



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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President Sadat of Egypt Makes State Visit to the United States

President Anwar al-Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt made a state visit to the United States October 26–November 5. He met with President Ford and other government officials at Washington October 27–28 and November 5 and at Jacksonville, Fla., November 2. Following are an exchange of greetings between President Ford and President Sadat at a welcoming ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House on October 27, their exchange of toasts at a dinner at the White House that evening, an exchange of toasts between Secretary Kissinger and President Sadat at a luncheon at the Department of State on October 28, an exchange of toasts between President Sadat and President Ford at a dinner given by President Sadat that evening, and an address made by President Sadat before a joint meeting of the Congress on November 5.

REMARKS AT WELCOMING CEREMONY, OCTOBER 27

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents dated November 3

President Ford

Mr. President: It is really a great honor for me to personally—as well as President of the United States—welcome you to our country. We established in Salzburg a warm personal friendship, which I look forward to expanding during your visit to the United States. I am particularly pleased that Mrs. Sadat and other members of your family are with you on this historic first state visit to the United States by an Egyptian leader.

The U.S. Government respects your far-sighted statesmanship and wisdom and your

unswerving dedication to the well-being of the Egyptian people and to all of the Arab people.

You, Mr. President, have helped to bring about historic new developments in the Middle East. It is our fervent hope that these developments will lead to a durable peace for all peoples of that region.

The overriding purpose of our discussions will be to assure that progress toward peace will not stop. The process of peaceful negotiations between the Arab states and Israel must move to new fronts and to new issues.

U.S. policy in the Middle East has two primary objectives.

First, we seek peace. We have made extraordinary efforts in the last two years to help the nations of the Middle East find peace. Much has been achieved. The world has seen that it is possible to negotiate in the Middle East and that agreements can be reached, despite a legacy of bitter conflict and mutual distrust.

The process of peace has only begun. We are committed to continue it. The efforts of the United States will continue until the nations directly concerned achieve a peace just to all the peoples of the Middle East.

Second, we desire a strong and mutually beneficial relationship with every nation in the Middle East. The quality and the growth of relations between Egypt and the United States during the past two years give us a deep satisfaction.

Your visit to Washington, Mr. President, is a symbol of the new dimensions of our relationship. Egyptians and Americans in all walks of life have established ties of friendship and cooperation in many areas of mutual benefit, building an historic tradition.

We seek, with every nation of the Middle East, a relationship which is beneficial to the interest of both sides. We are pleased, Mr. President, that our objectives coincide with yours.

You have clearly stated your desire for a peace that will permit you and your countrymen to turn your energies and your resources to the improvement of life in Egypt. And we are proud to work with you toward that goal.

During your visit, Mr. President, you will find that many of our people have come to know you through news reports and through the many interviews you have granted so graciously to representatives of our media, to Members of our Congress, and to many other Americans. Your sincerity, your moderation, and your wisdom have made an impression on all who have come in contact with you.

I am delighted that your visit to Washington and to other American cities will permit more of our people to know you personally. You will find Americans deeply concerned over the issues which are important to you—peace and justice in the Middle East—issues which are vital to the future of the whole world.

We are delighted by this opportunity to show the depth of our respect for you and for the Egyptian people and to demonstrate our dedication to the high ideals shared by Americans and Egyptians.

On behalf of the American people, Mr. President, and as a personal friend, I welcome you to the United States.

President Sadat

Mr. President: It is a great honor to me to meet with you again after we have met last June in Salzburg. It is a great honor for me to meet with you here and to meet with the American people, for whom my people cherish always admiration.

Since we met last June, there has been great events. And I must say in full frankness, that what you have already—in the name of the people of the United States—

what you have done and what you have strived has made it possible that great events happen in the area where we live, where it is the most dangerous area in the whole world. Great events have taken place in our area since our meeting, thanks to you and to the people of the United States that are behind you in seeking peace based on justice.

It is a great occasion for me and for my people also to get to know each other, and I must—on behalf of the Egyptian people and of the delegation and myself—I must thank you, Mr. President, for the warm welcome that you have given us since we landed on the U.S. land yesterday night, up to this moment.

We have come here with open hearts and open arms. We have come to put the relation between our two countries in its proper position and to thank you, Mr. President, personally, for what you have done since last June up until this moment, which could be considered as a turning point in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the area that we live.

I shall always look forward to welcoming you, Mr. President, in Egypt. I assure you that my people will hail you for all the efforts, the sincerity, the honesty that you have pushed the peace process in the last months. And we have achieved together the second disengagement agreement, which will be a very important milestone on the road to peace in our area.

Again let me thank you, Mr. President, and thank the American people for all you have done. And I must mention now how my people are grateful for the great help they received from the United States in preparing the Suez Canal for navigation again and for the prosperity of the whole world.

I assure you, Mr. President, and our friends the American people, that we shall always work for peace together and achieve for the coming generations all of what we feel of inspirations built on peace based on justice.

Thank you very much.

TOASTS AT WHITE HOUSE DINNER, OCTOBER 27

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents dated November 3

President Ford

Mr. President, Mrs. Sadat, ladies and gentlemen: It is obviously a very, very great honor to have Mrs. Sadat and you with us this evening and particularly for me to have the opportunity today, tonight, and tomorrow, and next Sunday, to strengthen our personal relationship.

Although you have been in our country before, Mr. President, this is the first state visit by an Egyptian President to visit the United States. I believe your visit, Mr. President, symbolizes the very close working relationship of our two countries and what has been achieved in the last two years.

We honor you tonight as a friend of the United States and for your commitment to provide your people many of the same goals that the American people have striven for and cherished over the long 200 years of our young history.

You are committed, I know from our personal discussions, to improving the conditions of life for all Egyptians and for the people of the entire Arab world. You have recognized that we must work together to overcome the tragedy of unfulfilled lives—lives marked by disease, malnutrition, undereducation, underemployment, and the devastation of war.

Americans—and I say this from personal contact—respect your vigorous pursuit of peace and your efforts to devote your nation's energy and your nation's resources not to continue conflict, but to meet the needs of your people.

We in the United States are committed to work with you toward such worthy goals. Failure to achieve peace in the Middle East will affect the lives of Americans and the lives of our friends in the Middle East and actually throughout the world.

We share your deep belief and conviction that nations can gain much by working together. Your courage, Mr. President, in taking the first steps toward peace after almost

three decades of warfare assures your place in history in the Middle East. And we congratulate you for it.

You are the man, Mr. President, who assumed the lead in ending a conflict that for more than a generation absorbed the lives, the energies, and the substance of many, many nations. We have been proud to work with you in this very noble cause, and we will continue to do so.

Mr. President, I know from my conversations with you that we had in Salzburg, and from our many other exchanges, that your dedication to peace is for all the people of the Middle East. I say again tonight, emphatically and categorically, that we share the view that the process of making peace for all must continue.

No step we have taken can be an end to itself. There can be no peace until the legitimate interests of all the peoples of the Middle East are taken fairly into account in a final peace settlement.

I wish to address a special word, Mr. President, to your charming wife. My own wife, Betty, is doing much to inform me about the rights and the problems and the desires of women in the new freedoms of modern society. Sometimes she thinks I am an apt—and sometimes a less than apt—pupil. [Laughter] But anyhow, I am pleased to observe that Mrs. Sadat has distinguished herself in your nation by her contributions to both the well-being of all Egyptians and to a new consciousness of the status of women and the efforts in your country to achieve equality of opportunity.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask that you join me in a toast to the President of Egypt and to our mutual objectives: To the President.

President Sadat

Mr. President, Mrs. Ford, ladies and gentlemen: First of all, I would like to thank President Ford for his kind words and express my sincere appreciation for the warm reception the American people have accorded to me and my family.

It was a great pleasure to respond to

President Ford's invitation to visit your beautiful country and meet with its hospitable people. I come here with a message of friendship and amity from the Egyptian people to every American. I welcome the opportunity to pursue with President Ford the talks we held and the contacts we have maintained over the past few months on several issues of mutual interest and common concern.

It is my feeling and sincere hope that this visit will contribute significantly to furthering American relations in all domains and will consolidate the ties of friendship and understanding between the American people and the Arab nation.

On the eve of your Bicentennial, I would like you to know that we share with you the determination to utilize the legacy of the past to pave the way for a better future, not only for our two peoples but for the entire family of man. We share with you, too, the hope of fulfilling the great ideals of democracy, human dignity, and equality.

Mr. President, the past two years have witnessed a tangible improvement in our relations. For the most part, the credit for such an improvement is due to a greater degree of American understanding of our just cause and our legitimate struggle to establish peace in the area.

We feel, rightly I hope, that the events following October 1973 have dissipated many misconceptions and myths that marred the healthy development of our relations for so long. As you know, we have always maintained that if the United States adopted an evenhanded policy in the Middle East, there would be no problem between us.

We expressed our readiness to respond positively to any favorable change in American policy. Thus, when there appeared some indications that the United States has started to see the realities in their true perspective, matters began to move in the right direction.

Bridges of friendships and channels of communication were established for our mutual benefit. You have my assurance that we intend to spare no effort to strengthen our relations even further and broaden the scope of our cooperation.

The Egyptian people—and in fact, the entire Arab nation—expect the United States to continue to demonstrate by words and deeds alike its genuine interest in reaching a final peace settlement.

We recognize and acknowledge with satisfaction the role you have played in the past few months to stimulate and accelerate the process of a final settlement. We realize also that it is your firm and solemn commitment to pursue this policy until the ideal of peace becomes a living reality.

We do not question your dedication to work seriously and tirelessly toward that end. However, you would agree with me, Mr. President, that we cannot allow the situation to slip back to a state of "no war and no peace." We feel that the momentum for peace should not be squandered under any circumstances.

Rather, it should be utilized fully and with a sense of urgency commensurate with the still persisting danger of explosion. Any stalemate or stagnation will not only delay the settlement, but in all probability, it would introduce certain qualitative and substantive changes that would obstruct the road to peace.

I trust that it has become quite evident that if we are really concerned with an overall settlement, we have to address ourselves to the core of the problem; namely, the Palestinian question. The Palestinian people have been deprived for over 27 years of having their own state where they can lead a productive and fulfilling life.

Are they not entitled to their national rights like all other peoples? Would it not be a travesty of justice to deny them the inalienable right to live in peace and dignity? Does it serve any useful purpose to perpetuate the state of strife and frustration? Fortunately, there are increasing signs that their cause is gaining more international support every day. Nations are coming to grips with the reality of the Palestine people as an indispensable factor in the equation of peace in the Middle East.

Many Arabs are confident that the United States will not dissent from this irreversible trend. They feel, not without reason, that faithfulness to the essence of the American

Revolution and the heritage bequeathed upon this nation by its Founding Fathers entail lending the Palestinians your understanding and support, thus reinforcing the road to peace. We can all be assured that once the Palestinians have been accorded their basic right as a free people, they will become a force for peace, stability, and human progress. Reason and reconciliation would prevail over animosity and hostility.

Americans can understand, perhaps better than any other people, man's attachment to his land, for this has been one of the main characteristics of the American culture. Such relationship instills in us a strong love for our country and a devotion to defend it, no matter what the sacrifice is.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to say that you have a President you can be proud of. Throughout my contacts with him, I have found him a statesman of great ability, vision, and understanding. He is a genuine man who radiates sincerity and honesty. It shall give me and the Egyptian people immense pleasure to welcome him and Mrs. Ford in Egypt in the near future.

May I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in a toast in honor of President and Mrs. Ford, wishing them health, happiness, and fulfillment.

TOASTS AT LUNCHEON GIVEN BY SECRETARY KISSINGER, OCTOBER 28

Press release 546 dated October 28

Secretary Kissinger

Mr. President and Mrs. Sadat: You have been welcomed several times since you arrived here, but for my colleagues and myself in the Department of State who have had the great privilege of working so closely with you, it is a particular honor to welcome you here.

It is hard to remember that it is less than two years ago that I paid my first visit to Cairo—the first time I had ever visited an Arab capital, the first high-level contact that had taken place in a decade—for detailed negotiations between various Arab countries and the United States. I think it was the be-

ginning of a new era in the relationship between the countries of the Middle East and the United States.

We faced a problem of how to make peace in an area with countries of a very long history and another country which was new and insecure and felt threatened. And I have always believed that once we have analyzed all the clauses of all the agreements, that the most important contribution that our honored guest made was to understand that the process of peace was in the first instance a psychological problem and that what was needed was a climate of confidence between the United States and the principal parties and between the parties themselves.

This has been, to all of us who have had the privilege of working with President Sadat, the most moving experience. To change the prospects of an entire area and to point it away from conflict and toward construction and away from hatred and toward peace is an achievement that not many leaders have realized.

For those of us in the United States who have had the privilege of participating in this effort, we can only repeat what President Ford said yesterday. The United States is determined to continue this process. The United States wants to achieve peace for all of the peoples in the Middle East and will persevere in its efforts. And the United States considers the President of Egypt, and Egypt, a good friend with whom we will work, whose efforts at the construction of his country we will support, and whose efforts for peace on behalf of all of the peoples in the area, we will also cooperate.

So, Mr. President, two years ago when we first met, I did not think that you would so rapidly come to the United States and that we could greet you here in such an atmosphere of friendship, but I am proud that this has been achieved, and I would like to ask all of our guests to drink a toast to the President of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat.

President Sadat

Ladies and gentlemen: After we have enjoyed the hospitality of our friend Dr. Kissinger, I want to tell you something.

Since 23 years—that is the time we started our revolution, and I was one of the nine who started this revolution—I have dealt with three Secretaries of State, and I visited here in '66 in the capacity of the speaker of our National Assembly, and I visited also the Congress.

I want to tell you in all honesty that in two years since Dr. Kissinger has visited us in Cairo and we started dealing with each other, a new image of the American policy appeared, the image that we have always sought. Maybe you don't know that after the Second World War, we were fighting for our independence from Great Britain. We were under occupation, and all the time we looked toward the United States.

Even when we started our revolution, the first embassy, foreign embassy, in Cairo that we sent a message to was the American Embassy, because we knew what happened during the war, between the late President Roosevelt and Churchill; we were following all this because our movement was in action at that time. We looked always for the United States to help us to gain our freedom.

But I must tell you that in dealing with three Secretaries of State before Dr. Kissinger, we didn't find the real image of America, of freedom.

When I met Dr. Kissinger for the first time, and we started dealing with each other, it was a turning point in the history of the conflict in our area. We needed one in whom we can put our confidence in the United States so that he can bear the responsibility and break the snow and go forward toward a peaceful solution built on justice.

After one hour of discussion with Dr. Kissinger for the first time, we felt as if we were old friends. And since that time up to this moment, I am proud to say that, working together, we have achieved something that couldn't be achieved in a whole generation.

I am proud to say that our friend Dr. Kissinger, with his vision, foresight, and tireless efforts, has contributed to change the image of the United States to its real image and to help solve the most complicated problem in the whole world—and this is the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

I know the road is very long, and we have lots to do together to continue the peace process that we have already started.

I wish my friend Dr. Kissinger long life; Mrs. Kissinger, all the best wishes. And may I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink for the health of the man I hold great respect to, and he is the President of the United States, President Ford; to my friend Dr. Kissinger and to Nancy Kissinger.

TOASTS AT DINNER GIVEN BY PRESIDENT SADAT, OCTOBER 28

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents dated November 3

President Sadat

President and Mrs. Ford, ladies and gentlemen: I hope I have adequately expressed my feeling, and that of the Egyptian people, toward President Ford and the people of the United States. What I would like to add, however, is that the more I meet with President Ford and pursue with him the stimulating talks and pleasant conversations, the more confirmed becomes the initial impression I got when I first met him. His personality conveys to anyone who gets to know him a sense of confidence, genuineness, and warmth.

As you know, President Ford and I will meet again more than once before I leave your beautiful country. And we will have the chance to solidify our relations even further. But let me now express my admiration and deep appreciation of President Ford's method of dealing with different situations and his enlightened approach to people and human relations. From this standpoint, he can achieve tremendous progress in various domains, and the United States, under his leadership, can reach new horizons commensurate with the challenges of our time. I have no doubt that he will play a most constructive role, both in bringing about peace in the Middle East and in solving complex international problems. It is an asset that he has an able and dedicated Secretary of State who is a man of experience and vision.

While I propose a toast for President Ford, his charming wife, and for the friendship

between the American and Egyptian peoples, I am sure that I am expressing sentiments which are genuinely reciprocated by President Ford, his assistants, and compatriots toward a country that is known for its fortitude, culture, and historical heritage.

I am certain that when my visit is completed, the picture will be clearer to the American public, to government officials and legislators. This would definitely lead to cementing the relations between the American people and the Egyptian people as well as the entire Arab nation.

May I propose a toast to the health of President Ford and Mrs. Ford, our dear friends.

Ladies and gentlemen, I seize this opportunity and present to our dear friend, President Ford, our highest decoration. It is the Nile decoration. This is a sign of great respect to himself and to the whole American people.

As a token of our friendship and our admiration to the First Lady and the ladies of the United States, may I present our highest decoration, *El Kemal*.

President Ford

Mr. President, Mrs. Sadat, ladies and gentlemen: First, may I express on behalf of my wife, Betty, and all the ladies that she represents in the United States, and on behalf of myself as well as my countrymen, your thoughtfulness for the wonderful recognition that you have given to us and to those we represent. We in the United States are most grateful for these wonderful awards, and I can't express deeply enough our personal appreciation for your thoughtfulness.

Obviously it is very difficult, Mr. President, to match your eloquence in the circumstances here this evening. I want to express as best I can the appreciation that all of us have for your visit to the United States. You have in this audience here this evening many outstanding Members of the legislative branch, Members of the House and Senate, leaders, individuals who you have met and I hope you will get better acquainted with, so that they can have an opportunity of getting to know you as I have from our first meeting in Salz-

burg. Because I am convinced that they will share with me, once that acquaintanceship begins and develops, the strength and the statesmanship that you have exhibited in the Middle East during a most trying and a very difficult time.

So, as you meet my former colleagues, the Members of the legislative branch of the Government of the United States, I am sure that you will learn of their importance and their significance in the development of our friendship between your government as well as ours.

Your hospitality this evening, Mr. President, is almost overwhelming, not only for Mrs. Ford and myself but all of our guests—your guests, I should say.

Your historic visit to this country, and it is historic, will lead, I am certain, as you travel from here to New York, to Chicago, to Houston, to Florida, to a breadth of understanding between not only yourself and our people but between your people as well as ours.

I think this opportunity for you to be here and to travel is unique in that they find in you a leader in the Middle East who has not only had the statesmanship to strive for peace but the leadership to achieve and accomplish peace, and to broaden and to deepen it, not only on behalf of your people but all of the Arab people.

We feel that your presence here in the Capital of the United States is of a special significance. We were delighted to have you in the White House last night with Mrs. Sadat. And I know the Secretary hosted some outstanding American citizens, including members of the Legislature, with you as his principal guest today, which gave to them, as I have had the opportunity, to see and to hear the breadth and strength of your leadership in the Middle East.

I can assure you that we in the United States cherish and will further the same ideals in the future that we have in the past. And we are pleased to know that those are likewise the same ideals and aims and ambitions that you have for your people in your country.

It seems to me that as we work together, and we do have the need and necessity to

do that, we can convince others in the Middle East that progress is essential not only in that area—a stalemate and stagnation cannot be condoned—that it is in the best interest of Egypt and Israel, the United States, and all Middle Eastern countries. And I can assure you, Mr. President, that the American people will work with you and seek to achieve with you the aims of your people and yourself for the kind of a peace on a broad, firm, equitable, secure basis that is in the dreams of people in all of the Middle East.

Let me conclude, Mr. President, that Mrs. Ford and I have been delighted to have the opportunity to get better acquainted. And let me add in closing that I have instructed our Secretary of State to continue to explore every possibility to continue the diplomatic successes that were achieved in recent months.

I know that he will continue to work with the Foreign Minister, Foreign Minister Fahmy. They have been a good team in the step-by-step process that was essential to keep the momentum going. Both are seasoned, tireless, effective, dedicated diplomats that have and will contribute to the success in the future.

Let me simply conclude by saying that we are honored to have you in America, with Mrs. Sadat, and let me say that it is a pleasure and a privilege for me to offer a toast to you and the people that you represent, the great people of the Government of Egypt.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT SADAT TO THE CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 5¹

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, distinguished Members of Congress: I would like, first, to thank you for extending this invitation to me, thus affording me a unique opportunity to meet with you all in a pleasant continuation of the conversations I have had with a good many of you who visited Egypt. I have always found these talks stimulating, informative, and rewarding. I believe, in all sincerity, that there is no substitute for direct person-to-person contacts that go deep into the heart of all the problems which invoke our common concern and

capture our imagination. There is no better way to reach a profound insight of the complexity of the world we live in and grasp the immense problems we face today and are likely to encounter in the future.

In the process, our opinions might differ, and our views might occasionally diverge. Indeed, our culture emphasizes diversity and multiplicity as a means of reaching consensus and compatibility. What is required is not identity of viewpoints but a genuine acceptance of each other's right to hold different opinions and entertain different ideas.

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, we are faced, together with all other nations, with one of the greatest challenges of our time; namely, the task of convincing this generation, and those to follow, that we can finally build a viable international system capable of meeting the demands of tomorrow and solving the problems of the coming age. It is a foregone conclusion that old techniques are no longer working and that it is not possible any longer to encounter new problems with old ideas and worn-out solutions.

The legacy of the past should be utilized not as an inhibiting factor but, rather, as an inspiring revelation. We ought not to demoralize the dreamer or stifle the revolutionary.

It is true that the magnitude and entanglement of the problems of today have a tendency to overwhelm us in our endeavor to sail to the shore of security and fulfillment. However, we should never allow visionary thinking to be replaced by the urgency of alleviating short-term problems.

To attain that, it is an absolute must to establish a new world order where the arbiter among nations is not sheer power or might, but allegiance to legitimacy and compliance with the rule of law. A new international economic system has to be devised to remedy the grave injustices of the past and pave the way for a more equitable definition of rights and duties.

The developing countries are increasingly witnessing an upsurge of the feeling that the time has come for them to have a better standard of living, much more akin to that of the peoples of the industrialized countries. These hopes must be realized so long as we are seeking the closeness of men from all corners of the world, whose basic regard is the belief in peace, justice, and the universal brotherhood of man.

I am stating all this here before you because I believe that this country has a special responsibility in the process of making the necessary adjustment and facilitating the transformation to the new international structure. I believe also that the United States has no alternative but to accept the challenge and bear its responsibility with vision and determination.

This nation, like all other nations throughout the history of man, shall be judged not by the power it exercises or the wealth it accumulates, but by the values it upholds and the principles it honors. For-

¹ Text from the *Congressional Record* of Nov. 5, p. H10642.

tunately, your history is impregnated with shining examples of genuine devotion to higher values and norms.

Abraham Lincoln chose to describe this nation as one "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Woodrow Wilson stated, in an address to Congress, that "Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own. . . ." John F. Kennedy urged all sides to "join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved."

Long before that, your first President, George Washington, in his prophetic farewell address, urged all citizens to "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations" and warned against both "inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others," noting that a passionate attachment, among other evils, facilitates "the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists."

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, I did not come here seeking aid or soliciting promises and commitments. Rather, I came to extend to you and all Americans a hand of friendship and understanding. I am not addressing you as an ally, but as a true friend who is most willing to support you when you are right and equally ready to draw your attention when we believe you are wrong.

I will not attempt to lure you with the illusion that our interests are identical with yours. In fact they often converge but at times diverge, which is only natural. But in all dealings with you, we proceed with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two nations. Our strict adherence to the principles of nonalignment guides us in our sincere drive to improve our relations with different nations.

There is no limit as to how far we can go in improving our relations and strengthening our ties. We have always admired many things in America and looked forward to the day when we work together toward a better understanding. We spare no effort in this endeavor. You have been responsive and cooperative. Lately, more promising signs have surfaced in the form of a higher degree of understanding of the situation and a better assessment of your national interests.

Our bilateral relations are developing along lines which we accept and endorse; namely, those of equal footing, respect for each other's independent will, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, and mutual cooperation. We propose to work, together with you, toward enlarging the area of cooperation on a sound basis in order that it may encompass more and more activities, both on the official and nonofficial levels. We would like to see more contacts between our two peoples—parliamentarians, professionals, journalists, writers, artists, business-

men, technicians, and academicians.

Perhaps it has been established now, beyond doubt, that we are not ready to compromise our independence or mortgage our will to any power under any circumstances. Our relations with a given nation are not conducted to the detriment of those we maintain with other countries. We should always bear in mind that Egypt is the oldest nation-state that has enjoyed an uninterrupted existence within the same boundaries for over 7,000 years. You certainly can appreciate the impact and reflection of this phenomenon on our political behavior among nations today.

We are doing all we can in order to develop our country socially and economically in every possible field. We are embarking on an ambitious but essential plan for overall development and socioeconomic transformation.

We are trying to secure a job for every man and woman, a hospital room for every sick person, a seat in the classroom for every child. We are trying to make life easier for toiling farmers and workers.

We are determined to achieve all that, while striving, at the same time, to catch up with the latest advances in technology and science. We are earmarking more funds for investment, simultaneously with the reimbursement of our accumulated debts. We are committed to improve the quality of life in Egypt. Throughout this process, we rely first and foremost on our own people, our own resources and, above all, on our hope in the future.

We welcome any unconditional help from friendly nations in whatever form. We thank those who are willing to help (and may I identify you with all gratitude in this respect), and we understand the position of those who are not, for one reason or another.

Perhaps you are aware of the fact that we share the little we have with other nations. Egyptian aid is given without hesitation to sister African and Asian countries hit by disasters. We are building roads, schools, hospitals in remote places, in the belief that whatever is good for these people is good for the Egyptian people.

Our engineers, doctors, teachers, and technicians are contributing to the improvement of life in almost every state in the region. Some have questioned the setting of our priorities and the wisdom of spreading our resources in such a manner. But we think that human progress is indivisible and that every nation should share in the cost and fruit alike.

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, many of your friends around the world expect American policy to be based on justice and fairness, supporting the oppressed and the deprived. Similarly, we believe it is important that the United States apply the same standards in dealing with other peoples as those you strove for when you launched your revolution.

The United States has to be counted among the supporters of any revolution that seeks the freedom

and dignity of man. Consequently, is there any logical reason why the United States should treat the Palestinian problem differently? You are well aware that the Palestinians have suffered occasionally from excesses, lack of discipline, and abuse.

They feel, not without justification to be sure, that the Palestinian people have long been neglected by the international community. It was only a few years ago that their legitimate struggle caught the imagination, and hence gained the sympathy, of the world.

Nations began, after being aware of the plight of the Palestinians, to recognize their right to self-determination and statehood. Even when nations had their reservations as to certain aspects of the Palestinian resistance, that did not hinder them from lending it their understanding and support.

Of almost all nations, the United States remains as the sole dissenter in the long-overdue trend of establishing contacts with the Palestinians. Contacts bring understanding. Understanding helps develop solutions.

In this connection I must say, with all fairness, that I have seen certain promising signs in the past few weeks with some of you, Senators and Congressmen, both individually and in committees and subcommittees, demonstrating a keen interest in the cause of the Palestinians and exploring ways and means of solving their problem and putting an end to their predicament.

Still, much remains to be done and the aggrieved cannot be expected to wait long. Therefore I urge you, in the most emphatic terms, to lend the Palestinian people your understanding and support. Help them to overcome despair and frustration. The continuation of neglect and defiance is but an open invitation to violence, negativism, and extremism.

With your understanding and support, moderation would reign and reason would prevail. Above all, a sympathetic stand on the part of the United States toward the aspirations of the Palestinians and their right to establish their own state shall contribute greatly to a speedy solution of the problem.

I trust that what I have been reiterating for years has become crystal clear today; namely, that the Palestinian question is the heart and core of the entire dispute. Once solved, all other outstanding issues can be solved, thus realizing the hopes of many of us who are striving to make peace a living reality.

You know that we Arabs have no problem whatsoever coexisting with others of different ethnic or religious backgrounds. Our history is a testimony to the fact that we have never harbored any ill feeling toward any people. Nor have we known doctrines of racial or religious discrimination as did other nations. The teachings of Islam and the tenets of our culture make it incumbent upon us to respect all peoples and deal with all nations as equals; for we believe that Islam is a continuation of the process of human submission to the Divine will since the inception of mankind. We are commanded in our

Holy Book to say that "we believe in God, and the revelation given to us, and to Abraham, Ismail, Isaac, Jacob and the tribes, and that given to Moses and Jesus and that to all prophets from their Lord. We make no difference between one and another of them and we bow to God in Islam."

To us peace is not only a cherished ideal but also an imperative commandment to which we are committed. Our way of expressing our reverence to the prophets is to pray to God to bestow peace on their souls. Is it any wonder that the Arab nation should be dedicated to the cause of peace, a cause that is inherent in its faith and profoundly interwoven into the fabric of its culture?

Recent events have proven beyond any doubt that our desire to establish peace is our paramount consideration and overriding concern. We took the steps we did in the belief that we are paving the road to peace, even if this entails taking some risks. But let me remind you that a very important factor behind our attitude is the constructive and more impartial role we expect the United States to play.

Enough has been mentioned about American commitments to this party or that. But the real commitment that is required of the United States is one to peace and justice. We are not asking your country to abandon anyone or turn friends into enemies. We simply expect the United States not to condone expansion or tolerate aggression.

We often hear about the binding force of commitments, which often contradict one another. However, the only guarantee for a commitment to hold is that it be based on principles, not expediency, and on objectively ascertainable criteria.

We expect the United States to cooperate with us in our drive to set in motion the process of an overall settlement that tackles all aspects of the Middle East conflict. We expect it to refrain from spurring the arms race in the area, for this would certainly lead to the renewal of armed conflict.

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, ever since I knew President Ford, first through correspondence and then after meeting him in person, I have found him a man of vision, deep understanding, and compassion. He has been a man of integrity who always kept his word. He is given to candor and honesty. In short, he is the kind of statesman to like and trust. His commitment to peace is paramount and genuine.

In the past 10 days, I have had the opportunity to visit many parts of your great country. I was struck by the warmth, the hospitality, and the genuineness of the American people's desire for peace and progress, not only for themselves but for the world.

Truly, you and we have much in common and I am encouraged that we can continue to work together to achieve the great objectives we have set for ourselves. I take this opportunity to convey to the American people, through their representatives, my thanks and my best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

I am mindful of the fact that I paid this visit on the eve of the Bicentennial anniversary of the American Revolution. On behalf of the people and Government of Egypt, I extend to every American our warm congratulations on this great occasion in your history. Out of the throes of revolution, out of the fight against oppression and injustice, out of a firm conviction in the rights of man, you have created a youthful country that turned out to be the superpower of today and a country capable of advancing the cause of human progress.

Again, may I thank you for availing me of this opportunity. As you see, I have spoken to you in all sincerity in the belief that we should never miss any opportunity of building bridges of real friendship and genuine understanding between nations—until the day comes when they “beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks.”

Thank you.

U.S.-Egypt Statement on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

A U.S.-Egypt joint statement on proposed cooperation in fields pertaining to the peaceful uses of atomic energy was initialed at Washington on November 5 by Secretary Kissinger and Ismail Fahmy, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Following are remarks by Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Fahmy made at the initialing ceremony, together with the text of the joint statement.

REMARKS AT INITIALING CEREMONY

Press release 555 dated November 5

Secretary Kissinger

Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, Ambassador [Ashraf] Ghorbal, and Minister Gubeili [Muhammad Abd al-Ma'bud al-Gubeili, Minister of Scientific Research and Nuclear Power]: The statement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy which we have just signed captures, perhaps to a greater extent than any other single action during the historic visit which is now ending, the spirit of the new relationship between our two nations.

Our ability to cooperate with each other

in one of the most advanced fields of modern technology is eloquent testimony to the constantly growing confidence which characterizes this relationship.

At the same time its growing maturity is testified to by the fact that we have been able to fashion together a unique setting of special measures which will dramatically demonstrate the peaceful character of this cooperative undertaking and which will thus contribute to the atmosphere of stability and trust which is so essential to the creation of a lasting peace in that region.

It takes its place side by side with other agreements of cooperation that have been signed, some of them during this visit; and it stands also as a testimony to that deeper relationship which President Sadat's visit symbolizes—of a common commitment toward peace in the area that takes into account the right to existence of all of the states and the interests of all of the people.

The U.S. Government is very satisfied with the visit that has been concluded, or that is about to conclude. We consider the talks to have been important and useful, and we will stay in close touch with the Government of Egypt on all matters of common concern.

Thank you.

Foreign Minister Fahmy

Mr. Secretary of State and dear friend, Dr. Kissinger, and Ambassador [Herman F.] Eilts: I am very glad indeed that we have initialed just right now this agreement. It is, as you have said, a testimony for developing and deepening our cooperation in the various fields and especially in one of the very sensitive fields, and which needs a special kind of technology, and the plants which, as a result of this agreement, will be really an example in the area—because as I understand it, this is the first kind of agreement which the United States signed with a country in our area.

From this agreement and after these projects are concluded, the people of Egypt will benefit so far as the water is concerned and electricity and so far as technology is concerned; and this is why we welcome it.

There is an added reason for me to wel-

come it at the end of the visit of President Sadat, which in my opinion is an historic visit in the sense that it will bring, in a very closer way, the Egyptian and American people on every level, I hope. And the reception by the Congress today to President Sadat is really a very direct and concrete expression of the policies which President Sadat is pursuing for the sake of a just and lasting peace in the area—for his statesmanship and honesty in tackling the main and complex problems.

So far as we are concerned, we are very pleased because of the warm welcome which we have received wherever we went. I believe the talks which took place between President Sadat and President Ford and between us—namely, between my friend Dr. Kissinger and myself and all my colleagues—were very fruitful, and we are looking forward for more cooperation and certainly cementing the relations between our two countries.

Thank you.

TEXT OF JOINT STATEMENT¹

U.S.-EGYPTIAN JOINT STATEMENT ON PROPOSED COOPERATION IN FIELDS PERTAINING TO THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Government of the United States of America have agreed in principle to conduct a program of cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy pursuant to a proposed agreement for cooperation in accordance with the following principles:

1. The agreement is expected to cover cooperation in fields pertaining to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, including design, construction and operation of research and power reactors, desalinization, the beneficial uses of radio-isotopes and radiation sources, the exploration and development of uranium resources, and related health and safety considerations.

2. The agreement for cooperation will enable Egypt at the outset to purchase from the United States nuclear power reactors having an approximate total electrical capacity of 1200 MWe and the slightly enriched uranium necessary to fuel these facilities.

3. Such cooperation will be under the terms fully compatible with the non-proliferation objectives of the two governments including their desires to assure that the introduction of nuclear power for civil uses into the Middle East will occur under carefully safeguarded conditions. These conditions will be designed to assure that the US-supplied facilities, materials, and their products, as well as the associated relevant technology, are used for peaceful purposes only and will include the following main provisions to ensure that:

a. None of the assistance provided will be employed for any military purposes, including the manufacture of any nuclear explosive device.

b. The materials and facilities to be supplied as well as the produced plutonium will be subjected to international safeguards, administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, designed to assure their continued uses for peaceful purposes.

c. The plutonium produced in the agreed upon 1200 MWe power reactors under the agreement or derived from the US fuel supplied for these facilities will be reprocessed, fabricated and stored outside Egypt.

d. Facilities utilizing relevant nuclear technology obtained from the United States will be under effective safeguards.

e. The government of Egypt guarantees to apply effective physical security measures to the facilities and nuclear material covered by the agreement.

It is the intention of the United States that at such time as negotiations are completed the same safeguard provisions and special measures will be included in both the US Cooperation Agreements with Egypt and Israel respectively. If certain provisions are modified or altered in one agreement, it is the intention of the United States Government to introduce such modifications or alterations in the other agreement.

Both Governments will consult closely with their respective legislatures on the nature and details of their proposed new agreement, bearing in mind the importance that such an arrangement will hold for their peaceful nuclear cooperation, and their respective non-proliferation policies.

After finalization of the text of the Agreement for Cooperation, it will enter into force after the completion of statutory and constitutional requirements of both parties.

¹ Text from press release 553, which also includes a Department announcement of the initialing of the statement.

Under Secretary Sisco Discusses President Sadat's Visit

Following is the transcript of a news conference held by Under Secretary for Political Affairs Joseph J. Sisco in the briefing room at the White House on November 5 (introduction omitted).

White House press release dated November 5

Let me just make a few brief observations and then open the floor to questions.

The two Presidents held their final meeting here a moment ago, as you know, after having held meetings earlier in the week here in Washington and likewise in Jacksonville.

We consider the visit of President Sadat as important, timely, and very useful. First of all, I think the visit strengthened the close personal rapport that was established between the two Presidents initially at their meetings in Salzburg.

Secondly, we believe the visit gave President Sadat an opportunity to see and know our country and our people better and vice versa, and therefore we believe that as a result of the visit countrywide, the opportunity given to the President to address the joint session of Congress today—this has contributed to greater understanding between the two governments.

Third, I would say that the principal focus of the discussions between the two Presidents was on the simple question of where we go from here in the Middle Eastern diplomacy. I think it is fair to say that both governments feel it is important that the process of peace continue with respect to the Middle East, and therefore there was a substantial amount of the discussion focused on the diplomatic aspects.

On our part, we reaffirmed that we are prepared to undertake a serious effort to see whether we can get negotiations started between Syria and Israel. Secondly, we reaffirmed also our intention to continue con-

sultations looking toward the possibility of a renewal of a Geneva Conference. And, third, as indicated by the Secretary of State in his statement before the U.N. General Assembly, we are also, and continue to be, prepared to explore any other informal meetings to get the process of peace moving once again in the aftermath of the recent Egyptian-Israeli agreement and while the implementation process of that agreement goes on.

A fourth aspect of the visit, we feel that the visit and the talks contributed to a strengthening of the bilateral relationships between the United States and Egypt and in broadening the areas of cooperation between the two governments. I would cite in particular the agreements that were signed earlier in the week—a health cooperation agreement, a Public Law 480 agreement, an agreement on a museum exhibition, and an agreement on avoiding double taxation between the two countries—and today's initialing by the respective Foreign Ministers of an agreement in principle in the areas of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

As most of you know, the agreement initialed today is expected to cover cooperation in the fields pertaining to peaceful uses of atomic energy, including design and construction and operation of research and power reactors. I will not go into the details, because I think that the statement put out today is self-evident and a full explanation in and of itself.

I will take any questions now.

Q. Mr. Sisco, why was there no joint communique issued?

Mr. Sisco: This question has been asked. I would not, candidly, attach any significance whatsoever to no joint communique having been issued. We felt and they felt that in view of the number of public statements

made by everybody concerned—in view of the fact that the concrete results have all been signed on the basis of the specific agreements that I indicated to you, including the one initialed today—that really, primarily, what had to be said had really been said either in public statements or in the various announcements.

So I would not read any kind of hidden designs that there were any contemplated or expected difficulties with writing a communique. Really, all of you have the concrete results.

Q. Could I follow that up by asking—you referred to public statements, and there have been some public statements that are a little confusing, in that President Sadat before he came here said he was going to ask the United States for arms. Today, and most recently, he said, "I did not come here asking for anything." What was the situation, and what was the response?

Mr. Sisco: I think I can answer that very quickly, Marilyn [Marilyn Berger, Washington Post]. President Sadat indicated he was not coming here with any shopping list. That is the fact of the matter.

The question of arms was discussed in a general way. I think most of you are familiar with what President Sadat has said publicly insofar as his situation is concerned with respect to arms. He has said it in various interviews. That principally was the focus of the discussion on arms. There were no specific commitments made, and there was no specific shopping list to address ourselves to.

Q. Was there a general agreement to study the matter, or how would you phrase that?

Mr. Sisco: I would not go beyond what I had to say, Marilyn, other than there was a general discussion of this and no specific commitments were made.

Q. Well, sir, I would ask you without offending you what the President's response was and whether you could project for us the continuing dialogue on arms?

Mr. Sisco: Well, we have said publicly on a number of occasions that we expected a

general discussion of this question to take place. It did.

We also said even before the visit, and as I am saying after the visit, that no specific commitments have been made. However, obviously, this is an issue that in time will have to be addressed, and we have said this heretofore. I am not adding anything new, but this is really basically where it stands.

Q. About the atomic reactor, what about that? Will they be getting other supplies and atomic energy from France and other places?

Mr. Sisco: The question is: Will they be getting other supplies or other reactors? As you know, what was initialed today was an agreement in principle to cooperate in the field and as part of this cooperation initially what is involved are two power reactors not to exceed, in total, 1,200 megawatts. That is really what is involved, under stringent safeguards.

What was initialed today, you should understand, is not actually the agreement. It was really the framework or the setting down of the principles on which a detailed agreement would be signed. It is largely the framework—and I think it is important for me to make that point so that there will be no confusion, because discussions with respect to the detailed agreement would have to continue.

Q. Has President Ford accepted in principle President Sadat's invitation to visit Egypt, and what is the outlook for such a visit?

Mr. Sisco: Well, there isn't anything concrete on that with respect to any specific date. I know that the two Presidents agreed that they would remain in very close contact over the coming weeks and months, but there is nothing specific on any plans.

Q. Does that mean that President Ford has not accepted the invitation?

Mr. Sisco: I think there has been and is an interest on the part of the President with respect to a possible visit to Egypt, but the point I am making is that nothing specific was agreed to in this regard.

Q. There were points of conflict between the two Presidents. President Ford spoke out against the anti-Zionism resolution in the United Nations, and President Sadat said some things anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist at the National Press Club. Also President Sadat spoke rather intensively on several occasions about support for the Palestinians—in some cases he mentioned the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] and in some he didn't. President Ford pointed out what the U.S. policy was about the PLO and its position. How do they resolve these things, or what do they say about them that you can tell us?

Mr. Sisco: Well, first of all, with respect to the Zionism matter, I think each side's view is very clear in this regard. You noticed, for example, that President Sadat said in his address before the Congress that there are matters on which views are going to agree or converge and there are other matters where this is not the case.

With respect to the position on Zionism as reflected at the United Nations, I think you are very clear as to what position Egypt has adopted and what position we have adopted.

With respect to the second part of your question, the question of the Palestinians, I don't think I can really add to what President Sadat had to say to the Congress. It was very clear as to the nature of the appeal that he made.

As far as our position is concerned, one, we have always said that in any durable peace the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians would have to be taken into account.

Insofar as the question of the actual participation of the PLO at any conference—again, you know what our position has been. We have felt and continue to feel that the inhibiting factor here is that the PLO has failed to acknowledge and recognize Security Council Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist.

So what it amounts to is that in this regard the Egyptian view is clear and so is the U.S. view and our policy has remained unchanged.

Q. I have two questions. First of all, was it understood at the outset of the talks that there would be no communique or was that decided during the visit?

And my second question is, what concrete steps are in the making on the American side in order to further any Israeli-Syrian accord?

Mr. Sisco: We had considered tentatively the question of whether a communique had to be issued, but we left it open right from the beginning for determination in the course of the talks, and we mutually agreed there was really no need for a communique based on this, since we have put out the essential results. I want to be very categorical. We then didn't even address the specifics of any communique, and I want to be very clear that the fact that no communique was issued is not to be taken that we started the process and that some huff or some difference arose. We didn't do that.

Let me take the second part of the question. With respect to the ongoing efforts to achieve negotiations, we are going to review the situation now at the State Department in the light of these talks. As part of that, we have called back our Ambassador from Damascus; and we will, as part of that internal consultation, begin—today is Wednesday, I think probably near the end of this week, we will review the situation in the light of these talks.

Q. What can you say about the efforts to arrange a meeting between President Ford and President Asad while the President is on his European trip?

Mr. Sisco: There are no immediate plans for such a meeting and, Peter [Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News], I would not expect a meeting to take place.

Q. Mr. Sisco, has the U.S. Government decided what position they will take on the Egyptian resolution in the General Assembly?

Mr. Sisco: No. In fact I can't say that we have really studied the text. I gather that a resolution has been submitted in the last 24 hours. We will have to give that careful study.

Q. Is that on Palestinians, too?

Mr. Sisco: It is basically, Marilyn. I haven't seen the text, but basically it is along the lines of what President Sadat indicated in his General Assembly speech. I understand it is a question of the Palestinians participating in a Geneva Conference "on equal footing." As I said, I haven't seen the text, and we have not studied it.

Q. Given the American position on the Palestinians, why does that take study and consideration?

Mr. Sisco: For one thing, I think it is pretty well for us to look at the text before one decides how one is going to vote, but obviously this text is going to be looked at from the point of view of what American policy is, and I hope I have made what American policy is very clear in response to Joe Polakoff's question.

Q. May I ask you another question about the Suez Canal and free transportation? Is there some statement on the part of Egypt on that?

Mr. Sisco: She asked whether she could ask a question with respect to Israel cargoes going through the Suez Canal. My response is that, as all of you know, this question of Israel cargoes going through the canal was part and parcel of the agreement signed between Egypt and Israel. That principle has been implemented, as you all know.

Q. Mr. Sisco, would you take a question on another subject?

Mr. Sisco: I have got my hands full, and I would rather not get into anything else.

Q. You wouldn't rule out that some general agreement was made on arms, and could you clarify that in any way?

Mr. Sisco: I don't think I can be any more categoric than I was. I said, one, the nature of the discussions was general, and secondly, I was categoric in saying no specific commitments were made. I can't be more categoric.

Q. The question was asked if some general agreement was made, and you said you would not go beyond your previous statement.

Mr. Sisco: There is no general agreement,

and my answer is "No," if you read into what I said that I was trying to keep that open.

Q. When do you expect Mr. Rabin to come to Washington?

Mr. Sisco: I have no late information on that.

Q. Did you discuss with Mr. Sadat the date of passage of another ship in the canal?

Mr. Sisco: No, this has not come up.

President Ford Gives Interview for Television at Jacksonville

Following are excerpts from the transcript of an interview with President Ford at Jacksonville, Fla., which was recorded on November 2 for release and broadcast on November 3.¹ Interviewing the President were Ben Ayerigg, WDBO-TV, Orlando; William D. Grove, WJXT-TV, Jacksonville; Ron Hunter, WPLG-TV, Miami; and Hugh Smith, WTVT-TV Tampa.

Q. Mr. President, you have been meeting with President Sadat, and he has made it clear that the Palestinian problem is certainly one of the paramount ones to a Middle East settlement. We have heard very little about how high-ranking Americans feel about what justification, if any, the Palestinians have for asking or demanding a national state of their own. Would you comment on that?

President Ford: I would prefer to answer this way, if I might: The Palestinians do allege that they have certain rights, and they are insisting on participating, for example, at a Geneva Conference or any overall conference.

But they have refused to recognize the State of Israel; and we, of course, strongly back the State of Israel in its attitude that there must be recognition before there can be any contact or any participation by the Palestinians in any negotiations.

Q. If recognition were forthcoming, would

¹ For the complete transcript, see Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents dated Nov. 10, 1975.

there be a possibility that land could be found to create a Palestinian state?

President Ford: That, of course, would have to be decided in any overall settlement, and it seems to me that it would be inadvisable for me to pass judgment at this point on what terms of any overall settlement might be.

The parties who will actually do the negotiating are those parties within the area in an overall settlement, and it would be certainly inappropriate for me, under these circumstances, to make any comment. That is for them to negotiate.

Q. Mr. President, I am rather curious to know if you have given Mr. Sadat anything besides a warm welcome—nuclear reactors, perhaps?

President Ford: There have been negotiations going on between the United States and Egypt for an American-made nuclear power facility, but I think those negotiations have not, at this point, reached a final decision.

There may or may not be. I can assure you, if there is one, that there will be the most rigid safeguards, which I think are absolutely important, as far as how Egypt could use a nuclear reactor. But there hasn't been any final consummation. Negotiations are still going on.

Q. Being just a layman, I can't quite conceive of how you might restrict them from—once it is in their hands—using it for a military purpose, exploding something.

President Ford: There are safeguards which are agreed to by practically every one of the reactor-producing nations—safeguards that are included, certainly by us, in any sale or grant to another country for an American-made reactor.

I can assure you that this Administration—if and when we make any arrangements with any country, including Egypt, the most rigid safeguards, which are very technical, will be enforced.

I am told by technicians—I am not an expert myself in the technical way in which it is accomplished—there are very manage-

able safeguards which can preclude a nuclear reactor for civilian purposes being utilized for any military purpose.

Q. It is not just a matter of keeping their word?

President Ford: No. There are technical capabilities that make it impossible to go from a civilian domestic utilization of a reactor to a military utilization; and we would insist under any and all circumstances, as we have in the past, for these very rigid safeguards.

Q. Getting back to the Middle East, if harm were to come to any of the U.S. personnel who serve as monitors on the Egypt-Israeli line, would you consider that a national matter? Would you consider that we would have to retaliate, or are these people so-called volunteers and not carrying the flag, as it were?

President Ford: The number of technicians who will be in the warning stations will be civilians. They are highly qualified experts in a very sophisticated area. They will be fully protected. They will be in a U.N. zone. They will be separated either from the Israelis on the one hand or the Egyptians on the other. I am confident if any problem arose that we would have ample time to make certain of their safety.

I think it is interesting to make this observation. We now have, in very technical capacities, a very limited number of Americans who have been there in the last several years.

Q. Been where?

President Ford: In the U.N. buffer zone in a nonmilitary capacity, a very limited number. The ones we are talking about for the Sinai will be performing a totally different function, but I think you have to bear in mind that the U.N. buffer zone has a very substantial number of military representatives from four countries, who have the obligation of maintaining the integrity of the buffer zone, and our technicians, up to 200, will be in that buffer zone and under the protection of the United Nations. And I can't

imagine any action taken by either Egypt or Israel that would jeopardize the Americans in that U.N. zone.

Q. How about our Americans in Beirut or elsewhere in Lebanon? Are you at all concerned about their potential safety if they don't all get out? How far would you go to protect them?

President Ford: As you undoubtedly have read, we have advised Americans in the Embassy to return—I mean the dependents of the Americans in the Embassy to return, and we have warned Americans in Beirut, particularly, that the situation is very serious and that they should leave and the sooner the better.

Q. Would you send troops in if necessary?

President Ford: I wouldn't want to speculate on any action of that kind. I don't think it will be necessary. In the meantime, we are working with all parties—and it is a very confused situation in Lebanon. They have the Moslems, the Christians, the Palestinians. It is a very complicated situation.

We have, in proper channels, sought to calm the various factions in an appropriate way because we think it is tragic that a country like Lebanon is being torn apart by these riots that have gone on far too long and have been far too bloody. But I wouldn't speculate—I think it would be inadvisable—as to any action I might take. We urge the Americans, because of the tenseness, the problems, that it would be in their own best interest to leave at the present time.

Q. Mr. President, there is considerable feeling in south Florida that the attacks in the United Nations on Zionism as being racist are unfair and inaccurate; especially the Jewish community feels this way. Your guest here in Jacksonville, President Sadat, has made similar statements. How do you feel about these allegations, and what action will our government take if the United Nations brands Zionism as racist?

President Ford: I am sure you know Ambassador Moynihan has spoken out very strongly on this issue. I am sure you know

that Secretary Kissinger has also spoken out emphatically. I issued a statement doing precisely the same. So this Administration is very, very much opposed to the resolution to which you refer.

We are doing all we possibly can in the United Nations to defeat the resolution. We think it is contrary to the basic charter of the United Nations; and if we can defeat it, which I hope we can, the matter will be resolved. And I am getting more and more optimistic that the possibility does exist, because it is fundamentally contrary to the U.N. Charter.

What we will do if we lose is a matter that I will pass judgment on at that time. But I think on sober reflection that a majority of the members of the United Nations will recognize that that is not in consonance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Q. Mr. President, there have been reports that efforts toward détente with Cuba have been pushed aside until after the Florida primary. Is that correct?

President Ford: That is not accurate. The situation in Cuba, vis-a-vis the United States, is one where we have repeatedly asserted that the Cuban people and the American people have had a long history of good relations, and there is no reason why there should be a permanent rupture of that relationship.

On the other hand, there is no sign yet that the Cuban Government has made any significant gesture as far as the United States is concerned. As a matter of fact, I was very upset with the Cuban action where they led the fight, so to speak, in trying to indicate that Puerto Rico should be independent of the United States. I think that was harmful to any betterment of relations between the United States and Cuba.

But I repeat that there is no reason why in the long run there shouldn't be a resumption of the good rapport between the Cuban people on the one hand and the American people on the other. But the governmental problems relate to more serious difficulties.

Security Assistance Program Transmitted to the Congress

*Message From President Ford*¹

To the Congress of the United States:

I sent to the Congress on May 15 draft legislation to authorize foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1976 and 1977, and for the transition period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976. At that time, because of uncertainties caused by changing events, particularly in the Middle East and Indochina, I was unable to propose specific amounts for security assistance programs. I said I would return to the Congress with specific proposals for these programs as soon as possible.

The review of security assistance programs now has been completed and my revisions to the draft legislation are being transmitted today. My initial legislative proposal was printed in the House of Representatives as House Document No. 94-158 and was introduced in the Senate as S. 1816. The revisions transmitted with this message will supersede sections 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of that proposal.

The world is different and far more complex than the world we knew in the 1950's. So are the problems confronting it. However, the United States Government still has a primary responsibility to take the lead in creating conditions which will insure justice, international cooperation and enduring peace. The program of security assistance I am transmitting today will contribute significantly toward meeting this responsibility.

¹ Transmitted on Oct. 30 (text from White House press release); also printed as H. Doc. 94-290, which includes the revisions to the President's legislative proposal of May 15, 1975, and a section-by-section analysis of the revisions.

Peace in the Middle East

Nothing so underscores how essential the American peacekeeping role is than our current efforts in the Middle East. Since the October 1973 War, our Middle East policy has been based on the following three principles:

—First, a firm resolution to work for a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict taking into account the legitimate interests of all states and peoples in the area, including the Palestinians.

—Second, a commitment to the improvement of our relations with all the states of the Middle East on a bilateral basis, maintaining our support for Israel's security while strengthening our relations with the Arab countries.

—Third, continued dedication to avoiding great power confrontation in the Middle East.

The October 1973 War was the fourth, and most devastating, round of hostilities between Arab and Israeli forces. Moreover, the impact of this last collision between opposing forces was not confined to the Middle East. The spectre of armed confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union hung over the crisis. Disruption of the economies of Western Europe, Japan and other nations was an important by-product of the conflict. In addition, the likelihood existed that the period immediately after October 1973 would merely represent a pause between the fourth and fifth rounds of conflict.

The quest for peace in the area was of the

highest priority. Our most immediate objective was to encourage the disengagement of the contending military forces. Disengagement was accomplished in 1974. This year, we dedicated ourselves to the goal of withdrawal in the Sinai—and an agreement was negotiated as a result of the efforts of Secretary of State Kissinger. We believe that the step-by-step approach to negotiations offers the best prospects for establishing an enduring peace in the region. We expect to proceed on an incremental basis to the next stage of negotiation within the near future.

I believe the hope for a lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute is stronger today than at any time in the previous quarter century. A new era also is opening in our relations with Arabs and Israelis. This security assistance program will give substance to these new relationships and help preserve the momentum toward peace.

My proposals have three basic purposes:

—First, to provide Israel with the assistance needed to maintain security and to persevere in the negotiating process.

—Second, to give tangible expression to our new and fruitful relations with the Arab nations most directly involved and to encourage those which are seriously prepared to work for peace.

—Third, to encourage the peaceful development of the area, thereby reducing the incentives to violence and conflict.

The Security Assistance Program I am transmitting to Congress is heavily weighted with requirements to sustain the peace in the Middle East. Fully 70 percent of the program for fiscal year 1976 is to be concentrated in this region.

It proposes:

—For Israel, \$740 million in security supporting assistance and \$1,500 million in military credits. Israel's ability to defend herself and to relieve some of the burdens of her defense reduces the prospect of new conflict in the Middle East.

—For Egypt, \$750 million in supporting assistance. Egypt has made the bold decision to move from confrontation to negotiation as a means of resolving the Arab-Israeli

dispute. Its leaders also must cope with serious economic problems whose resolution the United States is in a position to assist.

—For Jordan, \$100 million in military assistance grants, \$78 million in security supporting assistance, and \$75 million in military credit sales. This assistance will strengthen Jordan's ability to hold to the course of moderation it has consistently followed.

—For Syria, \$90 million in security supporting assistance. This assistance will enable our development cooperation with Syria to go forward, furthering our efforts to reestablish more normal bilateral relations.

—In addition, I am recommending a Special Requirements Fund this fiscal year of \$50 million. The fund is to be used to reinforce the peace process in the area and, in particular, to defray the costs of stationing American civilian technicians in the Sinai area.

All of this aid will contribute to the confidence that Middle Eastern nations must have in the United States if we are to maintain our momentum toward peace.

East Asia

The collapse of friendly governments in Indochina has necessitated a thorough review of the situation and of our policies and objectives throughout East Asia. The program I am proposing therefore recognizes the new realities as well as our enduring responsibilities as a leading participant in the affairs of the Asia Pacific region. For the first time, military sales credits exceed grants in our proposals for security assistance to Asian countries. These proposals include Foreign Military Sales [FMS] credits in the amount of \$80 million for the Republic of China, \$126 million for Korea, and \$37 million for Thailand, with smaller but no less significant amounts for Indochina, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Grant assistance programs include \$19 million for Indochina, \$74 million for Korea, \$20 million for the Philippines, and \$28 million for Thailand. This funding pattern reflects the improved economic circumstances of several of our

allies, their decreasing dependence on grant aid, and a greater ability to pay for defense purchases on a deferred basis.

Europe

The program that I am proposing for Europe is focused primarily on two countries with whom the United States shares extraordinary mutual defense interests: Greece and Turkey. For Greece, I am proposing more than \$50 million in MAP [military assistance program] and \$110 million in FMS credits. Over the same period, Turkey would receive \$75 million in MAP and \$130 million in FMS credits. These amounts take into consideration urgent needs for defense articles and services on the part of these two important NATO allies. Implementation of the respective programs would allow the United States to resume its traditional co-operative role following the unfortunate disruptions occasioned by the Cyprus crisis. In this traditional role, the United States can work more effectively to alleviate regional tensions and rectify recent misunderstandings which have had an adverse impact on the interests of all our European allies.

Africa and Latin America

In these two geographic areas where there were widespread special development problems, I am proposing security assistance programs with emphasis on training as a common denominator. While the training programs are not individually costly, the fact that they are distributed among many countries should contribute to the strengthening of our regional relations well beyond the military sector. The only significant MAP proposal in either area involves a \$12 million program for Ethiopia, where we have been committed to an armed forces modernization program of reasonable dimensions. No other grant aid funds are envisioned elsewhere in Africa. MAP proposals throughout Latin America are confined to small sums, mainly for vehicles, communications equipment and spare parts. FMS credits for Latin America are proposed in amounts commensurate with the relative sizes of the recipients' armed

forces, their repayment ability and overall development needs. In Africa, the only significant FMS credit proposals are \$10 million for Ethiopia and \$19 million for Zaïre.

Security Supporting Assistance

Aside from the special programs for the Middle East states which I have described previously, my proposals for security supporting assistance include \$35 million for Cyprus, including \$10 million for the United Nations Forces there, \$55 million for Portugal, \$65 million for Greece, and \$23 million for Zaïre. Other small programs and administrative expenses will total \$33 million. In all instances, these programs reflect enlightened self-interest for the United States and a carefully documented need.

Conclusion

While the extraordinary recent developments in Indochina and the Middle East have necessitated a re-examination of our policies and changes in the focus of our security assistance programs, there can be no doubt that bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the defense sector remains a vital and necessary component of American foreign policy. The proposals that I am now able to make after this reappraisal are addressed specifically to a new global situation and to the extraordinary challenges and opportunities confronting us in the international sphere. Just as it would be a grievous mistake to base our current and future security assistance programs on the precepts of the past, it would be an even greater error to ignore our enduring responsibilities as a major world power by failing to exploit these opportunities. After twenty-five years of seemingly irreconcilable differences, two parties to the Middle East dispute at last have taken a decisive stride toward settling their differences, in joint reliance on our good offices and continuing support. In the strategic Eastern Mediterranean, two of our long-standing NATO allies look to us for a tangible sign of renewed support and traditional friendship. In East Asia, friends and allies are anxiously awaiting evidence that the

United States intends to maintain its stabilizing role in Pacific affairs.

Development Assistance

I am also pleased to note the progress made by the Congress on H.R. 9005, the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975, which authorizes funds for our development and disaster assistance programs. Although we have minor differences with the Congress on the formulation of this legislation, I expect these to be resolved in the legislative process. The 244-155 vote in the House clearly indicates that the Congress and the Executive Branch jointly endorse the current reorientation of our bilateral development assistance program focusing on basic human problems in the poor countries.

We must reaffirm our humanitarian commitment to some 800 million people in the Third and Fourth World, who live in poverty, facing the daily reality of hunger and malnutrition without access to adequate health and education services and with limited productive employment. Improving the quality of life for one-third of mankind living in conditions of despair has become a universal political demand, a technical possibility, and a moral imperative.

Our foreign assistance programs, both development and security, are essential for achieving world peace and for supporting an expanding international economy which benefits all nations. Our national security and economic well-being in a world more interdependent than ever before in the history of mankind warrant the fullest support of the American people and the Congress for our foreign assistance programs.

In regard to the impact of these proposals on overall federal budget levels, I fully recognize the proposed amounts are substantial. I should emphasize, however, that total fiscal year 1976 expenditures for all types of foreign aid including economic and military will still be roughly ten percent below the amounts originally contained in my January budget because of the withdrawal of the request for Indochina funding.

I am confident the Congress shares my desire to see the United States continue to manifest to all nations its determination to play a role in the search for a more secure international environment which is worthy of its greatness as a nation.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 30, 1975.

Secretary Kissinger Testifies on Security Assistance Program

*Statement Before House Committee on International Relations*¹

I welcome this opportunity to testify on behalf of our security assistance program for the fiscal year 1976.

I would like in particular to discuss with you the fundamental place of security assistance in our effort to help construct an international structure in which peoples can pursue prosperity, justice, and positive aspirations under conditions of enhanced stability and wider prospects for peace.

We live in a turbulent age, a fact which has placed security and world order at the center of international relations. From the time of Woodrow Wilson, America's strength and influence have been used to help structure a stable global order. For Americans have increasingly understood that democratic institutions and the political, economic, and moral principles we hold dear cannot be secured in a world plagued by perennial conflict and disruption.

In the cold war era we saw our task as

¹ Made on Nov. 6 (text from press release 556).

relatively straightforward. To create a world environment conducive to freedom we felt, in the broadest sense, a keen interest in the course of events all over the globe. To contain our adversaries we sold or gave defense equipment and services to those who would associate with us in opposition to communism. While the specifics of our security assistance programs were sometimes debated, there was general consensus between the executive and legislative branches that the concept of security assistance was integral to our most important foreign policy objectives.

With the end of the last decade it became evident that this rigid bipolar structure had passed into history. The era of American predominance has given way to strategic parity at a time when nuclear weapons grow more devastating, nuclear capability proliferates, and festering regional conflicts imperil global stability. Long-held assumptions about the nature of international relations are challenged. New centers of power and influence have sprung up around the globe, bringing calls for major alterations in global structures. A vast range of economic problems has imposed new imperatives for restored growth and greater efficiency.

In sum, we have entered an uncertain and unpredictable era, a time of heightened peril to the success and even the survival of the community of nations. But in this time of change we have seen new opportunities for progress as well. Over the past several years we have taken historic steps to make the most of these opportunities. Our foreign policy design is sound and well underway. Its goals are those which any Administration—Democrat or Republican—can support. We seek:

—To maintain our national strength and national purpose.

—To continually revitalize our bond to allies who share our tradition, values, and interests.

—To reduce the perils of nuclear war.

—To build a rational relationship to potential adversaries.

—To help resolve regional conflicts that imperil global peace.

—To solve the crucial economic issues before us, in the context of a new era of global economic cooperation among all nations, industrial and developing, producers and consumers, East and West, North and South.

Security assistance is one of the foundation stones of this design.

All foreign policy still begins with security.

—Our alliances and the military assistance programs which support them have been the bedrock of our security and of world peace throughout the post-World War II years. To maintain our nation's safety, there simply is no substitute for a strong national defense bolstered by mutually supporting defense ties with other nations which share a commitment to peace and a determination to protect the independence of their nationhood. Especially in this age, when nuclear weapons can bring global holocaust, we have no more fundamental task than to maintain the strategic balance; for otherwise we risk our survival.

—But a balance of terror is an unacceptably perilous solution. Any realistic hope for a durable peace will depend upon the continued effort to place our relations with the Communist countries on a more stable, reciprocal, and long-term basis. Based on our strength and the unity of our alliances we have achieved many positive developments in international relations over the past several years. These unquestionably have been grounded on the recognition by would-be aggressors that those they would confront were part of a security system which left them no rational alternative to cooperation.

—In a world of proliferating nuclear capability, many festering regional conflicts pose a great risk of global conflagration. We have no choice but to help contain these disputes and remove their root causes. While it is still possible in some areas of the world to seek to preserve peace through agreements to deny the external supply of military materiel, the possibilities of success through this approach are diminishing. Instead, regional stability is increasingly bound up with the maintenance of stable balances

of power through carefully considered transfers of defense equipment.

—Every nation great or small, whether part of the central strategic balance or not, is fundamentally concerned with its ability to defend the integrity of its territory and maintain internal order. No government can be indifferent to its security, however it defines it; and security requirements will compete with economic and social development for a share of whatever resources are available. Thus, this is a world in which the level and quantity of international military transactions will be substantial. An increasing number of countries have arms production industries and are becoming international suppliers. And an increasing number of countries without defense production industries now can afford to pay cash for arms from anywhere in the world. It is of substantial political importance to the United States that we be able to respond to the felt needs of nations with which we seek constructive relations across the broad range of contemporary issues. The United States cannot expect to retain influence with nations whose perceived defense needs we disregard. Defense supply links to these countries can significantly strengthen efforts to achieve cooperation on other issues, whether political, economic, or cultural.

Thus a careful security assistance policy is a crucial instrument of our national policy in much the same sense as are our political support and economic assistance for others. And there are gains to our domestic position as well. Security assistance programs contribute needed jobs to several sectors of our labor force. They help us maintain a more favorable balance of payments. And they permit our defense industries to achieve significant economies through scale of production—economies that are passed along through lower prices to our armed forces.

There are many factors which must be considered in any foreign transfer of American defense services and equipment, whether by cash, credit, or grant. Each arms transfer case must be assessed on its own merits but there are a number of basic questions which must be answered in all cases:

What is the nature and extent of the threat to the security of the recipient nation? Do we agree on the nature of the threat? Involved here is the role that country plays in its region and in the world; its capacity to maintain its stability, and its will to defend its own interests.

What is the U.S. interest in helping to preserve that security? What interests does the recipient have in common with us and where do our interests diverge? What potential influence for restraint or positive conduct is involved?

What other nations are involved in military transfers to the recipient—now or potentially? What options has the recipient? Will a refusal lead it to turn to another source of supply, perhaps altering a presently desirable international relationship?

And what are the consequences for us if we fail to respond? What are the disadvantages of refusing to sell to a government with which we enjoy good relations? Will regional or even global military balances be affected? What will be the impact on our own readiness?

The Review Process

In order to insure that these factors be considered thoroughly and comprehensively, the Department of State established, four years ago, a formal resource-planning review that passes on all transfers within the framework of the Foreign Assistance and the Foreign Military Sales Acts. The review is conducted by the Security Assistance Program Review Committee, under the personal chairmanship of the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance. Committee membership encompasses all the Federal agencies involved: State, Defense, ACDA [Arms Control and Disarmament Agency], Treasury, OMB [Office of Management and Budget], NSC [National Security Council], and AID [Agency for International Development].

The Security Assistance Program Review Committee provides the central forum for the necessary interagency dialogue pertinent to the continuous supervision and general direction of security assistance policy. In those

cases where complex political, military, and economic issues give rise to conflicting inter-agency interests, the National Security Council system is employed to reconcile those interests. Major policy decisions bearing on defense transfers are made by the President himself.

Commercial sales of defense-related articles and services, transacted outside of the government authority provided by the Foreign Assistance and Foreign Military Sales Acts, are assuming a growing share of our total defense transfers. These sales are controlled by the Department of State under the authority provided to the President by the Mutual Security Act of 1954. As in all MAP [military assistance program] and FMS [foreign military sales] cases, decisions taken in regard to commercial sales incorporate the views of all the pertinent Federal agencies.

Of particular importance in decisions on defense-related transfers is the potential effect which they may have on our national defense preparedness. Here, the views of the Department of Defense are given the highest attention and their judgments form an indispensable part of the decisionmaking process. Transactions which might result in lessening the readiness of U.S. armed forces receive the most careful attention at the highest levels, and final decisions are made by the President.

The procedures we have established to govern military transfers assure that all relevant information, analysis, and considerations are available to those who make the decisions. We cannot expect to confront straightforward choices nor to achieve our objectives in every case. Our task is to make the best possible systematic judgment in light of the totality of U.S. interests, just as with our other international political judgments.

Security Assistance to the Middle East

I would like to take up with you now the question of most immediate and urgent interest: America's security assistance to the Middle East. This includes, as you know, both military and economic elements.

The Middle East portion of our security assistance request is large, fully 70 percent of the program. But it is matched in magnitude by the U.S. national interests that it is designed to protect and further.

Our Middle East security assistance program directly affects matters of vital national importance. It is a central part of our efforts to help achieve progress toward peace. We have a historical and moral commitment to Israel. We have important concerns in the Arab world. Perpetual crisis in the Middle East would severely strain our relations with our most important allies. And upheaval in the Middle East jeopardizes the world's hopes for economic recovery and increases the prospect of direct U.S.-Soviet confrontation. For all these reasons, our aid request is a prudent investment in peace.

Economic and military support for Israel's security has been American policy during five Administrations. Last May, 76 U.S. Senators wrote to President Ford urging that the United States "be responsive to Israel's urgent economic and military needs." The Administration's proposal is responsive to this call.

The keystone of our policy in the Middle East has always rested on the ability of Israel to persevere in its own defense. That ability is currently undergoing its most strenuous test; and despite what we here in the United States would consider to be extremely stringent domestic austerity measures, it is clear that Israel must have both substantial economic and substantial military assistance. Our program for Israel is aimed at permitting both defensive strength and economic health. Our new friendship for Egypt does not in any way undermine our traditional friendship with Israel. Indeed, our policy of furthering all constructive forces in the Middle East is the surest path through which we can help the parties attain a durable settlement which meets the principal concerns and interests of all in the area—including the survival of Israel as a state.

While our friendship for Israel is embodied in our economic and military assistance, we must also find the means to demonstrate and nurture our growing friendship for Israel's

neighbor Egypt. And the case for Egypt is equally strong. Egypt has courageously embarked on the road to peace and moved from confrontation to negotiation as a means to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. At the same time Egypt's leaders must take on the massive tasks of rebuilding the Suez area, rehabilitating the economy, and carrying forward the development of their country. The United States can and should assist Egypt in overcoming these major economic problems and encourage Egypt's efforts toward closer relations with the West.

Our security assistance also helps Jordan to remain an area of stability and moderation in a strategic area of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Jordan pursues a moderate course and remains a staunch friend of the United States while confronting serious problems of economic underdevelopment. Jordan has opened a new chapter in its attack on its economic problems and is turning new imagination and energies to its development. We must help Jordan to develop and to maintain its course of moderation in a particularly sensitive area where stability and progress are essential in preserving a framework for moving toward peace.

Syria desires to accelerate economic development and improve the living standards of its people. We must consolidate our cooperation with Syria in this area as part of our overall relationship, which is central to the negotiating process.

Our special requirements fund continues to be needed to allow us to seize new opportunities in the peace process in the Middle East and to cover the costs of our recently approved Sinai support mission.

In sum, the stakes in the Middle East are big, no less than war and peace; our national interests in the area have become vitally important. The responsibilities we have assumed are substantial, but they are warranted.

Our assistance is not, as some have suggested, the price of the recently concluded Sinai agreement. If there had been no agreement, the needs of the countries concerned and the imperatives of our interests and of our relations with them would still have re-

quired an ongoing program of comparable magnitude—in conditions of continuing stalemate rather than, as is now the case, in the context of hopeful forward movement. The additional burden of U.S. assistance is modest—and infinitely less than the demonstrated costs of another war.

In the last two years we have worked closely with the nations of this area in the search for peace. One of the consequences of working together in one sphere of vital interest is that those with whom we work come to trust us and look to us for help in other spheres of vital concern: strengthening their own countries and improving the conditions of life for their own peoples.

In preparing our Middle East program, we have been mindful of the economic problems facing us here at home and the budgetary restraints they require. We have therefore tried to strike a balance between what we could do to assist constructively in the area and what we should ask the Congress and the American people to provide. Our program reflects this balance. We hope it will receive the support that it requires and deserves.

Security Assistance to Other Regions

After the Middle East, the balance of our security assistance requests is allocated to other regional areas in the following portions:

Europe	11%	\$534.0 million
East Asia	10%	\$448.4 million
Latin America	4%	\$196.0 million
Africa	1.5%	\$ 68.5 million
Near East	1%	\$ 55.0 million
(exclusive of the Middle East)		

Europe

Our European proposals are focused primarily on Turkey and Greece. The strength of these two countries and their association with us in NATO is critical to the stability of the Mediterranean region and the solidity of our position within it. The Congress is well aware of the extraordinary complications which the Cyprus dispute has created for our relations in the eastern Mediterranean,

and the impact on the overall NATO structure. By resuming well-conceived grant and credit assistance programs for these two key nations, the United States can meet legitimate military procurement needs that will strengthen our allies and at the same time encourage resumption of normal bilateral relationships. This in turn should enable us to play a more effective role in helping find a mutually satisfactory solution to the Cyprus conflict.

East Asia

Our security assistance program proposals for East Asia assume particular significance this year and have been framed with a view to demonstrating our intention of sustaining a constructive American role in the area.

The Asian scene is currently marked by uncertainties, reflecting the unsettling effects of Indochina developments last spring. It is clear that throughout the region states eager to preserve their independence are anxious to see the United States remain politically engaged in Asia. They recognize, as we must, that no equilibrium can long be maintained there without our active participation. And many countries of consequence to us will measure our will and capacity to perpetuate a constructive involvement in the Asian balance by our efforts to help others develop a more self-reliant defense position. Already perceptible progress in the direction of self-reliance is evident in the fact that our request for foreign military sales credits for East Asian countries exceeds—in fact, is twice as large—as our request for grant aid funds.

In Korea we are requesting \$76 million in grant aid and \$126 million in credits, repayable in full at current market interest rates. The South Koreans have made substantial progress in their own military modernization effort. In the face of heightened tension on the peninsula, they have imposed on themselves a heavy defense tax to finance improved defenses. We have put forward proposals in the United Nations to break the diplomatic impasse on Korea. We intend to provide the necessary muscle with which to support these initiatives.

We consider it important to pay special

attention to allied and friendly nations in Southeast Asia, whose concern for their security is understandable in the light of recent developments. The Philippines has internal security problems. Thailand wants to preserve the security of its border regions and counter an increased potential for subversion in three parts of the country. Likewise, Indonesia seeks to strengthen its ability to patrol and protect its farflung archipelago. Our grant programs in these countries are matched by credit proposals that attest to the increasing abilities of these countries to meet much of their defense burden.

Latin America

Four months ago, in the spirit of mutual confidence and respect that has increasingly characterized hemispheric relations, we joined with our neighbors in successfully modernizing the Rio Treaty, the world's oldest mutual security instrument. In keeping with this continuing cooperation, and in an effort to take into account the growing self-sufficiency and economic development priorities of the Latin American countries, we have focused our programs primarily on the fostering of professional skills and relationships rather than on the support of military inventories or maneuvers. Training is accordingly the common denominator, while our grant materiel programs are being phased out. Excepting only the \$2 million program for Bolivia, grant materiel assistance is limited to less than \$500,000 for each of only eight countries. In addition, in proportion to the military budgets of the Latin American nations, which remain low by international standards, our proposed FMS credits are also modest. On the whole, our programs reflect our interest in remaining responsive to Latin America's reasonable military needs within a framework of cooperation and growing economic self-sufficiency.

Africa

There are two significant programs proposed for Africa. Stability in the Horn of Africa has wider geopolitical meaning. To

help maintain that stability we propose \$12.6 million in grant aid and \$10 million in credits for Ethiopia, a strategically located nation.

Zaire would receive \$19 million in credits to help modernize its forces and meet its legitimate defense needs in view of increased threats to its security, particularly that posed by the instability in Angola. Our aid would help meet a defensive force need recommended by a U.S. military study team after careful observation and consultation with the Zaire military.

Mr. Chairman, I have addressed my remarks to the central aspects of our security assistance program—its place in our overall foreign policy design, the basic criteria under which it is employed, and the process through which our decisions on it are reached. I have focused on the area of greatest present urgency, the Middle East, and have reviewed questions on these or other matters pertaining to our security assistance program as planned for fiscal year 1976.

Secretary Discusses Relations With House Intelligence Committee

Following is a statement by Secretary Kissinger made before the House Select Committee on Intelligence on October 31, together with the text of a letter from Secretary Kissinger to Representative Otis G. Pike, chairman of the committee, dated November 3.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY KISSINGER, OCTOBER 31

Press release 551 dated October 31

I am grateful for this opportunity to appear before the committee this morning. In my letter of October 14 to the chairman, I stated that the State Department is prepared to work with the House Select Committee on Intelligence in a cooperative spirit to find a way to accommodate our mutual

interests.¹ We understand the difficulties which confront your committee in investigating matters as sensitive and complex as these and are prepared to do all we can to assist you in your important work.

I would respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman, that as this committee and the Department of State pursue their common objectives in support of our national interests several important factors be kept in mind.

First, our nation today faces serious and unprecedented international challenges. We stand poised between a return to a nuclear arms race and a move forward to a new era of nuclear arms control; our allies and friends around the world continue to look to us for material and moral support to maintain their freedom and independence; our role is crucial in the relationship between developed and developing countries; and the growing problems of interdependence—food, energy, commodities policy, the reformation of international financial and economic institutions—all demand new, sometimes revolutionary approaches.

These goals can be achieved only if we preserve the confidence of other governments in us and in our reliability. Foreign policy involves not only matters of great sensitivity to this country but issues of equal sensitivity to others. Its raw material is actions and statements of American officials, as well as policies and attitudes of foreign leaders, at times conveyed to us in strictest confidence. All this gives a unique dimension to the substance of foreign affairs.

If the last quarter of the 20th century is to be a time of prosperity and security for our nation, it will require the confidence of the nations of the world in the wisdom of our foreign policy and the effectiveness of our national security institutions. And confidence, once lost, cannot soon be regained.

Mr. Chairman, I think we can all agree that the vitality and continuity of the insti-

¹ For text of the letter, see BULLETIN of Nov. 3, 1975, p. 645.

tutions that formulate and implement foreign policy will be essential if we are to meet the challenges that face our nation. We now have a Foreign Service and a Department of State dedicated to the national interest and prepared to serve with dedication under any Administration. We must make sure that this continues. The Foreign Service must not be politicized or intimidated.

It is of course natural and proper for the Secretary of State and his senior advisers to be called to account for their decisions before the Congress and the American people. The conduct of an effective foreign policy requires the support of the American people, who have the right to be informed about their government's actions through their elected representatives.

These are the considerations I have sought to bear in mind in deciding how the Department of State can most effectively cooperate with this committee. They are reflected in the proposals of my October 14 letter to the chairman. The letter was reviewed by the President before it was sent; the proposals were fully approved by him. Let me review them briefly with you now:

—First, I am prepared to authorize any officer of the Department or the Foreign Service, regardless of rank, to testify before the select committee on all facts known by that officer about the collection and use of intelligence information in foreign relations crises.

—Second, I will authorize any policy-level officer of the Department or the Foreign Service to testify before the select committee on recommendations received by him from his subordinates, but without identification of authorship, and any recommendations he forwarded to his superiors.

—And finally, I am prepared to supply the committee with a summary from all sources, but without identification of authorship, of views and recommendations on the Cyprus crisis or any other issue within the committee's jurisdiction and criticisms of our handling of it.

In my view, Mr. Chairman, these proposals—offered in a spirit of cooperation and compromise—will make it possible for the committee to secure all the necessary information as it goes forward with its investigation. There is nothing we seek less than confrontation.

I ask the committee to consider the special nature of foreign policy. Because of it the national interest requires—and has long been recognized to require—a high degree of confidentiality in the communications between the senior levels of the Department and their subordinates.

As the committee is aware, it is our view that junior and middle-level officers should not be required to testify as to their recommendations to their superiors. We are convinced that any other course would greatly damage the foreign policy decisionmaking process and, as a consequence, greatly damage the foreign policy of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the more general question of what testimony should be required from junior and middle-level officers, there is the immediate issue of the dissent memorandum which this committee has requested from the Department. If we were to accede to that request, we would risk grave and perhaps even irreparable harm to the very mechanism—the dissent channel—which has been established to encourage officers within the Department to give me and my successors the hard, blunt, and critical comments we seek.

I recognize, Mr. Chairman, that these considerations complicate a congressional inquiry, particularly when that inquiry is focused on information of a particularly sensitive nature. But I am confident that the procedures I outlined in my letter of October 14—cooperatively implemented—will allow all the relevant evidence to come forward.

Mr. Chairman, I am here today so that I may personally assure the members of this committee of my deep desire to accommodate the interests of the legislative and executive branches of government. I ask only that you recognize that as Secretary of

State I have a number of additional obligations. On the one hand, I must do all I can to assure that committees of the Congress receive the information they need to fulfill their responsibilities. But I must also assure that I and my successors are able to develop and give to the President the most comprehensive advice available as he carries out his constitutional duty to conduct the foreign relations of the United States. And I must, as well, do my duty to my colleagues in the Department of State and the Foreign Service so that they in turn may give our country their best.

Mr. Chairman, I have not come before this committee to win an argument, but to bring about a cooperative solution. The separation of powers was not intended by the Founding Fathers to produce a restful relationship free of controversy. But our country has become great because our executive and legislative branches have generally managed to settle their disputes in a spirit of cooperation; we thrive as a country not on victories, but on reconciliations.

Thank you.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY KISSINGER TO CHAIRMAN PIKE, NOVEMBER 3

NOVEMBER 3, 1975.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I very much appreciated the opportunity to meet with you and the members of your Committee last week. The discussion was useful to me, as I hope it was to the Committee. Let me reiterate that my intention is not to withhold any information of use to the Committee or to win a theoretical dispute, but to reach a compromise that protects the legitimate interests of both the Department and the Committee. I remain as determined as ever to do everything possible to assist the Committee in its difficult and important task.

Having heard the concerns expressed by members of the Committee regarding access to documents, I have given much thought to how we might yet find an accommodation that serves our mutual interests, and those of the nation. In pursuance of that objective, I should like to propose that I provide the Committee an amalgamation of State Department documents criticizing our Cyprus policy.

This collection of material would include, interspersed among the other paragraphs and without any identification of authorship, the full contents of Mr. [Thomas D.] Boyatt's memorandum to me.

In this way the Committee will receive the document it requests, while I will have assured that Mr. Boyatt cannot be identified with any particular criticism or recommendation. And no precedents—either for the Congress or the State Department—will have been established.

I make this offer, Mr. Chairman, in the hope that an "amalgamation" will prove satisfactory to the Committee; it is a solution that I can support without question. If this offer is acceptable to the Committee, I will have the promised document in your hands within 48 hours of hearing of the Committee's decision.

Sincerely,

HENRY A. KISSINGER.

The Honorable OTIS G. PIKE,
*Chairman, Select Committee on Intelligence,
House of Representatives.*

1974 Report on U.S. Participation in the U.N. Transmitted to Congress

*Message From President Ford*¹

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to send to the Congress the 29th annual report on United States participation in the work of the United Nations.

This report, which covers the Calendar Year 1974, shows how U.S. national interests were affected by the work of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and its special programs. It shows the many ways in which the United States utilized the United Nations to promote world peace, economic progress and social justice. It also shows that at times a majority, unfortunately, took decisions on important political and economic issues without taking into consideration the views of some of the nations most importantly involved.

During 1974, the Third Law of the Sea

¹ Transmitted on Nov. 3 (text from White House press release); also printed as H. Doc. 94-293, which includes the text of the report.

Conference in Caracas, the World Population Conference in Bucharest, and the World Food Conference in Rome all focused attention on worldwide problems that can be solved only by international cooperation. The United States made constructive contributions to all these conferences.

The report gives special attention to UN efforts designed with U.S. support:

- to keep the peace on Cyprus, in the Middle East and elsewhere;

- to strengthen international arms control and disarmament programs;

- to find a solution to the problem of world food shortages and maldistribution;

- to control population growth;

- to relieve the victims of natural and other disasters;

- to promote international economic and social development;

- to develop more effective procedures to protect human rights; and

- to improve the functioning of the United Nations itself.

Not all the work of the United Nations is cited in this report. Many UN activities of great importance to the United States do not make headlines. This is particularly true of the regular economic, social and service types of activities which account for the employment of more than 90 percent of total UN personnel and the expenditure of more than 90 percent of the funds made available by governments to the United Nations. For example, the World Weather Watch of the World Meteorological Organization, the worldwide smallpox eradication program of the World Health Organization, the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency—particularly its application of safeguards to nuclear fuel and the by-products of nuclear plants—all contribute to the safety, health and well-being of American citizens and those of other nations throughout the world.

Nevertheless, some of the actions taken by the United Nations in 1974 threaten to dis-

tort this positive thrust and make cooperation within the organization more difficult. There was, for example, a clash of interests between the industrialized nations and developing nations. This was particularly evident in the sixth special session of the General Assembly when the majority of developing countries insisted on the adoption of a program of action for a “new international economic order” despite the serious reservations of the industrialized nations about its acceptability and even its workability. Other divisive actions included the invitation by the 29th General Assembly to the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate as an observer in the work of the organization, the discriminatory treatment accorded Israel by UNESCO [U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] and the improper suspension of South Africa from participation in the General Assembly. However, by the end of the year there were signs of a growing awareness of the dangers from confrontation and of a willingness to explore the possibilities of conciliation and compromise.

In this 30th anniversary year of the United Nations, the underlying purposes and principles of the Organization remain as valid as when they were first set forth in Article 1 of the UN Charter:

- to maintain international peace and security;

- to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

- to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character;

- to promote respect for human rights; and

- to harmonize the actions of nations.

Despite difficulties, I believe there has been progress toward achieving these purposes. The United States is seeking to promote cooperation among UN members and to

discourage confrontation. In our increasingly interdependent world there is no practical alternative to cooperation, and if the United Nations continues on a course of confrontation this can only result in the serious weakening of that body. The United States, for its part, will stand firm in support of the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 3, 1975.*

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

94th Congress, 1st Session

World Hunger, Health, and Refugee Problems. Part VI: Special Study Mission to Africa, Asia and Middle East. Hearings before the Subcommittee To Investigate Problems Connected With Refugees of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Subcommittee on Health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. June 10-11, 1975. 617 pp.

Tariff Treatment of Watches and Watch Movements Manufactured in Insular Possessions of the United States. Report of the House Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H.R. 7710; H. Rept. 94-298; June 16, 1975; 4 pp. Report of the Senate Committee on Finance to accompany H.R. 7710; S. Rept. 94-273; July 9, 1975; 3 pp.

Extension of Existing Duty on Certain Dyeing and Tanning Materials. Report of the House Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H.R. 7715. H. Rept. 94-299. June 16, 1975. 3 pp.

Temporary Suspension of Duty on Certain Forms of Zinc. Report of the House Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H.R. 7716; H. Rept. 94-300; June 16, 1975; 4 pp. Report of the Senate Committee on Finance to accompany H.R. 7716; S. Rept. 94-279; July 14, 1975; 5 pp.

Extension of Existing Duty Suspension on Certain Classifications of Yarns of Silk. Report of the House Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H.R. 7727. H. Rept. 94-301. June 16, 1975. 3 pp.

Temporary Suspension of Duty on Certain Catalysts of Platinum and Carbon Used in Producing Caprolactam. Report of the House Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H.R. 7728; H. Rept. 94-302; June 16, 1975; 4 pp. Report of the Senate Committee on Finance to accompany H.R. 7728; S. Rept. 94-274; July 9, 1975; 3 pp.

Suspension of Duty on Open-Top Hopper Cars Exported for Repairs Before June 30, 1975. Report of the House Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H.R. 7731; H. Rept. 94-303; June 16, 1975; 3 pp. Report of the Senate Committee on Finance to accompany H.R. 7731; S. Rept. 94-280; July 14, 1975; 3 pp.

Disapproving Construction Projects on the Island of Diego Garcia. Report of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, together with additional and minority views, to accompany S. Res. 160. S. Rept. 94-202. June 18, 1975. 22 pp.

The Impact of Foreign Competition on U.S. Small Business in Customs Brokerage, Ocean and Air Freight Forwarding. A report of the Subcommittee on Commodities and Services to the House Committee on Small Business. H. Rept. 94-307. June 18, 1975. 29 pp.

The Vladivostok Accord: Implications to U.S. Security, Arms Control, and World Peace. Hearings before the Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs of the House Committee on International Relations. June 24-July 8, 1975. 198 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

U.N. Emergency Force in Sinai Extended for One Year

Following is a statement made in the U.N. Security Council by U.S. Representative Daniel P. Moynihan on October 23, together with the text of a resolution adopted by the Council that day.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR MOYNIHAN

USUN press release 127 dated October 23

The renewal today of the U.N. Emergency Force for a period of one year and the continuing role as envisaged in the Secretary General's report is an essential part of the process leading toward a viable solution to the conflict in the Middle East. Together with the agreement signed by Egypt and Israel on September 4, it presents us with

an opportunity that we must not miss. This is the opportunity to move forward, to continue the process, to maintain the momentum. We therefore welcome the extension of UNEF with a sense of dedication and determination to continue in our efforts for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East that will insure a just and lasting peace.

That is the policy of the United States as expressed by Secretary of State Kissinger to the General Assembly on September 22—that we are “determined to take every feasible step to help promote further practical progress toward final peace.”

I am pleased to note from the Secretary General's report the continuing stability and quiet in the area of UNEF's operation and the exemplary bearing and general discipline of all members of the Force. I am confident that UNEF, praiseworthily led by Generals Siilasvuo and Liljestrand and ably supported by the Secretariat staff—the Secretariat in this building—will meet the challenge of its continuing heavy responsibilities. I congratulate them and you, Mr. President, for your leadership in bringing us today to this important and essential renewal of UNEF.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION¹

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973), 340 (1973), 341 (1973), 346 (1974), 362 (1974), 368 (1975) and 371 (1975),

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/11849),

Having noted the developments in the situation in the Middle East,

Having further noted the Secretary-General's view that any relaxation of the search for a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be especially dangerous in the months to come and that it is his hope, therefore, that urgent efforts will be undertaken by all concerned to tackle the Middle East problem in all its

¹ U.N. doc. S/RES/378 (1975); adopted by the Security Council on Oct. 23 by a vote of 13-0, with the People's Republic of China and Iraq not participating in the vote.

aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at the comprehensive settlement called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973),

1. *Decides*

(a) To call upon all the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of one year, that is, until 24 October 1976;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the steps taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

2. *Expresses its confidence* that the Force will be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy.

United Nations Documents: A Selected Bibliography

Mimeographed or processed documents (such as those listed below) may be consulted at depository libraries in the United States. U.N. printed publications may be purchased from the Sales Section of the United Nations, United Nations Plaza, N.Y. 10017.

General Assembly

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment. Analytical summary by the Secretary General of information received from governments on legislative, administrative, and judicial measures to safeguard persons and comments on articles 24 to 27 of the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention. A/10158. July 23, 1975. 41 pp.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments. Protection of broad sectors of the population against social and material inequalities, as well as other harmful effects which might arise from the use of scientific and technological developments. Report of the Secretary General. A/10146. July 28, 1975. 62 pp.

Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 3254 (XXIX). Report of the Secretary General containing views and suggestions received from governments with regard to matters covered in the report entitled “Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries.” A/10165. August 1, 1975. 53 pp.

National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress. Report of the Secretary General. A/10166. August 14, 1975. 40 pp.

United Nations Emergency Operation. Report of the Secretary General on the special program of emergency measures to mitigate the difficulties confronting the low-income developing countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis. A/10201. August 21, 1975. 40 pp.

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Report of the Secretary General. A/10197. September 4, 1975. 10 pp.

Letter dated September 1, 1975, from the Permanent Representative of Peru transmitting the "Lima Programme for Mutual Assistance and Solidarity," adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima August 25-30, 1975. A/10217. September 5, 1975. 56 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

U.S.-Egypt Agreements Signed During President Sadat's Visit

Following are announcements of U.S.-Egypt agreements signed at the Department of State on October 28.

INCOME TAX TREATY

Department of the Treasury press release dated October 28

Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon and Egyptian Minister of Economy and Economic Cooperation Dr. Muhammad Zaki Shafa'i signed on October 28 an income tax treaty between the United States and the Arab Republic of Egypt. There is presently no such treaty in force between the two countries. The treaty will be submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

The primary objective of the convention is to promote economic and cultural relations between the two countries and to foster a more rapid rate of economic development in

Egypt by removing tax barriers to the flow of goods and investment and the movement of businessmen, technicians, and scholars. It establishes rules for the taxation of business, personal service, and investment income earned by residents of one country from sources in the other. The treaty provides also for nondiscriminatory tax treatment and reciprocal administrative cooperation to avoid double taxation.

The proposed treaty with Egypt is similar in most essential respects to other recent U.S. income tax treaties. There are several variations which, in general, either reflect Egypt's status as a developing country by minimizing any adverse revenue impact on Egypt or which are designed to accommodate particular features of Egyptian law.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AGREEMENT

Department of Agriculture press release dated October 28

The Department of Agriculture announced on October 28 the signing of a Public Law 480 title I dollar credit concessional sale agreement with Egypt providing for \$50.8 million worth of wheat (about 333,000 metric tons); \$31.5 million worth of wheat flour (about 125,000 metric tons); and \$15.8 million worth of tobacco and/or tobacco products (about 4,200 tons).

These commodities will be supplied in fiscal year 1976 under a long-term dollar credit arrangement. Sales will be made by private U.S. traders on a nondiscriminatory basis. Purchase authorizations will be announced as issued.

Sale of these commodities by the Egyptian Government to the Egyptian people will generate funds for agricultural and economic development uses. At the signing of the agreement, the Government of Egypt agreed to give high priority to agricultural development by increasing production of food grains, strengthening internal marketing and distribution systems, increasing research on food crops, and improving methods of computing agricultural statistics.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare press release
dated October 28

An agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt on health cooperation was signed on October 28 at the Department of State by Secretary Kissinger and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

This agreement was developed through consultations of the U.S.-Egypt Joint Working Group on Medical Cooperation of the U.S.-Egypt Joint Cooperation Commission, under the leadership of Minister of Health Dr. Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din and the Assistant Secretary of Health, Dr. Theodore Cooper. Secretary Kissinger and Minister Fahmy are cochairmen of the Joint Commission.

The agreement provides for the exchange of information, sharing of technical experts and consultants, conduct of conferences and training courses, and other long-term cooperative efforts in health research projects.

Consultation and training resources already have been provided in the fields of pharmaceutical production and drug quality control. In furtherance of a provision of the agreement and in an effort to reinforce scientific explorations to deal with the problem of schistosomiasis, the two governments have cosponsored with the World Health Organization and the U.N. Environment Program an international conference on schistosomiasis which was held in Cairo from October 18 to 25. Among the specific areas of potential cooperation also defined are: collaborative biomedical research activities; health manpower planning and curriculum development; consultation in environmental health planning with emphasis on pollution control and vector-borne disease control; health services planning and research with emphasis on emergency medical services, rural health services, maternal and child health, cancer and rehabilitation of the handicapped; and consultation in support of improved biomedical communications and of

the establishment of an Egyptian national medical library system. Provisions also are made for cooperative efforts in further recording the history of medicine, which has a rich tradition in Egypt, and for the transfer of several museum pieces from Egypt to the United States.

Particular projects will be developed by the agencies of the two governments responsible for cooperation on health and health-related matters.

KING TUTANKHAMUN EXHIBITION AGREEMENT

Press release 545 dated October 28

Secretary Kissinger and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy exchanged diplomatic notes on October 28 effecting an agreement between the two governments on the exhibition in the United States of the "Treasures of Tutankhamun" and other items of ancient Egyptian art. Loan of the treasures, from the tomb of the 14th century B.C. Egyptian King Tutankhamun, was called for in a joint statement in June 1974 by Presidents Nixon and Sadat during President Nixon's visit to Egypt.

The Working Group on Education and Culture of the U.S.-Egypt Joint Cooperation Commission, also established in June 1974, has given special attention to the Tutankhamun exhibition in the United States. The Working Group is pleased that the intergovernmental agreement providing for this significant cultural accomplishment was signed during the visit of President Anwar Sadat. The Working Group notes that it is testimony to the reality of increased cooperation and desire for mutual understanding that exists on the part of the Egyptian and American people.

The agreement stipulates that Egypt will send the exhibition to six U.S. museums for a period of approximately four months each beginning in late 1976. These priceless artifacts will be on display in museums in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Seattle, and New York. Under the

agreement, further details are to be concluded between the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Cairo Museum, the Metropolitan Museum acting on behalf of the participating U.S. museums.

Current Treaty Actions

MULTILATERAL

Biological Weapons

Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow April 10, 1972. Entered into force March 26, 1975. TIAS 8062.

Ratification deposited: South Africa, November 3, 1975.

Customs

Customs convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets, with annexes and protocol of signature. Done at Geneva January 15, 1959. Entered into force January 7, 1960; for the United States March 3, 1969. TIAS 6633.

Accession deposited: German Democratic Republic, October 24, 1975.

Hydrographic Organization

Convention on the International Hydrographic Organization, with annexes. Done at Monaco May 3, 1967. Entered into force September 22, 1970. TIAS 6933.

Accession deposited: Syria, September 16, 1975.

Narcotic Drugs

Convention on psychotropic substances. Done at Vienna February 21, 1971.¹

Accession deposited: Tonga, October 24, 1975.

Telecommunications

International telecommunication convention, with annexes and protocols. Done at Malaga-Torremolinos October 25, 1973. Entered into force January 1, 1975.²

Ratifications deposited: Philippines, August 13, 1975; Tanzania, September 2, 1975.

Accession deposited: The Bahamas, October 16, 1975.

Partial revision of the radio regulations, Geneva, 1959, as amended (TIAS 4893, 5603, 6332, 6590, 7435), to establish a new frequency allotment

plan for high-frequency radiotelephone coast stations, with annexes and final protocol. Done at Geneva June 8, 1974.¹

Notification of approval: Canada, September 8, 1975.

Telephone regulations, with appendices and final protocol. Done at Geneva April 11, 1973. Entered into force September 1, 1974.²

Notifications of approval: Greece, August 9, 1975; Ireland, August 8, 1975.

Telegraph regulations, with appendices, annex and final protocol. Done at Geneva April 11, 1973. Entered into force September 1, 1974.²

Notifications of approval: Greece, August 9, 1975; Ireland, August 8, 1975.

BILATERAL

Jordan

Agreement for sales of agricultural commodities, relating to the agreement of November 27, 1974 (TIAS 7995). Signed at Amman October 14, 1975. Entered into force October 14, 1975.

Romania

Protocol on development of agricultural trade. Signed at Washington September 11, 1975. Entered into force September 11, 1975.

Protocol on cooperation in agriculture. Signed at Washington September 11, 1975. Entered into force September 11, 1975.

Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization

Agreement relating to a U.S. grant in support of the external evaluation of the various units of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization, with attachments. Signed at Bangkok September 19, 1975. Entered into force September 19, 1975.

¹ Not in force.

² Not in force for the United States.

Correction

The editor of the BULLETIN wishes to call attention to the following error which appears in the November 3 issue:

p. 656, col. 2: The last lines of the "Wheat" entry should read "*Ratification deposited:* Dominican Republic, October 10, 1975."

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Check List of Department of State Press Releases: November 3-9

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

No.	Date	Subject
*552	11/5	Fine Arts Committee: cancellation of Nov. 17 meeting.
553	11/5	U.S.-Egypt joint statement on proposed cooperation on peaceful uses of atomic energy.
†554	11/5	U.S.-Japan scientific and technological relationships report submitted.
555	11/5	Kissinger, Fahmy: initialing ceremony.
556	11/6	Kissinger: House Committee on International Relations.
*557	11/7	Advisory Committee on Transnational Enterprises, Dec. 1.

* Not printed.

† Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.