

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CENTER

The International Press Center will be located in the Sala de Convenciones, Condado Beach Hotel and Convention Center, Ashford Avenue, San Juan. This Center will be equipped with complete press facilities for the use of all accredited press.

The International Press Center will contain a large open area with tables and typewriters. There will be a stage for any briefings that might take place during the conference.

There will be a direct audio line connection with the Dorado Beach conference site so that any statements, comments or briefings made available to the International Press Pool at Dorado Beach will be heard simultaneously at the International Press Center. The audio line will terminate in a "mult" so that radio and television correspondents can record broadcast quality sound if they wish.

In addition, the International Press Center will be equipped with long distance telephones and telex. All telephone calls must be placed "collect" or charged to an international communications credit card number.

Each of the seven participating countries will be provided a separate booth to serve each press contingent any background information and materials relative to their delegation at the conference.

The United States press booth will be staffed and operated by the United States Department of State and the United States Information Agency's Foreign Press Center and will be equipped to handle the needs of all press covering the conference. There will be background information on the conference, copies of daily releases and statements, copies of United States daily newspapers, and Associated Press and United Press International teletype machines. Staff will be available to assist press with any questions concerning the United States delegation at the conference. A conference press kit will be available at the United States press booth.

The Puerto Rico Information Service (PRIS) will operate an information center. The PRIS staff will be able to answer any questions concerning Puerto Rico and will assist in making arrangements for interviews with the Commonwealth's leading experts on the history and development of Puerto Rico.

PRIS will schedule sightseeing tours of San Juan. Tours for specific areas of special interest can be arranged upon request. A background kit on Puerto Rico will be available at the International Press Center.

A message center will be available at the International Press Center to handle incoming and outgoing messages for all press. A bulletin board will be provided for posting of messages.

Several meeting rooms are available upon request to serve as private offices for individual press contingents.

International Press Center Phone Numbers: 809/725-2945
725-3844
725-4450
725-5334
725-6970

SATELLITE PRESS CENTER - DORADO BEACH COMPOUND

The Satellite Press Center at the Dorado Beach compound is located in the Golf Clubhouse, several hundred yards from the conference room. Press participating in the International Pool will be brought as a single unit by escorted bus from the International Press Center to the Satellite Press Center, a distance of approximately 17 miles. There will be controlled entry to the conference grounds and press will be permitted to enter and proceed to the Satellite Press Center only when escorted. The International Press Pool will be escorted to the conference room any time an event is available for press coverage.

The Satellite Press Center will be staffed by representatives of the United States Agency Foreign Press Center and the White House Press Office.

The Center will be equipped with lights, power outlets and a limited number of telephones. Pool reports should be telephoned from the Satellite Press Center to the International Press Center for distribution to all press at the International Press Center.

There will be a small snackbar available for snacks and drinks in operation at the Satellite Press Center.

THE SITE

The Dorado Beach Hotel is an approximately five-hundred acre resort hotel located about seventeen miles west of San Juan. It includes two miles of beaches, two golf courses designed by Robert Trent Jones, two swimming pools, several tennis courts, and a casino. The Hotel, which opened in December, 1958, was developed by Laurance Rockefeller with the encouragement of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Prior to that time, the land had been a grapefruit and coconut plantation developed by Dr. Alfred T. Livingston, a Jamestown, N. Y. physician, on property he purchased in 1905. Previously, the land had been used as pasture and a source of timber. Dr. Livingston provided homes for the 35-40 families who worked and lived on the plantation. He also provided a facility which amounted to a large free clinic and was instrumental in the establishment of the first school in the area, named in his honor. His daughter, Clara was well known in aviation circles and a friend of Amelia Earhart. She operated the plantation following Dr. Livingston's death. Eastern Airlines acquired the resort in 1967, and sold it just this spring to a consortium of lenders (chiefly Connecticut General Life).

Formal sessions will be held in the Salon del Mar in the central building of the complex. The large room, in earth tones of browns, blacks, tans and greys will provide more than enough space for the conference table and translation booths.

The principals in each delegation along with support personnel of their choice will be housed in a villa with suites for the President, heads of delegations and rooms for staff members of their choice, with each room offering a fine ocean view. The buildings are indicated on the attached map. Other conference personnel will be quartered in other buildings in the complex and at the neighboring Cerromar Hotel.

The luncheon and dinner which the President will host are planned for Su Casa Restaurant, the Spanish hacienda-type structure. It was built in 1929 to replace the original plantation house which was destroyed by the San Felipe hurricane in 1928. (At that time, hurricanes were given the names of saints rather than of women.) There is an upstairs dining room which opens onto balconies roofed with tile and a downstairs patio or courtyard centered on a tiled fountain. Both provide interesting settings for the functions being planned. Outside Su Casa, there is a swimming pool and the reception for the heads of delegations, Foreign Ministers and Finance Ministers of each delegation will be around the pool.

Due to Laurance Rockefeller's insistence, great care was taken to preserve the trees on the property when the Hotel was being constructed. As a result of that policy and excellent landscaping, the grounds are quite beautiful. At night, particularly, the sounds of the surf, tropical birds, and insects add immeasurably to the ambience.

Recent hotel guests have included the Vice President and the Secretary of State, but President Eisenhower was the only previous President to visit the Hotel. He golfed here soon after the resort opened. His visit there would have been on or around March 4, 1960. President Ford has never been to the Dorado previous to the upcoming visit.

THE SETTING

Puerto Rico is the easternmost island of the Greater Antilles. It has a mountainous interior surrounded by a coastal plain. The climate is a tropical marine one with temperatures now ranging from the 70's to the 90's, relatively high humidity, but a delightful and almost constant breeze resulting from the tradewind from the east.

Historically, Puerto Rico was inhabited by Taino Indians of the Arawak culture when Columbus discovered the island in 1493 on his second expedition to the New World. One of his companions, Juan Ponce de Leon, returned to establish a colony in 1508 and was eventually proclaimed Governor by Spain. In 1898 Spain ceded Puerto Rico to the United States.

Today, the population of Puerto Rico is approximately three million with close to three-fifths of the people living in urban areas -- particularly in its four major cities, San Juan, Ponce, Caguas, and Mayaguez. The 1970 census reports indicated that about sixty percent of the families residing on the island had incomes below the poverty line in 1969. Things seem little more encouraging today. For example the Labor Secretary, Mr. Luis Silva Recio, reports that the current unemployment rate is 17.4%. The best ground route between the San Juan airport and the Dorado Beach Hotel passes through urban slums and public housing developments with walls and roadways marked by considerable evidence of political fermentation.

Politically, Puerto Rico has been a Commonwealth since July 25, 1952. Subjects of the United States since 1898, Puerto Ricans became U.S. citizens in 1917. They elected their Governor for the first time in 1948, and that office is the principal one on the island. This November there will be an election for the Governorship, for the Legislature, for the Municipal Mayors and for Municipal Assemblies.

Four important parties will take part. The Popular Democratic Party (PPD) is currently the dominant party holding the Governorship, Office of Mayor in more than seventy cities, and the majority in both houses of the Legislature. Governor Hernandez Colon will be running for another term. The PPD has some ties to the Democratic Party in the United States, and has produced a convention delegation supporting Senator Jackson. (There is a credentials struggle between it and a popular delegation of supporters of Jimmy Carter.) In terms of relations with the U.S., the PPD supports continued Commonwealth status but with the contract renegotiated to allow Puerto Rico greater autonomy.

The second party, the New Progressive Party, (PNP) is led by Mayor Carlos Romero Barcelo of San Juan who is a candidate for Governor. PNP holds the Office of Mayor in several municipalities and controls the local assembly in Ponce. It controlled the Office of Governor before the election of Colon. It has traditional ties to the Republican Party in the United States and has produced a delegation supporting President Ford. PNP favors Statehood for Puerto Rico.

The third party is the Puerto Rico Independence Party (PIP). Its leader, Juan Berrios, is now a member of the Puerto Rican Senate and a candidate for Governor. The party favors independence to be achieved by legal, non-revolutionary means.

The fourth party, a Marxist Party (PSP) is taking part in elections for the first time, having eschewed them in the past. Its leader is Juan Mari Bras. The party has one seat in the House of Representatives since Mr. Gallisa, who was elected on the PIP slate, switched to its rolls.

These parties are involved in a series of party primaries to nominate candidates for the Legislature and local offices. The primaries which are already underway will continue through the President's visit, ending sometime in August.

Officials in the Federal Republic of Germany

HELMUT SCHMIDT

Federal Chancellor

Helmut Schmidt, 56, became Germany's fifth Chancellor in May 1974 after Willy Brandt's sudden resignation. Since the beginning of the current Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition, Chancellor Schmidt had served as Minister of Defense from 1969 to 1972 and Minister of Finance from 1972 to 1974.

Chancellor Schmidt has visited the United States a number of times and most recently visited the White House in December 1974. He is an economist and views the United States and West Germany as partners both strategically and economically. He feels that both countries have a special responsibility for the world economy and that the countries of the European Communities must work together with the United States to solve world economic problems. A strong believer in the utility of NATO, Mr. Schmidt has often stressed that the U. S. protective shield is indispensable during the protracted process of European unification.

Chancellor Schmidt is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He also paints and plays the organ. He is married and has one daughter.

HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER

Minister of Foreign Affairs; Vice Chancellor

Minister Genscher, 48, took over his current posts from Walter Scheel in May 1974, after Mr. Scheel's election to the Presidency. Since 1969, Mr. Genscher had served as Interior Minister. He is also chairman of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the government coalition, which gained ground in the 1975 regional elections. He is devoted to the North Atlantic Alliance. He has visited Washington, Moscow, Peking and several Middle Eastern countries. Leaving his native East Germany in 1952, Mr. Genscher settled in Bremen and became a successful lawyer and politician. He is an enthusiastic swimmer, an avid reader of mystery stories and collects pewter beakers and plates. He married his former secretary, Barbara Genscher, in 1969, and has a daughter from a previous marriage.

HANS APEL

Minister of Finance

Federal Republic of Germany

Hans Apel, 43, became Finance Minister in the Cabinet of Chancellor Schmidt in May 1974. Apel had served since December 1972 as Parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office. He has been a Bundestag Deputy since 1965.

He is fluent in French and English.

Officials of Italy

ALDO MORO
Prime Minister

Aldo Moro, 59, became head of Italy's 37th postwar government in November 1974. Long an influential Christian Democratic leader, he had previously been Premier during 1963-68. He had served as Foreign Minister since July 1973 and earlier during 1969-72.

Moro graduated with distinction from the Law School of the University of Bari, and at the age of 24 he became a full professor of penal law. He entered politics through the ranks of the Catholic Action movement. He has served in the Chamber of Deputies since his election to the Constituent Assembly in 1946. He has also served as Minister of Justice (1955), Minister of Education (1957) and head of the DC (1959-63). Both as Premier and as Foreign Minister, Moro has based his foreign policy on Western solidarity.

The Prime Minister and his wife, Eleonora, have several children.

MARIANO RUMOR

Minister of Foreign Affairs
Italy

One of the most influential leaders of the Christian Democratic Party (DC), Mariano Rumor, 59, became Minister of Foreign Affairs on November 23, 1974. He had previously served as Premier since July 1973, a post he had also held during December 1968- July 1970. Rumor has headed five Cabinets within the last 7 years. He also served from February 1972 to July 1973 as Minister of the Interior, a post he had previously held in 1963, and he was Minister of Agriculture and Forests from 1959 to 1963. He has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1946. Among the organizers of the DC, Rumor has served the party in various posts, including that of secretary general (1964-69). In addition, he has been President of the European Union of Christian Democrats since 1965 and President of the Directive Committee of the World Union of Christian Democratic Parties since 1967.

Rumor was born in Vicenza, near Venice. He obtained a degree in liberal arts and taught at a junior college for a number of years. During the war he participated in the resistance movement and was a member of the Committee for National Liberation. He is a bachelor.

EMILIO COLOMBO

Minister of the Treasury
Italy

Former Premier (1970-January 1972) Emilio Colombo, 55, became Minister of the Treasury on March 15, 1974. A widely respected Christian Democratic Party (DC) leader, he had occupied the same post from 1963 to 1970 and again for a short period in 1972. He holds a law degree from the University of Rome, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and appointed Under Secretary of State for Agriculture two years later. Subsequently, he served as Minister of Agriculture (1955-58), Minister of Foreign Trade (1958-59) and Minister of Commerce and Industry (1959-63). He has played a key role in developing Italy's post-World War II financial and monetary policies and its relations with the European Common Market. He has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1948. He is a bachelor and speaks some French and English.

Officials of Japan

TAKEO MIKI

Prime Minister

On December 9, 1974, after a short but intense succession struggle within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Diet elected Takeo Miki, 68, Japan's 12th postwar Prime Minister. He is a longtime party stalwart and an experienced political leader who has served in the Diet since 1937. A former Foreign Minister (1966-68), he was Deputy Prime Minister and Director General of the Environmental Agency from 1972 until July 1974.

As Prime Minister he has pledged to give priority to reforming the LDP and to the fight against inflation and recession. Miki attended the University of Southern California (1931-35) and holds a law degree from Meiji University. Miki enjoys reading and admires paintings. He and his wife, Mutsuko, have three children.

KIICHI MIYAZAWA

Minister of Foreign Affairs
Japan

One of Japan's leading economists and a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) expert on international economic affairs, Kiichi Miyazawa was named Foreign Minister by Prime Minister Takeo Miki on December 9, 1974. Miyazawa has served twice as Director General of the Economic Planning Agency (1962-64, 1966-68) and once as Minister of International Trade and Industry (1970-71). He served in the House of Councilors (upper house of the Diet) from 1953 until he decided not to seek reelection in 1965; in 1967 he ran successfully for the House of Representatives (lower house), where he has served ever since. He belongs to the LDP faction headed by Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

Miyazawa, 56, graduated from the Political Science Department of Tokyo University in 1941. After graduating, he served for 11 years as an official in the Finance Ministry. He and his wife, Tsueko, have a son and a daughter.

MASAYOSHI OHIRA

Minister of Finance

Japan

As Minister of Finance in the Cabinet formed by Prime Minister Takeo Miki on December 9, 1974, Masayoshi Ohira, 65, is an important holdover from the government of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka (1972-74). A former Finance Ministry bureaucrat (1936-52), Ohira has called for government measures to buoy the sagging economy. He served as Foreign Minister during 1962-63 and again under Tanaka. As Foreign Minister, he laid the groundwork for the normalization of Japan's relations with Korea and China.

Officials of the United Kingdom

JAMES CALLAGHAN

Prime Minister

On April 5, 1976, James Callaghan, 64, was elected leader of the Labor Party Members of Parliament, thus becoming Britain's new Prime Minister. A highly knowledgeable government administrator, Callaghan has had extensive Cabinet experience: He is the only Prime Minister in this century to have held the three most important positions in Britain's government -- Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (1974-76), Chancellor of the Exchequer (1964-67) and Home Secretary (1967-70).

Callaghan's commitment to Europe is totally pragmatic, based on his reading of UK interests. He feels Britain's defense depends on NATO. As Foreign Secretary, he worked hard to improve relations with the Soviet Union and East European nations.

The Prime Minister enjoys reading, mainly biographies, and published "A House Divided: The Dilemma of Northern Ireland" in 1973. Married, he has three children.

ANTHONY CROSLAND

Secretary of State for Foreign and
Commonwealth Affairs

Anthony Crosland, 57, assumed his current position on April 8, 1976. He has had extensive Cabinet experience, most recently as Secretary of State for the Environment (1974-76) and before that as Minister of State for Education, President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary of State for Local Government and Regional Planning. A Labor Party moderate, he is a committed "European" and is a strong supporter of liberal trade policies abroad and of competition at home. On his first official trip as Foreign Secretary, Crosland, visited China during May 3 - 11, 1976 to discuss world events with Chinese leaders. He has been a Member of Parliament since 1959. He is married to the former Mrs. Susan Catling, a native of Baltimore.

DENIS WINSTON HEALEY
Chancellor of the Exchequer

Shadow Chancellor during 1972-74, Denis Healey, 58, has been Chancellor of the Exchequer since March 1974. As such he is Britain's chief representative to IMF-IBRD meetings. Healey has been a Labor Member of Parliament since 1952. A moderate, he was ousted in October 1975 from the party's policymaking National Executive by a strong leftist. Healey speaks several European languages fluently. He is interested in the theater, arts and photography and has written several books. Married, he has one son and two daughters.

Officials of the French Republic

VALERY GISCARD d'ESTAING

President

Valery Giscard d'Estaing was elected third President of the Fifth Republic on May 27, 1974. He was born in Koblenz, Germany on February, 1926. Following service in World War II, he attended the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole Nationale D'Administration. In 1954 he began his career in government as an Inspector-General of Finance. He rapidly established a reputation and in 1955 was called by Premier Edgar Faure to serve as his Deputy Director of Cabinet.

Giscard first entered politics in 1956 when he was elected Deputy to the National Assembly from Puy-de-Dome, capturing a seat once held by his maternal grandmother. While a Deputy, Giscard was named a member of the French Delegation to the United Nations during the General Assembly sessions of 1956, 1957 and 1958.

As founder and leader of the Independent Republican Party, which became the junior partner in the Gaullist majority, he supported the Gaullist governments on most issues, though he maintained his independence on certain policy questions. In 1962 he became one of the youngest men in French history to hold the important portfolio of Minister of Finance. As Minister of Economy and Finance in numerous Gaullist Cabinets (1962-66 and 1969-1974) he was the principal architect of France's economic policies and twice rescued the French economy from serious domestic and international financial difficulties.

President Giscard is married to the former Anne-Aymone de Brantes and they have four children.

JEAN SAUVAGNARGUES
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Sauvagnargues was born in Paris on April 2, 1915. A graduate of the Ecole Normale Superieure and the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, a career diplomat, he entered the foreign service in 1941 and was assigned to Bucharest. In 1943 he enlisted in the Free French Forces and eventually joined General de Gaulle's staff. He served with the General Commissariat for German and Austrian Affairs from 1946 to 1951. Following assignments in the Foreign Ministry, Sauvagnargues was appointed Ambassador to Ethiopia in 1956, a post he held until 1960 when he returned to Paris. Subsequently, he represented France as Ambassador to Tunisia from 1962 to 1970. Sauvagnargues is an African specialist, having devoted almost 15 years of his career to African matters, both at the Foreign Ministry, as head of the African Section, and abroad, during his two ambassadorial assignments on the African Continent.

When named Foreign Minister on May 28, 1974, Sauvagnargues was serving as Ambassador to Germany, a post he had held since April 1970. An experienced negotiator, he worked on the 1972 Four Power Berlin Agreement.

Sauvagnargues is married to the former Lise Marie L'Esvesque and they have four children. The Foreign Minister speaks fluent English.

Officials of Canada

PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU

Prime Minister

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a 56-year old Montreal lawyer, has been head of the Liberal Party and Prime Minister since 1968. The Prime Minister believes that good Canadian-U.S. relations are of the highest priority. At the same time, he wishes to assert Canada's identity and reduce its economic dependence on the United States. Trudeau favors free trade and has called for a new, world economic order.

An outdoorsman, he enjoys skiing, fishing, flying, scuba diving and canoeing. In March 1971, Trudeau married Margaret Sinclair, the 22-year old daughter of a former Cabinet member. They have three sons.

ALLAN JOSEPH MACEACHEN

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Allan MacEachen, 54, assumed his current post in August 1974. He had previously served since September 1970 as government leader of the House of Commons and president of the Privy Council.

DONALD STOVEL MACDONALD

Minister of Finance

Donald Macdonald, 43, one of the most powerful figures in the Cabinet, assumed his current post in September 1975. He had previously served since 1972 as Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and before that held the National Defense portfolio (1970-72). Macdonald has been a Liberal Party member of the House of Commons since 1962. He is a forceful and capable administrator. Married to the former Ruth Hutchinson, he has four daughters.

FRANCOIS-XAVIER ORTOLI

President, Commission of the European Communities

The first Frenchman to hold the post, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, 50, became President of the EC Commission in January 1973. A former Cabinet Minister, he has had a wealth of experience in national and international economics, including an earlier tour as a senior Commission official. A technocrat, rather than a politician, he is renowned for his administrative skills. He is admired for his straightforward, pragmatic approach to problems and his ability to inspire confidence. He has a keen understanding of industrial problems and economic developments. Ortoli is shy but a warm personality. Married, he has four children.

GASTON THORN

Prime Minister of Luxembourg

On June 18, 1974, Gaston Thorn was sworn in as Prime Minister. He retained the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce portfolio, which he has held since 1969. He also holds the Physical Education and Sports portfolio. He is President of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and during January-June 1976 will be Chairman of the EC Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister speaks fluent English. He is married to a journalist and has one son.

JEAN-PIERRE FOURCADE

Minister of Economy and Finance

Fourcade, born October 18, 1929, attended the Institut d'Etudes Politiques and the Ecole Nationale d'Administration. Fourcade is the government's chief spokesman on economic matters. He joined the civil service in 1954 when he entered the Inspectorate of Finance. He came into Giscard's staff when the President was Secretary of State for Finance (1959-1961) and then moved into his cabinet during the first four years of Giscard's tenure as Minister (1962-68). In 1970, after serving 15 years in the Finance Ministry, Fourcade moved from government to become a private banker in the Industrial and Commercial Credit Bank which is one of the two principal privately-owned French commercial banks. At the time of his appointment in May 1974 to Minister of Economy and Finance, Fourcade headed the banking institution.

Mr. Fourcade is married and has three children.

PRESS HOTEL

The Condado Beach Hotel and Convention Center
Ashford Avenue
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Phone: 809/723-6090

CASINO: The White House Filing/Briefing Center - 2nd Floor

WEST BALLROOM: The International Press Center (IPC) - 3rd Floor

EAST BALLROOM: Telex Room (30 telex) - 3rd Floor

International Press Center Phone Numbers: 809/725-2945 (USIA Desk)
725-3844
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