

The original documents are located in Box 31, folder “State Dinners - 5/1/75 - Tunisia” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

File
1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF
HIS EXCELLENCY HEDI NOUIRA
PRIME MINISTER OF TUNISIA

May 1, 1975
7:30 p. m.

Dress: Black Tie

Arrival:

-- 7:30 p. m. ... Your guests will arrive through the Diplomatic Reception Room and will be escorted to the Red Room for mixed drinks.

-- 7:40 p. m. ... You will be escorted via elevator to the North Portico where you will greet Prime Minister Nouira.

NOTE: Photo coverage of greeting.

-- You will escort Prime Minister Nouira to the Red Room where you will join your guests for mixed drinks.

Dinner:

-- Rectangular table

-- 8:00 p. m. ... You will escort Prime Minister Nouira to the State Dining Room for Dinner.

NOTE: There will be a press photo opportunity as soon as your guests are seated.

-- At the conclusion of dinner, you will rise and propose a toast
-- Prime Minister Nouira will respond.

NOTE: Suggested toast is attached (Tab A).

NOTE: No press coverage of toasts; toasts will be piped to the Press Room and transcripts will be released to the press.

After Dinner:

- You will escort Prime Minister Nouira to the Red Room -- guests will proceed to the Red Room.
- Demitasse, liqueurs and cigars will be served to your guests.

Departure:

- You will escort Prime Minister Nouira to the North Portico.
- You may wish to mingle with your guests or return to the Family Quarters.

NOTES:

- Guest list is attached (Tab B).
- A Military String Ensemble will be playing in the Grand Hall.
- White House photographer will be present.
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- An interpreter will be present.

Nancy Ruwe

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: Instructions for Social Aides

EVENT: Working Dinner for Prime Minister Nourira of Tunisia

Date/Time: May 1, 1975 (7:30) No. of Guests: 31

Uniform: Black Tie Parking: South Grounds

In-Place Time for Aides: 6:30 p.m. (Library)

In-Place Time for OIC: 6:15 p.m. (Duty Aide)

Duty Aide: LtCol R. E. Blake, USAF

First Family Participation: The President

The following Social Aides will attend:

Lt John R. Evans, USN
Lt Michael F. Martus, USN
Capt Thomas L. Groppel, USA
Capt Carl E. Linke, USA
* Major David Van Poznak, USAF
Capt James M. Roberts, USAF
1stLt Robert J. Harig, USAF
Capt John R. Harris, USMC

*Officer in Charge

Music: USMC String Ensemble w/piano in the Lobby (7:00) (East Gate)
US Army Herald Trumpets on North Portico (6:45)

Remarks:

Staff Mess will feed Aides

3 Doormen from MDW

1 Doorman from Garage

call system in effect *for* STEPHEN TODD
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy
Naval Aide to the President

DISTRIBUTION:

Capt Kollmorgen

LtCol Sardo

LCDR Todd

LtCol Blake

Major Barrett

Mrs. Ruwe

Mrs. Weidenfeld

Secret Service

Visitor's Office

Band

Usher's Office

White House Garage

White House Staff Mess

Mr. O'Donnell

White House Police (7)

GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT IN
HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY HEDI NOUIRA, PRIME MINISTER OF
TUNISIA, ON THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1975, AT 7:30 O' CLOCK, THE
WHITE HOUSE:

His Excellency Hedi Nouira
Prime Minister of Tunisia

His Excellency Habib Chatti
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mustapha Zaanouni
Minister of Planning

His Excellency Ali Hedda
Ambassador of Tunisia to the United States

Mr. Hamed Abed
Legal Advisor of the Government
Chief of Cabinet of the Prime Minister

Mr. Mekki Zidi
Director of Mines and Energy, Ministry of National Economy

Mr. Hamed Ammar
Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ali Chaouachi
Director of Economic, Financial and Social Affairs, Prime Ministry

Mr. Hedi Chennoufi
Director of Administrative and Financial Affairs, Prime Ministry

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State

The Honorable Richard Clark, U.S. Senate (Iowa)

The Honorable James A. McClure, U.S. Senate (Idaho)

The Honorable Bob Wilson, House of Representatives (California)

The Honorable Abraham Kazen, Jr., House of Representatives (Texas)

The Honorable William P. Clements
Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Honorable John K. Tabor
Under Secretary of Commerce

The Honorable Daniel S. Parker
Administrator, Agency for International Development

The Honorable Joseph J. Sisco
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Honorable Charles W. Robinson
Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

Admiral James L. Holloway, III
Chief of Naval Operations

The Honorable Talcott W. Seelye
American Ambassador to Tunisia

The Honorable Carlyle E. Maw
Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance

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

The Honorable Stuart W. Rockwell
Deputy Chief of Protocol

The Honorable Marshall T. Mays
President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment
Corporation, Department of State

Mr. Harold H. Saunders
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South
Asian Affairs

The Honorable John Dellenback
Associate Director for International Operations, ACTION

Mr. Robert B. Oakley
Senior Staff Member, National Security Council

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc.	Document / 11 Pages	05/01/75	A

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 31, State Visits File: 5/1/75 - Tunisia

RESTRICTION CODES

JJO 01/30/17

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

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

FOR USE DURING: THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE
PRIME MINISTER OF TUNISIA AND MRS. NOUIRA

PRONUNCIATION, PLACE CARD & FORM OF ADDRESS

HIS EXCELLENCY HEDI NOUIRA
Prime Minister of Tunisia

Pronunciation: NWEE-rah
Place Card : The Prime Minister of Tunisia
Address : Mr. Prime Minister, Your Excellency, Sir

MRS. NOUIRA

Pronunciation: NWEE-rah
Place Card : Mrs. Nouri
Address : Mrs. Nouri

HIS EXCELLENCY HABIB CHATTI
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: SHAH-tee
Place Card : The Minister of Foreign Affairs
Address : Mr. Minister, Sir

HIS EXCELLENCY MUSTAPHA ZAANOUNI
Minister for Planning

Pronunciation: ZAH-noonee
Place Card : The Minister of Planning
Address : Mr. Minister, Sir

HIS EXCELLENCY ALI HEDDA
Ambassador of Tunisia

Pronunciation: HED-da
Place Card : The Ambassador of Tunisia
Address : Mr. Ambassador, Sir

MRS. HEDDA

Pronunciation: HED-da
Place Card : Mrs. Hedda
Address : Mrs. Hedda

MR. HAMED ABED

Legal Advisor of the Government, Chef du Cabinet of the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: AH-bed
Place Card : Mr. Abed
Address : Mr. Abed

MR. MEKKI ZIDI

Director of Mines and Energy, Ministry of National Economy

Pronunciation: ZEE-dee
Place Card : Mr. Zidi
Address : Mr. Zidi

MR. HAMED AMMAR

Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: um-MAR
Place Card : Mr. Ammar
Address : Mr. Ammar

MR. ALI CHAOUACHI

Director of Economic, Financial and Social Affairs, Prime Ministry

Pronunciation: shah-WAH-shee
Place Card : Mr. Chaouachi
Address : Mr. Chaouachi

MR. HEDI CHENNOUFI

Director of Administrative and Financial Affairs, Prime Ministry

Pronunciation: sha-Noo-fee
Place Card : Mr. Chennoufi
Address : Mr. Chennoufi

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

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY HEDI NOUIRA
PRIME MINISTER OF TUNISIA
AND MRS. NOUIRA

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

NAME & TITLE:	His Excellency Hedi Nouira Prime Minister of Tunisia Mrs. Nouira
FORM OF ADDRESS IN CONVERSATION:	Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, Sir Mrs. Nouira
CORRESPONDENCE SALUTATION:	Your Excellency: Dear Mr. Prime Minister
CORRESPONDENCE COMPLEMENTARY CLOSE:	Respectfully yours,
ENVELOPE ADDRESS:	His Excellency Hedi Nouira Prime Minister of Tunisia Tunis His Excellency the Prime Minister of Tunisia and Mrs. Nouira Tunis
IN HONOR OF LINES ON INVITATIONS:	In Honor of His Excellency Hedi Nouira, the Prime Minister of Tunisia In Honor of His Excellency the Prime Minister of Tunisia and Mrs. Nouira
PLACE CARDS:	The Prime Minister of Tunisia Mrs. Nouira
PRONUNCIATION:	NWEE-rah

NAME OF COUNTRY: Tunisia

LANGUAGE: Arabic (official), French

RELIGION: Islam

DIET: The party does not eat pork.

BEVERAGES: There are no restrictions.

TOASTS: The First Toast should be made by the host to:
The President of Tunisia.

The Response Toast should be made to:
The President of the United States.

Subsequent toasts, if any, may be made in declining order of precedence.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS: It is not recommended that the National Anthems of the United States and the visitor be played unless the sponsoring organization is confident that the orchestra is able to play them very well. It is not necessary to play the Anthems at strictly social functions or at formal luncheons and dinners, as awkward situations and inconveniences may result. It is not the custom in Washington, D. C. to play National Anthems at State Dinners or Luncheons. When the Anthems are played at events, it is customary to play the anthem of the visitor's country first, then the national anthem of the United States.

FLAGS: When the flags of the United States and the visitor's country are used, consider the area where the flags are to be placed as a stage or focal point, then place the flag of the U.S. on the left as viewed from the audience, and the visitor's flag on the right.



TUNISIA

BACKGROUND NOTES

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 63,378 sq. miles (about the size of Georgia). CAPITAL: Tunis. OTHER CITIES: Susah (pop. 150,000), Safaqis (pop. 120,000).

People

POPULATION: 6 million. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 2.6. DENSITY: 80 per sq. mile. ETHNIC GROUPS: Arab, Berber. LANGUAGES: Arabic (official), French. LITERACY RATE: 40%. RELIGION: Islam (95%). LIFE EXPECTANCY: 51.

Government

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 13 Governorates. TYPE: Republic. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: June 1, 1959. INDEPENDENCE: March 20, 1956.

FLAG: Red crescent and star in white circle on red field.

BRANCHES: Executive—President (Chief of State and Head of Government). Legislative—unicameral National Assembly (popularly elected, 101 members). Judicial—Independent. Judges of the highest court are appointed by President.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Destourian Socialist Party. SUFFRAGE: Universal adult.

Economy

GDP: \$2 billion. GROWTH RATE: varied from 3% to 18% over past decade. PER CAPITA INCOME: \$300.

AGRICULTURE: Percent of land—47%. Products—Wheat, olives, citrus fruits, grapes, truck crops, and esparto grass. Labor—46%.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: Products—Food processing. Labor—28%.

MINERAL RESOURCES: Oil, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc.

TRADE: Total Exports—\$580 million. Products—petroleum, phosphates, olive oil. Partners—France 30%, Italy 26%, Germany 24%, Libya 19%, U.S. 1%. Total Imports—\$650 million. Products—semi-finished goods, machinery and equipment, consumer goods, foodstuffs.

Partners—France 35%, U.S. 20%, Italy 11%, Germany 9%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 1 Tunisian Dinar = U.S. \$2.20.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: United Nations, Arab League, Organization of African Unity (OAU).

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: Total (1972)—\$145 million. U.S. Only (1972)—\$36.2 million: PL-480 (\$18.5 mil.), AID (\$17.1 mil.), Peace Corps (\$.06 mil.).

GEOGRAPHY

Situated on the northern coast of Africa between Algeria on the west and Libya on the east, Tunisia has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea extending for almost 1,000 miles.

Tunisia is subdivided by climate into a northern area, which is wooded, fertile, and the source of most of the country's agricultural production; a central area, comprising the coastal plains, noted for livestock grazing and olive groves; and a southern region, which borders the Sahara Desert and lacks sufficient rainfall to support more than grazing herds and seminomadic peoples. The climate along the coast is Mediterranean. A rainy season lasts from December to March, with a hot, dry summer.

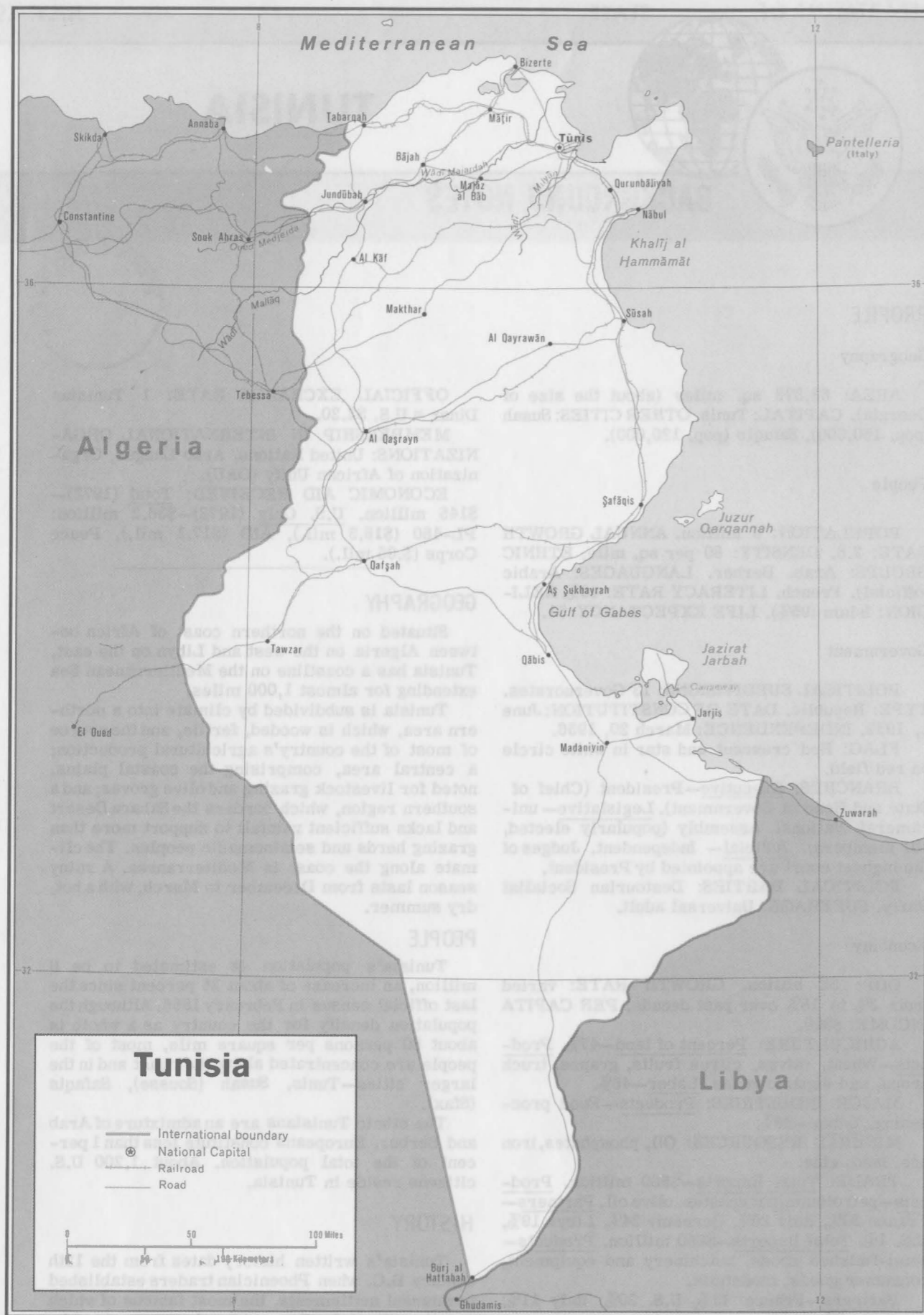
PEOPLE

Tunisia's population is estimated to be 6 million, an increase of about 25 percent since the last official census in February 1956. Although the population density for the country as a whole is about 80 persons per square mile, most of the people are concentrated along the coast and in the larger cities—Tunis, Susah (Sousse), Safaqis (Sfax).

The ethnic Tunisians are an admixture of Arab and Berber. Europeans constitute less than 1 percent of the total population. About 1,200 U.S. citizens reside in Tunisia.

HISTORY

Tunisia's written history dates from the 12th century B.C. when Phoenician traders established permanent settlements, the most famous of which was the city of Carthage. After being occupied by



the Romans, Tunisia was conquered in the seventh century A.D. by the Arabs and became a major center of Western Islamic culture and political power. The Turks invaded Tunisia in 1574. In 1881, France occupied the country ending Tunisia's nominal allegiance to Turkey; it formally became a French protectorate that same year. The outward forms of the monarchy continued in force, but all real power was in French hands.

After World War I the Destour (Constitution) Party asked unsuccessfully for moderate reforms. The founding of the Neo-Destour (New Constitution) Party in 1934, of which Habib Bourguiba became leader, marks the real beginning of Tunisia's drive for nationalism.

In March 1952, following the breakdown of negotiations with France, Tunisian guerrilla fighters stationed themselves in the hills, and France fought to restore control and order. In July 1954 France promised the Tunisians full internal autonomy.

France recognized Tunisian independence on March 20, 1956, with the signing of a protocol which ended the French protectorate. The protocol specified that Tunisia and France would negotiate new "interdependence" relations, particularly in the fields of foreign affairs and defense. Continued French military presence at Bizerte and Tunisian support of Algerian liberation hindered bilateral relations. France and Tunisia reached agreement in June 1958 which provided for evacuation of French forces, except at Bizerte (the location of the French naval base), and for provisional arrangements concerning the status of Bizerte. Further negotiations failed to produce agreement. In July 1961 bloody clashes between French and Tunisian forces took place, and a period of great tension in relations followed. Direct contacts were maintained, however, and diplomatic relations were resumed in September 1962. However, with Tunisian nationalization of all foreign-owned lands in 1964, relations again deteriorated. Not until 1968 did Tunisia and France begin to reestablish close cooperation.

On July 25, 1957, the Tunisian Constituent Assembly voted to abolish the monarchy and establish a Republic. It named the Neo-Destour Party leader, Habib Bourguiba, President and drafted a Constitution which was promulgated on June 1, 1959. Tunisia held its first elections under the new Constitution on November 1. President Bourguiba was unopposed, and Assembly candidates, backed by the Neo-Destour Party and affiliated labor and professional groups, had only token opposition. In October 1964 the Neo-Destour Party was renamed the Destourian Socialist Party (PSD).

GOVERNMENT

The President (Chief of State and Head of Government) is elected to a 5-year term and can be elected to only three consecutive terms. He is assisted by a Cabinet, which he appoints. The President has full responsibility for determining

national policy, and his bills have priority before the Assembly. He may legislate by decree when the Assembly is not in session. The Prime Minister, designated by the President, is responsible for executive policy and assumes presidential functions in case of the President's death or disability. The 101-member unicameral National Assembly, elected concurrently with the President, meets biannually.

At the apex of the independent judiciary is the Court of Cassation whose judges are appointed by the President. For administrative purposes, Tunisia is divided into 13 Provinces, each headed by a presidentially appointed Governor.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The Destourian Socialist Party (PSD), which conducted the struggle for independence, continues to be the governing party of Tunisia; there are no opposition parties. The PSD has no rigid ideology, and members are expected to discuss issues with considerable freedom and to reflect public opinion. It also influences the major national organizations such as those for labor and students. At this stage in Tunisian history, the PSD conceives its role as a catalyst and mobilizer for economic and social development. Women are permitted to vote. The tiny Communist Party was banned in 1963.

Under PSD leadership, Tunisia has enjoyed prolonged political stability. Apart from minor riots in 1967, student demonstrations in 1968, and periodic disturbances at the university since late 1970, Tunisia has been almost free of internal strife and dissidence. Presidential and parliamentary elections have taken place on schedule (November 1964 and 1969). President Bourguiba was reelected to second and third terms by resounding votes of confidence.

The next presidential election is scheduled for the fall of 1974.

ECONOMY

The Tunisian economy is divided into three sectors: state, cooperative, and private. Economic development is state-planned and given highest priority in government policy.

Progress in economic development has accelerated markedly in the past 18 months. In the early 1960's gross domestic product (GDP) rose 5.5 percent annually but, for a variety of reasons, slowed to a 3 percent annual rate from 1965 through 1968. In 1971 the growth rate quickened under the stimulus of favorable agricultural conditions and Government efforts to assist and encourage the private sector. In 1972 GDP rose at a rate of more than 18 percent.

Despite the pace of development, Tunisia continues to face difficult economic conditions—substantial unemployment and a heavy foreign debt burden. The Government is continuing to develop and implement new policies designed to encourage foreign investment and create new jobs.

Agriculture, although handicapped by inadequate water supplies in many parts of the country, is the backbone of the Tunisian economy. Livestock is also important to the economy. The primary industries include food and fertilizer processing and textiles.

Although no extensive mineral deposits have been found, commercially exploited deposits of phosphates, iron ore, lead, and zinc are sources of foreign exchange. Petroleum, discovered in 1964, produces 4.1 million tons of crude oil annually. Tunisia meets its domestic consumption needs and in 1972 earned more than \$60 million from petroleum exports. Tourism has become the largest foreign exchange earner with receipts of about \$100 million from the more than 650,000 visitors to Tunisia in 1972.

Thirty percent of Tunisia's exports and 35 percent of its imports were with France, the primary trading partner. Because of Tunisia's limited association with the European Economic Community (EEC), effective September 1, 1969, trade has further diversified. The United States furnishes about 20 percent of Tunisian imports but takes only slightly more than 1 percent of its exports.

The currency is tightly controlled and may not be taken in or out of the country without official permission.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Tunisia, as a nonaligned nation, maintains relations with both West and East as best serve its own interests. However, the Government has placed particular emphasis on its relations with the West. The Tunisian Government has played an active role in seeking a resolution of the problems of the Middle East. It has stressed the need for a resolution of the Palestinian problem as part of an overall Arab-Israel settlement and, at the same time, has called for moderation on the part of other Arab Governments.

Tunisia favors greater regional cooperation among the states of North Africa and the western Mediterranean. Since 1970 relations with its two neighbors have improved. A border dispute with Algeria was settled, and Libyan President Qadhafi visited Tunis on two occasions.

Tunisia enjoys very good relations with Western Europe.

U. S. - TUNISIA RELATIONS

The United States has attached considerable importance to its relations with Tunisia, as illustrated by the U.S. assistance to its economy. Although the two Governments are not linked by any formal treaties, bilateral relations are close and cordial. The first resident U.S. diplomatic representative arrived in Tunisia in 1795.

U.S. policy is to encourage Tunisia to make social and economic progress within a framework of political stability. U.S. economic and technical assistance to Tunisia was first provided under a bilateral agreement signed March 26, 1957. Assistance through June 1972 amounted to approximately \$700 million.

The major components of U.S. assistance are the Agency for International Development (AID), the Peace Corps, and a small military assistance mission. Using Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) commodities, development loans, and technical assistance, AID is working with the Tunisian Government to: (1) modernize and expand agriculture, (2) control population growth and improve levels of nutrition, and (3) provide necessary foodstuffs and industrial raw materials as well as assist in social relief and finance a rural public works program which provides employment for 200,000 Tunisians annually.

The Peace Corps has been active in Tunisia since 1961. The present contingent of 15 volunteers has focused on teaching English; however, there are plans to offer more assistance in agriculture.

The military mission, begun in 1966, is providing the Tunisian Armed Forces with limited materiel assistance and training programs directed at improving Tunisia's self-defense capability. There are no U.S. military facilities in Tunisia.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—Habib Bourguiba
Primer Minister—Hedi Nouira
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Mohamed Mas-moudi
Minister of Defense—Abdallah Farhat
Minister of National Economy—Chedli Ayari
Minister of National Education—Mohamed Mzali
Ambassador to the U.S.—Slaheddine El Goulli
Ambassador to the U.N.—Rachid Driss

Tunisia maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2408 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—Talcott W. Seelye
Deputy Chief of Mission—James F. Relph, Jr.
Director, U.S. AID Mission—Sumner Gerard
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Ted M.G. Tanen
Director, Peace Corps—Timothy Bodman

The U.S. Embassy in Tunisia is located at 144 Avenue de Liberté, Tunis.

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material currently being published on this country; the Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

American University. Area Handbook for the Republic of Tunisia. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.
Bennett, Norman R. A Study Guide for Tunisia. Boston: Boston University Press, 1968.
Berque, Jacques. French North Africa. London: Faber and Faber, 1967.
Brown, L. C. State and Society in Independent North Africa. Washington, D.C.: Middle East Institute, 1966.
Rudebeck, Lars. Party and People. Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell, 1967.

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL TUNISIAN DELEGATION

His Excellency Hedi Nouira
Prime Minister of Tunisia

Mrs. Nouira

His Excellency Habib Chatti
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mustapha Zaanouni
Minister of Planning

His Excellency Ali Hedda
Ambassador of Tunisia to the United States

Mrs. Hedda

Mr. Hamed Abed
Legal Advisor of the Government
Chief of Cabinet of the Prime Minister

Mr. Mekki Zidi
Director of Mines and Energy, Ministry
of National Economy

Mr. Hamed Ammar
Director of International Cooperation,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ali Chaouachi
Director of Economic, Financial and
Social Affairs, Prime Ministry

Mr. Hedi Chennoufi
Director of Administrative and Financial
Affairs, Prime Ministry

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS ACCOMPANYING THE DELEGATION

- Mr. Kacem M'seddi
Journalist, Tunisian Radio and Television
- Mr. Abdelhai Sghair
Director, Journal "L'Action"
(Washington, D.C. only)
- Mr. Abdallah Zarkaoui
Cameraman
- Mr. Mohamed Said Lasram
Assistant Cameraman
- Mr. Ahmed Boughenim
Journalist, Tunis-Afrique Presse
- Mr. Moncef Ben Zakour
Official Photographer



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION

The Honorable Stuart W. Rockwell
Deputy Chief of Protocol of the
United States

Mrs. Rockwell

The Honorable Talcott W. Seelye
American Ambassador to Tunisia

Mr. Roger W. Wallace
Protocol Officer, Department of State

Mr. Alec Toumayan
Interpreter, Department of State

Miss Mary E. McDonough
Protocol Secretary, Department of State

Mr. James T. Payne
Logistics Officer, Department of State


Mr. Oliver Pfeiffer
Official Photographer,
United States Information Agency

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

THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRIME MINISTER OF TUNISIA
AND MRS. NOUIRA
TO
THE UNITED STATES

APRIL-MAY 1975

DETAILED SCENARIO



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL TUNISIAN DELEGATION

His Excellency Hedi Nouria
Prime Minister of Tunisia

Mrs. Nouria

His Excellency Habib Chatti
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mustapha Zaanouni
Minister of Planning

His Excellency Ali Hedda
Ambassador of Tunisia to the United States

Mrs. Hedda

Mr. Hamed Abed
Legal Advisor of the Government
Chief of Cabinet of the Prime Minister

Mr. Mekki Zidi
Director of Mines and Energy, Ministry
of National Economy

Mr. Hamed Ammar
Director of International Cooperation,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ali Chaouachi
Director of Economic, Financial and
Social Affairs, Prime Ministry

Mr. Hedi Chennoufi
Director of Administrative and Financial
Affairs, Prime Ministry

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS ACCOMPANYING THE DELEGATION

- Mr. Kacem M'seddi
Journalist, Tunisian Radio and Television
- Mr. Abdelhai Sghair
Director, Journal "L'Action"
(Washington, D.C. only)
- Mr. Abdallah Zarkaoui
Cameraman
- Mr. Mohamed Said Lasram
Assistant Cameraman
- Mr. Ahmed Boughenim
Journalist, Tunis-Afrique Presse
- Mr. Moncef Ben Zakour
Official Photographer

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION

The Honorable Stuart W. Rockwell
Deputy Chief of Protocol of the
United States

Mrs. Rockwell

The Honorable Talcott W. Seelye
American Ambassador to Tunisia

Mr. Roger W. Wallace
Protocol Officer, Department of State

Mr. Alec Toumayan
Interpreter, Department of State

Miss Mary E. McDonough
Protocol Secretary, Department of State

Mr. James T. Payne
Logistics Officer, Department of State

Mr. Oliver Pfeiffer
Official Photographer,
United States Information Agency

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1975

3:10pm ARRIVE Dulles International Air-
port, Washington, D. C.

3:30pm DEPART Dulles International Air-
port enroute Newport News, Va.

4:15pm ARRIVE Patrick Henry International
Airport, Newport News, Va.

4:30pm ARRIVE Colonial Williamsburg, Va.

Overnight: Allen Byrd House.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1975

11:30am Tour of Colonial Williamsburg
Restorations.

12:30pm Lunch at King's Arm Tavern.

4:00pm Interview with Miss Elizabeth
Piquet of the London Evening News.

7:30pm Dinner given by the President of
Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and
Mrs. Humelsine at Carter's Grove
Plantation.

Overnight: Allen Byrd House.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1975

9:20am DEPART Colonial Williamsburg via
Presidential Helicopter enroute
Washington, D. C.

10:25am ARRIVE Washington, D. C.

Summary Schedule -1-

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1975

10:30am Meeting with the President at the White House.

12:00noon The Prime Minister holds a press briefing at Blair House.

12:45pm Luncheon given by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the Capitol.

2:45pm Meeting with the House International Relations Committee at the Capitol.

3:30pm Meeting with Mr. J. Burke Knapp, Senior Vice President of Operations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at Blair House.

4:15pm Meeting with The Honorable Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, at Blair House.

5:15pm The Prime Minister receives Arab and African Ambassadors and Chiefs of Missions at Blair House.

7:30pm Dinner given by The Honorable Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, at the White House.


Overnight: Blair House.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1975

8:30am Interview by Columnist Rowland Evans at Blair House.

9:45am Meeting with The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, at the Department of State.

Summary Schedule -2-



FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1975

- 10:00am Inaugural Session of the Joint Commission at the Department of State.
- 10:30am Meeting with the Editorial Board of The Washington Post at The Washington Post Building.
- 12:10pm Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
- 12:30pm Luncheon given by the Department of Commerce.
- 3:00pm Meeting with The Honorable William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, at Blair House.
- 4:15pm Meeting with The Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense, at Blair House.
- 5:00pm Appearance on the Martin Agronsky Show, WETA Television Studios.
- 6:30pm Reception given by His Excellency the Ambassador of Tunisia and Mrs. Hedda at the Tunisian Embassy Residence.

Overnight: Blair House.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1975

- 8:30am Meeting with The Honorable Earl L. Butz, Secretary of Agriculture, at Blair House.
- 9:50am Departure Ceremony, Grounds of the Washington Monument.

Summary Schedule -3-



SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1975

10:00am DEPART Andrews Air Force Base enroute Atlanta, Georgia.

12:00noon ARRIVE Dobbins Air Force Base, Atlanta, Georgia.

12:30pm Luncheon given by Governor and Mrs. George Busbee at the Governor's Mansion.

3:30pm Interview by The Atlanta Constitution at the Fairmont Hotel.

4:00pm The Prime Minister holds a press conference at the Fairmont Hotel.

4:30pm Reception given by the National Bank of Georgia at the Fairmont Hotel.

6:25pm DEPART Dobbins Air Force Base enroute St. Simon's Island, Georgia.

7:15pm ARRIVE McKinnon Airport, St. Simon's Island, Georgia.

7:30pm ARRIVE Sea Island, Georgia.

Private evening.

Overnight: Sea Island.

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1975

Private day.

4:20pm DEPART Sea Island enroute McKinnon Airport, St. Simon's Island.

4:30pm DEPART McKinnon Airport enroute New York, New York.

Summary Schedule -4-

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1975

- 6:30pm ARRIVE Marine Air Terminal, La-Guardia Airport, New York.
- 7:00pm ARRIVE the Waldorf Towers, New York.
- Private evening.
- Overnight: The Waldorf Towers.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1975

- 10:00am Meeting with the Editorial Board of The New York Times at The New York Times Building.
- 11:15am Meeting with the Editorial Board of The Wall Street Journal at the offices of The Wall Street Journal.
- 12:00noon Visit to the New York Stock Exchange.
- 12:45pm Luncheon given by Mr. David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of Chase Manhattan Bank, at Chase Manhattan Bank, One Chase Manhattan Plaza.
- 3:30pm Interview by News Correspondent Gill Nobel at the Waldorf Towers.
- 5:00pm Reception given by His Excellency the Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations and Mrs. Driss at the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1975

6:10pm Dinner given by Mr. Malcolm Forbes, Sr., President and Editor-in-Chief of Forbes Magazine, aboard the "Highlander".

Overnight: The Waldorf Towers.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1975

9:30am Meeting with the Editorial Board of Time and Fortune Magazines at the Time-Life Building.

11:00am DEPART Marine Air Terminal, LaGuardia Airport enroute Chicago, Ill.

12:00noon ARRIVE O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois.

12:30pm Luncheon given by The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago.

2:15pm The Prime Minister holds a press conference at the Drake Hotel in the Venetian Room.

5:00pm DEPART O'Hare Airport enroute San Francisco, California.

7:05pm ARRIVE San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, California.

7:30pm ARRIVE St. Francis Hotel.

Private evening.

Overnight: The St. Francis Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1975

- 10:30am Sightseeing tour of San Francisco.
- 12:30pm Luncheon given by Mr. Cyril Magnin,
Chief of Protocol of San Francisco.
- 2:15pm The Prime Minister holds a press
conference at the St. Francis
Hotel in the Georgian Room.
- pm Meeting with members of the Edi-
torial Board of the San Francisco
Examiner at the St. Francis Hotel.
- Private evening.

Overnight: The St. Francis Hotel.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1975

- 9:30am Sightseeing tour of San Francisco
Bay Area and Muir Woods.
- 1:00pm Luncheon at the Spinnaker, Sausalito,
California.
- Tour of San Francisco Bay aboard
a private yacht.
- pm The Prime Minister meets with the
Editorial Board of The San Francisco Chronicle
at the St. Francis Hotel.
- 8:00pm Dinner given by The Bank of America
at the Bank of America Building.

Overnight: The St. Francis Hotel.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1975

am DEPART San Francisco International
Airport enroute Los Angeles, Cali-
fornia.

am ARRIVE Los Angeles, California.

Private day.

9:30pm DEPART the United States from
Los Angeles aboard Air France
Flight 002 enroute Paris, France.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1975

3:10pm His Excellency the Prime Minister of Tunisia and Mrs. Nouria arrive Dulles International Airport via TWA Flight #891, at Page Terminal.

The Honorable Stuart W. Rockwell, Deputy Chief of Protocol of the United States, and His Excellency Ali Hedda, Ambassador of Tunisia, board the mobile lounge and escort the Prime Minister and his party to the Official Greeting Committee:

The Honorable Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
for Near Eastern and South
Asian Affairs

The Honorable Talcott W. Seelye
American Ambassador to Tunisia

Mrs. Hedda

Mr. Hedi Chennoufi
Director of Administrative and
Financial Affairs Prime Ministry

Mr. Mohamed Larbi Fayache
First Secretary, Embassy of
Tunisia

Mr. Moncef Ben Ammar
First Secretary, Embassy of
Tunisia

Mrs. Ben Ammar

Mr. Abdeslem Benyounes
Attache, Embassy of Tunisia

Mrs. Benyounes

Mr. Khaled Kaak
Attache, Embassy of Tunisia

Mrs. Kaak

April 29 -1-

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1975 (cont'd)

Mr. Abdelaziz Ghodbane
Attache, Embassy of Tunisia
Mrs. Ghodbane
Mrs. Mikaddem
Wife of the Attache,
Embassy of Tunisia
Mr. Adil Arabuglo
Honorary Consul for Maryland
Mr. David Mack
Country Officer for Tunisia,
Department of State

Following the receiving line,
the Official Party is escorted to
the VIP Lounge for tea and coffee
prior to boarding the USAF aircraft.

3:30pm

DEPART Dulles International Airport
via USAF Convair enroute Patrick
Henry International Airport,
Newport News, Virginia.

Manifest

The Prime Minister
Mrs. Nouria
Ambassador Rockwell
Minister Chatti
Minister Zaanouni
Ambassador Hedda
Mrs. Hedda
Ambassador Seelye
Mr. Abed
Mr. Zidi
Mr. Ammar
Mr. Chaouachi
Mr. Chennoufi

April 29 -2-

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc.	Motorcade assignments / 53 Pages	05/01/75	B

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 31, State Visits File: 5/1/75 - Tunisia

RESTRICTION CODES

JJO 01/30/17

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.