



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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SECRETARY KISSINGER'S NEWS CONFERENCE
OF AUGUST 19 353

U.S. AND JORDAN AGREE ON STEPS TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION
*Exchange of Toasts by President Ford and King Hussein
and Text of U.S.-Jordanian Joint Statement 360*

RESUMPTION OF CYPRUS NEGOTIATIONS URGED
IN U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL
U.S. Statements and Texts of Resolutions 366

THE OFFICIAL WEEKLY RECORD OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

For index see inside back cover

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VOL. LXXI, No. 1837

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The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements, addresses, and news conferences of the President and the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and on treaties of general international interest.

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Secretary Kissinger's News Conference of August 19

Press release 331 dated August 19

Secretary Kissinger: I would like to begin with a few observations about the tragic death of Ambassador [Rodger P.] Davies.

Ambassador Davies has been a close associate for all the years that I have been in Washington. He worked closely with me on Middle East problems when he was Deputy Assistant Secretary. His performance after he was appointed Ambassador in Cyprus has been outstanding. I think I can do no better than to read to you two cables which I sent to him, one on July 22, the other on August 10.

On July 22 I sent him the following cable:

I would like to express my thanks for your performance and that of your staff during the last week. I relied heavily on your good judgment and on the excellent reporting from Nicosia. The steadiness and courage displayed by you and your staff under dangerous conditions were exemplary. The Embassy's overall performance deserves the highest commendation. Please convey my congratulations and profound thanks to all members of your staff. Hopefully, and in great measure due to your efforts, the situation will calm in Cyprus.

Then on August 10 I sent him another cable:

Art Hartman [Arthur A. Hartman, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs] has just reported to me in some detail on the magnificent performance of all of you under the most dangerous and trying circumstances. Your courage under fire, your accurate, perceptive and calm reporting, and your continued efforts to further our policy and protect American citizens with a reduced and overworked staff are a credit to you and are in the finest tradition of the Service.

My associates will tell you that the highest praise they usually get from me is the absence of criticism. And I want to call your attention to these two cables which express the extraordinary performance of Ambassador Davies. Those of us who have known

him will miss him for his outstanding human qualities.

The Foreign Service, which is often criticized, has produced no better representative. And his work is in the best traditions of a Service to which dedication and the performance of a national duty are the principal objectives.

I have sent the following message to Ambassador Davies' children:

You both have my deepest sympathy in this tragic time. While there is little that anyone can say at a moment such as this to lessen the sorrow, I want you to know that we share your deep sense of loss. Your father was loved, respected and admired by all of his colleagues in the Foreign Service and the State Department. You should be very proud of him; we are. Mrs. Kissinger and I stand ready to do anything we can to help in the difficult months ahead.

You know that the White House has already announced that the President has ordered that a plane be sent for the children. I have asked our Deputy Under Secretary of State, [L. Dean] Brown, whose distinguished service includes service as Ambassador in Jordan in very difficult circumstances, to go out with this plane, to represent the United States in Cyprus until we can appoint an Ambassador and get him in place. The designation of an officer of the distinction of Ambassador Brown leaves no doubt of the importance we attach to a speedy and peaceful resolution of the Cyprus issue.

This morning also, President Clerides called me to express his personal sorrow at the loss of Ambassador Davies, whom he described as a close personal and very trusted friend. I assured President Clerides that the United States fully understood the lack of responsibility of the Cyprus Government for this tragic event. I assured him that the United States would continue a major effort

to bring about peace, and he urged us to make such an effort. I emphasized to him, however, that these efforts would not be helped by anti-American demonstrations that were unjustified by the record and that could only create conditions to hamper these efforts.

I also have had an opportunity this morning to speak with President Ford about the situation in the eastern Mediterranean. We were in close touch by telephone yesterday, and we have met personally several times in the preceding days. President Ford has asked me to make the following statement on behalf of the United States:

First, the United States shall insist on the strict maintenance of the cease-fire on Cyprus.

Second, the imperative and urgent need is to begin negotiations.

Third, we will continue to support efforts to bring the parties to the negotiating table.

Fourth, the United States will play any role requested by the parties. We are also prepared to support the able efforts of the British Foreign Secretary, [James] Callaghan, in this regard.

Fifth, in these negotiations, we believe it will be necessary for Turkey, as the stronger power on the ground, to display flexibility and a concern for Greek sensitivities, both in terms of territory and the size of military forces on the island. I have made this point directly this morning to the Prime Minister of Turkey. I have been assured that the Turkish Government considers the demarcation line negotiable and that it will carry out the provisions of the Geneva agreement calling for phased reductions of troops on Cyprus.

Sixth, the United States greatly values the traditional friendship of Greece. It has the highest regard for Prime Minister Karamanlis and wishes every success to his democratic government. We will use our influence in any negotiation to take into full account Greek honor and national dignity. At the same time, we assume that all of our allies, including Greece, join in collective

defense in their own interests. We are willing to strengthen these common alliance ties and to help the Greek Government in any way possible. We will not be pressured by threat of withdrawal from the [NATO] alliance, or anti-American demonstrations, which in any event are totally unjustified by our record.

I repeat that this statement has been gone over by President Ford.

Q. Will we get a copy?

Secretary Kissinger: You will have a copy—I suppose we will have a copy available.

Q. May I ask, has the President been in touch with Prime Minister Ecevit?

Secretary Kissinger: I have been in touch with him, and I affirm that the answer is, "Yes."

Q. Will you take questions?

Secretary Kissinger: Reluctantly.

Q. Last week, one of your associates described as plain "baloney" suggestions that the United States has tilted toward Turkey. Do you share in that view? And can you tell us specifically the consideration that was given to cutting off arms to Turkey and why arms were not cut off during the building crisis?

Secretary Kissinger: With the speaker sitting here and looking balefully at me, my options, as they say, are severely limited—I completely support the statement of Mr. McCloskey [Ambassador at Large Robert J. McCloskey].

The situation on Cyprus tilted toward Turkey not as a result of American policy but as a result of the actions of the previous Greek Government which destroyed the balance of forces as it had existed on the island.

The United States did not threaten the cutoff of military aid to Turkey, for these reasons: First, it was considered that such an action would be ineffective and would not prevent the threatening eventuality; secondly, as was pointed out in this statement,

we are giving economic and military aid as a reflection of our common interest in the defense of the eastern Mediterranean. Once such a decision is taken, it will have the most drastic consequences and not just over a period of time covering a few days but over an extended period of time.

For all these reasons, it was judged that the United States would be both ineffective and counterproductive to threaten the cutoff of aid.

Short of this, however, we made the most repeated and urgent representations to Turkey in order to prevent the military action that happened. We have criticized the action, and we believe also that the inflexibility of all of the parties in Geneva contributed to it.

Q. Mr. Secretary, I don't know the exact wording, but back earlier you said, "The United States will play"—this is in the President's statement—"The United States will play any role requested by the parties." Is that correct? You will await some request from them, or do you have any initiatives to take on your own?

Secretary Kissinger: First of all, I think the exact status of the statement I read is that it is not a statement "by" the President. It is a statement approved and directed by the President—and I don't know what the distinction is, but generally, Presidential statements are made at the White House.

But the practical consequences are the same, because it has been gone over with the President, and he has asked me to make it in his name.

Now, on "Have practical steps been proposed?"—it is my understanding that the British Government is considering an initiative, which we shall support. We have also made clear to the parties that we are prepared to use any alternative method that promises results.

As you know, during the last week, we offered to all of the parties a more active American role, and it is up to them to avail themselves of it.

We have not yet made any specific proposal as to a particular solution, but you will see in the statement that I have just read our view as to the direction in which the negotiations should go.

Q. Can I follow that up, Mr. Secretary? Has there been any request by the parties to get you more personally involved by either going there personally—and what would be the reaction if you were asked?

Secretary Kissinger: There has not been any formal request, and our first effort now is to get the parties to the conference table.

We would be prepared to entertain any request that offered a prospect of success.

Q. Mr. Secretary, there has been widespread criticism around the world from diplomats, as well as from public demonstrators, that the United States used "quiet diplomacy" which was so quiet during the past four weeks that it was ineffective. Can you address yourself to whether the United States at an earlier point might have done what it has done today, if it had issued a firm, specific statement?

Also, you have been burned in effigy on Lafayette Square, I believe for the first time.

Secretary Kissinger: Well, I am honored—is it really only the first time? [Laughter.]

Q. In Lafayette Square, I believe.

Secretary Kissinger: I hope you all realize that half of the demonstrators were State Department employees. [Laughter.]

Let us understand the context within which the negotiations have taken place.

Until early August, until in fact August 8, it was the general judgment of all those dealing with the negotiations, including specifically that of the United Kingdom, that the conference in Geneva would lead to a settlement and that in fact it would, after an initial phase which would be conducted by Foreign Ministers, break up into working groups that would settle the issue.

Under those circumstances, it would have been highly inappropriate for the United

States to make a public statement of the solution that it advocated.

After it became apparent that the negotiations in Geneva were heading for a stalemate, the United States, first, responded to every request by the principal mediator, the British Foreign Secretary, for specific assistance and specific proposals. In addition, the United States made many demarches to Turkey to prevent the threatened military action.

And it [the United States] would have preferred if, perhaps, some more flexibility could have been shown by all of the parties in Geneva.

Our judgment was that a public statement would freeze the positions and that it would not achieve the objective of thwarting a military attack.

After the event, it is never possible to prove whether some other course might not have been successful. Our judgment was that under the circumstances quiet diplomacy would lead to these results. But there is a limit to what diplomacy can achieve. It cannot substitute for an existing relationship of forces.

We understand the frustrations of the Greek community. We understand also the frustrations and disappointments of the Greek Government—but it is important to remember that the original dislocations were not of our own making and that the United States, while it will try to be helpful, cannot solve all problems around the world.

With respect to the demonstrations, it is worth while to remember that a few years ago the demonstrations were complaining about excessive American involvement. Now the complaint seems to be the opposite.

Q. Mr. Secretary, has the perception of the United States as "tilting toward Turkey," regardless of whether it's correct or incorrect, in any way hampered your efforts to serve as an effective mediator between the two sides?

Secretary Kissinger: I think that it is understandable that Greek emotions run very deep at this moment.

I believe that upon calmer reflection the

responsible Greek leaders will recognize that the United States has shown deep sympathy for the Greek Government, that we welcome the present democratic government in Greece, and that within the limits of what was possible we have attempted to play a constructive role.

I think the Greek Government will also realize that the U.S. roles can be very important in bringing about a result consistent with the dignity and honor of all of the parties—and we hope it will realize that anti-American demonstrations and anti-American gestures do not contribute to our effectiveness.

Q. Mr. Secretary, yesterday, Secretary [of Defense James R.] Schlesinger talked about the arms embargo and the continued Turkish advances, and it sounded like it was still an active possibility if the Turks continued their military operations on Cyprus. Is it? And to what point do we invoke some form of embargo?

Secretary Kissinger: I do not wish to speak of circumstances that have not arisen. We have been given assurances by the Turkish Government that it would strictly abide by the cease-fire—and these assurances were reiterated in my conversations with Prime Minister Ecevit this morning.

I do not want to consider what our point of view would be if it turned out that these assurances weren't correct.

Q. Mr. Secretary, on the question about military assistance, please, the Foreign Assistance Act stated—

Secretary Kissinger: Where is the question?

Q. I am asking the question from back here. The Foreign Assistance Act states—

Secretary Kissinger: I thought I was looking at Bernie Gwertzman.

Q. —that defense services to any country shall be furnished solely for internal security and for legitimate self-defense. It also states that any country which uses articles which we have given them in substantial vio-

lation of the act shall be immediately ineligible for further assistance.

The question that I am asking is whether or not, what your understanding of the legal terms of the act are, whether or not we are not required under the terms of the act to cut military assistance to Turkey?

Secretary Kissinger: Well, I will have to get a legal opinion on that subject, which I have not done. The considerations from a policy point of view that were at the mind of the President and myself have been stated here.

Q. In your conversation with the Prime Minister of Turkey today, just to broaden one of your points, do you have the understanding that the one-third of Cyprus which is now under Turkish control can be significantly reduced in size?

Secretary Kissinger: I have the understanding that it can be reduced in size.

Q. But not significantly.

Secretary Kissinger: I did not go into that much detail.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in view of the crisis in Cyprus, can you assess, or could you reassess, the capability of the United States to stop or limit local wars between smaller states?

Secretary Kissinger: Well, the United States has never claimed, and could not accept the proposition, that it must stop every local war between smaller states wherever they occur.

Secondly, it is also clear that the United States cannot be asked to redress any upset in any balance, regardless of how it has occurred and where it has occurred, by its own military forces.

We are disappointed by the outcome, by the actions of various of the parties at various times on Cyprus.

We chose—in order not to internationalize the issues too much—to support Britain, which had a legal position as a guaranteeing power in its mediating effort. We are prepared to continue to do this, and we are prepared also to make other efforts.

I do not think it is fair to generalize from

this one event, which had a long and complicated history, on a global basis.

Q. Mr. Secretary, earlier you spoke about a new British initiative. Could you give us an idea as to what it would be, what would be the direction of it?

Secretary Kissinger: I saw a ticker before I came here in which this had allegedly been announced by the British Foreign Office, and I do not want to go into the details of it, because it has been the subject of confidential discussions over the weekend. I simply wanted to indicate the U.S. support for it.

Q. Mr. Secretary, on the one hand, just a couple minutes ago, you did not rule out totally the cutting off, or the possible cutting off, of military aid. You merely said you didn't want to discuss circumstances which have not yet arisen. But on the other hand, you gave us two very good reasons why the cutoff of military aid would not be effective anyway. Why can you not rule it out?

Secretary Kissinger: The cutoff of military aid was judged not to be effective in the circumstances existing last week. It is a step we would take only in very extreme circumstances which, I repeat, have not arisen, and which I do not foresee. We cannot rule it out for all time, but we do not foresee it, and we are not threatening with it now.

Q. Mr. Secretary, what is happening on the negotiations on the Jackson amendment? Where does that stand? When do you expect that that will come to a fulfillment?

Secretary Kissinger: As the three Senators said after the meeting with President Ford the other day, we made good progress in the negotiations. We hope that we can make further progress during this week.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in your conversations with the parties involved in the Cyprus situation, would you care to characterize the situation now as a winding down, or do you expect it to go on indefinitely?

Secretary Kissinger: No, my impression is that the military operations have substantially wound down. It is of course a serious

problem for Greece whether and under what circumstances it will enter negotiations. We favor early negotiations because we do not believe that the situation will improve. Indeed, the status quo will tend to be confirmed the longer the negotiations are delayed.

I have stated the American position with respect to the negotiations and with respect to the role we would play in a negotiation, and we expect to have clearer responses about that in the next few days.

Q. Mr. Secretary, could you explain the American position on the next step in the diplomatic dialogue in the Middle East? Yesterday's U.S.-Jordanian communique said that at an appropriately early date there should be a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement. Does this now mean that the United States sees the next step being between Israel and Jordan?

Secretary Kissinger: First of all, let me say that there are many versions of disengagement schemes between Jordan and Israel, and the United States did not imply by this statement that it backed any particular scheme between Jordan and Israel.

As to which negotiation should be next, I think we cannot decide until the round of discussions is completed which involves the Foreign Minister of Syria, who is arriving this week, the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, who is arriving next week; and we have also invited the Prime Minister of Israel to come here in the first half of September for discussions with the President. It is only after all of these discussions are completed that we can make a judgment as to what the next move should be.

Q. Following up on that, do you expect on your scheduled trip to India to stop off in the Middle East to possibly begin some shuttle diplomacy between Amman and Jerusalem?

Secretary Kissinger: I think that as a general practice a foreign government must not expect that every time there is a crisis the Secretary of State will come rushing into the area and spend all of his time settling that

particular crisis. On that basis we could never conduct a consistent American foreign policy. And it cannot become the rule that every issue is settled by the personal shuttle diplomacy of the Secretary of State.

I'm prepared to go to the Middle East for a specific trip. And I may, if there is an especially critical point, engage in a brief shuttle diplomacy. But I do not think it is in the U.S. interests nor in the interests of other countries to expect me personally to settle every issue no matter where it arises.

So we will support further diplomatic moves, but one must not expect the same degree of extended absences from Washington which characterized the last negotiations.

Q. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

President Ford and Secretary Kissinger Mourn Ambassador Davies

Following are remarks made by President Ford and Secretary Kissinger at Andrews Air Force Base on August 21.

SECRETARY KISSINGER

Press release 336 dated August 21

Mr. President, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: A professional Foreign Service officer has come home. He returns not to joy but to sadness, not to parades but to solemn ceremony.

Rodger Davies embodied the qualities and spirit which marked an American. He chose an unusual profession, a profession which required that to serve his country he leave his home, but never forget it. Wherever he went the heritage of America was in his heart. He remembered the dignity of the individual where individuals had lost their dignity. He remembered the rights to liberty and justice where these rights were under attack. He remembered peace where there was war. In that sense, Rodger Davies never left home.

In the diplomatic entrance at the Depart-

ment of State, the American Foreign Service Association maintains plaques which list the names of those members of the Foreign Service who gave their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances in the service of their country. It is not a short list. And now, tragically, another name will be added.

I am today awarding to Ambassador Davies the highest award of the Department of State, the Secretary's Award. The citation reads as follows:

"For inspiring leadership, outstanding courage, and dedication to duty for which he gave his life, Nicosia, August 19, 1974."

Awards and names on plaques are little comfort to those who loved and admired Rodger Davies. To his children, Dana and John, I would only repeat my remarks of Monday that Ambassador Davies was beloved, admired, and respected by his colleagues. He was a professional in the fullest and best sense of the word.

Dana, John, your father leaves behind a legacy of which any man should be proud. Even more important, he leaves a multitude of friends whose lives were enriched by knowing him.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my honor to introduce a man who in less than two weeks has given hope to America and inspired confidence in the world: The President of the United States.

PRESIDENT FORD

White House press release dated August 21

Secretary Kissinger, Dana and John, and members of the family, distinguished guests: This is a very sad occasion for all Ameri-

cans as we gather here to pay tribute to a great patriot, one of our most admired and one of our most respected diplomats. Rodger Davies leaves behind many friends and many, many accomplishments in the career that he selected.

He possessed the full measure of many of those attributes which are so invaluable as a person and in the career that he sought. He had judgment, he had dignity, he had wisdom, and he had humor, and all of these are necessary ingredients for the job that he chose for his full life.

As the Secretary has mentioned, Rodger Davies was a professional in the fullest sense. His services to our country embodied the best of time, of effort and competence. He loved and worked for peace, and he lost his life in the search for peace for all America and all the world.

On Monday of this past week I had the opportunity to make some remarks to a group who had served their country in uniform and I had the sad occasion to announce to that group the loss of life by Rodger Davies. And I said to them, and I repeat here today: Some serve in uniform, some serve in other capacities; the loss of life in either case means as much to America.

And therefore it is appropriate on this occasion that we pay a very special tribute to a great Ambassador, highly respected by his friends; a person who gave his full life to the career that he sought. So I say it is an honor for me on this occasion to present on behalf of all Americans the flag to Dana, the Ambassador's flag, to which your father, as my personal representative in the service of his country, brought such great distinction.

U.S. and Jordan Agree on Steps To Strengthen Cooperation

King Hussein of Jordan visited Washington August 15-18. Following is an exchange of toasts between President Ford and King Hussein at a dinner at the White House on August 16, together with the text of a U.S.-Jordanian joint statement issued on August 18.

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

White House press release dated August 16

President Ford

Your Majesties, Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Zaid Rifai, honorable guests: May I, Your Majesty, on behalf of all of us here and on behalf of all of us in America, wish you a very, very warm welcome on this occasion.

And may I say on a very personal note that it is a great honor and privilege for me to have you as the first chief of state to visit our country during the new administration.

During the fine tenure of your being head of your country, we have had, as I recollect, some five national administrations in the United States—some Democrat and some Republican—but during this period of time there have been some changes. Those changes I will make a comment or two about subsequently, but we, regardless of the administration in the United States, have never changed our view concerning yourself and your country, and we are proud of our long friendship and association.

Those changes that have taken place—and there are some changes in recent months—have been encouraging because they seem to have opened the door to progress for peace.

They seem to have given us all hope that there will be greater improvement as we move ahead. Those changes, I think, in many respects can be attributed to you because of your courage, the great risks that you have taken during your lifetime, and your superb understanding of the problems of the Middle East and your desire to work for peace for all peoples.

There has been progress in this process of change. More recently, we can see it in the two disengagements that have taken place in the last few months, in the continuing consultation in the diplomatic area; and speaking of the diplomatic, may I say that for myself and our country, I pledge on behalf of the American people full support for the continuing diplomatic initiatives which are so essential for the goals that we seek.

Those goals, those hopes, of course, are the peace on a just, on a permanent basis, that have for so many years, many centuries, eluded all of those in that area and the world at large. But it seems to me that as we look ahead, with the foundation that has been built, that with your continuing leadership, your continuing effort, with your continuing courage, and with the cooperation of ourselves and many others, we can achieve what has been the hope and aspirations of people throughout the world, as well as in the Middle East.

And if I might, in closing, may I congratulate you on your leadership, your dedication, your wisdom, and your cooperation. You have set an example for all of us to follow and to use as a guidepost for people not only in the Middle East but elsewhere.

So may I ask that all join with me in a tribute to His Majesty and to the Kingdom of Jordan: To you and to your country.

Mr. President, Mrs. Ford, my good friends: It is a source of pride to me, sir, that over the years, the many years that have passed, I have been a firm believer in the great mutual benefits of relations that have happily developed, not only between my country and the United States but recently in the period of change that you so kindly refer to between many countries in our part of the world and the United States of America.

To me, it has been an honor to have visited this great nation's capital many times, to have found friendship, understanding, sympathy, not only for myself but for my country and for a common cause to which I am proud to say we have always been dedicated—the cause of an honorable, just peace.

On this visit, sir, I am most proud to convey to you and to Mrs. Ford the feelings of not only my wife and those who have accompanied me from Jordan but my government and the people of Jordan, their wishes to you, sir, for every future success. I am sure these are the feelings of all in the United States and the very many throughout the world.

I am proud indeed, sir, to have had the privilege of knowing you before this visit and most proud, sir, that you consider me a friend. I am so touched by the kind words but more so the sincerity that I know you possess, sir, which endears you to all your people, all the people of the United States, and so many who have had the privilege of knowing you and who will have this privilege.

It is really a source of pride to us to have had this very close cooperation between our nations, to have seen in the recent past some basic steps taken for the establishment of a just and durable peace in our part of the world, largely through the efforts of our friends in the United States—the patience, the patient effort, the perseverance, the determination, that has resulted in the first few steps materializing.

We know, sir, that you are dedicated to

the cause of peace with justice. We are not only comforted but confident that the United States will contribute her full share for the achievement of this worthy objective under your wise leadership.

We will be ever proud to play our role, if enabled, to the fullest possible extent that we someday feel that will present the generations after us with a better life, with a better future, with a better world than possibly that in which we have had to live.

I would like to thank you and Mrs. Ford once again for your very, very great kindness and wish you every success. May God be with you; and I am sure, sir, that the hopes of so many in the United States and in the world as a whole under your great leadership will be fully justified.

Ladies and gentlemen, my good friends, I would very much indeed like you to join me in drinking a toast to the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, for every continued success: To the President.

TEXT OF U.S.-JORDANIAN JOINT STATEMENT

His Majesty King Hussein I of Jordan paid a visit to Washington August 15-18, at the invitation of the President. The President and His Majesty conferred at the White House and the President hosted a dinner in honor of His Majesty and Queen Alia. The President expressed his pleasure that His Majesty was the first Head of State to visit Washington in the new administration. His Majesty also conferred with the Secretaries of State and Defense and met with members of Congress. His Majesty was accompanied by the Prime Minister of Jordan, Mr. Zaid Rifai.

The talks were held in the atmosphere of friendship and understanding traditional in relations between the United States and Jordan. The President and His Majesty pledged that the two countries will continue to work closely together for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The President stressed the continuity of United States' policy in this regard as in all other aspects of American foreign policy and affirmed his commitment that the United States would continue its determined efforts to help bring a peace settlement in the Middle East. The discussions between His Majesty and the President and Secretary of State were a constructive contribution to the consultations now underway looking toward the next stage in negotiations for a just and durable peace in the Middle

East. It was agreed that these consultations will continue with a view to addressing at an appropriately early date the issues of particular concern to Jordan, including a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement.

The President and His Majesty reaffirmed the close ties of friendship between the United States and Jordan and pledged to continue their efforts to strengthen the bonds which join the two countries in mutually beneficial cooperation. Specifically, His Majesty and the President recalled that the joint U.S.-Jordanian statement issued June 18 at the end of President Nixon's visit to Amman announced that Jordan and the United States agreed to establish a Joint Commission to oversee and review at a high level the various areas of cooperation between the two countries. In fulfilling this agreement, the U.S. and Jordan have pledged to make every effort to expedite the development of an effective structure of cooperation and have agreed on the following concrete steps:

The United States and Jordan have established a general Jordan-United States Joint Commission under the chairmanship of the Jordanian Prime Minister and the U.S. Secretary of State. The first meetings of this Commission were held during the Prime Minister's visit to Washington August 5-8 and August 16-17 during which promising areas of mutual interest were identified.

The Commission will sponsor a meeting on economic development, trade and investment before the end of the year to review plans for Jordan's economic development and identify additional areas in which the United States can be of assistance. Work will begin immediately in Amman and Washington to prepare for this meeting. The Commission will also explore possibilities for increased American private participation in Jordan's economic development and ways of increasing trade between the two countries. Mr. Daniel Parker [Administrator, Agency for International Development] will head the American Delegation to the economic meeting, which will also include representation from various government agencies. The Jordanian Economic Delegation will be headed by Dr. Khalil Salem, President of the National Planning Council.

The Commission will arrange meetings on military assistance and supply problems at a mutually acceptable date to review implementation of continuing U.S. assistance to the Jordanian Armed Forces and to advance planning for future assistance. Jordan's Chief of Staff, Major General Zaid bin Shaker, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, Ambassador Robert Ellsworth, will head the respective delegations.

It was further agreed that Jordan and the United States will give attention to the means by which educational, cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries can be enhanced.

Finally, the President and His Majesty agreed

that they would remain in close contact with each other with a view to giving their full support to the efforts being made to achieve peace in the Middle East and to the further strengthening of the ties between their two countries.

His Majesty expressed the hope that the President would be able to visit Jordan at some future date. The President said he would be happy to do so.

Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam Visits Washington

Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, made an official visit to Washington August 22-25. Following are remarks by Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Khaddam after a meeting on August 22 and their exchange of toasts at a dinner at the Department on August 23.

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS, AUGUST 22

Press release 339 dated August 22

Foreign Minister Khaddam

First of all I would like to express my appreciation to the Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger, for his extending to me the invitation to visit him in Washington so as to discuss with him matters that relate to the situation in the Middle East.

This visit came within the framework of the visit of former President Nixon to the Middle East and, more specifically, to Syria. Therefore it is natural that our discussions here should aim at continuing the efforts for a just peace in the Middle East, because we feel that it is necessary to give these efforts the opportunity and the chance to achieve a permanent, durable, and just peace in the Middle East. We had today's session of discussions and talks, which were profitable and constructive. We shall continue these talks tomorrow.

I would like to reiterate my thanks, my gratitude, to Dr. Kissinger for making it possible for me to visit him here in Washington.

Secretary Kissinger

Well, I wanted to say also that, first of all, we consider this a very important visit. It is the first visit of a Syrian Foreign Minister to the United States in many years.

We are working on crucial problems for the peace of the world, a just and lasting solution of the problems of the Middle East. We agreed, as the Foreign Minister has said, that these negotiations must be given an opportunity to succeed in an atmosphere which is conducive to negotiations. We will continue our talks. We will have a brief talk later today with the Vice President-designate, and we will have a longer session tomorrow.

Thank you.

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS, AUGUST 23

Press release 340 dated August 24

Secretary Kissinger

Foreign Minister, distinguished guests: It is for all of us a very moving and very important occasion to welcome to the United States for the first time in 15 years the Foreign Minister of Syria. My own acquaintance with Syrians is less than—goes back less than 10 months. At the end of October last year I invited a member of the U.N. delegation to visit Washington, a colleague of Mr. Khaddam's, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs [Zakariya Isma'il]. And when he sat down I said, "Good afternoon," and he in effect replied, "Before I can give you an answer to this I have to get instructions from Damascus." [Laughter.] At the end of that meeting I did not say it was a constructive conversation. [Laughter.]

Two months later I was invited to visit Damascus, and I had heard that the Syrians were not the easiest people in the Middle East to deal with—and I might say I have not found in the Middle East easy people to deal with. [Laughter.] I had a conversation with President Asad, which was scheduled for two hours and was still going strong after eight, in which we were negotiating at

great length the invitation to the Geneva Conference. And everything was very pleasant and easy, and I didn't know why the Syrians had acquired the reputation of being difficult—when, at the end of the seventh hour, I made the mistake of asking President Asad whether there was anything in the letter he objected to, and he said, yes, there was one sentence to which he took particular exception, and it was the sentence that said the parties have agreed to go to the conference. [Laughter.] And that is the first time I heard that Syria was not coming to the Geneva Conference. [Laughter.]

Now, since then I have got to know my friends from Syria very well indeed. We spent 32 days negotiating the disengagement on the Golan Heights, and it was a difficult negotiation. But it also was a very moving experience, because it was clear that one reason that Syrians have a reputation for being difficult is because they are also very principled. And as we were engaged in this negotiation, we were really doing two things. We were discussing the lines and all the various military aspects, but beyond that we were making a move from war to peace and toward a consciousness that the people in the Middle East have suffered enough and have proved their courage sufficiently often and that they must learn to coexist in justice and on the basis of a permanent peace that takes into account all their concerns. And given the hatred and suffering that appeared for a generation, it was natural that this would be a very difficult and very prolonged process.

I came away with two determinations, one that President Ford overruled this morning, which was never to have to negotiate with Syrians again. [Laughter.] The second, that the process that has started must be continued. And we must continue to work together for the just and lasting peace that all the peoples in the Middle East deserve. As you all know, this was confirmed by President Ford in his first speech, and it was confirmed by him again in all of his conversations with the Foreign Ministers from Middle East countries that have taken place, including with Foreign Minister Khaddam. At the same

time, all of the parties in the Middle East have to understand that this is a process that requires patience and understanding, and I think we have achieved a great measure of it. Speaking for myself and for the American administration, we believe that the visit of Foreign Minister Khaddam has made a major contribution to this process, and we believe that the understanding of each side's position that is essential has been greatly strengthened.

It is also noteworthy that 10 months ago when Vice Minister Isma'il silently visited me in my office, there were no relations between Syria and the United States. In the interval we have not only formally established diplomatic relations, but I think that the process of exchanges of communications has grown to a remarkable degree, so that our two countries should not be isolated from each other again. That process, too, was greatly strengthened by the visit of the Foreign Minister, and the talks we started will be continued when he returns for the session of the General Assembly.

So I would like to take this opportunity to welcome my friend Foreign Minister Khaddam—to propose a toast to President Asad, to the friendship of Syria and the United States, and to our guest Foreign Minister Khaddam.

Foreign Minister Khaddam

Secretary Kissinger, dear friends: Permit me to express my gratitude for the creation of this warm atmosphere which has prevailed during my visit to Washington. Since my arrival in Washington and during the talks which I conducted with Secretary Kissinger and the meeting I had with the President, I have felt that there is a great deal of concern on the part of the American officials and administration on the establishment of good relations between our two countries. Certainly credit should be given to Dr. Kissinger for the key role he played in bringing about the situation, in improving relations, and bringing them to what they are today.

Dr. Kissinger believes that the Syrians are somewhat difficult to negotiate with, and he has attributed this to a number of factors. But Dr. Kissinger realizes very well that those Arabs who made great contributions to world civilization, who provided a great deal to the world, and who have left an impact throughout the world—throughout the ages, throughout history—are people who cannot easily accept injustice which is the result of aggression. We have spread peace throughout hundreds of years because of our belief that peace cannot be established and preserved unless it is based on right and justice. Therefore it was necessary for the Arabs to struggle for peace. Their struggle on behalf of the Palestinians, whose rights have been violated, is only a part of the Arab struggle for the restoration of peace based on justice.

The Arabs want peace, and because of their desire for peace, they were eager to start a dialogue with the United States of America. It was a result of their realization that the United States of America was sincerely eager to make serious efforts for the achievement of peace based on justice in the area.

In concluding my remarks, I would like to reiterate my appreciation and my thanks to Dr. Kissinger for affording me this opportunity to meet so many outstanding American citizens and a goodly number of representatives of the press. Please permit me to convey to you the greetings of the Arab people of Syria, because we believe in the need to establish good relations and relations that will grow better as time goes by between our people and the people of the United States of America. Relations can be good only if they are based on mutual respect, and if such is the case then they will serve not only our mutual cause but the cause of peace throughout the world.

I would like to invite you to join me in a toast to President Ford, a toast to the good relations between our two countries, and a toast to Dr. Kissinger, who indeed played a great role in bringing about the good relations that we enjoy today between our two

countries and who made possible for me this very pleasant occasion tonight. And I would like to add to this a toast to Dr. Kissinger, who no longer believes that the Syrians are a difficult people to negotiate with. [Laughter.]

United States Presents \$20 Million Toward 1974 U.N. Contribution

Following are texts of an announcement issued by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations on August 1 and a statement made that day by John Scali, U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

USUN press release 98 dated August 1

U.S. MISSION ANNOUNCEMENT

John Scali, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, presented to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on August 1 a check for \$20 million toward the U.S. 1974 contribution to the U.N. budget. The payment was expedited in light of the heavy additional burden on the U.N. budget for peacekeeping operations. It will temporarily replenish available U.N. funds upon which the Secretary General can draw for authorized peacekeeping expenses under U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3196 dealing with unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR SCALI

Mr. Secretary General: It gives me great pleasure to present you this check from my government for an additional \$20 million as part of our contribution to the U.N. budget.

We are fully aware of the fact that unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for peacekeeping operations have severely strained U.N. finances, and we hope this contribution will provide immediate assistance.

My government is proud of its record as the major contributor to both the obligatory and voluntary financing of U.N. peacekeeping operations. No responsibility of the United Nations is more vital and more important than to keep the peace. The United States is especially gratified that this contribution will help provide the means to realize the successful fulfillment of that role.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

93d Congress, 2d Session

Foreign Disaster Assistance Act, 1974. Conference report to accompany H.R. 12412. H. Rept. 93-1126. June 20, 1974. 4 pp.

Temporary Suspension of Duty on Catalysts of Platinum and Carbon Used in Producing Caprolactam. Report to accompany H.R. 13370. H. Rept. 93-1129. June 20, 1974. 3 pp.

Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as Amended, To Enable Congress To Concur In or Disapprove Certain International Agreements for Peaceful Cooperation. Report to accompany S. 3698. S. Rept. 93-964. June 25, 1974. 4 pp.

Increasing the Limit on Dues for the United States Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization. Report to accompany H.R. 14597. H. Rept. 93-1160. June 27, 1974. 7 pp.

Extending the Temporary Suspension of Duty on Certain Bicycle Parts and Accessories. Report to accompany H.R. 6642. S. Rept. 93-986. July 8, 1974. 25 pp.

Amending the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973. Report, together with opposing and additional views, to accompany H.R. 14780. H. Rept. 93-1180. July 9, 1974. 13 pp.

Antihijacking Act of 1974. Conference report to accompany S. 39. H. Rept. 93-1194. July 12, 1974. 29 pp.

Resumption of Cyprus Negotiations Urged in U.N. Security Council

Following are statements made in the U.N. Security Council by U.S. Representative John Scali on August 14, 15, and 16, together with the texts of resolutions adopted by the Council on those days.

STATEMENTS BY AMBASSADOR SCALI

Statement of August 14

USUN press release 106 dated August 14

My delegation deeply regrets that almost a month after the approval of Security Council Resolution 353, we have found it necessary to meet once again in this hall to consider new steps to end violence on the island of Cyprus. We regret this all the more because this return of violence was so unnecessary. Promising negotiations had been going forward in Geneva pursuant to Resolution 353 and in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations and treaties of guarantee establishing the state of Cyprus. But, unhappily, in the absence of a conciliatory spirit at the conference table, these negotiations have been interrupted and the guns of war are speaking again.

The United States, Mr. President, is convinced that only through such negotiations can a settlement emerge which will restore constitutional government to Cyprus and peace and stability in the eastern Mediterranean. As this Council is aware, the United States has lent its total support to this process. My government did this because of its close relations with its allies Greece and Turkey, because of its commitment to the

independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, because of its concern for the welfare of the Cypriot people of both communities, and also, but not least, because of its overriding concern for peace in the area.

We have given our full support to the valiant and tireless efforts of the United Kingdom, a guarantor power under the London-Zurich agreement, to bring about a measure of common understanding at Geneva which would point the way toward a new constitutional arrangement in Cyprus which takes into account the new realities. In this role we have been in constant touch with all of the parties to do whatever we could to encourage the negotiating process.

The United States has taken heart from the restoration of constitutional government in Greece so ably led by Prime Minister Karamanlis. The Greek Government has pursued with diligence the search for arrangements to restore constitutional government in Cyprus. As a guarantor power, Greece has legitimate interests which must be fully recognized.

We also pay tribute to the people of Cyprus of both communities, who have endured many hardships in the past month. The Acting President of Cyprus, Mr. Clerides, and the Turkish Vice President, Mr. Denktash, have both made major contributions in this complicated process of negotiation.

Turkey also has legitimate interests which must be fully recognized. My government made clear yesterday in a public statement its view that the position of the Turkish community on Cyprus requires considerable

improvement and protection as well as a greater degree of autonomy.¹

My government, Mr. President, considers that it is the duty of this Council to do everything in keeping with Resolution 353 to aid in bringing the parties back to the negotiating table. It is only at that table that a consensus can emerge leading to a settlement which will be satisfactory to all the parties and which will bring peace and stability once again to this area.

The duty of this Council tonight is simply this: We must call for an immediate end to the fighting, and we must call for the earliest resumption of negotiations. My government pledges that it will continue its own efforts toward the end that the voice of reason will again be heard and the voice of the cannons once more stilled.

Statement of August 15

USUN press release 107 dated August 15

It is with a sense of deep appreciation to those who seek to keep the peace on behalf of the United Nations that we have voted for this resolution [359] tonight, which was sponsored by five member countries. It is also with a sense of grief, however, because of the tragic news that three Austrian members of UNFICYP [United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus] have been killed while carrying out their duties on Cyprus. Our government extends its profound condolences to the Austrian Government and to the families of these brave men who have

¹In a news briefing on Aug. 13, Robert Anderson, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Press Relations, said:

"The U.S. position is as follows:

"We recognize the position of the Turkish community on Cyprus requires considerable improvement and protection. We have supported a greater degree of autonomy for them.

"The parties are negotiating on one or more Turkish autonomous areas. The avenues of diplomacy have not been exhausted. And therefore the United States would consider a resort to military action unjustified.

"We have made this clear to all parties."

sacrificed their lives for the peace which is the goal of us all.

We further note with a feeling of deepest sorrow that an additional number of UNFICYP troops have been wounded in the fighting, 27 by the latest count of the Secretariat. These men are international heroes. They deserve not only our gratitude but our support so that their task can be facilitated, not hampered, as they carry out their tasks far from home, like other United Nations peacekeepers in the Middle East and in other areas. We, the representatives of our governments, who sit here in the safety of this chamber, must remember them because, regardless of nationality, they are our sons. We must make sure that they and their successors patrolling distant battlefields have the capacity and the mandate to carry out their dangerous assignments without requiring of them that they give up their lives.

Statement of August 16

USUN press release 108 dated August 16

We can all take satisfaction from the Secretary General's report that at long last the guns are stilled on Cyprus. The cease-fire seems finally to be in effect. Regrettably, the U.N. peace forces, UNFICYP, have suffered further casualties. We extend our deepest sympathy to the Danish Government and to the bereaved families of these soldiers of peace who have given their lives selflessly in the service of others.

Mr. President, with the cease-fire now taking hold, we must also turn our attention to forging the peace, to establishing conditions under which the good people of Cyprus may live undisturbed and walk in paths of their own choosing.

My delegation hopes that, on reflection, all parties to the Cyprus dispute will decide it is in their own national interests to move on to Geneva without delay to resume the peace negotiations suspended earlier this week.

The success of these talks, under the chairmanship of the distinguished British For-

eign Secretary, involves the peace of the eastern Mediterranean. The world is watching. The participants have an obligation to mankind to enter into negotiations in a spirit of conciliation and fairminded compromise to reach an understanding which will renew and indeed reinforce the historic friendship of the peoples of the area.

TEXTS OF RESOLUTIONS

Resolution 357, August 14²

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 353 (1974) of 20 July 1974, 354 (1974) of 23 July 1974, and 355 (1974) of 1 August 1974,

Deeply deploring the resumption of fighting in Cyprus contrary to the provisions of its resolution 353 (1974),

1. Reaffirms its resolution 353 (1974) in all its provisions and calls upon the parties concerned to implement those provisions without delay;

2. Demands that all parties to the present fighting cease all firing and military action forthwith;

3. Calls for the resumption of negotiations without delay for the restoration of peace in the area and constitutional government in Cyprus in accordance with resolution 353 (1974);

4. Decides to remain seized of the situation and on instant call to meet as necessary to consider what more effective measures may be required if the cease-fire is not respected.

Resolution 358, August 15³

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned about the continuation of violence and bloodshed in Cyprus,

Deeply deploring the non-compliance with its resolution 357 (1974),

1. Recalls its resolutions 353 (1974), 354 (1974), 355 (1974) and 357 (1974);

2. Insists on the full implementation of the above resolutions by all parties with the immediate and strict observance of the cease-fire.

Resolution 359, August 15⁴

The Security Council,

Noting with concern from the Secretary-General's reports on developments in Cyprus, in particular S/11353/Add.24 and 25, that casualties are increasing among the personnel of the United Nations Peace-

keeping Force in Cyprus as a direct result of the military action which is still continuing in Cyprus,

Recalling that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus was stationed in Cyprus with the full consent of the Governments of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece,

Bearing in mind that the Secretary-General was requested by the Security Council in resolution 355 (1974) of 1 August 1974 to take appropriate action in the light of his statement made at the 1788th meeting of the Council in which he dealt with the role, functions and strength of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and related issues arising out of the most recent political developments in respect of Cyprus,

1. Deeply deplores the fact that members of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus have been killed and wounded;

2. Demands that all parties concerned fully respect the international status of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and refrain from any action which might endanger the lives and safety of its members;

3. Urges the parties concerned to demonstrate in a firm, clear and unequivocal manner, their willingness to fulfil the commitments they have entered into in this regard;

4. Demands further that all parties co-operate with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in carrying out its tasks, including humanitarian functions, in all areas of Cyprus and in regard to all sections of the population on Cyprus;

5. Emphasizes the fundamental principle that the status and safety of the members of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, and for that matter of any United Nations peace-keeping force, must be respected by the parties under all circumstances.

Resolution 360, August 16⁵

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 353 (1974), 354 (1974), 355 (1974), 357 (1974) and 358 (1974),

Noting that all States have declared their respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus,

² Adopted by the Council unanimously on August 14.

³ Adopted by the Council unanimously on August 15.

⁴ Adopted by the Council on August 15 by a vote of 14 (U.S.) to 0, with the People's Republic of China not participating in the vote.

⁵ Adopted by the Council on August 16 by a vote of 11 (U.S.) to 0, with 3 abstentions (Byelorussian S.S.R., Iraq, U.S.S.R.), with the People's Republic of China not participating in the vote.

Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in Cyprus, resulting from the further military operations, which constituted a most serious threat to peace and security in the Eastern Mediterranean area,

1. *Records* its formal disapproval of the unilateral military actions undertaken against the Republic of Cyprus;

2. *Urges* the parties to comply with all the provisions of previous resolutions of the Security Council, including those concerning the withdrawal without delay from the Republic of Cyprus of foreign military personnel present otherwise than under the authority of international agreements;

3. *Urges* the parties to resume without delay, in an atmosphere of constructive co-operation, the negotiations called for in resolution 353 (1974) whose outcome should not be impeded or prejudged by the acquisition of advantages resulting from military operations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it as necessary with a view to the possible adoption of further measures designed to promote the restoration of peaceful conditions;

5. *Decides* to remain permanently seized of the question and to meet at any time to consider measures which may be required in the light of the developing situation.

U.S. Reports on 1974 U.S.-Soviet Arms Control Agreements at CCD

Statement by Joseph Martin, Jr.¹

In my statement at the opening meeting of this session, I referred to the negotiations then in progress between leaders of the United States and of the Soviet Union. I said that I hoped to be able to report to the Committee on developments in those negotiations. I would like to return to that subject today and review briefly the three principal documents in the arms control area signed at the Moscow summit: the Protocol to the 1972 U.S.-Soviet Treaty on Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems placing further limitations on ABM deployment, the joint

statement on environmental warfare, and the Treaty and Protocol on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests. These documents have been tabled today as joint U.S.-Soviet conference documents.

Secretary of State Kissinger has noted that one of the main objectives of the summit was to deal with what he called "the most complex and in many respects the most serious problem of the modern period, which is the control of the nuclear arms race."² The Secretary pointed out the critical role played by technological developments in driving the nuclear arms race and emphasized the importance of maintaining firm control over these developments. He deplored arms competition not only because of its military consequences but "also because the justifications that would have to be made on either side to sustain such an effort might, in time, become incompatible with a policy of relaxation of tensions and might in themselves be a factor introducing confrontation." Accordingly, one task at the Moscow summit was to search for effective means of controlling the direction of rapid technological change in the strategic area and to insure that these technological developments would not adversely affect international security. While the arms control agreements signed in Moscow are the product of discussions between two states, they are also a contribution to the broad international effort in which we are all engaged, and they are directed at widely shared goals: the strengthening of peace, the further relaxation of international tensions, and the cessation of the nuclear arms race.

The first of these agreements, the Protocol to the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, restricts the deployment of ABM systems to a single site. This does away with the possibility of two separate deployment areas—one defending an ICBM [intercontinental ballistic missile] field and the other defending the capital city

¹ Made before the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) at Geneva on July 16. Ambassador Martin is U.S. Representative to the conference.

² For Secretary Kissinger's news conference at Washington on June 24, see BULLETIN of July 22, 1974, p. 133.

—as was permitted in the 1972 treaty. In order to provide for some flexibility with respect to the single area which can now be defended, the protocol gives each side an opportunity once, under conditions specified in the protocol, to change its original decision regarding its deployment area.

With respect to environmental warfare, the two sides have jointly declared their support for the most effective measures possible to overcome the dangers of the use of environment modification techniques for military purposes. Accordingly, Soviet and U.S. representatives will meet this year for the purpose of exploring the problem and discussing what steps might be taken to remove the threat of the hostile use of these techniques.

The third arms control agreement, the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests above a threshold of 150 kilotons, is, I am sure, the one in which members of this Committee have the greatest interest. In the absence of any prospect of early resolution of the problems of verifying a comprehensive test ban, the leaders of the United States and of the Soviet Union decided to take this significant step toward the objective of a comprehensive test ban.

Several members of this Committee have recommended such a partial and intermediate approach to the question of further restraints on nuclear testing, and a U.N. resolution in 1971 called on underground nuclear testing countries "to undertake unilateral or negotiated measures of restraint that would suspend nuclear weapon testing or limit or reduce the size and number of nuclear weapon tests, pending the early entry into force of a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests in all environments by all States." Most recently, in 1972, the delegation of Japan proposed a threshold test ban which initially would have had the effect of prohibiting testing in hard rock above approximately 150 kilotons.

The treaty signed at Moscow prohibits underground testing above a threshold yield of

150 kilotons, effective March 31, 1976. We believe that this limitation will have a significant moderating effect on the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms competition. It will help to preclude the development by both sides of new generations of high-yield-warhead designs compatible with modern delivery systems. Because of the complex technology involved, such warheads cannot with confidence be put into weapons stockpiles without testing. The effective date of the limitation will permit further detailed discussions with respect to the requirements for verifying compliance with the treaty, and it will also permit negotiation of an agreement to regulate nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, subjects I will discuss in more detail in a moment.

The treaty also declares the intention of both parties to negotiate with a view toward achieving a solution to the problem of the cessation of all underground nuclear weapons tests. This provision, together with the preambular paragraph recalling the commitment undertaken by parties to the limited test ban treaty of 1963, reaffirms our commitment to an adequately verified comprehensive test ban.

The treaty and its protocol provide for verification by national technical means, supplemented by the reciprocal exchange of data regarding the location and detailed geological characteristics of weapons test areas. For calibration purposes, the exchange of data on the yields of two tests conducted in each geophysically distinct test area is provided for. This will give each party sufficient confidence in its ability to verify compliance by the other and, by so doing, will further build mutual confidence and trust.

The treaty provides that nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes will be covered by a separate agreement, to be negotiated and concluded by the parties as soon as possible. Conclusion of this agreement is integrally related to the purpose of the treaty; namely, to prevent military testing at yields greater than 150 kilotons. The treatment of peaceful nuclear explosions in the treaty and

its protocol is, of course, fully consistent with the provisions of the Nonproliferation Treaty.

Both parties recognize the importance of verifying that any nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes do not serve weapons development. They have already reached an understanding in principle on some of the requirements for adequately verifying that any peaceful nuclear explosions are not weapon tests, including prior notification, precise definition of time and place, and the presence of observers. It will of course be necessary to work out additional verification measures. It should be emphasized that the peaceful nuclear explosion agreement referred to in the present treaty and protocol between two nuclear-weapon states would not be applicable to the problem posed by the development of nuclear explosive capability by a non-nuclear-weapon state. It is clearly impossible for a non-nuclear-weapon state to develop a capability to conduct nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes without in the process acquiring a device which could be used as a nuclear weapon.

The duration of the treaty is set at five years, subject to automatic renewal unless an agreement further implementing the objective of complete cessation of underground nuclear weapon tests has been achieved or unless either party notifies the other of its decision to terminate the treaty. The treaty also provides for consultation, possible amendment, withdrawal, and registration of the treaty pursuant to article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

Finally, I wish to direct the attention of the Committee to two additional aspects of the joint U.S.-Soviet communique. The United States and the U.S.S.R. emphasized the fundamental importance of the Nonproliferation Treaty, reaffirmed their intention to observe their obligations under that treaty, including article VI, and stated that they favored increasing the treaty's effectiveness.

With respect to chemical weapons, the United States and the U.S.S.R. reaffirmed

their interest in an international agreement which would exclude such weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons from the arsenals of states. Desiring to contribute to early progress in that direction, they agreed to consider a joint initiative in this committee with respect to the conclusion, as a first step, of an international convention dealing with the most dangerous, lethal means of chemical warfare. For its part, the United States will work seriously to fulfill this statement of joint purpose.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my report on arms control developments at the summit.

I should now like to turn to our informal meeting on chemical weapons which begins tomorrow. The U.S. delegation is looking forward to this meeting and welcomes the participation of so many distinguished experts. Past meetings such as this have established a solid record of accomplishment in clarifying some technical aspects of arms control questions. I am confident that this meeting will help move us closer to our objective of effective limitations on lethal chemical weapons and will, in particular, shed further light on the closely related and difficult questions of scope and verification.

The U.S. delegation is today submitting three working papers on chemical weapons. The first of these discusses the suggestion that a toxicity criterion might help to define the agents to be prohibited. Our second paper deals with the question of establishing a control system to prevent diversion of phosphorus to nerve agent production. The third paper is on the subject of chemical agent destruction and discusses possible methods of verification of the destruction process based on actual disposal procedures utilized by the U.S. Army.

At the experts' meeting the U.S. delegation will try to provide a more detailed explanation and answer questions related to the papers. We hope that in this way we will be able to assist the Committee in arriving at sound judgments about effective limitations on chemical weapons.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Automotive Traffic

Customs convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles. Done at New York June 4, 1954. Entered into force December 15, 1957. TIAS 3943.

Accession deposited: Tunisia (with reservation), June 20, 1974.

Meteorology

Agreement on the GARP (Global Atmospheric Research Program) Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE) between the World Meteorological Organization, the Government of the Republic of Senegal, and other member states of the World Meteorological Organization participating in the experiment. Done at Geneva June 27, 1973. Entered into force June 27, 1973; for the United States November 30, 1973.

Protocol of execution of the agreement on the GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment. Done at Geneva December 28, 1973. Entered into force December 28, 1973; for the United States February 12, 1974.

Notifications of acceptance: France (with reservations), May 21, 1974; Netherlands, May 30, 1974;¹ United Kingdom, April 16, 1974.

Narcotic Drugs

Convention on psychotropic substances. Done at Vienna February 12, 1971.²

Accession deposited: Madagascar, June 20, 1974.

Racial Discrimination

International convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Done at New York December 21, 1965. Entered into force January 4, 1969.³

Accession deposited: Upper Volta, July 18, 1974.

Slavery

Supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery. Done at Geneva September 7,

1956. Entered into force April 30, 1957; for the United States December 6, 1967. TIAS 6418.

Accession deposited: German Democratic Republic, July 16, 1974.

BILATERAL

Bolivia

Agreement relating to payment to the United States of the net proceeds from the sale of defense articles by Bolivia. Effected by exchange of notes at La Paz May 31 and June 28, 1974. Entered into force July 1, 1974.

Philippines

Interim agreement relating to air transport services. Effected by exchange of notes at Manila August 8 and 10, 1974. Entered into force August 10, 1974.

PUBLICATIONS

GPO Sales Publications

Publications may be ordered by catalog or stock number from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A 25-percent discount is made on orders for 100 or more copies of any one publication mailed to the same address. Remittances, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, must accompany orders. Prices shown below, which include domestic postage, are subject to change.

The Meaning of Détente. This publication is based on a recent statement by Arthur A. Hartman, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, before the Subcommittee on Europe, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives. Pub. 8766. General Foreign Policy Series 280. 16 pp. 35¢ (Cat. No. S1.71:280).

Department Discusses Recent Steps To Improve Its Declassification Programs. This pamphlet was reprinted from the Department of State Bulletin of June 17, 1974. It contains a statement by Carol C. Laise, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs presented to the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations on May 30, 1974. Pub. 8771. General Foreign Policy Series 288. 7 pp. 30¢. (Cat. No. S1.71:288).

¹ Applicable to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

² Not in force.

³ Not in force for the United States.

Congress. Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy	365
Cyprus	
Resumption of Cyprus Negotiations Urged in U.N. Security Council (Scali, texts of resolutions)	366
Secretary Kissinger's News Conference of August 19	353
Department and Foreign Service. President Ford and Secretary Kissinger Mourn Ambassador Davies (remarks)	358
Disarmament. U.S. Reports on 1974 U.S.-Soviet Arms Control Agreements at CCD (Martin)	369
Greece. Secretary Kissinger's News Conference of August 19	353
International Organizations and Conferences. U.S. Reports on 1974 U.S.-Soviet Arms Control Agreements at CCD (Martin)	369
Middle East	
Secretary Kissinger's News Conference of August 19	353
U.S. and Jordan Agree on Steps To Strengthen Cooperation (Ford, Hussein, joint statement)	360
Presidential Documents	
President Ford and Secretary Kissinger Mourn Ambassador Davies	358
U.S. and Jordan Agree on Steps To Strengthen Cooperation	360
Publications. GPO Sales Publications	372
Syria. Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam Visits Washington (Khaddam, Kissinger)	362
Treaty Information. Current Actions	372
Turkey. Secretary Kissinger's News Conference of August 19	353
U.S.S.R. U.S. Reports on 1974 U.S.-Soviet Arms Control Agreements at CCD (Martin)	369
United Nations	
Resumption of Cyprus Negotiations Urged in U.N. Security Council (Scali, texts of resolutions)	366
United States Presents \$20 Million Toward 1974 U.N. Contribution (U.S. Mission announcement, Scali)	365

Name Index

Ford, President	358, 360
Khaddam, Abd al-Halim	362
King Hussein	360
Kissinger, Secretary	353, 358, 362
Martin, Joseph, Jr	369
Scali, John	365, 366

Check List of Department of State

Press Releases: August 19-25

Press releases may be obtained from the Office of Press Relations, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

No.	Date	Subject
†330	8/20	"Digest of U.S. Practice in International Law, 1973" released.
331	8/19	Kissinger: news conference.
*332	8/19	Announcement of preparatory session of Western Hemisphere Working Group on Transnational Enterprises.
333	8/19	U.S.-Jordan joint statement, Aug. 18.
†334	8/19	U.S.-Egypt communique.
†334A	8/19	Kissinger, Fahmy: remarks upon signing U.S.-Egypt communique.
†335	8/20	Kissinger: American Legion, Miami.
336	8/21	Kissinger: remarks at ceremony honoring Ambassador Davies, Andrews Air Force Base.
†337	8/22	Stevenson: Committee II, Law of the Sea Conference, Caracas, Aug. 1.
*338	8/22	Conclusion of preparatory session of Western Hemisphere Working Group on Transnational Enterprises, Aug. 19-21.
339	8/22	Kissinger, Khaddam: remarks following meeting.
340	8/24	Kissinger, Khaddam: exchange of toasts at dinner, Aug. 23.

* Not printed.

† Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.