, CYPRUS, ETC, AND I FOUND THE PRESIDENT'S EXPOSITON OF HIS VIEWS INSTRUCTIVE AND HELPFUL.

WE ALSO HAD A VALUABLE EXCHANGE ON  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES. HERE,  
INTERDEPENDENCE IS THE KEY FACTOR AND IT  
CHALLENGES ALL OF US TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS  
IMAGINATIVELY AND EQUITABLY. WE EXPECT TO  
STAY IN TOUCH WITH OUR YUGOSLAV FRIENDS ON  
THESE PROBLEMS OVER THE COMING MONTHS.

5. LET ME SAY IN CONCLUSION THAT THERE WILL  
BE A FULLER JOINT STATEMENT PUBLISHED  
AROUND 4 P.M. AND IT WILL SUM UP OUR TALKS.  
(TEXT IS ATTACHED.)

6. I AM EXTREMELY SATISFIED WITH THE LAST 18  
HOURS HERE. WE HAVE NOT ONLY AFFIRMED OUR  
FRIENDSHIP BUT GIVEN IMPETUS TO ITS CONSOLIDATION  
AND EXPANSION.

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## JOINT STATEMENT

At the invitation of the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, the President of the United States of America, Gerald R. Ford, and Mrs. Ford paid an official visit to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on August 3 and 4, 1975.

Continuing the established practice of regular contacts and consultations between the presidents of the two countries, Presidents Tito and Ford held cordial, open and constructive talks on a wide range of issues of mutual interest. Taking part in the talks were, from the Yugoslav side, Dr. Vladimir Bakaric, Vice President of the SFRY Presidency; Edvard Karelj, Member of the SFRY Presidency; Dzemal Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council; Milos Minic, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Dimce Belovski, member of the Council of the Federation; Lazar Mojsov, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Toma Granfil, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States; Aleksandar Sokorac, Chief of Cabinet of the President of the Republic; Nikola Milicevic, Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs;

Andjelko Blazevic, Foreign Policy Adviser to the President of the Republic; Svetozar Starcevic, Director for the North American Department, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs;

From the United States side, Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Laurence H. Silberman, United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia; Robert T. Hartmann, Counselor to the President; Ronald S. Nessen, Press Secretary to the President; Lt. General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Richard B. Cheney, Deputy Assistant to the President; Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Counselor, Department of State; Arthur Hartman, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, Department of State.

The President of the Federal Executive Council, Dzemal Bijedic, called on President Ford and conducted talks with him on matters concerning bilateral cooperation.

Presidents Tito and Ford reiterated the particular importance which the governments of Yugoslavia and the United States of America attach to the maintenance of peace and stability by the peaceful settlement of disputes, and by adherence to the principles of independence,

mutual respect and full equality of sovereign states, regardless of differences or similarities in their social, political and economic systems, and in full accord with the spirit and principles of the United Nations Charter.

President Ford's visit provided an occasion for a thorough review of bilateral relations which continue to develop successfully. President Tito and President Ford confirmed that the principles contained in the joint statement, issued in Washington in October 1971, represent the continuing basis for relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States of America. In conversations between President Ford and President Tito further stimulus was given to these relations. The two Presidents noted that additional progress has been achieved in cooperation in the economic area and agreed that possibilities exist for further mutually beneficial development of trade, investment and other contemporary forms of economic cooperation. Concrete ways to achieve expansion in this field were discussed.

The two Presidents once again emphasized the significant contribution of exchanges in the sphere of social and physical sciences, culture, education, information, etc., to the deepening of mutual understanding

and respect and agreed to make efforts to further develop such exchanges.

President Ford greeted the readiness of the Yugoslav government to contribute to the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the United States of America through various cultural and artistic presentations.

The two presidents emphasized the deep historical and cultural ties which exist between their countries, and especially the part which Americans of Yugoslav origin have long played in strengthening the bonds of friendship between their new and former homelands and agreed that these ties should be strengthened.

The two Presidents expressed their satisfaction over the recent conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They consider that the consistent implementation of the provisions of the final act which the signatory countries pledged themselves to fulfill, will contribute significantly to the achievement of the Conference's important goals and encourage further efforts to strengthen peace and security in Europe and to improve political, economic and other relations among states and peoples.

President Tito and President Ford emphasized that the interdependence of all peoples and countries, developed and developing, is an essential factor in the search for a just and effective economic development. Reviewing the urgent problems facing mankind in the area of international economic relations, they agreed on the need to increase their efforts to find equitable solutions on the basis of improved international cooperation and respect for the interests of all.

The two Presidents reviewed a number of other important international problems, including the situation in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Cyprus and the questions of disarmament.

President Tito particularly presented views on the importance of the policy of nonalignment in today's world. He also emphasized the significance of United States policies in international affairs. President Ford set forth United States positions on various matters including the significance of the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment in international affairs.

President Ford reaffirmed the steadfast interest of the United States and its support for the independence, integrity, and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia.

The two Presidents on this occasion reaffirmed the importance of periodic contacts and consultations at various levels in fields of mutual interest.

The principles set forth in this joint statement are the foundation of United States-Yugoslav relations. They constitute the firm basis on which the friendly relations of the two countries will be conducted in the future.