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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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*The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the government with information on developments in the field of U.S. foreign relations and on the work of the Department and the Foreign Service.*

*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 Interviewed for Netherlands Television

*Following is the transcript of an interview with Secretary Kissinger on February 8 at Washington by Thomas W. Braden, Los Angeles Times Syndicate columnist, and Klaas J. Hindriks of the Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation (N.O.S.) for broadcast on N.O.S. on February 9.*

Press release 53 dated February 8

*Mr. Hindriks: Mr. Secretary, a lot of people nowadays in Europe believe that in foreign policy, in Washington, that you are setting the tone. Is it possible for you to give us your assessment of the role of Europe in major foreign policy now and for the future?*

*Secretary Kissinger:* Well, I think that the contribution that Europe can make in foreign policy is essential, because in many of the issues that we are now discussing—in fact in all of them—the dominant fact is the interdependence of the industrial world and without the cooperative efforts of all of the industrial democracies the problems cannot be solved.

Now, where the ideas originate is really not as important as whether in fact they are accepted with the conviction of the people that have to execute them. It is true that some of the ideas have originated here. It is also true that in some others, such as in conservation, Europe has been way ahead of the United States.

But to me, the encouraging thing about the last year is that in various fields, Europe and the United States have moved together through a free exchange of views and developed a consensus.

*Mr. Hindriks: Well, after the Washington Energy Conference last year in February,*

*it seems to us that there was a lot of division between Europe and the United States. What in fact did you do? What were you trying to achieve? You got the French more or less on your side.*

*Secretary Kissinger:* Well, of course, there have been several changes of government since then. And I thought, in any event, that the disagreements of the Washington Energy Conference were really between one country and all the others and that they were made too melodramatic.

I believe that the underlying necessity of the Western countries working together was bound to reassert itself.

*Mr. Braden: Mr. Secretary, you are about to enter into very serious negotiations in the Middle East, and you seem to be under increasing attack at home. Senator Bentsen [Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.] said you wear too many hats. Senator Stevenson [Adlai E. Stevenson III] says that you are too secretive, and Mr. [Charles W.] Colson says the former President thought you were precipitous. Do you feel hampered as you go off on an important journey?*

*Secretary Kissinger:* I don't want to put Mr. Colson in the same category as the other two gentlemen.

*Mr. Braden: He just got out of jail, you know.*

*Secretary Kissinger:* I don't want to deal with Colson at all.

I think it is inevitable that as a result of Watergate, which had the curious effect of insulating foreign policy from the national debate for a while, that there should now be a number of comments to bring foreign

policy back into the mainstream of the debate.

I don't happen to agree with the particular comments that were made, because I think if one looks at the requirements of foreign policy in the present period, one will find that some things must be done secretly.

On the other hand, I have met over 110 times with congressional groups in 16 months in office. So I have made an effort to explain, as much as I could, what was being done.

On the number of hats that are being worn, I think one should judge that by the results rather than by administrative theory.

But I understand that foreign policy has to be part of the democratic debate, and I can handle what needs to be done.

*Mr. Braden: But is it not difficult to go off on serious negotiations with this trumpeting at home?*

*Secretary Kissinger:* Well, it is a new experience.

*Mr. Hindriks: Well, if you go to the Middle East, what if your mission fails? We supported in Europe, especially in the Netherlands, the step-by-step approach as one of the solutions possible. Will that mean that you will go to Geneva?*

*Secretary Kissinger:* First of all, I don't expect the mission to fail. Secondly, I have never looked at Geneva as an alternative to the step-by-step approach. I have always said that at some point Geneva should be reconvened, that everything depends on the framework within which Geneva should be reconvened. It is what the expectations of the various parties at Geneva will be. We believe, of course, that a successful next step would create a better framework for Geneva, and so I don't consider the two approaches contradictory. Nor is it so difficult to reassemble Geneva. The question is what is going to happen when we get there.

*Mr. Braden: What will be the signs of a successful mission?*

*Secretary Kissinger:* Well, the next trip is exploratory. The trip on which I am starting does not in itself, will not yield results. I am

making only one stop in each capital, except I am going twice to Israel, in order to get a feel for the real convictions of the chief protagonists, who might be reluctant to put their thoughts down in writing.

After I've had this, I will come back here, formulate an American view on the matter, and then return to the Middle East and conclude the negotiations.

*Mr. Hindriks: Can you see at a certain moment—let's say a point of view, saying it's impossible to meet the criticism at home and conduct foreign policy in the way you have done it in the last couple of years?*

*Secretary Kissinger:* I don't expect that to happen.

*Mr. Hindriks: One more question, Mr. Secretary. I am here as a Dutchman, and the relationship between Holland and the United States has one problem in Holland's foreign policy—that the United States might curtail our airline. Is there any solution?*

*Secretary Kissinger:* I have had extensive talks with your Foreign Minister on the subject. I have seen few subjects which have so moved the Dutch as the issue of KLM. So he isn't the only Dutch friend who has approached me.

The problem is that looked at from a strictly technical point of view there is considerable merit in the view of our technical agencies. Your leaders have convinced me that it is not simply a technical issue. And I have therefore agreed to reopen the negotiations from a wider perspective. And while they are going on, I don't want to discuss the outcome except to say that I personally am aware of the particular sensitivity of the KLM issue to Holland, to the Netherlands, and that I will conduct my discussions on it with your Foreign Minister, Mr. van der Stoep, in a very intimate way, with an attitude very constructive. And I consider him in any event a good friend and a courageous man.

*Mr. Hindriks: Anyway, some kind of détente between the United States and Holland. But just to mention the word "détente"*



—do you have the feeling that *détente*, for the European countries, has had a setback?

*Secretary Kissinger:* Well, I have said publicly that it has had a setback as a result of the discussions on the Trade Agreement. I believe that it can be restored.

As you know, I am meeting Foreign Minister [of the U.S.S.R. Andrei A.] Gromyko in Geneva. And while the original impetus that brought us together is the Middle East, I am positive that we will be reviewing the whole problem.

*Mr. Braden:* One more question on *détente*. There seems to be—as you are going to meet with Mr. Gromyko, the NATO alliance seems to be leaning a little on both ends, one in Portugal and one in Turkey. Can you prop this together? Can we?

*Secretary Kissinger:* Not with Mr. Gromyko [laughter]. We'll have to do our best to bring it together.

*Mr. Braden:* What is your opinion right now, how do you judge?

*Secretary Kissinger:* Well, the problem with Turkey is a self-inflicted wound, and we are now talking with the Congress in order to work out what I hope will be a constructive solution.

*Mr. Braden:* You mean it is a self-inflicted wound by this country, by this Congress?

*Secretary Kissinger:* Yes.

In Portugal it's the legacy of a generation of authoritarian rule. We will do our best to be helpful there, but that is less subject to direct American influence.

*Mr. Hindriks:* What can all nations—and

this is, in effect, my last question—to touch a little bit on your vision for the future, what can all nations, in fact, do for the future to lessen the danger of war? How do you see what is growing around us?

*Secretary Kissinger:* Well, I think it is necessary first to bring the arms race under control. This is why we have made major efforts in SALT [Strategic Arms Limitation Talks]—

*Mr. Hindriks:* The SALT agreement?

*Secretary Kissinger:* That is right—the Vladivostok agreement, mutual force reduction and other negotiations on the limitations of arms, the threshold test ban, and the whole series of similar measures.

Secondly, we have to develop, insofar as we can, cooperative relationships with the Communist world in order to give them a stake in a peaceful world.

Thirdly, industrial democracies have to restore their vitality so that their weaknesses don't carry out all over the world.

Those will be the major objectives.

*Mr. Hindriks:* Do you see this as a permanent line of American foreign policy for the future?

*Secretary Kissinger:* I believe that the basic principles of the foreign policy that we are now conducting will be carried out by other administrations.

I would like to say that, whatever noise is going on in the United States right now, it is my profound conviction that our foreign policy is essentially bipartisan.

*Mr. Braden:* Thank you.

*Mr. Hindriks:* Thank you very much.

## Energy and International Cooperation

*Address by Deputy Secretary Robert S. Ingersoll<sup>1</sup>*

I want to talk about energy and conservation this afternoon, and I will stress two points. The first is that this nation has no choice but to get moving, now, on a national energy effort. We cannot afford to wait.

The second point is that we have a sound strategy for meeting the challenge of energy. It is a strategy which rests on two pillars: National unity and international cooperation. We are doing much better in the field of international cooperation than in our efforts to forge national unity. The energy crisis of the past 16 months has presented our country and our closest allies with a challenge as severe as any in our history. The basic premise of our era—the progressive betterment of the human condition—is founded on the sources of energy which have enabled mankind to begin to master the forces of nature. This foundation has been seriously shaken. If we fail to take steps to deal with this crisis, our ability to do so will be diminished as our dependence on Middle East oil increases.

The damage will not be confined to economics. In an increasingly interdependent world, widespread inflation, recession, and commodity shortages could lead to a breakdown in the international trading system. It could fuel frustration and destroy political stability. Nations could turn from a search for moderate solutions to radical departures, from cooperative efforts to narrow nationalism.

We are now at a crucial point in our efforts

to cope with the energy crisis. We must recognize, as Secretary Kissinger observed last week, that:

History has given us a great opportunity disguised as a crisis. A determined energy policy will not only ease immediate difficulties, it will help restore the international economy, the vitality of all the major industrial democracies, and the hopes of mankind for a just and prosperous world.

Most of the press comment devoted to the Secretary's energy speech on February 3 has been directed at a single point: A floor price for oil to insure that alternative sources of energy are not rendered uncompetitive by imported fuel should the price of oil eventually be reduced. Our strategy and accomplishments in the field of international cooperation and the crying necessity for a program of conservation have been largely overlooked.

Let me outline briefly what we have done and are planning to do internationally. The most important vehicle for international cooperation in meeting the challenge of energy is the IEA—the International Energy Agency—an organization which grew out of last year's Washington Energy Conference. In less than a year the 18 participating countries of the IEA have reached agreement on concrete, significant programs to cope with the energy crisis. We and our partners in the IEA have been following a three-phase strategy to gain control of our energy destiny and bring us to the point where we can engage the producing nations in a meaningful dialogue.

The first phase has been to protect ourselves against future emergencies such as

<sup>1</sup> Made before a combined luncheon of the Yale-Harvard-Princeton Clubs at Washington on Feb. 13 (text from press release 64).

the oil embargo of 1973. This task essentially has been accomplished by an unprecedented agreement to help each other through future crisis. Each participating nation is committed to build an emergency stock of oil. In case of embargo each nation will cut its consumption by the same percentage and available oil will be shared. An embargo against one will be an embargo against all.

The other potential emergency is financial, and the industrialized nations have also acted to meet this threat. The major industrial nations agreed in January to create a \$25 billion solidarity fund for mutual support in financial crisis. We believe Congress and the legislatures of other consumer nations will recognize the crucial nature of this agreement and take steps quickly to approve their respective contributions. This financial safety net will provide assistance to those hardest hit by payments deficits and safeguard all participants against shifts, withdrawals, or cutoffs of funds by the producers.

The second phase of our strategy is to take the steps necessary to improve our supply and demand situation in world oil markets. We are working with other industrial countries in a concerted effort to reduce energy demand and to stimulate new sources. Last week's decision by the IEA countries to reduce petroleum imports this year by 2 million barrels a day is one indication that we are making real progress on this point.

Once these coordinated programs have been completed, we will be ready to move into the third stage of our strategy: a serious dialogue with the producing nations to discuss an equitable price, market structure, and long-term economic relationships. It has long been clear to the Administration that no solution to the energy problem is possible without a cooperative dialogue between producers and consumers. It has also been clear that no dialogue could succeed unless the consumers had a position of their own. We now have an agreed consumer strategy on the financial safety net and a common approach to energy conservation. We are working with our IEA partners to develop a cooperative framework to accelerate the development of alternative energy sources.

Hopefully, agreement on this element can be achieved in time to hold a preparatory meeting with producers late next month.

Consumers must cooperate, but they must also act to become relevant to each other's energy needs. That is why we have proposed that other countries match one for one our conservation effort of 1 million barrels a day by the end of 1975 and begin considering objectives for 1976-77 and beyond. That is why President Ford established the goal for the United States of once again becoming a net energy supplier to the industrialized world by the end of the century. This effort, which will coincide with the growing depletion of world petroleum resources, will utilize conventional energy sources not yet exploited and those sources still in the research stage.

In our effort to reduce dependence on imported oil and accelerate development of new energy supplies the industrialized countries fortunately have major energy reserves which have not yet been exploited. North Sea oil, oil and gas resources in Canadian frontier areas, German coal, underdeveloped coal and oil deposits in the United States (such as Alaska and offshore), and nuclear power in all countries are a few examples. Beyond that we have a massive potential for development of synthetic fuels, fusion, breeder reactors, and other nonconventional energy resources.

It is our hope that each consumer nation will establish similar energy development objectives and coordinate them in the IEA. These new energy supplies are going to be relatively expensive. Eventually some of them should be available at a price substantially below the current world oil price. But without exception they will be higher than prices we were accustomed to pay for our energy in the years prior to 1973. Moreover, they are all much more expensive than the cost of production of OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] oil.

Our international strategy must also recognize that the industrialized countries have a wide disparity in energy potential. Some are relatively rich in the conventional fossil fuels of oil, gas, and coal. Others, such as



Japan, lack the fossil fuel resources which are key to energy self-sufficiency over the next decade. We must insure that consumer nations poor in resources are given a direct stake in the development of new energy supplies outside of their own countries.

The United States wants the International Energy Agency to develop procedures which will enable its members to participate in, and draw upon, each other's technological innovations. The United States is going to develop a synthetic fuel capability of 1 million barrels a day by 1985. IEA countries which provide capital or technology should be able to call on this output in proportion to their sharing of the costs.

Countries such as the United States must also have long-term assurances that their investment in the development of new energy sources does not unjustly penalize their economies by locking them into high-cost energy. We seek to prevent any future drop in OPEC oil prices from jeopardizing our investment in additional energy sources. We are therefore proposing a floor price plan or some similar mechanism to protect investment required to develop new sources of conventional fossil fuels and nuclear energy. These are the sources which will help meet our energy requirements over the next decade. The technology for their exploitation already exists, but the cost of exploitation is significantly higher today than when most of our conventional sources of energy were brought into production. The United States therefore proposed at last week's IEA meeting in Paris that a synthetic fuels consortium be established to enable member nations to develop cooperative synthetic energy projects such as coal gasification, oil shale, and tar sands.

We also suggested an energy research and development consortium for joint research efforts and pooled technology on large-scale, long-range, capital-intensive projects like fusion and solar power where the potential payoff in low-cost energy is enormous. The United States will commit \$10 billion to energy research over the next five years. We are prepared to spend a substantial portion of these funds in joint efforts with other IEA countries.

The best laid international plans, however, will be of no avail unless we can do what is required of us at home. We cannot ask other major consumers to reduce their consumption of energy unless we are prepared to do so and to take the lead in this regard. No one is going to do it for us.

Nor can we expect the oil producers to respect our position in the negotiations ahead unless we launch a serious effort to conserve energy at home. There are legitimate differences about tactics, but it is imperative that a comprehensive program of conservation begin now. We cannot wait, since further delay by the United States can only further convince our consumer allies and the producing states that our leadership on conservation and in the search for new sources of energy is wholly lacking.

There are two essential issues in the energy crisis—price and assured supply. Both are of deep concern to us. But ultimately, the supply of energy, our economy's lifeline, is of fundamental importance. Adjustment to higher energy prices is a painful process which can affect our standard of living and way of life, but it can be done. But it is inconceivable to me that the economic and military security of our nation should become contingent on the decisions of a few oil producers whether to continue or halt our supply of oil.

Secretary Kissinger signaled this concern in his address to the National Press Club last week. Our dependence on imported oil increased from nil in 1950 to 35 percent in 1973. If this trend is permitted to continue, we will be dependent on imported oil for fully half our needs in the 1980's. Let us have no illusions about the impact of such growing dependence on the security and prosperity of this nation. The foundation of our political and military strength has always been and will continue to be our economy. An oil embargo lasting less than six months at its worst reduced our petroleum imports by 15 percent and yet created severe economic dislocations in this country. Imagine the consequences if half our supply was suddenly denied.

The present prospect is difficult and pain-



ful, but the future will be far worse unless we take prompt remedial action. If the shock of embargo, the resulting economic crisis, and the potential for future interruptions in our supply are not sufficient to compel us to action, we must begin to ask whether this nation still has the will to preserve its strength and independence. The decision to reverse the trend of growing dependence can only become harder as we become increasingly reliant on foreign sources of energy.

The time for action on conservation has arrived. In the next few weeks we must reach agreement on a comprehensive national energy program. If Congress does not agree with the Administration's program then it has a responsibility to set forth an alternative of its own.

We cannot continue to attack one another. We must turn our efforts to attacking the problem. And we must do so now.

## President Ford's News Conference at Topeka February 11

*Following are excerpts relating to foreign policy from the transcript of a news conference held by President Ford at Topeka, Kans., on February 11.<sup>1</sup>*

*Q. Mr. President, your energy and economic concerns will go down the drain for naught if we have war in the Middle East. Could you please give us your latest information on Dr. Kissinger's negotiations in the Middle East and whether or not you think there is the possibility of a quick settlement in the wake of those negotiations?*

*President Ford:* Mr. Morgan, [Ray Morgan, Kansas City Star], the Secretary of State left Sunday night for a most important mission in the Middle East. He will be gone approximately 10 days, visiting a number of Arab, as well as Israeli—and he will

be more or less on an exploratory mission. We believe that the possibility exists for a step-by-step progress in the Middle East, but no one can be certain in that very volatile and very difficult area.

The Secretary of State will come back, hopefully, with some encouraging news, and then, if the news is encouraging, he will probably go back shortly thereafter for what we would hope would be a settlement on a step-by-step basis.

It is my judgment that unless progress is made, there is a very serious prospect of another war in the Middle East, which, if it did occur, of course raises the possibility of another oil embargo.

I would hope that by the Secretary of State's efforts that we can make this progress, avoiding another conflict and avoiding the prospects of another oil embargo.

The Secretary of State has my full backing. I think we are fortunate to have a person with that knowledge, that dedication, and that record of success. So I am an optimist; but it is a difficult assignment, and I think he deserves the full support of the American people and the Congress because it is in our benefit and the world as a whole.

*Q. Mr. President, I understand that your advance planning schedule shows a tentative visit by President Thieu [President Nguyen Van Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam] to this country in late April. Can you tell us if you are seriously considering such an invitation, and why?*

*President Ford:* Well, Mr. Beckman [Aldo Beckman, Chicago Tribune], I am not familiar with any invitation. I am not familiar with any prospective visit.

*Q. Would you consider inviting Mr. Thieu to this country?*

*President Ford:* I really had not thought of it and I know of no prospective visit.

*Q. Mr. President, are you and Dr. Kissinger still insisting on increased aid to Vietnam, South Vietnam? And if so, why?*

<sup>1</sup>For the complete transcript, see Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents dated February 17.

*President Ford:* Well, the United States made a very significant contribution in Southeast Asia. Unfortunately and tragically, we lost some 55,000 American lives, spent literally billions.

The South Vietnamese are now trying to carry on on their own. We have no U.S. military forces there. We are living up to the Paris accords. The last Congress authorized \$300 million more in military assistance for South Viet-Nam on the basis that that would give them sufficient military assistance so that they could fight aggression by North Viet-Nam.

I am convinced that \$300 million would give to the South Vietnamese an opportunity to defend themselves against aggression. I strongly believe that it is a proper recommendation to the Congress. I hope that the Congress will respond.

*Q. But would you accept some sort of compromise proposal from those Members of Congress who don't think the way you do?*

*President Ford:* Well, I think \$300 million in further military assistance is the right answer to give the South Vietnamese the necessary military hardware to defend themselves. Anything less than that makes their defense of their country less effective, and I think they ought to be given enough to defend themselves. And \$300 million, according to my advisers, is the minimum for that purpose.

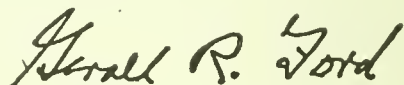
## National MIA Awareness Day

### A PROCLAMATION<sup>1</sup>

January 27, 1975, marks the second anniversary of the signing of the Paris Agreement ending United States combat involvement in Vietnam. Although the Agreement contains specific obligations on accounting for the missing and the return of the remains of the dead, the communist authorities have failed either to provide this information or to follow through on the return of the remains of our dead. Over 2400 Americans are still unaccounted for—some 900 of them still listed as missing, the remainder declared dead with their bodies never recovered. The families of these men continue to live with the anguish of uncertainty about the ultimate fate of these loved ones.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Monday, January 27, 1975, as National MIA Awareness Day, dedicated to the many Americans who remain missing or unaccounted for in Indochina, and to their families. I call upon all Americans to join in voicing once again the clear, continuing commitment of the American people and their Government to seek the fullest possible accounting for Americans missing in Southeast Asia and the return of the remains of those who died.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.



<sup>1</sup> No. 4342; 40 *Fed. Reg.* 4115.

## Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan Visits Washington

*Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan made an official visit to Washington February 4-7. Following is an exchange of toasts between President Ford and Prime Minister Bhutto at a White House dinner on February 5, together with the text of a joint statement issued on February 7 at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's visit.*

### EXCHANGE OF TOASTS, FEBRUARY 5

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents dated February 10

#### President Ford

Mr. Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto, and our distinguished guests from Pakistan as well as from the United States: We are deeply grateful that all of you are here, and we are especially thankful that the distinguished guests have come to our great country.

We think this is a very special evening. We, as Americans, have the honor of welcoming a true friend of America, the head of state of Pakistan, to our Nation's Capital, Washington, D.C.

I am delighted to have had the opportunity this morning to meet with the Prime Minister. We had a fruitful, beneficial, and enjoyable meeting this morning, and we are delighted, Mr. Prime Minister, to have you and Begum Bhutto with us this evening.

We are also especially pleased and honored to have your two children—two of your four children—with us on this occasion. I

think it is interesting, but also somewhat unique, that your children are going to school in our great country, and we are delighted to have them, and we hope that they have enjoyed themselves and are enjoying themselves. We are not only pleased but honored that they are with us in the United States for this experience.

It is, I think, particularly noteworthy, Mr. Prime Minister, that you and Begum Bhutto are here and that she has particularly joined you in this visit as she has joined you on previous occasions working for the best interests of your people in your country. And I compliment her as well as yourself for these efforts.

The world knows, Mr. Prime Minister, that the burdens of leadership fell on you at a time in the history of Pakistan which was one of the most critical and the most serious in the history of your country.

But with confidence and great determination, you have guided your nation through a period, an era, of peace and reconciliation. Your accomplishments, as well as your courage, I think, have received the highest praise, both within your country and without.

Our first official meeting represents another link in the chain of a much longer association between the leaders and the peoples of Pakistan and the United States. And we want to maintain and to strengthen that relationship and that friendship that has been most important between your country and ours.

The talks that we had this morning, I think, helped to strengthen and to broaden that relationship.



As we know, peace in the world depends upon peace in its various parts. Your leadership, Mr. Prime Minister, has enabled Pakistan to move forward with India toward achieving peace in that very important area of the world.

I am tremendously impressed by the efforts that you are promoting in economic and agricultural development for Pakistan despite the serious problems posed, as we all know, by the rapid rise of price levels for essential goods in your country.

And as you persevere, Mr. Prime Minister, persevere in your task, you may be sure that this government regards the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of a strong, secure, and prosperous Pakistan as a fundamental element in maintaining regional and world peace.

So, if I might, Mr. Prime Minister, let me propose a toast to you, Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto, to the ideals and to the hopes they personify so very well, and to further strengthening of our relations between our two countries. To Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto.

#### **Prime Minister Bhutto**

Mr. President, Mrs. Ford, distinguished friends: At the outset, I would like to say that my companions—those who have come with me from Pakistan—on their behalf and on behalf of the people of my country and on my own behalf, we would like to thank you, Mr. President, and your government for the very warm and generous hospitality which you have extended to us.

I have been here on a number of occasions, and each occasion has been a memorable one because it has been a journey to the capital of a great power, a superpower, a power to reckon with, a power which has a role to play in the tranquilization of the world situation and has exercised a formidable influence on men and matters for a very long period of time.

Here at this table we had the honor of

having a very congenial conversation with Mrs. Ford and the very dangerous man sitting on my right [columnist Art Buchwald]. [Laughter.]

He told us that this evening he came to the White House in a taxi, so that reminded me of one occasion during my many visits to your great capital, and it was in 1965. President Ayub was then in charge of the destiny of our country, and we had prolonged discussions with President Johnson. And the discussions went well, but at the same time we left the room a little depressed. So I and some of my companions went to all the nightclubs in Washington. [Laughter.] And when we left the last place, we told the taxi driver, "Take us to Blair House." He said, "Are you kidding?" [Laughter.]

Be that as it may, we warmly cherish our friendship and our association with the great American people.

As I told you this morning, Mr. President, the vitality and the energy of the American people have impressed us very much and has impressed the world at large.

I have often thought of your great values. I might be wrong, but I feel that it lies in your institutions and it lies in the leadership that the American Government has given to its own people and to the world at large at critical times.

These are critical times, and you have been summoned by destiny to take charge of the affairs of your country at a time when the world stands at the watershed. And many of your decisions might make or mar the course of events.

We feel that with your vision and with the very able lieutenants that you have, especially in the field of foreign affairs, that you will overcome one challenge after another and promote the cause of peace and good will.

There are problems which confront you internally. There are problems which confront you in the world outside. The Middle East, Europe, your efforts to promote a détente, your dialogue with China—all this

the world watches. Every step you take is observed. And so we hope, with the passage of time, we will turn the corner, all of us put together—the whole world.

You will make a very major contribution, but whatever little contribution—small, insignificant—underdeveloped countries like ours can make, we would all be happy to see a happier world.

And I can assure you that on our part we will try to promote peace and consolidate the tissues of peace. We would not like to add tension to tension. We would not like to aggravate the situation in our own region. And the world at large can move forward to a situation where our children, at least, will feel more secure and happier, and they will admire the role that this present generation made to achieve that noble end.

This is a beautiful world, and we must preserve its beauty. Future generations should not say that, like Shelley, the superpowers found an Ozymandias. They should say that the superpowers, with bravery and with vision and with courage, reckoned with the problems and overcame them.

We know that you have the capacity and the material and the ability to do so, and we leave your shores feeling more reassured with the measures that you have taken to promote those Olympian ends.

Finally, Mr. President, I would like to reiterate our gratitude to you, to your Secretary of State, to your colleagues here, to the Senators we met today, for the understanding of the problems that we face and for their objective appreciation of our difficulties. This has been a fruitful and a constructive visit.

I better not say more than that, because the Secretary of State has told me that you must be very careful of what you say. [Laughter.]

So, I would like everyone to join me in a toast to the President of the United States, to Mrs. Ford, to the great American people, and to the role of the United States in the consolidation of world peace. Mr. President.

## TEXT OF JOINT STATEMENT, FEBRUARY 7

White House press release dated February 7

### JOINT STATEMENT ON THE OCCASION OF PAKISTANI PRIME MINISTER ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

President Ford and Prime Minister Bhutto held cordial and useful discussions during the Prime Minister's visit to Washington February 4-7. They welcomed the opportunity to establish a personal relationship in the spirit of cooperation and understanding which has traditionally existed between leaders of the two countries. The President and the Prime Minister stressed their commitment to the strengthening of the close ties which have been maintained between the United States and Pakistan for many years.

The two leaders discussed the important international political developments of the past eighteen months with particular emphasis on the significant steps taken in furthering international détente, the vital efforts to secure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and proposals to increase cooperation between developing and developed countries.

They also reviewed the important steps taken to bring about more normal relations among the nations of South Asia. The Prime Minister expressed Pakistan's determination to continue to play a constructive role in the search for peaceful solutions to regional disputes, so as to promote the establishment of durable peace in the Subcontinent. President Ford assured the Prime Minister that support for the independence and territorial integrity of Pakistan remains an enduring principle of American foreign policy. The two leaders also discussed their mutual security concerns in the context of the commitment of their Governments to the strengthening of regional and world peace.

President Ford expressed his deep sympathy over the loss of life resulting from the devastating earthquake which recently struck northern Pakistan. The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for the contributions of the United States Government toward the relief efforts now underway.

The Prime Minister discussed the serious shortfall experienced by Pakistan in foodgrain production in recent months. He noted his concern with drought conditions which persist throughout the wheat-producing areas, a problem which has been accentuated by the unexpected delay in commissioning the Tarbela Dam. He noted, in this regard, his appreciation for the substantial assistance rendered Pakistan under the PL 480 program during the past several years. President Ford told the Prime Minister that the United States Government was pleased

to be able to offer 300,000 tons of wheat under PL 480 Title I for immediate delivery, in addition to the 100,000 tons already made available during this fiscal year. The President assured the Prime Minister that Pakistan's needs would continue to receive priority consideration in determining additional allocations this year and next.

The two leaders also reviewed economic cooperation between the two countries. Prime Minister Bhutto described the important economic development programs now underway in Pakistan, including the high priorities placed on agricultural development and population planning—areas in which assistance from the United States and other donors has made a valuable contribution. President Ford pledged continued priority attention to Pakistan's development assistance requirements.

Prime Minister Bhutto renewed his invitation to President Ford to visit Pakistan. President Ford expressed his warm appreciation for this invitation and reiterated his hope that the visit would be possible later this year.

## **U.S. and Canadian Officials Discuss West Coast Tanker Traffic**

*Joint Statement, January 17*

Press release 20 dated January 20

U.S. and Canadian officials met in Washington on January 17 to discuss mutual problems related to the expected increase in oil transport and refining on the Pacific Coast. Central to these discussions was the problem of how to assure that marine transit and refining of oil in the Puget Sound/Straits of Juan de Fuca area can be accomplished in the most environmentally responsible fashion. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the progress being made in bilateral efforts to ensure the protection of the environment of the area.

U.S. and Canadian officials reviewed the status of plans for joint vessel traffic management systems in the Puget Sound/Juan de Fuca area. It was announced that a voluntary traffic separation plan will go into effect on March 1, 1975. The system was developed and implemented jointly by the United States and Canada. Officials also discussed proposed offshore routes to be used

by tankers from Alaska to west coast ports.

U.S. officials tabled at the meeting a draft report on present and proposed U.S. scientific investigations in the Juan de Fuca/Puget Sound area. Canadian officials had tabled a similar report at the committee's previous meeting in Ottawa. It was agreed that technical representatives of both governments would review and assess the compatibility of existing research programs in both countries and that the committee would make recommendations to the governments early this spring on priorities and joint coordination of research activities.

Officials also discussed questions relating to liability and compensation for oil spills. Both sides undertook to provide detailed responses in the near future to questions regarding relevant domestic legislation. U.S. officials noted that further legislation affecting this field may soon be introduced in the Congress.

A State of Washington study on the feasibility of establishing offshore petroleum transfer facilities in the state's coastal waters was described in detail at the meeting. The study outlines several possible alternatives to tanker traffic into Puget Sound including terminals at or near Port Angeles, Washington on the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The representative of the State of Washington also raised a number of alternatives to avoid increased oil tanker traffic.

U.S. officials inquired about the status of Canadian plans for additional oil refining capacity in British Columbia. Canadian officials stated that consideration of any expansion of refinery capacity is at an early stage. In any event, the expanded facilities under consideration are expected to be supplied by pipeline and therefore should be fully compatible with the present bilateral effort to protect the marine environment in the region. U.S. officials also noted that increased shortfalls of Canadian natural gas and crude oil increased the requirements for tanker traffic to meet U.S. regional energy requirements.

Examination of the technical aspects of these problems will continue between the



agencies concerned. The agencies represented on the American side were the Departments of State and Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Coast Guard, the Water Resources Council, the Corps of Engineers and the State of Washington. On the Canadian side, the Departments of External Affairs, Environment, Energy, Mines and Resources, Finance and the Province of British Columbia were represented.

## Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

### 93d Congress, 2d Session

United States Caribbean Policy—Part I. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. September 19-21, 1973. 107 pp.

South Asia, 1974: Political, Economic, and Agricultural Challenges. Hearings before the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. September 19-24, 1974. 216 pp.

Malthus and America. A Report About Food and People by the Subcommittee on Department Operations of the House Committee on Agriculture. October 1974. 17 pp.

Our Commitments in Asia. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. March 13-October 2, 1974. 274 pp.

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Hearings before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. September 24-October 3, 1974. 241 pp.

Crisis on Cyprus: 1974. A study mission report prepared for the use of the Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. October 14, 1974. 116 pp.

To Facilitate the Entry Into Foreign Ports of United States Nuclear Warships. Report to accompany H.J. Res. 1161. H. Rept. 93-1467. October 16, 1974. 8 pp.

Export-Import Bank Act Amendments. Conference report to accompany H.R. 15977. H. Rept. 93-1582. December 12, 1974. 12 pp.

## President Ford Establishes Committee on Illegal Aliens

*Following is a memorandum dated January 6 from President Ford to members of the Domestic Council.*

White House press release dated January 6

JANUARY 6, 1975.

### MEMORANDUM FOR: THE DOMESTIC COUNCIL

Secretary of State  
Secretary of the Treasury  
Attorney General  
Secretary of the Interior  
Secretary of Agriculture  
Secretary of Commerce  
Secretary of Labor  
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare  
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development  
Secretary of Transportation  
Assistant to the President Baroody  
Director, Office of Management and Budget  
Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers  
Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality  
Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency  
Director, ACTION

SUBJECT: *Domestic Council Committee on  
Illegal Aliens*

I am today establishing a new Domestic Council Committee on Illegal Aliens. This Committee will develop, coordinate and present to me policy issues that cut across agency lines to provide better programs for dealing with this National problem. The Attorney General will serve as the Chairman of this Committee. The membership of the Committee will consist of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Assistant to the President Baroody [William J. Baroody, Jr.], and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

GERALD R. FORD.

## Promoting a New Spirit of Constructive Compromise in the United Nations

*Address by John Scali*

*U.S. Representative to the United Nations*<sup>1</sup>

At the opening of this decade we Americans had already started to think of ourselves as a nation in perpetual crisis. And today our world still seems to be changing too fast for comfort. Our children come home from school with some curious ideas and sometimes behave in ways that are difficult to understand. Many of our most cherished values and ideals have been questioned, analyzed, and assaulted. Our "sweet land of liberty" has become a sweet land of liberation movements. Women's lib was one of these, and adjustment didn't always come easy. These social problems are real, important, and continuing.

In the international arena, new, unexpected problems have erupted to challenge us even as we seek answers to the old ones. The painful memory of Viet-Nam is reviving at the same time trouble spots like the Middle East and Cyprus threaten the peace of the world. New crises of food and energy were only prophecies a few years ago. Today they are realities and have sent shock waves through the economies of the world. In the last 12 months alone, \$60 billion in surplus oil revenues have poured into the treasuries of oil-producing countries under the label of petrodollars. This economic earthquake has coincided with drought, food shortages, and crop failures in many areas of the world. Along with this have come sharply increased

inflation and unemployment in the United States and other countries.

This unnerving combination of economic and political developments has led some to advocate a new economic order for the world and related changes in the old political order.

Nowhere has the cry for a new economic and political order in this world of growing interdependence been louder than in the forums of the United Nations. The glass palace of the United Nations is sometimes a distorted mirror. Generally, however, it reflects all too clearly the stresses and strains, the frustrations and the crises, of the entire world community.

In its brief 28-year history, the United Nations ranks as still too modest an element in the world community to warrant the blame for developments it did not cause and cannot magically dispel. Nevertheless, among our other frustrations, the shortcomings and failings of the United Nations have recently attracted more attention than at any time in the past decade. Statesmen, public opinion leaders, and mass communications media have found much to criticize in the United Nations during the past year. Some of this criticism has been exaggerated. Some of it has been unjust. But much of it, I submit, has been well deserved.

Supporters of the United Nations are always quick to point out that while this organization's occasional failings receive widespread press and public attention, its many solid accomplishments go largely unnoticed.

<sup>1</sup> Made before the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at Boston, Mass., on Jan. 29 (text from USUN press release 6/corr.1 dated Jan. 28).

Basically, I agree. I know that whenever I criticize the United Nations, I may add to this problem for the short term. I also know, however, that one cannot improve an institution by talking only about its strong points. One must give credit where it is due—as I hope I have—but only a frank and open discussion of an organization's weaknesses can help to correct them.

The mounting criticism of the United Nations in this country reflects a number of real concerns and poses some legitimate questions. In my view, those who dismiss the new criticism of the United Nations as complaints from fair-weather friends or disguised enemies seriously misread the mood of the American people. I continue to be a strong supporter of the United Nations. I also believe that it can benefit from constructive, reasoned criticism. The United Nations is strong enough to withstand such criticism, it is flexible enough to profit from it, and it is important enough to justify it.

#### **Widespread Desire for Greater Dialogue**

Last month I spoke to the General Assembly about a series of recent U.N. decisions which increasingly disturbed the U.S. Government. I deplored several actions by the Assembly which tended to inflame some of the world's most sensitive problems rather than help solve them. On highly emotional issues like the invitation to Yasir Arafat to speak before the General Assembly, the suspension of South Africa, and the current world economic situation, it is our view that the Assembly had adopted enormously controversial, partisan resolutions. Worse still, the majority bloc which passed these resolutions appeared willing to pursue their objectives in violation of the traditions and Charter of the United Nations. Constitutionalism went out the window while the Assembly voted to exclude South Africa. On some issues majorities seemed to forget that in a democracy a majority cannot safely push a minority too far.

My statement to the Assembly coincided with those of several Western European

representatives who expressed concerns very similar to our own. Delegates from the Third World seemed surprised by this serious new criticism, but they quickly regrouped to respond.

Eventually delegates from 50 member states representing all shades of world opinion rose to express their government's views in what developed into a "great debate." Some speakers agreed with us while others did not. The exchange of views was vigorous, forthright, but generally without rancor. For several days the Assembly thus found itself engaged in a thoughtful and unprecedented examination of its future and that of the U.N. system. I am proud the United States was able to stimulate this long-overdue debate.

Despite the wide range of opinion expressed, there was general agreement on the proposition that the fundamental purpose of the United Nations is to harmonize conflicting views, as the charter says, and to promote orderly change. The wealthier nations naturally tended to emphasize the need for order. The Third World understandably placed its priority on the need for rapid change. Opinion in the Assembly certainly varied, but on this central issue the difference was one of degree, not of principle.

During this debate, all speakers seemed to agree that the United Nations functioned best through dialogue and negotiation. Coming at the end of an Assembly session marked by heightened confrontation, this widespread desire for greater dialogue was welcome. It was a welcome sign that others, too, realized that we were headed in the wrong direction.

In a farewell press conference as the Assembly ended, this year's Assembly President, Algerian Foreign Minister [Abdelaziz] Bouteflika, added his voice to those calling for more dialogue between the Third World and older member nations. I share his wish, and I am genuinely pleased that my remarks of December 6 helped open the door to a greater and franker exchange within the Assembly. I intend in the coming months to do whatever I can to build on and enlarge the



scope of this two-way exchange. The time has come to create a new spirit of constructive compromise in the United Nations. To do so, there will need to be less emphasis on rounding up bloc votes and more on accommodation and conciliation.

In the weeks ahead we will consult intensively with those expressing different as well as similar viewpoints. If such consultations are to be worthwhile, however, there must be a genuine dialogue. There must be a readiness to move from the initial position each side expresses. It is time we begin to talk to one another instead of at one another.

On too many occasions, negotiations with the dominant Third World group of countries have not involved a sufficient degree of this necessary give-and-take. On many important issues the initial position of the Third World countries often turned out to be their final position. Failure to accept their unchanging stand was often regarded as a stubborn refusal to acknowledge how the world has changed. This created more confrontation than conciliation.

### **Accomplishments of the United Nations**

Although I have in my remarks today focused on some areas where we seek improvement of the United Nations, it is only fair that I note that in many ways the organization has moved effectively, considering our complicated world.

It is worth remembering, for instance, that the same recent session of the General Assembly which adopted decisions which alarmed the United States also approved the recommendations of the recent World Food Conference in Rome and of the World Population Conference in Bucharest. In so doing, the Assembly flexibly responded to worldwide demands for action on two issues fundamental to man's future on this planet.

This same session of the Assembly took a number of other steps strongly supported by the United States. These included measures to strengthen the U.N.'s facilities for disaster relief, to improve the status of women, and to encourage greater interna-

tional cooperation in locating soldiers missing in action. These programs join with U.N. efforts to control narcotics, protect the environment, determine who owns the wealth in and at the bottom of the sea.

This same session provided funds for and renewed the mandate of U.N. peacekeeping forces in the Middle East. After lengthy debate, it rejected ill-advised one-sided resolutions on Cambodia and Korea.

Even as press and public attention is irresistibly drawn to the verbal battle in the General Assembly, dedicated international civil servants are engaged in productive and vitally important U.N. work in fields such as health, child care, food, disaster relief, human rights, and economic development. My colleague and friend Patricia Hutar [U.S. Representative on the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women] spoke to you this morning about the pioneering efforts in the United Nations to improve the status of women.

Let me, from my own experience, add still one more example of how quickly and effectively the United Nations can act, particularly in a crisis.

In October of 1973, at the height of the Yom Kippur war in the Middle East, the Security Council agreed to establish a new U.N. Emergency Force to help restore the peace. Within just a few hours of that decision, the first contingents of U.N. troops began arriving on the Sinai battlefield. They moved quickly into the midst of the fighting to separate the combatants. Within a few days this Force had brought about the cease-fire which was an indispensable prelude to negotiation. This cease-fire remains in effect today.

This delicate and dangerous task required cooperation, courage, discipline, and the kind of experience in peacekeeping which only the United Nations has. Can you imagine the time, the effort, and additional crises that would have been necessary to create anything resembling this impartial Force if the United Nations had not existed, ready to act as the respected emergency peacekeeper of the world? Indeed, could such a force have

been created in time if the United Nations did not exist? The visible success of the blue-helmeted troops in the Middle East reflects highly not only on these officers and men who serve but also on the U.N. Secretariat in New York, which so effectively organizes, directs, and maintains them in place.

### **Solutions Through Cooperation**

I began my remarks by noting that there has been a growing criticism of the United Nations in this country. I also said that much of this criticism is justified. The question is, what are we going to do about it?

I do not have any pat answers to this question. Our government is reviewing our policies toward the United Nations. I hope that through this review we can develop some new approaches to these difficult issues. I cannot forecast the results. I start out with the premise that you do not solve a problem by walking away from it. Frank criticism can help curb irresponsible behavior, but it must be combined with responsible, imaginative leadership if it is to have a positive impact on our search for peace and a better world.

In an organization of 138 member nations, the United States cannot expect to prevail on every issue, regardless of our power and position. But as long as we press our views vigorously, while recognizing we do not possess a monopoly of the world's wisdom, the result eventually can be an acceptable compromise of conflicting views.

There are some who feel that when the United Nations acts contrary to U.S. interests, we should simply turn our back upon it or even withdraw. I am not one of these.

Without the United States, the United Nations would persist. Only it would be worse, not better. If we could erase the United Nations from the pages of history—and we cannot—there would inevitably be a new organization, because interdependence is an incontrovertible fact of our times. It is growing rather than lessening. It means that the United States cannot advance its own interests single-handedly, but only in

concert with other nations, because the solutions demand action by the United States and others working together.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose diplomatic achievements have eased tensions around the world, sketched the dimensions of the problems confronting us in these words in an interview January 16:

... one of the central facts of our period is that more than 100 nations have come into being in the last 15 years, and they, too, must be central participants in this process. So that for the first time in history foreign policy has become truly global and therefore truly complicated.

... we are at a watershed. We are at a period which in retrospect is either going to be seen as a period of extraordinary creativity or a period when really the international order came apart, politically, economically, and morally.

I believe that with all the dislocations we now experience, there also exists an extraordinary opportunity to form for the first time in history a truly global society, carried by the principle of interdependence. And if we act wisely and with vision, I think we can look back to all this turmoil as the birth pangs of a more creative and better system.

To exercise positive leadership in the United Nations, our people must join together in support of a truly national foreign policy. The United States must be able to speak with one voice. Our leaders must be able to enter into meaningful discussions with their foreign colleagues, and these foreign statesmen must be confident that the American people stand behind their leaders.

We must also recognize that America often leads best by example. Thus, our success in solving our economic and social difficulties at home strengthens our voice around the negotiating table. Our willingness to accept sacrifices and inconveniences in meeting the world's energy crisis will be viewed as a test of our leadership of the free world. The truth evident in our world today is that a vigorous domestic policy and an active international role depend heavily on each other for success. Thus, only a combination of national and international action can solve global problems like inflation, rising unemployment, and shortages of food, energy, and other key resources.



I believe America is ready to do what it must do—at home and internationally—both within and outside the United Nations. Even the most vigorous and imaginative American leadership cannot guarantee success, but a halfhearted America can insure defeat.

Reversing the current trend toward division and confrontation in the United Nations does not depend on our efforts alone. I am convinced, however, that we must walk the extra mile to overcome suspicion. We are not the guardians of the status quo. We are proud of our heritage as a revolutionary country which seeks to promote freedom. Some may question whether the flame of liberty burns as bright as we approach our 200th birthday. We must demonstrate by our actions that we remain dedicated not only to freedom, equality, and human dignity but to a more just world. I have pledged the United States to seek to promote this new spirit of constructive compromise in the United Nations. Others must join us.

As Britain's Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Ivor Richard, said in his address before the annual meeting of the Pilgrims of the United States in New York January 22:

Our task is to show that the interests of the developed and the developing are complementary, not antagonistic. All must understand the realities which limit the possibilities for action, and all must make a deliberate attempt to find the common interest and act on it to a point where all can see that they gain as well as give.

Ambassador Richard has pointed out the only path to a truly effective United Nations, one which can serve all members, regardless of size, wealth, or aspirations.

It is not the radical extremists of the right or the left who will draw the blueprint of tomorrow's more just world order. There are thoughtful, responsible representatives at the United Nations from every continent and in every grouping. We must join our own efforts to the wisdom and energy of these individuals to pursue this goal—and in so doing revitalize the organization.

## U.S. and France Hold Annual Meeting of Cooperative Science Program

### *Joint Statement*<sup>1</sup>

The annual meeting of the United States-France Cooperative Science Program was held in Washington on January 23-25, 1975, to review the broad scope of on-going bilateral programs in scientific and technical fields. Following discussions during the recent summit meeting between French President Giscard d'Estaing and United States President Ford, the two delegations focused special attention on increased collaboration in cancer research. During substantive discussions with representatives of the National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health, it was agreed that such enhanced cooperation would lead to periodic meetings, intensified exchange of information, and joint action. A meeting will be held this spring to discuss the preparation of a specific arrangement between responsible agencies.

During the review, meetings were held with Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director, National Science Foundation; Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, Assistant Secretary of State for Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Dr. Frank Rauscher, Director, National Cancer Institute; and representatives of other agencies. It was agreed that the next review meeting would take place in Paris in the fall of 1975.

Professor Hubert Curien, Director of the General Delegation for Scientific and Technological Research (DGRST), headed the French delegation. He was accompanied by Xavier de Nazelle, Director for Scientific Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Charles Maisonnier, Counselor for Foreign Affairs, Science Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Michel Peissik, Director, Division of Foreign Relations, DGRST. The U.S. participants in the program review were led by Dr. Allen V. Astin, Director Emeritus, U.S.

<sup>1</sup> Issued on Jan. 27 (text from press release 32).



National Bureau of Standards and U.S. Coordinator of the U.S.-France Cooperative Science Program.

The U.S.-France Cooperative Science Program was established in 1969 by agreement between the French Minister for Industrial and Scientific Development and the President's Science Advisor. Collaborative programs in such fields as oceanography, space, environment, health and agriculture involve over 15 United States government agencies. Projects in energy conservation, improvement of industrial working conditions, recycling of waste products and increased university-to-university cooperation were identified in this year's meeting as areas of further cooperation.

## TREATY INFORMATION

### Current Actions

#### MULTILATERAL

##### Arbitration

Convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards. Done at New York June 10, 1958. Entered into force June 7, 1959; for the United States December 29, 1970. TIAS 6997. *Accession deposited:* Cuba (with declaration), December 30, 1974.

##### Telecommunications

Telegraph regulations, with appendices, annex, and final protocol. Done at Geneva April 11, 1973. Entered into force September 1, 1974.<sup>1</sup>

*Notifications of approval:* German Democratic Republic, October 28, 1974; Madagascar, November 6, 1974; Netherlands, December 3, 1974. Telephone regulations, with appendices and final protocol. Done at Geneva April 11, 1973. Entered into force September 1, 1974.<sup>1</sup>

*Notifications of approval:* German Democratic Republic, October 28, 1974; Madagascar, November 6, 1974; Netherlands, December 3, 1974. International telecommunication convention, with annexes and protocols. Done at Malaga-Torremolinos October 25, 1973. Entered into force January 1, 1975.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not in force for the United States.

*Ratification deposited:* Denmark, November 12, 1974.

*Accession deposited:* South Africa, December 23, 1974.

##### Trade

Arrangement regarding international trade in textiles, with annexes. Done at Geneva December 20, 1973. Entered into force January 1, 1974, except for article 2, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, which entered into force April 1, 1974. TIAS 7840.

*Acceptances deposited:* Poland, December 17, 1974; Romania (with declaration), January 22, 1975.

*Accession deposited:* Paraguay (subject to ratification), December 23, 1974.

##### Treaties

Vienna convention on the law of treaties, with annex. Done at Vienna May 23, 1969.<sup>2</sup>

*Ratification deposited:* Sweden, February 4, 1975.

##### Wheat

Protocol modifying and extending the wheat trade convention (part of the international wheat agreement) 1971 (TIAS 7144). Done at Washington April 2, 1974. Entered into force June 19, 1974, with respect to certain provisions; July 1, 1974, with respect to other provisions.

*Accession deposited:* Libya, February 13, 1975.

#### BILATERAL

##### Bangladesh

Loan agreement to provide for financing foreign exchange costs of acquiring and importing agricultural inputs and related services, with annex. Signed at Dacca January 15, 1975. Entered into force January 15, 1975.

Agreement relating to investment guaranties, with related letters. Effected by exchange of notes at Dacca January 17 and 20, 1975. Enters into force on the date of the note by which Bangladesh communicates to the United States that the agreement has been approved in conformity with Bangladesh's constitutional procedures.

Agreement amending the agreement for sales of agricultural commodities of October 4, 1974 (TIAS 7949). Effected by exchange of notes at Dacca January 27, 1975. Entered into force January 27, 1975.

##### Egypt

Agreement extending the agreement of May 10, 1974, relating to trade in cotton textiles. Effected by exchange of notes at Cairo December 28 and 31, 1974. Entered into force December 31, 1974.

##### India

Agreement concerning fulfillment of India's obligations under the agreement of May 16, 1946, as amended (TIAS 1532; 8 Bevans 1233), on settlement for lend-lease, reciprocal aid, surplus war property, and claims. Effected by exchange of letters at New Delhi January 24, 1975. Entered into force January 24, 1975.

<sup>2</sup> Not in force.

## Nigeria

Investment guarantee agreement, with agreed minute. Signed at Lagos August 3, 1974.

*Entered into force:* February 10, 1975.

## Singapore

Agreement amending the agreement of October 30, 1973, and January 20, 1974, relating to exports of wool and man-made fiber textile products from Singapore. Effected by exchange of notes at Singapore January 3 and 13, 1975. Entered into force January 13, 1975.

## Viet-Nam

Agreement amending the agreement for sales of agricultural commodities of October 8, 1974 (TIAS 7952). Effected by exchange of notes at Saigon January 30, 1975. Entered into force January 30, 1975.

### PUBLICATIONS

## 1948 "Foreign Relations" Volume on Western Europe Released

Press release 45 dated February 4 (for release February 11)

The Department of State released on February 11 "Foreign Relations of the United States," 1948, volume III, "Western Europe." Six other volumes, dealing with Central and Eastern Europe, the Far East, and the Western Hemisphere, have already been published for the year 1948, and the two remaining volumes (General; Near East, South Asia, and Africa) are in preparation. The "Foreign Relations" series has been published continuously since 1861 as the official record of American foreign policy.

This volume of 1,165 pages contains previously unpublished documentation on U.S. encouragement of a Western European Union, the antecedents of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the diplomacy of the European Recovery Program, establishment of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and American policies and actions relating to individual countries of Western Europe. Among the principal personages who appear prominently in these documents are President Truman, Secretary of State Marshall, Clement R. Attlee, Ernest Bevin, Georges Bidault, Alcide De Gasperi, Charles de Gaulle, James V. Forrestal, George F. Kennan, Robert A. Lovett, Robert Schuman, and Arthur H. Vandenberg.

The volume was prepared by the Historical Office, Bureau of Public Affairs. Copies of volume III (Department of State publication 8779; GPO cat. no. S1.1:948/v. III) may be purchased for \$12.90 (domestic postpaid). Checks or money orders should be made out to the Superintendent of Documents and should be sent to the U.S. Government Bookstore, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

## 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.*

**Finance—Consolidation and Rescheduling of Certain Debts.** Agreements with India. TIAS 7890. 11 pp. 30¢. (Cat. No. S9.10:7890).

**Earth Resources—Cooperative Research in Remote Sensing for Earth Surveys.** Agreement with Mexico extending the agreement of December 20, 1968, as amended and extended. TIAS 7891. 3 pp. 25¢. (Cat. No. S9.10:7891).

**Military Assistance—Payments Under Foreign Assistance Act of 1973.** Agreement with Tunisia. TIAS 7892. 3 pp. 25¢. (Cat. No. S9.10:7892).

**Military Assistance—Payments Under Foreign Assistance Act of 1973.** Agreement with Bolivia. TIAS 7893. 4 pp. 25¢. (Cat. No. S9.10:7893).

**Agricultural Commodities.** Agreement with the Republic of Viet-Nam amending the agreement of November 9, 1973, as amended. TIAS 7894. 4 pp. 25¢. (Cat. No. S9.10:7894).

**Certificates of Airworthiness for Imported Aeronautical Products and Components.** Agreement with Italy. TIAS 7895. 9 pp. 30¢. (Cat. No. S9.10:7895).

### Correction

The editor of the BULLETIN wishes to call attention to the following error which appears in the January 27 issue:

*p. 123, col. 2:* Line 29 should read "contained in L.1011 also commends itself to."

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## Check List of Department of State Press Releases: February 10-16

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

Releases issued prior to February 10 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 20 of January 20, 32 of January 27, 45 of February 4, and 53 of February 8.

| No. | Date | Subject   |
|-----|------|---|
| †54 | 2/11 | Mildred Marcy appointed Coordinator for International Women's Year (biographic data).   |
| *55 | 2/11 | Regional foreign policy conference, Dallas, Tex., Feb. 18.  |
| *56 | 2/11 | Shipping Coordinating Committee, Mar. 11.   |
| *57 | 2/11 | Secretary's Advisory Committee on Private International Law, Study Group on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments, Mar. 8. |
| *58 | 2/11 | Study Group 7 of the U.S. National Committee for the CCIR, Mar. 13.   |
| †59 | 2/11 | Kissinger, Allon: arrival, Tel Aviv, Feb. 10.   |
| †60 | 2/12 | Kissinger, Allon: dinner toasts, Jerusalem, Feb. 11.  |
| †61 | 2/12 | Kissinger, Allon: departure, Tel Aviv.  |
| *62 | 2/12 | Kisinger: arrival, Cairo.   |
| †63 | 2/13 | Kissinger, Sadat: remarks, Cairo, Feb. 12.  |
| 64  | 2/13 | Ingersoll: combined Yale-Harvard-Princeton clubs.   |
| *65 | 2/13 | Kissinger: departure, Cairo.  |
| †66 | 2/13 | Kissinger: departure, Damascus.   |
| *67 | 2/13 | Kissinger: arrival, Tel Aviv.   |
| †68 | 2/13 | Kissinger, Allon: remarks, Jerusalem.   |
| *69 | 2/14 | Kissinger, Allon: departure, Tel Aviv.  |
| †70 | 2/14 | Kissinger: arrival, Aqaba.  |

\* Not printed.

† Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.