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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOTE FOR: Mike Duval

FROM : RON NESSEN

This is the revised and corrected
press plan for Puerto Rico.

6/23/76

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1976

file

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
FROM: RON NESSEN

This is a revised and corrected memo, outlining the consensus on press arrangements for the Puerto Rican Summit, reached at a meeting on Monday of Scowcroft, Nessen, Jones, Gergen, Cavanaugh, McFarland, Blaser, Duval and Cavaney.

These proposed arrangements were agreed to with the following constraints in mind. If this plan is approved, your help will be needed in ordering the necessary logistical equipment--primarily helicopters.

1. We do not want to build up expectations too high for accomplishments at the Summit. At the same time, we want to give out enough information before and during the meeting to prevent press concentration on demonstrations and alleged political motives.
2. There are minimal filing facilities at the Dorado Beach complex, barely enough for a seven-nation pool. The wire services will be able to transmit photographs from inside the complex. However, the networks plan to originate their stories from downtown San Juan.
3. Expected demonstrations outside the Dorado complex, outside the airport and around the International Press Center in downtown San Juan are expected to severely hamper press movements.
4. Because so few reporters will get inside the Dorado complex, and then only as pool representatives, for the morale of the reporters it is considered important that staff members go to the International Press Center in San Juan whenever possible to circulate informally among the reporters. A concluding Presidential news conference also would erase a good deal of the resentment expected to develop among the reporters shut out of the Dorado complex.

5. The choice of briefers is limited because the Secret Service does not recommend the President, Kissinger or Simon to go to the International Press Center in downtown San Juan.
6. Because of the anticipated demonstrations and the other logistics problems, most press and staff movements between the airport, the Dorado complex and the International Press Center in San Juan will have to be by helicopter.
7. Because the great majority of the press will be confined to the International Press Center in San Juan, a reliable communications system for transmitting pool reports, statements, etc. from the Dorado to the Press Center is essential.

With these constraints in mind, we propose the following press plan:

Pre-Summit

On Friday a briefing would be given on a background basis in Room 450 of the EOB by Greenspan, Yeo, Scowcroft and others at that level.

The serious economic reporters going on the trip also would be encouraged to make direct contact by phone and in person with various staff experts.

The press would be told on Thursday or Friday that the President is spending several hours with briefing papers and other material preparing for the Summit.

No Presidential departure statement.

Saturday

The Press will arrive in San Juan 2 hours before the President. A U.S. expanded pool will be taken by helicopter to Dorado Beach. The rest of the press remains at San Juan International Airport to cover the President's arrival.

The pool at the Dorado covers the President's arrival and the arrival of other heads of government. The Air Force I pool goes by helicopter to the Dorado with the President. The rest of the press, after filing on the President's arrival from the airport, goes to the International Press Center in San Juan by bus.

Saturday Evening

Nessen, other staff members not involved in official events at Dorado, and the press secretaries of other delegations as space permits, go to the International Press Center in San Juan by helicopter for briefings and informal contacts with reporters.

Sunday

Press pool is taken from the International Press Center to Dorado by helicopter. Pool covers arrival of other heads of government and opening of conference. (If helicopters are available, Dorado pool may be rotated some time during the day.)

At the conclusion of the first day's conference, Nessen, briefers (Yoe, Seidman, Scowcroft?) and press secretaries of other delegations go to the International Press Center by helicopter for briefing.

Monday

Press Pool is taken from the International Press Center to Dorado by helicopter. Pool covers opening of second daily session. (Pool may be rotated during the day if helicopters are available.)

- ✓ Joint statement at conclusion of conference. At minimum, covered by pool and broadcast to all other reporters at the International Press Center. Possibility of moving additional reporters to Dorado for joint statement.

Consideration is being given to helping foreign reporters arrange news conferences with their leaders at Dorado, after joint statement.

After filing, reporters depart International Press Center for San Juan International Airport by bus.

no HAK Simon
briefing

At approximately 8 p.m. the President arrives airport and holds news conference. Live coverage in the U.S. a possibility.

President departs. Press remains behind and files on news conference from adequate filing facilities at the airport.

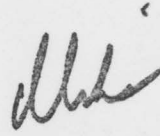
cc: General Scowcroft
Jerry Jones
JimCavanaugh
Bud McFarland
Doug Blaser
Mike Duval ✓
Red Cavaney
Dave Gergen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
FROM: MIKE DUVAL
SUBJECT: PUERTO RICO



In order for the President to take maximum advantage of the television exposure he will get in Puerto Rico, I recommend the following:

- Impose discipline on everything the President says to the press. There should be no "off-the-cuff" remarks at all. Everything said should be intentional, so we don't end up generating stories that compete with our news leads.
- Kissinger and Simon must be controlled. There will be pressure for them to brief on the grounds that the reporters need substantive, detailed information. This is nonsense. That information can be given to reporters on-background or by lesser officials (such as Greenspan, Yeo, et al.) and -- on-the-record by the President himself.
- Do not let the demonstrations dominate the Presidential decision-making process while in Puerto Rico. If things get hurray, there will be a natural inclination to view Puerto Rico from the perspective of ground zero instead of from the living rooms of Americans watching on television. Even-though the demonstrations will get a lot of coverage, I believe your efforts should be to impact those events which we can control. We now have (I assume) a good plan to handle the demonstrators, which will be executed in a professional and dispassionate manner. Regardless of what happens on that front (short, of course, of a major disaster) the networks are still going to have to pay attention to the event they are down there to cover -- that is, the Summit. The more of a problem you have with the demonstrators, the more need there is to pump out hard news concerning the substantive talks and the decisions reached. You may have

to force feed to the press our second and third-level people as briefers, but this should be done regardless of what else is happening.

- There needs to be developed a precise plan on how the President and the other heads of state present the Communique to the press (see Tab A for my suggestion). In the final analysis, this will have to be worked out by the President and the other heads of state, probably at lunch on Monday. I think there's a need to develop a strategy to handle this, and this is something that will have to be done down there.
- The following are alternatives for concluding the Summit:

First, if the Communique turns out alright -- with good substantive results -- and if the presentation to the combined press by the heads of state goes alright from the President's point of view (that is, the President comes off totally in control and without any errors), then all subsequent activities should be geared towards enhancing that event, and there should be nothing done which distracts from it. In this situation, I would not have any on-the-record, sound-on-film briefings with Kissinger and Simon. My recommendation would be to have some very carefully selected reporters (the key people from the substantive standpoint) meet with the President, Secretary Kissinger and Secretary Simon in the President's quarters at Dorado around 6 to 7 p.m. The President would informally discuss the Summit and its results. He would take questions. This film, as a practical matter, would not get out before Tuesday, and thus the press conference with the other heads of state would be the main news on Monday night and the key photo in the Tuesday a.m.s

Second, if the Communique and/or the joint appearance by the heads of state before the press turns out to be just average or worse, then I would consider the idea of a live, one-half hour press conference at the airport on departure. Such a press conference should be limited to international economic issues and other matters which were actually discussed at the Summit. Such a conference does not close out any options for a post-4th of July general news conference here in the United States. Furthermore, such a news conference in Puerto Rico gives us a unique opportunity to have the President take good, hard, substantive questions from informed reporters on a non-political subject.

PRESENTATION OF COMMUNIQUE BY HEADS OF STATE

The following is my recommendation for presenting the Communique worked out by the heads of state. It is patterned after Rambouillet. NOTE: There may be some opposition to this, because the press will not have an opportunity to ask questions.

- President leads the other heads of state to the press, entering with appropriate announcement and some fanfare (perhaps simply "Ruffles and Flourishes").
- The President opens up by reading the introductory portion of the Communique, if it is no longer than two to three minutes. The President then looks up and, speaking without text, summarizes the really key decisions of the Summit. This is obviously where we're going to make our hard news, and the portion that the networks will use. It is absolutely critical that this be rehearsed and that as early as possible, talking points be given to the President so he can review them. This portion should be no longer than two to three minutes and, at the most, the President should have before him a card with an outline containing one or two key words on the points he has to cover. It's important that the President speak in a manner that shows total command of the subject. This is where all hard news items from the Summit should be announced.

NOTE: In many respects, this two or three minutes will be the most important part of the whole Summit for the President. It is critical, therefore, that this be scripted in advance and given to the President with enough time so that he can make whatever changes he wants. He should have enough time to review this, notwithstanding his tough schedule while down there. There may be changes on the final day, and thus the President's initial talking points should be done in modular form so additions can be made as needed. It is my strong recommendation that Dick Cheney handle this portion of the Summit personally.

- After the President concludes, he turns and, in turn, introduces the other heads of state who will speak.

NOTE: Some attention should be given to what the President does while the other heads of state are speaking, and where Kissinger, Simon and the other ministers

are located. The networks will undoubtedly want to "cut away" from the other heads of state, and thus what the President does (even how he stands) and the location of other personalities becomes important.

- At the conclusion of the remarks of other heads of state, the President should step up to the microphone and make some concluding statement which covers his personal relationship with these heads of state, and the bottom line importance of such a meeting in terms of the continuity theme.
- The departure should be carefully worked out. The President ought to take the lead in moving all the heads of state out away from the press with no awkwardness or stopping for questioning.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
FROM: MIKE DUVAL *Mike*
SUBJECT: Puerto Rico

I talked to our friend about the protocol and demonstrator problems we are having with the Governor of Puerto Rico.

He believes (and Cavanaugh concurs) that the heart of the problem concerns our position on the question of Federal relations with Puerto Rico. There is a bill in Congress which is based on an ad hoc committee report chaired by Marlo Cooke which would redefine Puerto Rico - U. S. relations.

The Governor wants this very much. Burton is the key to success in the House and Jackson in the Senate.

We cannot take a position on the substance of this issue without running the risk of alienating the Republicans in Puerto Rico.

It seems to me that underlying the demonstrator and protocol problems is the Governor's attitude which is linked to the political issue. It is, of course, entirely possible that Burton may be a factor. Accordingly, I do not think that our advance people can solve this problem because, as Jerry Jones pointed out, we won't be certain that any agreement will hold.

I think you should consider asking Jim Cannon to go down to Puerto Rico Monday or Tuesday and work this out with the Governor. I understand that the Governor and his chief-of-staff Francisco deJesus are reasonable people. Others on his staff are highly partisan.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today the leaders of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom are simultaneously announcing their acceptance of an invitation by the United States to attend a summit meeting on June 27 and 28 in Puerto Rico. This will be the second summit of its type. Last fall's very successful meeting at Rambouillet, France, contributed to ^{achievement of} significant progress in achieving economic recovery in many industrialized nations, to improvement in the international monetary system, to strengthened energy cooperation among consuming countries, and to a more constructive dialogue with the developing world.

All of us who participated at Rambouillet recognize the importance of ongoing consultations among the leaders of the major industrialized democracies. Our economies are intensely interdependent. We share ~~many~~ highly complex problems in common. The character of these problems, and the speed with which disruptions in the world economy can develop, ^{require} intensive ^{ongoing} cooperation among leaders of ^{the} ~~the industrialized nations~~ world to anticipate new difficulties, and ^{arising} ~~prevent crises from developing~~. This is a responsibility which we, as leaders of the world's major economies, have to our citizens and to ^{the} other nations on whom our actions have ^{such} an enormous impact. Our coming summit meeting in Puerto Rico is part of this ~~ongoing~~ effort.

In the past ~~the~~ world leaders have met ~~only~~ frequently to resolve crises. But today's complex problems require that leaders meet to avoid crises.

Much progress has been made since Rambouillet. ^{Many} The economies of ~~most of our nations~~ are accelerating at a satisfactory rate, in fact, at a pace somewhat faster than we had anticipated. During the current phase of ~~our recoveries~~ ^{recovery}, it is important that the leaders of the major industrialized nations together examine recent developments, and expectations for the future, as they design policies which ensure strong, balanced expansion and avoid inflationary disruptions. Just as we, at Rambouillet, set a course which contributed to economic recovery so we at Puerto Rico can set a course towards sustained economic expansion.

In a variety of other areas ^T the participating nations also share common concerns. We wish to continue close consultation in dealing with financial and monetary issues, building on the substantial improvements which have recently been made. Having resolutely pursued efforts to maintain an open international trading order over the past year, we share a common interest in increased momentum in the multilateral trade negotiations. All of us will benefit from working together to reduce dependence on imported oil and to build a constructive relationship with oil exporting countries. And we share a common interest in a constructive dialogue with the developing nations.

Successful efforts to intensify cooperation at this meeting and on an ongoing basis is in the interest of the United States and the entire democratic world. It will strengthen the fabric of global cooperation and prosperity --
from which the entire world will benefit.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to announce this morning that the leaders of six other major industrialized nations have accepted the invitation of the United States to attend a summit conference later this month.

The conference will be held June 27 and 28 in Puerto Rico. In addition to the United States, those who will be represented will be Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom.

I have asked them to join in this meeting because it is vital that the leaders of the industrial democracies continue a process of close consultation and cooperation.

In the past, world leaders have met to confront crises. But today's complex problems require that leaders meet to avoid them.

Last fall, when we met at Rambouillet in France, we agreed to extensive cooperation in order to sustain the economic recovery, and this has meant less inflation and more jobs for millions upon millions of people.

Now we must meet again to chart a course that will keep the recovery moving forward at a healthy, sustained pace.

There will be many other subjects on the agenda in Puerto Rico -- including international financial, monetary and trade issues. But the central issue at the heart of the discussions

is simply to determine what our nations can do, working together, to create a better economic environment for all of our citizens.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1976

Mike
Is a final
schedule now
worked out that I
could see? Thank,
Dave
6/12

MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVE GERGEN
FROM: MIKE DUVAL
SUBJECT: SUMMIT MEETING, PUERTO RICO

The following is an initial and tentative draft plan for the Puerto Rico Summit. This is by way of follow-up to our meeting yesterday in the Situation Room, and is being sent to the following for their review and comments: Alan Greenspan, Ron Nessen, Max Friedersdorf, Bud McFarlane.

KEY OBJECTIVES

- Do not raise expectations of Summit results beyond the position we took at the briefing following the June 3rd announcement.
- Avoid actions which would fuel the politicalization charges.

PRE-SUMMIT ACTIVITY

Week of June 14 - White House meeting with Senior advisors in preparation for Summit. Normal photo opportunity at beginning of meeting only. Meeting consists of national security and economic advisors.

²²
June 18 - Consider taking Scowcroft and Greenspan with President on trip to ~~Iowa~~. Work on Summit on return flight.

Indianapolis.

June 21 - 24 - Meet with Congressional leaders to discuss Summit. Include Leadership and Foreign Affairs/Economic Committee chairmen? Stress low-key approach. Do not raise expectations. Have President go into some detail to stress seriousness.

NOTE: It is not recommended at this time that any additional press briefings or backgrounders be held prior to the Summit. In general, we do not recommend meeting with outside interest groups at this time. One possible exception would be a meeting with outside economists (Greenspan will make a recommendation).

AT THE CONFERENCE

- The President, and only the President, should speak on-the-record about the substance of the Summit.
- There should be no recreational activities (such as playing golf) by any American official while at the Summit.
- The President should consider giving the press informal and very brief summaries of his bilateral head-to-head talks with the other leaders as they occur.

POST-SUMMIT

- Secretaries Kissinger and Simon should fly back with the President on Air Force One.
- Consideration should be given to a meeting with Congressional leaders at the White House immediately upon return, at which time the President briefs them on the Summit results. This would be followed by an immediate briefing for the press conducted by the President, including Q&As. The alternative would be to hold the Congressional and press briefings on Tuesday morning, the 29th.
- Week of July 5th - President meet with labor groups and outside economists to advise them of Summit outcome. Greenspan, et al., conduct press backgrounders on results of Summit.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY

VIA: JERRY JONES

FROM: RED CAVANEY 

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE REPORT
CONFERENCE AT DORADO BEACH HOTEL
June 26 -28, 1976

A very successful Pre-Advance for the U. S. -hosted Economic Conference at the Dorado Beach Hotel, Puerto Rico, was conducted on June 8-9, 1976. The general approach outlined by myself as a result of the survey has been confirmed by the entire Pre-Advance party.

This memorandum will discuss two general topics. The first topic will consist of general plans for the conference, while the second section will deal with major questions requiring resolution by noon on Monday. This is necessary since the Advance Team needs to be equipped with adequate answers to respond to the Pre-Advance teams from the visiting delegations, the first of which is expected to arrive on Tuesday, June 15th.

SECTION I

General Conference Approach

Relying heavily on precedence established at Rambouillet, this conference will attempt to renew that spirit with only slight variations based on the uniqueness of the facilities and the tropical weather. Paramount in our planning has been our desire to create an informal atmosphere which will maximize the interaction of the Heads of Delegation and their respective Ministers.

General Lodging Plan

We have obtained total usage, on a contractual basis, of all accommodations at the Dorado Beach Hotel. Additionally, we have obtained reservations for up to 400 rooms at the Cerromar Beach Hotel. The location and quality of the facilities should pose no serious problem in fulfilling our overall objective.

Attached at TAB A is a layout of the Conference grounds. The following breakdown can be cross-referenced to this particular diagram:

1. Each visiting country will be provided one "odd-numbered" Ocean View Villa for the Delegation and key support personnel. Additionally, each visiting country will be provided an "even-numbered" Ocean View Villa for advisory personnel and office complexes. Odd-numbered villas are adjacent to one another to the east of the principal hotel building, while even-numbered villas lie to the west. Our basic assignment plan, awaiting protocol guidance for a specific order, is as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Ocean View Villas</u>
United States	1700
France	1500 & 200
West Germany	1300 & 400
Great Britain	1100 & 600
Japan	900 & 800
Italy	700 & 1000
Canada	500 & golf course (12)

Since U.S. Security will occupy one room in each Head of Delegation Villa, each country will be allotted three Suites and five rooms in the odd-numbered villa and 12 rooms in the even-numbered villa. All visiting country personnel beyond those to be accommodated in these two facilities will be housed in the Cerromar Beach Hotel.

2. The U.S., as hosts, will occupy Ocean View Villa 1700 and the SuCasa and Golf Course View 36 room villas.

3. It is recommended that the following personnel be housed in the President's Villa (1700):

D. Cheney	#1701
Military Aide/Dr.	#1702
USSS	#1703
Steward	#1704
The President	#1705/1706
Sec. Simon	#1711/1712
USSS	#1713
Gen. Scowcroft	#1714
Sec. Kissinger	#1715/1716

A diagram of the 1700 Villa is attached as part of TAB A.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

4. Contingency rooms will remain unassigned in the main hotel complex and in ocean villas #100 and #300, awaiting discussions with the foreign Pre-Advance teams.

5. The Villa Condominiums will be assigned to US Security and support personnel.

6. The U.S., as well as the foreign press, will be housed in downtown San Juan.

Transportation Plan

It is proposed that all principal foreign guests be provided helo transportation between the San Juan International Airport and the Dorado Beach complex. The U.S. will offer the use of two VIP-configured HU-1 helos (8 seats each) and two stake-seat HU-1 helos (22 seats total) for the arrival. All other personnel will be provided overland bus transportation to their destination.

Since all delegations will be departing within a brief time frame, it is proposed that each delegation be offered one VIP HU-1 and one stake seat HU-1 to transport principal personnel from the conference site to the San Juan Airport. All other personnel will be transported to the airport via ground transportation. Under this system, delegations will be able to depart Puerto Rico at 1/2 hour intervals.

Virtually all conference facilities are located in close proximity of one another and, therefore, only stand-by motorcades will be provided. Golf carts will be provided each Conference Delegate in the event they desire not to walk to and from the facilities.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Press Plan

The Dorado Beach area does not have adequate room availability to house the international press contingent, and it is therefore recommended that the international press center be established in downtown San Juan. With the exception of a general press familiarization tour, it is expected that the majority of the press would remain in downtown San Juan, and that press coverage at the Dorado complex would be effectuated by the use of international press pools. These pools would be staged at the golf pro shop on the Dorado Beach Hotel grounds.

Doug Blazer and other members of the U. S. press contingent on the Pre-Advance team are very worried about housing the U. S. press in downtown San Juan - principally because they will be so exposed to demonstrations that their reporting of the conference may dwell more on this subject than the conference business. I concur in this evaluation but do not see how we, as hosts, can separate our press from that of all the other delegations; particularly by trying to place the U. S. press in such an advantageous position as the Cerromar Beach Hotel. I recommend against such blatant separation and "favoritism."

NOTE: The whole subject may be moot since support staff may end up requiring all of the rooms at the Cerromar.

SECTION II

Mrs. Ford

It is our understanding that Mrs. Ford will not accompany the President to Puerto Rico and our planning will proceed in that vein. If, however, this decision is subsequently changed, we have identified an excellent, secluded villa which is located adjacent to an isolated swimming pool and patio area.

The President's Arrival

As currently envisioned, it is expected that the Governor of Puerto Rico will greet the President upon arrival at the San Juan Airport. Does the President desire to have a microphone available at the airport in order to issue an Arrival Statement?

YES _____

NO _____

(Departure)

Local Press

During our meeting with the Puerto Rican Secretary of State, the question was raised as to whether or not the President would participate in a press conference/press availability with the Puerto Rican press. The Pre-Advance party does not see a necessity for such, however recognizes the fact that one might be necessary.

Local press availability (brief Question & Answer Session at the airport on arrival).

YES _____

NO _____

Arrival Ceremony

It is recommended that the following uniform arrival scenario be provided for all visiting Heads of Delegation:

1. All visiting Delegations will arrive via their own aircraft at the Air National Guard Facility, San Juan International Airport. The proposed Arrival Ceremony would consist of a Welcoming Committee comprised principally of the U.S. Chief of Protocol, the Governor of Puerto Rico and others to be determined. It is envisioned that a U.S. Military Band would play the Anthems, followed by an inspection of a symbolic retinue of U.S. troops (an Honor Guard) by the visiting Head of Delegation. It was also felt appropriate to offer the opportunity for Arrival Statements before the press to each visiting Head of Delegation prior to helicopter boarding and subsequent travel to the Dorado Beach complex.

2. Upon arrival at the Dorado Beach Hotel, it is recommended that either the President or Secretary Kissinger greet each Head of Delegation and accompany him to his assigned quarters. The Dorado Beach Hotel arrival would be informal and low key.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Does the President desire to greet each Head of Delegation as they arrive?

YES _____

NO _____

If no, will Secretary Kissinger greet each arriving Head of Delegation?

YES _____

NO _____

Protocol Order of Precedence

Several key evolutions depend upon an early resolution of the protocol Order of Precedence of the visiting delegations. Such items are Ocean Villa assignments, conference table (septagonal) seating, and conference departure sequence. The Pre-Advance party recommends the following protocol Order of Precedence:

- United States
- France
- West Germany
- Great Britain
- Japan
- Italy
- Canada

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Conference Sequence/Schedule

Since the Pre-Advance has yet to meet with any of the Pre-Advance parties for the visiting delegations, we do not have arrival times for each Head of Delegation. Therefore, it may be difficult to begin to develop a basic conference agenda at this time, however, it is felt some guidance is needed. As a point of departure, the following general outline is offered for consideration:

Sunday, June 27, 1976

Mid-afternoon

Opening Conference Session

*4-7 - 1st session
Reception
back to work*

Early Evening

Poolside Reception and Dinner for Delegates at the Su Casa on the Dorado Beach Hotel grounds

Monday, June 28, 1976

Early Morning

Private Breakfast Bilaterals

*9:00
↓ begin mtg.
1 p.m.*

Mid-morning

Conference Session

Noon

Informal Luncheon for Conference Delegates at Su Casa

Mid-afternoon

Concluding Conference Session

Late Afternoon

Issuance of Joint Statement of joint appearance for individual statements before the press

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

It is fully understood that the spirit of the conference would necessitate flexibility in scheduling. However, the Host Advance team will obviously be asked for some basic schedule parameters by each of the visiting Pre-Advance teams, and it is hoped that the aforementioned general outline would be available for dissemination.

The aforementioned schedule applies only to the actual formalized conference. It is assumed that other schedule items, on a bilateral or other basis, may be developed when more concrete information is obtained on the arrival times of each visiting Head of Delegation. If any specifics on this matter are known, could our office be advised as soon as possible in order that we may respond to such discussions during Pre-Advance meetings in Puerto Rico?

Toasts

As was the case with President Giscard in Rambouillet, does the President desire to deliver a toast at dinner on Sunday evening?

YES _____

NO _____

If such a toast is desirable, it is recommended that it be covered by official photo only; however, the option is available for the remarks to be piped to the international press center.

Is such desirous?

YES _____

NO _____

Church Services

Since it is expected that demonstrations outside the Dorado Beach complex are likely, our planning has attempted to keep all Delegation principals inside the complex to reduce the security risk attendant with outside travel. In this vein, is it desirous to schedule two Sunday Church Services on the Dorado Beach/Cerromar Hotel grounds?

YES _____

NO _____

If such were desired, we would attempt to schedule a Catholic Service and a Protestant non-denominational service, which could be attended by any individuals domiciled on the hotel grounds. It might be remembered that the President, President and Mrs. Giscard, and President Leone attended a Catholic Service in Rambouillet.

Final Conference Statement

Throughout the planning phases of the Rambouillet conference, the Heads of Delegations desired not to commit to a joint appearance before the international press at the conclusion of the conference. When the conference did conclude, a hurried effort was undertaken to accommodate an appearance and, quite frankly, it was not as professional as one would have liked. It is hoped that an early resolution can be made regarding a joint appearance by all Heads of Delegation before the international press on the grounds of the Dorado Beach Hotel at the conclusion of the conference.

Does the President desire to appear before the international press with the other Heads of Delegation at the conclusion of the conference to offer a joint or unilateral statement?

YES _____ NO _____

Puerto Rican Departure Sequence

Since it is expected that most delegations will desire to leave as soon as possible after the conference concludes, and that overland transportation to the San Juan Airport is not recommended, a definite sequencing of the delegates' departures will be necessary. Half-hour intervals between each departure will be necessary for helo utilization and readying of appropriate aircraft. If necessary, should we offer a departure sequence which parallels the protocol order of precedence previously mentioned?

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

It is noted that the Canadian Delegation may remain in Puerto Rico for an additional day and is assumed that the President would remain in Dorado Beach until all other delegations have departed on the 28th.

Local Political Situation

We have made a conscientious effort to involve the Mayor of San Juan, who is a Republican, in some visible position during the

*Shouldn't
P leave
LAST?*

stay in Puerto Rico. Since he will be challenging the incumbent Democrat Governor in November's election, some gesture is deemed appropriate. Providing such visibility has proved a rather difficult task, due to security and other regulations.

Unfortunately, the San Juan Airport does not exist within the city limits of San Juan, and therefore, the Mayor cannot participate as a major part of the Welcoming Committee unless we press for inclusion of a bi-partisan delegation of locally-elected officials to be a part of the Welcoming Committee with the Governor and our Chief of Protocol.

Include the Mayor of San Juan with a bi-partisan delegation of locally-elected officials in the Arrival Ceremony:

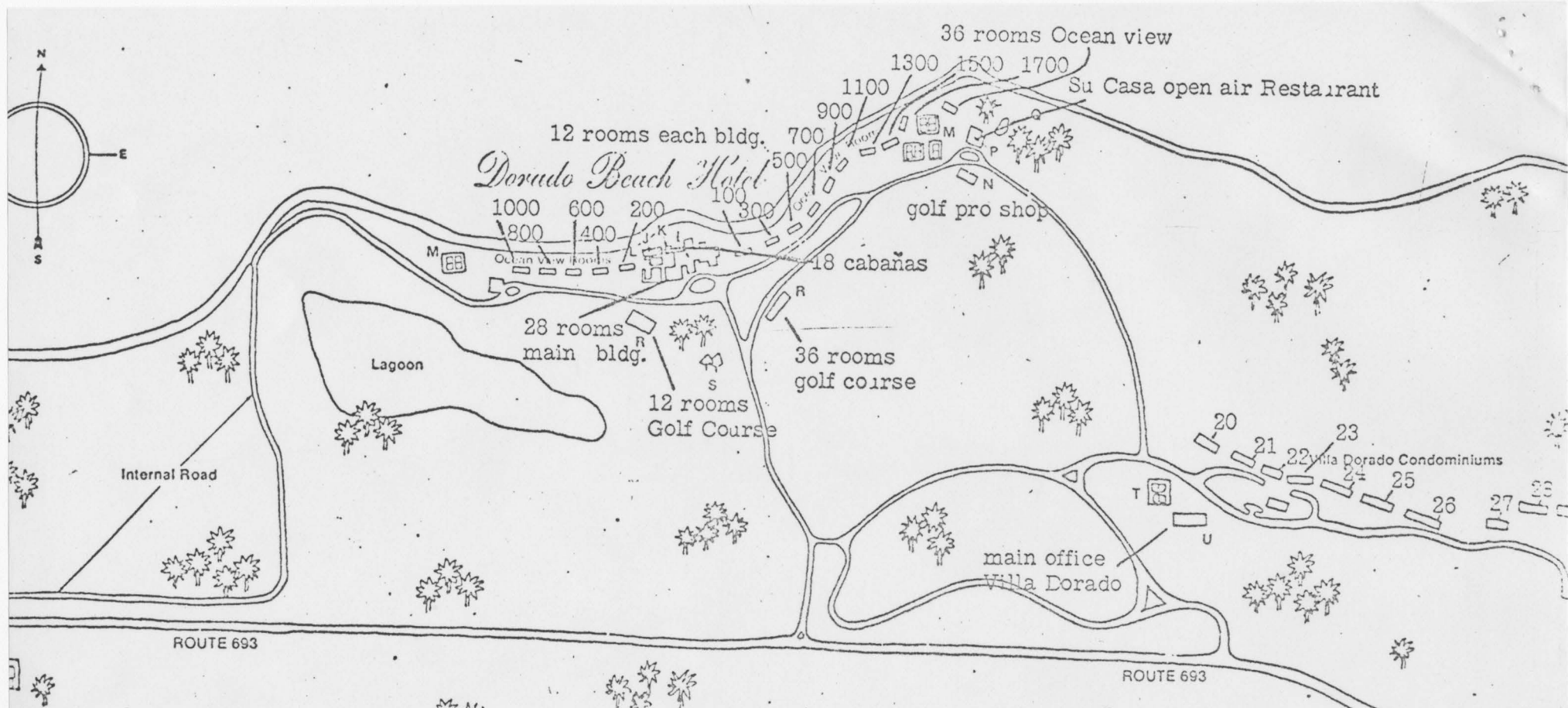
YES _____ NO _____

If such did not prove practical, the President may wish to meet privately at the conclusion of the conference on the Dorado Beach grounds with the San Juan Mayor and other Puerto Rican GOP Officials.



APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

*4- V.I. delegates
want to
meet w/ P.
NO*

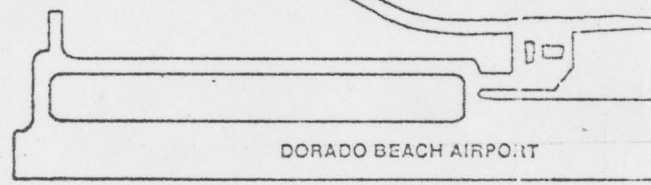


HOW FAR IS IT?

From	To	Distance
DORADO BEACH	CERROMAR	1 MILE
VILLA DORADO	DORADO BEACH, MAIN BLDG.	1 MILE
VILLA DORADO	SU CASA, TENNIS PRO SHOP, GOLF PRO SHOP	500 YARDS
CERROMAR	CERROMAR GOLF PRO SHOP	500 YARDS

DORADO BEACH HOTEL

- I. DORADO BEACH - MAIN BLDG., DINING ROOMS, BAR, DELUXE GUEST ROOMS
- J. MINIMUM GUEST ROOMS
- K. BEACH BAR
- L. SWIMMING POOL
- M. TENNIS COURTS
- N. GOLF CLUBHOUSE/PRO SHOP
- P. SU CASA RESTAURANT
- Q. SU CASA SWIMMING POOL
- R. DELUXE GUEST ROOMS
- S. EL PALMAR CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND
- T. VILLA DORADO TENNIS COURTS
- U. VILLA DORADO SWIMMING POOL



(5 minutes to Dorado Beach)
 (10 minutes to Cerromar Beach)
 (10 minutes by air to San Juan International Airport)

TO: TOWN OF DORADO -5 MILES FROM CERROMAR
 -4 MILES FROM DORADO BEACH

SAN JUAN -21 MILES FROM CERROMAR
 -20 MILES FROM DORADO BEACH

6/14 5:20

San Juan Summit

Scowcroft, Jones,
Cowaney, Sonnenfeldt

Scowcroft → P. wants to make a
Puerto Rico statement
down town (FORT) on
arrival.

Alternatives: ① do AT Airport?

② ~~go~~ down town
AS dup'ly +
statement AT
Dorado

* Giscard wants to depart at 2 p.m.

** Brent / Hal. ⇒ ① should be a press briefing
after Head-of-State
briefing - Monday p.m.
(HAK + Simon) !!

② Also want HAK + Simon
to brief Sunday night
after meeting.

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DICK CHENEY

FROM:

MIKE DUVAL

SUBJECT:

SUGGESTED SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS/
BRIEFINGS -- INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT,
PUERTO RICO

PRE-SUMMIT

June 14 - 15: Preliminary substantive discussions among all nations in Washington, chaired by Greenspan. No press announcement or briefings contemplated. No Presidential involvement.

June 17: Meeting with the President and his national security/economic advisors. Meeting to include Kissinger, Simon, Scowcroft, Sonnenfeldt, ~~Boyer~~, Seidman, Greenspan, ~~Horowitz~~.
Horowitz

June 20: Simon, Greenspan and Burns on Issues and Answers. Questions on the Summit expected, but this will not be the main issue discussed.

June 22: Scowcroft and Greenspan ^{in Paris} join the President on his trip to Indianapolis. Meet with the President on the plane en route back and work on the Summit. Announce to pool. Possible Greenspan/Scowcroft briefing for the Air Force One pool.

June 24 - 25: Press backgrounders here in Washington. To be arranged by Nessen. Scowcroft and Greenspan to brief.

June 25: President meet with Congressional Leadership for pre-Summit briefing. Normal photo opportunity at beginning of meeting. No briefing after.

IN PUERTO RICO

June 26: [insert to be provided]

21-22: HAK, Simon, Greenspan, Seidman, Solisfeldt - Paris for OECD Ministers Mtg.

POST-SUMMIT

June 29:

Meet with Congressional leaders at about 9:00 a.m., followed immediately by a press briefing with the President leading off taking Q&As, backed up by _____.

6/21

3:00 pm

MTG. ON Puerto Rico

Cheney, Marsh, Jones, Cavanaugh, Gulley,
Cavaney + McFarland.

• Socialist Party of Puerto Rico (PSP)

Marxist-Lenin

~~the~~ organizing mass demos.

* Undefined Action being planned
political motive to ~~cause~~ break up
Summit.

• Independence Party of Puerto Rico (PIP)

- Political, prone to violence

• Nationalist Party of P.R. (NPPR)

- NYC bombing.

- Truman assassination attempt +
Bombing of Congress.

- Leaders may have been Cuban
Trained.

- Bombing / Terrorists

* Pull together Intelligence

- CIA (McFarland)

- FBI (Cavanaugh)



UNITED STATES
INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON 20547
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

File

June 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
L. William Seidman
Assistant to the President
for Economic Affairs
The White House

FROM: Eugene P. Kopp *eph*
Acting Director

SUBJECT: Opinion Survey on Economic Issues (*Foreign Countries*)

Immediately after we learned from the public announcement of the Economic Summit Conference to be held in Puerto Rico, USIA launched brief polls in the participating countries to help provide a current assessment of the climate of public opinion on selected issues relevant to the conference agenda. These were intended to update and supplement our report on economic opinion furnished the U.S. delegation prior to the Rambouillet Conference last year. Interviews were conducted between June 10 and 18, in West Germany, Great Britain, France, Canada and Japan. (Italy was omitted because of its election campaign). The data was received this week.

Attached is a summary of the results of these surveys and the full report, with accompanying tables showing specific responses, which you may find of interest in preparing for the talks in Puerto Rico.

Attachments

Public Opinion in Participating Countries on Selected
Economic Issues Relevant to the Puerto Rico Conference
June 27-28, 1976

-- A Summary of Views --

Highlights

Public opinion surveys taken just prior to the Puerto Rico conference in five of the participating countries reveal the following economic attitudes:

- Public awareness of recovery from the depth of the economic slump in the major industrial countries has not yet caught up with the positive developments reflected in key economic indicators.
- Recognition of interdependence between the economic actions the U.S. takes and the consequent effects--not necessarily seen as favorable--on recovery in their own countries is widespread. And perceptions of an economic interdependence that goes beyond recovery to shared interests on international economic matters in general, prevails in West Germany, Britain and Canada. In France opinion is split on that score; in Japan a majority believes these interests do not accord.
- While preference for the principle of trade liberalization predominates everywhere except in Canada, considerable support exists for protectionism. At the same time, opinion prevails in France, Britain and Canada that U.S. trade policies hinder rather than help their countries' export efforts. Only Japanese opinion leans slightly the other way.
- Any demands by the poorer countries that call for a redistribution of wealth are likely to be widely rejected by the public in the countries surveyed, with large majorities in all countries opposed to accepting "a somewhat lower standard of living" to help the poorer countries.
- The present attitude of the industrial powers toward the poorer countries is predominantly judged "about right" except in Great Britain where the majority consider them too soft. Criticisms are more often in the direction of "too soft" rather than "too tough."
- A majority in all countries believe their own governments are cooperating with other nations to solve oil problems. Impressions of U.S. cooperation are also generally favorable, except in France, but the substantial number who expressed no opinion suggests a lack of awareness of the U.S. position.

Background

To help provide a current assessment of the prevailing climate of public opinion on selected economic issues relevant to the Puerto Rico Economic Conference, brief public opinion surveys were commissioned by USIA between June 10 and 18, 1976, in five of the six countries invited by the U.S. to Puerto Rico (Italy was omitted because of its election campaign).

Recovery: Pessimism Prevails

Whatever economic indices show about actual recovery in some of the major industrial countries, public awareness has not yet caught up with the positive trends revealed in key indicators. To the contrary: in three of the countries surveyed only about one adult in ten agrees that in regard to economic problems like inflation and unemployment things are getting better. Majorities in Britain (57%) and Canada (51%) have a sense of deteriorating conditions. In France pessimists outnumber optimists better than two to one. (This question was not raised in Japan).

Germany is the exception. There, about half (47%) see economic conditions improved over the last six months, but even so almost as large a proportion believe that things are staying about the same (37%) or getting worse (8%).

Interdependence: Widely Recognized

In the context of economic recovery there is, however, a widespread recognition of interdependence between what happens in the U.S. and in their own countries, a recognition that may be a firm foundation for multilateral approaches toward economic problems. In any event, clear majorities in Canada (61%) and in West Germany (58%) feel that their countries' ability to solve economic problems such as inflation and unemployment is affected at least somewhat by what the U.S. has been doing in economic affairs. In France this is the plurality view (41%). In Britain almost as many (39%) hold the same view but an about equal proportion see little or no effect on their country from U.S. economic activities.

Also auguring well for public support on joint actions, is the finding that this acceptance of interdependence appears to be solidly underpinned by an at least equally widespread sense of community of interests on international economic issues in general. Majorities in Germany (70%) Canada (63%) and narrowly in Britain (51%) believe the basic interests of the U.S. in this realm are at least fairly well in agreement with those of their own countries. Only the French split down the middle on whether U.S. - French economic interests are in accord.

North/South: Unwillingness to Help Poor Countries

This community of interests appears to be given indirect expression with respect to North-South problems and suggests limitations on any coordinated approach by the industrial powers in dealing with the world's poorer, less developed countries. There exists a very widespread unwillingness among the general public in the countries surveyed to help the poorer nations if it involves lowering their own living standard. The view of large majorities ranging from 63 per cent in France to 79 per cent in Britain would thus run counter to any demand for what the less developed countries would consider a more equitable share of the world's wealth.

Moreover, slightly smaller but still substantial majorities attribute the same view to most Americans. The French are somewhat less certain of that, as a high (30%) no opinion rate reflects.

Clearly, therefore, LDC appeals for increased aid to be successful must in the words of Secretary Simon be in terms of "enlarging the pie, rather than, as some suggest, redistributing the pie that presently exists."

But apparently most feel that redistribution of wealth is not yet an issue. For, except in Britain, the majority view is that dealings of their own country with the less-developed world have been just about right rather than too tough or too soft. Those who think otherwise are inclined to feel that treatment has been too conciliatory. In Britain fully 65% express this view.

The U.S. attitude toward the demands of the poorer countries is mostly judged to be about right in all countries. Among those believing otherwise, these criticisms are rather evenly divided except in France and Japan, where judgments that it is too tough prevail by a small margin.

Trade: Protectionist Sentiment Strong

Seemingly flying in the face of public awareness of economic interdependence among the industrial nations are the attitudes expressed toward what may be its most obvious manifestation--international trade. The perceptions of depressed economic conditions may have contributed to what appear to be widespread protectionist sentiments. Although support for the principle of trade liberalization outweighs these sentiments in three of four countries, the percentages favoring more restrictive trade practices are sizable everywhere, ranging from one-fourth in Germany to one-half in Canada. In Britain the edge in favor of liberalization is thin (50% vs. 41%).

As to the actual policy respondents believe their country supports, a mixed picture again emerges. Substantial majorities in West Germany and France believe their countries support free trade, with a narrow lead for free trade in Canada, and even splits between free trade and protection in Great Britain and Japan.

On U.S. trade policies toward their country, appreciable proportions--ranging from about one-fifth in Canada to about a third everywhere else--concede a lack of specific knowledge. To most of the rest, the U.S. appears to be predominantly protectionist. In France, a clear majority (58%) think the U.S. hinders rather than helps the export of their country's goods as do a plurality in Britain and in Canada. The U.S. image in Europe on that score is best in Germany but even there opinion is no better than split. In Japan favorable views slightly prevail.

Oil: Cooperation Supported

To the extent that lessened dependence on OPEC oil assumes cooperation between the industrial countries, European and Canadian publics would appear to be prepared to accept such an approach. As of now slim majorities have a favorable impression of how their own countries are cooperating with other developed nations to deal with oil problems. Appreciable minorities in the 25 per cent range are critical, however.

France excepted, impressions of U.S. cooperation are also predominantly favorable, but the much higher proportion who expressed no opinion on the U.S. position suggests that the U.S. urgings for precisely such cooperation have not yet been perceived by many in the publics abroad.

The full report on the survey, with accompanying tables showing specific responses, is being issued by the Office of Research in a separate document.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
FROM: MIKE DUVAL *Mike*
SUBJECT: PUERTO RICO

I believe the President should hold a live one-half hour press conference just prior to departure from Puerto Rico.

I do not view this as simply a way to undercut possible negative press reactions to the demonstrator and other problems down there.

I view this as a unique, positive opportunity which is not likely to come along again between now and the election. In Puerto Rico (according to Ron Nessen) we are going to have among our press corps some of the best economic and international reporters. It will be perfectly appropriate for the President to limit the press conference to foreign policy and international economic issues. The press who will be down there are ones who could ask good questions, and the President will be well prepared in this area because of his work on the Summit.

I do not believe that we could hope for a similar situation back here. Even if we were to do it before the 4th of July, I think the press conference would have the same old White House reporters in attendance, with the same old questions, no matter how we tried to structure it.

By doing it in connection with the Summit and limiting the questions to foreign policy and international economic issues, we leave open the option of a normal, full-blown press conference here at the White House after the 4th of July.

In summary, I think Puerto Rico presents us with a unique, one-shot opportunity. We cannot continue to let these go by.

revised 1:15 pm

6/25/76

ARRIVAL STATEMENT - SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1976

Thank you for this welcome upon our arrival for this Summit. It is an honor for the United States to host this conference, and I know that world leaders who are joining me will be as appreciative of the beauty and hospitality of Puerto Rico as I am.

In recent years the industrialized democracies have become increasingly concerned with questions of economic growth and stability. The linkages between our nations have multiplied and our economies have become more closely interrelated.

Last November at Rambouillet we began a dialogue which recognized our mutual concerns and our inter-relationships. Today we come together to continue that dialogue. We are fully aware of how important it is for us to work together to shape policies to achieve stable economic growth and to respond to the new challenges and opportunities which face us all.

Since we last met we have witnessed significant economic improvements throughout the world. Certainly in the United States our progress has been better than many predicted. But some old problems remain and new ones confront us. The very speed of the recovery itself serves as a major test of our ability to ensure long-term

stability in our economy. This is not a test, however, for the United States alone. It is the special challenge facing the peoples of all the industrialized democracies.

I welcome the opportunity to meet again with the leaders of our major economic partners. I am confident that these discussions will help us to continue our current economic progress, and move us ever closer to our goal of economic growth and stability throughout the world.

This is my first visit as President to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It is a fitting moment to reflect on the rich and long history of cooperation and participation which this Island and its people share with the United States. That history has been built on a simple but fundamental precept--the right of the people of Puerto Rico and the United States freely to determine the nature of their ties with one another. Over the years we have chosen to have a close relationship, and we have built this relationship around a common citizenship, a common defense, a common currency, and a common market.

Today [as a result of the Advisory Group report which recommended a new Compact of Permanent Union with the United States,] we find that the nature of our relationship is again, as in the past, a subject of free discussion and debate. This in itself is the best

Jim

testament to the strength of what we have built together, and it is the best promise that what we together choose to do in the future will be beneficial to the people of this Island.

There are those, however, who seek to distort the facts; to mislead others about our relationship with Puerto Rico. The record is clear and open. We are proud of the relationship that we have developed together and we invite the world to examine it. We commend to its critics the same freedom of choice through free and open election which is enjoyed by the people of Puerto Rico. Those who might be inclined to interfere in our freely determined relations should know that such an act will be considered as intervention in the domestic affairs of Puerto Rico and the United States; it will be an unfriendly act which will be resisted by appropriate means.

In the midst of this beautiful setting, we cannot forget that ^{governmental} problems, both political and economic, remain. As we base our hopes on freedom of choice and expression to help resolve ~~the~~ ^{governmental} ~~political~~ problems, so we look to cooperation and interdependence to overcome our economic problems.

I am hopeful that the work of the Summit will give a new impetus to the growth of our world wide economy and improved international

cooperation, and thus will have a positive effect on both the United States and Puerto Rico.

Again, I thank you for your warm welcome and for your help in hosting this Summit.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 3, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

*file
Puerto Rico
Summit*

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE
OF

HENRY A. KISSINGER
SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WILLIAM E. SIMON
SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
AND
ALAN GREENSPAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

ROOM 450
THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

12:20 P.M. EDT

MR. NESSEN: Sorry to keep everyone waiting.

The purpose of this briefing, which is on the record and for immediate release, is to give you an opportunity to ask questions about the summit meeting to be held in Puerto Rico later this month.

As you see, the briefers are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the President's Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Dr. Kissinger would like to begin by giving you a brief history of how the summit meeting came about.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: My problem, ladies and gentlemen, is that I have to go to a lunch I am giving for the King of Spain so if I should leave in the middle of my statement (Laughter) you will understand the reason.

Let me give you a brief summary of the origin of these series of meetings. They grew out of a proposal originally made by the French President last year that the leaders of the industrial democracies had an obligation to make clear to their peoples that they were in control of their futures.

They had the resources and they had the economic systems to achieve economic recovery, security and political cooperation and, therefore, they met at Rambouillet last year, at that time under the impact of an economic crisis in many of the countries.

MORE

They decided to cooperate in major fields and, in fact, at Rambouillet a very significant agreement was concluded in the monetary field which then was consummated a few weeks later in Jamaica.

Now, the measures that were discussed then have substantially taken hold. Economic recovery is underway in most of the countries. We have been reviewing within our Government throughout the spring the cooperation between the industrial democracies and so, when President Giscard came over here, President Ford suggested to him that the time might be appropriate to review the recovery that had been made, to see how the industrial democracies could chart the future, not so much under the impact of a crisis, but from the point of view of what kind of a world they wanted to help bring about.

He asked me on my trip to Europe to take up this subject with Chancellor Schmidt and Prime Minister Callahan and with their agreement then approach the other parties for this summit meeting that will take place in Puerto Rico.

The fact is that if you look at the world today, the industrial democracies have the resources to achieve the well being of their populations in a degree that is not equaled in any other system in any other part of the globe.

As events have turned out, the whole process of development in the Third World depends entirely -- I would say almost exclusively -- on the industrial democracies.

The relationship of the East-West economic relations is importantly driven by the economies of the industrial democracies. What has been lacking is sufficient cooperation and synchronization of policies that sometimes have prevented the achievement of opportunities.

Cooperation has been improving, but we are attempting to regularize, by these periodic meetings, so this should be seen as one of a series of meetings that will take place between the industrialized democracies and which was started at Rambouillet, is continuing in Puerto Rico and will undoubtedly continue at other important points, maybe at somewhat the same interval.

This is all the background I wanted to give. My associates and I will be glad to answer questions.

Q Mr. Secretary, if the real purpose of this --

MORE

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I was amazed he didn't get up when you said, "Mr. Secretary." (Laughter)

SECRETARY SIMON: Secretary Number One and Secretary Number Two. (Laughter)

Q Either one. (Laughter)

If the real purpose of this summer conference in the tropics is totally divorced from any U.S. partisan political considerations, will President Ford invite Governors Reagan, Carter and Brown and Senator Church to be present and participate with him at all news conferences?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: If the President invited all of the candidates, I think we would have difficulty finding adequate hotel space. (Laughter)

But, I think when there is a Democratic candidate, he will be briefed, as has been the tradition in every campaign, and we do not believe that the cohesion of the industrialized democracies, the economic progress of their peoples and their relations to other parts of the world is a partisan issue that should be handled on the basis that you suggest.

SECRETARY SIMON: Can I add to that, Father, if I could for a second?

Excuse me, Henry.

The charge of politics as far as a summit is concerned implies that the President should not be doing these very important things like running the country and making the decisions for our future stability and everything we are attempting to accomplish, that indeed all the problems have disappeared, the problems of dealing with an economic recovery in a noninflationary way, of insuring cooperation in critical financial and monetary issues, of moving forward on multilateral trade negotiations, the North-South issue, all the other issues that require attention from heads of State.

I must admit that naturally people are going to make the head of State look well, but I consider the charge of politics a poor substitute for thought.

Q On another subject here, please, the President's statement here said the Rambouillet conference has led to less inflation and to more jobs for millions upon millions of people. Can you give us some specific examples of what was done at Rambouillet that has directly brought more jobs for millions upon millions of people?

MORE

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Can I let my economic adviser answer that?

Q I should have said Secretary Number Two. I am sorry. (Laughter)

SECRETARY SIMON: We talk about directly and we talk about the adoption of economic policies that are going to be bringing about sustained progress, and I am talking about underlying sustained progress and economic expansion in a noninflationary way.

We recognize the independence of nations that we have discussed so much. We recognize that noninflationary economies at home require proper domestic policies first and foremost and a discussion among the world leaders, recognizing that only the stability, as we agreed at Rambouillet, on the international monetary issues, stability in international monetary and financial markets are going to come when we achieve the underlying stability in our own domestic economies.

How can that be achieved? How can we indeed have the shared prosperity that we all speak of, enlarging the pie, rather than, as some suggest, redistributing that pie that presently exists?

It is very difficult, obviously, to say that this agreement or that agreement pointed to specifically more jobs, but setting the tone for confidence, confidence of the individuals and countries that their leaders, their elected and appointed leaders are indeed dealing with these problems. It is an intangible, I will admit, but we all know how important confidence is in this country when one looks at consumer spending and the rest and how important that is.

Q Mr. Secretary, you said the kind of tone that has brought millions upon millions of people to work. Is that what you are saying?

SECRETARY SIMON: I beg your pardon?

Q Are you saying that the sort of tone, a tone was set at Rambouillet, a tone of confidence and leadership that had the concrete result of putting millions and millions of people to work? Is that what you are saying?

SECRETARY SIMON: I am saying sure, that a tone was set, not only a tone, but an agreement of what kind of policies we are going to have to sustain in each of our individual countries to assure that these millions and millions of people are going to be put to work on a permanent basis.

MORE

Q Mr. Secretary, what are the specific issues you think will be discussed at Rambouillet? Why do they come up now rather than two months from now?

SECRETARY SIMON: I think probably one of the more important issues in my area -- and I would like Henry also to respond to this -- is the pace of the economic recovery worldwide. Certainly, as we have discussed here, the pace of economic recovery in the United States, it came not only sooner than we expected, the recovery itself, but its pace has been stronger than we expected.

This raises a danger of renewed inflation, which we all know could abort a recovery. We have to make sure that policies are adopted here--that this danger is recognized for us, as I said to this other gentleman--have a sustained durable expansion and these are the policies we are fighting for here.

All these issues, - recognizing again the interdependence, will be discussed among the world leaders, what policies they are adopting.

We still have the problem of the terrible price of oil in the world that is affecting the economies. The North-South dialogue obviously is going to be discussed, our programs to assist the developing nations.

All of these problems have not disappeared and for the world political leaders to address themselves to these important topics I don't consider to be unusual, I consider it to be highly constructive.

Q What are you going to be able to do at Puerto Rico that addresses the problem of the terrible price of oil?

SECRETARY SIMON: The one thing I don't wish to imply is that important announcements are going to come out of this that are going to instantly solve all the problems that we confront in the world today because clearly they are not. But, a renewed desire, obviously a commitment on the part of the oil consuming world to cooperate in their energy policies, in trade restrictions, which indeed we discussed at Rambouillet I, the trade restrictions of the OECD pledge, the desire to move forward quickly with satisfactory resolution in the multilateral trade negotiations -- all of these are very important items on the future agenda and just because again we have an election year in the United States we should not postpone those important discussions.

MORE

Q You didn't list exchange rates. Does that mean that this is fairly quiescent now and you are not going to list it?

SECRETARY SIMON: Oh, no. When I say we didn't list it, as you know certain agreements were reached at Rambouillet which paved the way for the agreement at Jamaica for the international monetary reform. It was agreed most importantly at both fora that it was the underlying conditions where the attention had to be focused to bring a stability to exchange rates.

I am sure the instability that has existed in certain currencies today as a result of the divergence of inflation rates in various countries will be discussed. But, the causes of these are universally recognized and we believe that we are dealing with them individually.

Now, every country that had to adjust to the oil price increase, to the terrible inflation on its own, has adjusted at a different rate, and these are problems that we have to discuss in a very frank fashion.

Q What can you do about the internal economic conditions in individual countries that are causing them to have exchange rate problems? What can the U.S. do?

SECRETARY SIMON: It is not a matter of us attempting to do something about the particular economic problems in another country but recognizing that we have an economy that represents about 28 percent of the world's GNP, recognizing that we have an important responsibility because our policies obviously affect the other economies of the world. This feeling is shared by the countries that we are going to be visiting with and a frank and open discussion of the economic recovery, the economic problems that each of us face individually and how it affects each other collectively and what policies we are taking to remedy the terrible problems that we face, all of these are extremely helpful.

Q Mr. Secretary, on the question of the pace of the recovery and its possible implications for the inflation rate, are we going to seek any sort of agreement or pledge from the other countries regarding the pace of recovery in their nations?

SECRETARY SIMON: No, I don't think that has been anticipated at all, Art.

MORE

Q A discussion?

SECRETARY SIMON: A general discussion again of the policies we are pursuing to make sure that the economic expansion, the very healthy and balanced economic expansion that we have underway now becomes durable and lasting and noninflationary.

Q Can you comment on whether you think we need to synchronize the policies of the industrialized nations more on the North-South dialogue--more than they were at the just concluded UNCTAD conference?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: First of all, with respect to some of the points that Bill made, when we met at Rambouillet for the first time, one of the grave concerns of all of the other countries there was the pace of the American economic recovery and they felt they had to talk us into a more rapid rate of recovery so that the mere fact that when we presented rather detailed explanations of where we were going to go, which turned out to be underestimates, and the fact that we have been the entrance in many respects of their own recovery.

It contributed to a degree of confidence that promoted recovery -- decisions in those countries that contributed to their own recoveries.

Now, with respect to the North-South dialogue, we think it is imperative that the industrialized democracies cooperate more effectively in the process of development. But ten to 15 years ago one used to talk about the competition between the Socialist countries and the industrialized democracies in the developing world.

Whatever competition goes on now, it is perfectly clear that the economic development depends overwhelmingly on the industrialized democracies.

But, their efforts are fragmented on a national basis within the industrialized democracies, on a national, on a bilateral basis with many of the developing countries, so there has to be a better degree of cooperation and coordination of these efforts, which is one reason why we supported President Giscard's proposal for an African development program.

Secondly, at international conference, it is simply not appropriate for the industrialized democracies to engage in essentially tactical competition on what sort of formulations they could come up with that get increasingly divorced from what can practically be accomplished.

MORE

I believe it is in the interest, above all, of the developing countries, as well as of the developed countries, that a more cooperative approach be developed among the developing countries, and I believe that some of the things that happened at UNCTAD underline this necessity.

We believe that some considerable progress was made at UNCTAD but more could have been made if there had been a greater coherence among the industrialized democracies.

Q Mr. Secretary, both yourself and Secretary Simon say that, political considerations apart, but I wonder in the timing of the conference if there was concern to try to find a period when we are politically quiescent, a plan for the Republican Convention, after the Republican primaries, and I wonder beyond that are there also international considerations? Did you want to hold this after the Italian elections?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I didn't hear.

Q Did you also, beyond any domestic political considerations, want to hold this summit after the Italian elections?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: In terms of everybody's schedule, it turned out that the end of June was the best time. There were meetings, after all, between the President and the French President in May. There are some State visitors coming to the United States in July as a result of our Bicentennial. August, we obviously are at the height of a political season, so if decisions were to be taken that could be implemented, it was desirable to do it before the summer recesses in the various other countries and this was the first time that turned out to be convenient for everybody. There was no explicit discussion of relation to political processes.

Q Mr. Secretary, what is being done about Puerto Rico's own economic situation and that the situation that exists in New York cannot happen there and what guarantees are going to be made that the Puerto Rico bondholders will get paid first in case of any problems?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I will have to let my economic advisers answer that question.

Q Can Mr. Simon answer that? (Laughter)

MORE

SECRETARY SIMON: I would rather Henry answered that one. (Laughter)

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The summit takes place in Puerto Rico, but it is not primarily about Puerto Rico. In fact, it isn't about Puerto Rico at all. (Laughter)

Q But you are talking about our own economic situation here, which includes Puerto Rico.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: We would think the economic problems of Puerto Rico, serious as they may be, are primarily internal problems of the United States and are not a subject for an international summit meeting.

Each of the leaders will present his view of the overall economic situation from the aspect of how it can contribute to the coordination of the industrial democracies but it has not been the tradition that they would raise essentially internal problems at such a summit.

Q Mr. Secretary, inasmuch as the Nairobi meeting rejected your proposal for an International Resources Bank, I am wondering, do you have the upcoming Puerto Rico session as an opportunity to get together and come up with another proposal?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: First of all, you have to look at what was rejected. By a vote of 33 to 31, with 90 nations either abstaining or not participating, a study of the proposal was not adopted.

Secretary Simon and I have issued a joint statement saying that this sort of procedure where we went out of our way to consider the views of the developing countries and by a technical majority, two-thirds of which came from Socialist countries that are not participating in any of these development efforts, that this is not a procedure that will help the dialogue.

To us the international Resources Bank was above all of benefit to the developing countries. It was of no particular benefit to the United States. At any preparatory meetings of the studies that are being foreseen as a result of UNCTAD, we will introduce this idea again and we expect it will be studied with care, together with a whole set of other proposals.

So, we believe that some progress was made at UNCTAD. A large number of the proposals we made were adopted. That particular proposal was defeated by a parliamentary maneuver that is not worthy of the process.

MORE

Q You don't intend to revise it in any way?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I don't think it had anything to do with the merits of the issue and our concern was that the merits would not be given an opportunity to be expressed.

Q Mr. Secretary, was any consideration given to inviting Canada to this meeting?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Canada is being invited to this meeting.

Q Along that same line, have the protests from the Belgians and the Dutch arrived yet? (Laughter)

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Why limit it like that? Why limit it to these two countries?

Q Because of the fact that was basically the reason Canada wasn't invited to Rambouillet. In other words, they were mad then and I assume they are mad now. Do you anticipate protests from them or have protests arrived?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No protests have arrived and, given the confidence that these nations all have for each other, we don't expect any.

Q Have you heard from any?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, we haven't heard from anybody yet.

Q Mr. Secretary, was France consulted on the invitation to Canada?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Yes, all parties agreed to all the invitations.

Q But the joint statement, Mr. Secretary, makes clear that the case of Canada is somewhat special. It says here that, in addition, given the close ties, etcetera, etcetera, that seems to imply a rather special case-- we will invite the Prime Minister this time around but not the next time necessarily. Is that a fair interpretation?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: These invitations are handled by consensus and this was the basis on which the invitation was agreed upon.

Q We can take it this is a one-shot deal?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, the United States has always supported the participation of Canada at these meetings. We did so last time, and we did so this time, and we shall do so in the future.

MORE

Q Mr. Kissinger, can Mr. Greenspan answer a question?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: By all means.

Q Mr. Greenspan, do you think that the recovery is so strong now that the dangers of reacceleration of inflation are imminent? Would you recommend at this conference that the major industrialized countries begin to move toward more restrictive monetary and fiscal policies?

MR. GREENSPAN: First I think what the evidence indicates is that the recovery in the United States as well as in many of the other industrialized countries is proceeding at a pace somewhat faster than was believed reasonable at Rambouillet. I would not say that implicit in that pattern is an imminent reignition of inflationary forces.

None the less, I think we are all aware on the basis of the past history of business expansions worldwide that there is the potential of imbalances emerging in the future. I would certainly expect that the summit meeting will address a number of the issues and in fact the whole concept of anticipating potential problems is something which I think is a key factor in this particular meeting.

Q Along that line, at that time would you recommend or suggest that the major countries begin to consider moving toward more restraint in use of monetary and fiscal policies?

MR. GREENSPAN: I think you are talking about policy decisions that have to be and will be made by the individual countries. I think that the discussions that I presume will take place will largely be on issues of general broad interest but I would not imagine that we or anybody else will recommend to others what their specific actions should be in any individual case.

Q Every time either you or Nessen or Mr. Simon speak to this question of accelerating recovery in the industrialized nations, the only one you ever cite by name is the United States. Can you get specific, what other countries are you talking about?

MR. GREENSPAN: The reason that we do that is that there are two elements involved. One is that it is fairly clear from the statistics that the recovery is fairly broad-based. In our case we can be very specific in stating the recovery has out-paced our expectations. It would be rather presumptuous of us to make statements about who was forecasting what in other countries, so that I would not want to say in all instances recovery is more or less than they anticipated.

MORE

Q What about from our point of view, as we saw how we thought they should be coming along?

MR. GREENSPAN: I would say in general the recoveries of most of the industrial countries are proceeding at a pace better than has been expected by our internal forecasts and by those of some of the international agencies such as the OECD.

Q If you are going to discuss potential imbalances in the future, is there any other way to deal with it than -- to go back to the last question -- some kind of trade expansion? What else can you discuss?

MR. GREENSPAN: I am not saying that should not be discussed as a series of options. I don't want to presume what in fact heads of States will discuss; they will discuss what they wish to discuss. I am merely indicating that when you are in a period such as we are in, the nature of one's discussion would clearly be similar to those which we would discuss ourselves.

Q But the extent of the recovery is one of the specific reasons cited as one of the specific reasons for this meeting?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, and I think the discussions would be around policies which will contribute to balanced expansion and the sustaining of the recoveries that are now under way.

Q Then you will talk about the adequacy of monetary and fiscal policies?

MR. GREENSPAN: The question you raised, Ed, was a very specific question about recommendations made by individuals to other individuals about what they should be doing. I would doubt that.

Q You say the recovery is faster than anticipated. Do you also consider it is faster than desirable?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, I do not.

Q Could I try you on this same question I tried on Secretary Simon? Can you point to anything specifically done at Rambouillet that has brought jobs to millions and millions of people? You are taking credit for that and I would like to know if you have anything specific to back it up?

MR. GREENSPAN: Let's understand what in fact creates jobs. First, what we are talking about is a very significant turn-around that is in the process world-wide. A number of the issues that are involved here are, for example, the expansion of capital investment, the developing of a broad state of improved confidence world-wide and what is implied in the statement is not only the jobs that have been created since then, which is a relatively short period, but implicitly the conditions being set in place which will contribute to the recovery in jobs and in employment in the period ahead.

Q Secretary Simon, I have a quote down from you earlier in the meeting where you said the charge for politics is a poor substitute for thought. What do you mean by that?

SECRETARY SIMON: By that I mean the notion sometimes when they take every action deemed by a fellow running for office, whose present responsibility is making the day-to-day decisions to run the country, it is very simple to say he made that decision or this decision, or he is making this trip or that trip for purely domestic political reasons. If you think about it for a minute -- and this is exactly what I mean -- had we taken inventory of the world problems, if you will, and we do have a full ration of them, doesn't it make good sense for the President of the United States to meet with the leaders of the industrialized world to discuss these problems?

You know, it used to be in this world that world leaders would get together to react to crises, and isn't it much better to anticipate problems that might exist in the future so that we will have the ability to act rather than just to continually react?

We found in the first session -- and again it is difficult, as this gentleman's question -- you know, to point to the specifics of what we achieved that accomplishes the instant resolution of the problem. As I said before, the economic policies in each domestic economy set the stage for the expansion but there is much we can do together that is going to assist in sustaining this. What Alan said, looking at the developing countries, how can we help the developing countries to enlarge their pie? Domestic investment in their countries, encouraging investment in their countries is the best way to improve productivity and the standard of living of their people. The oil problem, the trade problem, you would be surprised what a great misunderstanding exists even with the communication network in this world on issues that we take for granted. Even though we finance ministers communicate on a constant basis, there were an awful lot of misunderstandings, or potential misunderstandings avoided and clarified at the last session. You know, just the relationship, and I can think of one quite important one, New York City. We were in the midst of the big debate on New York City and the fiscal crisis, and default, and bankruptcy and what that means and there was a very great misunderstanding of the relationship of our cities to our States and Federal Government vis-a-vis the relationship of the major cities in Europe to their government.

MORE

Q Mr. Secretary, was any thought given to holding this conference after November 2 so you would avoid all of these thoughtless charges?

SECRETARY SIMON: No, when we first started to discuss this a couple of months ago, we said all right, it is desirable to have another meeting of the world leaders. If so, what could or should possibly be discussed as far as the issues. Are they of sufficient importance for us to have a review?

You know, at Rambouillet I, we made the decision future meetings would be held if we thought they would be useful, indeed. When we inventoried a list of potential discussions, again starting with the economic recovery that is now underway in all of our economies, clearly evident, and looking at the problem of inflation in the future, we picked a time that would be convenient for all.

Someone mentioned at the back of the room before about the Italian elections. If you will remember back when our discussions started about this, there were no Italian elections at that time.

Q Mr. Secretary, can you provide us with an estimate of how much this happening in Puerto Rico is going to cost the United States Treasury?

SECRETARY SIMON: No, Phil, I would find that very difficult to do. I don't even know. I will try and get that and see for you specifically. I will list it. We have not done that.

Q What is the site of the conference?

SECRETARY SIMON: I believe the conference is going to be held at Dorado.

Q The lack of response of the developing States to the IRB seems to indicate that the debt question is still front and center in the minds of many of these countries. What is the posture and feeling of this Government on the possibility of defaults and cancellations of debts among these States before the end of this year possibly?

SECRETARY SIMON: We have not seen any evidence and we have dealt with that in many public statements in recent times of default by the developing countries. What we have to do is separate the developing countries, those who have suffered temporarily, let's say, from the problems of inflation, the recession, the quadrupling of oil, those countries that have strong foundations to their economies.

MORE

When we look at the prodigies in the developing world, the Taiwans, the South Koreans, the Brazilians and their growth rate in recent years prior to the severe recession we all suffered, and our response and the initiatives, the compensatory finance, the expanded financing facilities that have been recommended and the adoption of many of those policies by the interim committee in Jamaica in January, plus our analysis of what their balance of payments problem is, we have seen, with the world recovery, with the economic recovery, increased demand for exports.

The developing countries are already benefiting from this increased demand. We have also seen an increase of approximately 20 percent in their commodity prices from those terribly depressed levels. All these are going to lessen, these two factors, the deficit in these countries.

I expect this, as the economic recovery continues, to solve the problem. Our analysis is, of the approximately \$28 billion deficit that we see for this sector of the world, about \$25 billion is going to be taken care of through normal capital flows, aid, private investment and normal export financing, perhaps a smidgen more, so pretty much it is taken care of.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END (AT 12:58 P.M. EDT)

Mike Suval

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
June 28, 1976

CONFIDENTIAL
DEX IMMEDIATELY

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
RON NESSEN
FROM: DAVE GERGEN *file*
SUBJECT: NEWS COVERAGE OF THE SUMMIT *Puerto Rico*

As of noon Monday, there appear to be at least two good, positive results from the summit: the talks have apparently been very constructive and the demonstrators have failed to disrupt the proceedings.

Please understand, however, that neither of these results has been communicated to the American public. In fact, with the exception of Irving R. Levine of NBC, coverage so far has run from neutral to negative:

-- The networks are continually mixing in politics with their discussions of economies;

-- Both the networks and the major newspapers are not treating the meeting as a "serious" event. The first edition of today's Post had the summit on page 2, and the final edition has it only as a one column story in the middle of page 1. The Times played it as a one-column left hand lead but the 3rd paragraph of Shabecoff's story said: "... sources close to the visiting delegations...said that enthusiasm for the meeting was fairly low. Judging by comments from these sources, there appears to be a kind of consensus among the participating countries, except for the United States, that there was no great need for this meeting because the heads of nations have been seeing each other frequently on a bilateral basis."

-- CBS last night even had two members of the White House staff pictured in their togs on their way to a tennis court.

To some extent, the lack of solid, upfront coverage has resulted from the importance of other news, including the airline hijacking in the Middle East and the delegate stories.

But the fact remains, that the significance of the summit -- and the President's leadership in the meetings -- has not yet been conveyed to the public at large.

What is needed now is a heavy dose of substance from the final day of the meetings. If there are no major surprises in the communique, I would recommend that you not only have the President appear with the other leaders but also reconsider plans to hold a separate press briefing later today. If you hold the briefing until you return to Washington, you will not be talking to the economic reporters but to the White House regulars and the press conference will be much more political in nature. In addition, the way the story is playing now, we ought to get our licks in today -- by tomorrow, the press could be moving off it altogether.

The key is to get the message across -- an appropriate message, I think -- that this is a serious conference with serious people dealing with serious issues.

Times of TV News Items
June 28, 1976

*file -
Summit
Puerto Rico*

	ABC	NBC	CBS
<u>ADMINISTRATION NEWS</u>			
1. Economic Summit	3:00 (6)	1:55 (9)	1:35 (7)
2. Commerce/Trade	:20 (8)		
<u>OTHER MAJOR NEWS</u>			
1. Mercenary/death penalty	3:00 (lead)	2:00 (lead)	2:00 (3)
2. Gearhart's wife/comment	part of lead	1:20 (2)	
3. Sup.Ct./Busing	:25 (10)	:45 (3)	1:00 (lead)
4. Sup.Ct./Political employes	1:40 (11)	1:00 (4)	1:30 (2)
5. House certification		:25 (5)	
6. Vaccine/Congress		1:45 (6)	4:00 (8)
7. Ballenist	:15 (15)	:30 (7)	:17 (12)
8. Plane hijacking	:40 (2)	:10 (8)	:30 (4)
9. Beirut War	1:30 (3)	1:35 (9)	2:00 (5)
10. GOP Delegate Count		:20 (11)	
11. Carter's Staff		5:00 (12)	
12. Air Force Women	3:00 (13)	2:00 (13)	2:00 (15)
13. E.Berlin/Communists	:30 (2)	:15 (10)	:20 (6)
14. Eanes	:15 (4)		:30 (6)
15. Swedish Train Crash	:25 (5)		:15 (11)
16. Stocks	:15 (9)		:15 (14)
17. W.Point/Cheating	:15 (12)		
18. Tall Ships	4:00 (16)		
19. Crabs	1:45 (14)		
20. Viking			1:15 (9)
21. Canada/Air Controllers			:20 (10)
22. Demo/Credentials			:25 (13)
23. Election			2:10 (Sevareid)

June 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: MIKE DUVAL
SUBJECT: Puerto Rico

The NSC staff has raised some questions concerning the domestic situation in Puerto Rico.

They recommend that the Domestic Council should prepare the items mentioned in the NSC memo.

In addition, the President may make some informal remarks concerning the U.S. position on Puerto Rico as an international issue. They will be drafted by the NSC in coordination with you.

Thanks very much.

cc: Brent Scowcroft
Jim Connor

MRD:rs

Hand del'd. w/ copy NSC memo. Rd

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

3387

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION
June 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM HYLAND

FROM: Mr. Clift *RG/jn*

SUBJECT: Domestic Council Staffing of Puerto Rico Issue

Further to our conversation this afternoon, I believe it would be appropriate for you personally to contact Jim Cannon of the Domestic Council and explain the need for the President to be fully informed and prepared to discuss Puerto Rican issues in conjunction with the forthcoming international summit meeting.

In my view, you should suggest to Cannon that the Domestic Council assume primary responsibility for preparing the following papers:

- background and talking points on economic and political developments in Puerto Rico;
- background on Puerto Rican independence movement;
- Administration position on status of Puerto Rico;
- Puerto Rico's role in international issues, such as Law of the Sea;
- press guidance and Q's and A's on Puerto Rico;
- contingency toast for possible dinner for Puerto Rican officials; and
- arrival and departure statements.

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

The Domestic Council should identify areas in the above list in which Department of State assistance is needed or desired; we will serve as intermediary. In view of the proximity of the Conference, I think you should suggest to Cannon that all the above documents be in his hands by June 17 for staffing in coordination with NSC to the President or to the White House speechwriters. As we agreed, it is important for the President to be well-informed on Puerto Rico. It would be most unfortunate were this staffing to slip between the cracks. Your call, and our regular monitoring of the staffing, should prevent this.

Mary Brownell concurs *MB*

RECOMMENDATION

That you contact Jim Cannon to suggest the scenario and staffing needs outlined above.

ADMINISTRATIVELY
CONFIDENTIAL

⇒ Mtg of Congressional Leaders?

⇒ one briefing EOB Friday afternoon
(Sowloff, Greenman, ??)

⇒ Nelson Briefing SAT eve ~~FB~~ for Jim

⇒ Sunday: 2nd level briefing
to ~~BR.~~ ~~§~~ San Juan

⇒ Mon. statement to Exambod
Pool by heads of State w/ pick

• Press Conf. at airport 8³⁰?

alt - HAK/Simon do briefing
at airport.



Summit

1st Summit



June 14-15 - D.C. mtg. Chaired by A.G.

17th mtg NSC/Econ
advisors

HAK / (Hal Pennafeld)

Simon

Scowcroft

Yeo

Slidman

Horowitz

Thompson

[20th - Brown / Burns / Simon - Issues + Answers]

22nd - Stewart Green - to Judy ??

24/25th - Press Backgrounder

26th P.M.

→ look at detailed schedule
in P.R. + set up
press plan

28th . Post Summit Briefing ?? → will Cominical
run PAST news
cycle on 28th

29th . early A.M. 9⁰⁰ Cong. Leadership
followed immediately by
→ Press Briefing

MASTER



PUERTO RICAN SUMMIT - PRESS PLAN

Big Demos 10 am - 2 pm Sunday
No plans now to go via Domingo can go for summit
Pre-Summit

check

• News stories coming out of the ministerial meeting in Paris. How should this be handled? What coordination? Who should be spokesman?

• Backgrounders here in Washington. What has been scheduled through Ron's office?

• Any Presidential activities prior to the Summit?

- *who here??* Press plan for Summit preparation on Thursday and Friday.

- Any outside meeting (so far, recommendation has been negative).

- Meeting with Congressional leaders prior to Summit? *ck w/ MAX*

- ~~No~~ Potential problem: President to go to RNC Executive Committee reception on Friday evening, just prior to departing for the Summit on Saturday. Also, there is the question of how Kissinger and Simon arrivals in Puerto Rico will be handled. Will they make comments at the airport on arrival? *not anticipated.*

briefing

ferry

• Presidential statement (if any) on departure from Andrews Air Force Base? *8:45 am* NO

In Puerto Rico

• Arrival statement. Content. Format.

• Remarks of the President when he greets other heads of state. Who is developing? Is there a theme? Do they differ? What is press coverage? *W ends*

• Briefings Saturday night: *(Ron Nassen)* are they necessary? Should there be an explanation of what happens at the informal dinner? Who should brief? Where?

• What is news lead from Sunday activities for Monday a.m.? Should the President make an informal, on-camera statement after the luncheon, or en route to the evening session?

• Sunday night briefing after the substantive session: who should do? What are the problems logistically/demonstrators?



- Should there be any press availability (President or others) on Monday before the talks conclude?
- Conclusion of Summit

NOTE: The procedure following the conclusion of the Summit will have to be worked out by the heads of state, probably at Monday's luncheon. The President should have clear talking points which will have to be developed in Puerto Rico, on how he should raise this with the heads of state and the objectives we should seek. This is absolutely critical and should be the responsibility of Dick Cheney.

- The President and other heads of state have a brief period to collect their thoughts following the Summit before meeting the press.
 - The President and other heads of state meet the assembled international press. President delivers a brief summation, using talking points, which is a condensation of the Declaration. The President then introduces other heads of state in turn for a brief comment by each one. President then makes concluding remarks, thanking the heads of state for the meeting and touching on the future.
- Departure ceremonies for the heads of state (except Miki).

Post-Summit - in Puerto Rico

- There are essentially three possible scenarios:

*at airport
(heads of state)
8 p.m.*

Option I - No further press briefings by U.S. officials after the heads of state meet the press. President has personal time, to the extent possible, up until 7:00 p.m. President has informal supper with Miki from 7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. At 9:00 p.m. the President holds a press conference restricted to foreign policy and national defense matters. Kissinger and Simon are present with the President, but do not take questions. President overnights and departs Tuesday morning for Washington.

Option II - No on-the-record briefings by senior U.S. officials following the heads of state briefing. Lesser ranking officials do backgrounders, as needed. President departs Puerto Rico en route Washington after heads of state leave. The President, Kissinger and Simon meet the press on Air Force One for an on-the-record briefing.

Option III - Following the heads of state press availability, Kissinger, Simon, Greenspan and Seidman conduct an on-the-record briefing. President departs after heads of state to Washington.

Post-Summit - in Washington

If the President does not hold a full-blown press conference in Puerto Rico, the following options exist:

Option I - The President briefs Congressional leaders Tuesday morning, but no on-the-record briefings for the press. President holds a regular press conference Tuesday night, limited to foreign policy and national security matters. Open with a very brief, five-minute summary of Summit results.

Option II - President meet with Congressional leaders on Tuesday morning; following that meeting Kissinger, Simon take press questions if there's any demand for it.

PUERTO RICAN SUMMIT - PRESS PLAN



Pre-Summit

- News stories coming out of the ministerial meeting in Paris. How should this be handled? What coordination? Who should be spokesman?
- Backgrounders here in Washington. What has been scheduled through Ron's office?
- Any Presidential activities prior to the Summit?
 - Press plan for Summit preparation on Thursday and Friday.
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- Presidential statement (if any) on departure from Andrews Air Force Base?

In Puerto Rico

- Arrival statement. Content. Format.
- Remarks of the President when he greets other heads of state. Who is developing? Is there a theme? Do they differ? What is press coverage?
- Briefings Saturday night: are they necessary? Should there be an explanation of what happens at the informal dinner? Who should brief? Where?
- What is news lead from Sunday activities for Monday a.m.? Should the President make an informal, on-camera statement after the luncheon, or en route to the evening session?
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If the President does not hold a full-blown press conference in Puerto Rico, the following options exist:

Option I - The President briefs Congressional leaders Tuesday morning, but no on-the-record briefings for the press. President holds a regular press conference Tuesday night, limited to foreign policy and national security matters. Open with a very brief, five-minute summary of Summit results.

Option II - President meet with Congressional leaders on Tuesday morning; following that meeting Kissinger, Simon take press questions if there's any demand for it.



Sonnenfeld

Monday evening

- dinner of Schmidt - 2 wks later here
- Miki - coming here

also Trudeau may stay there

- Reed-
- can do
 - ① P press briefing
 - ② P can do informally out side

Press

P read Declaration Summary?

P. introduce others

P. wrap-up

agree at Monday lunch to me to see P's heart for meet

see whether others want to speak

P should suggest format others at

the lunch after with some

Miscellaneous paraphrased at Ronbault

Needs of Govt. leave

P / HAK / Simon briefing

Problem - Press deadlines

- P involved in departures of Head of Govt.

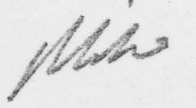
- Press must change to August / Hotel

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
FROM: MIKE DUVAL
SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT OF ECONOMIC
SUMMIT IN PUERTO RICO



Brent Scowcroft advises me that this morning the President indicated that Secretary Kissinger and Secretary Simon should brief following the announcement of the Economic Summit in Puerto Rico.

My recommendation for announcing this event is as follows:

- Ron Nessen put out the joint announcement statement and a short, two-page fact sheet which summarizes Rambouillet I and updates the international economic situation.
- The President appear in the press room for a brief sound-on-film statement. The President's statement is currently being drafted by NSC and Greenspan, and we are aiming for a two-to-four minute explanation of why the Summit is being held and what we expect to accomplish.
- Immediately following the President's statement (he will not take questions), there will be a briefing in the press room. Although I would prefer to have the briefing on background -- which means that the only on-the-record statement is by the President -- this probably is not possible if the Secretary of State and Secretary of Treasury are the briefers. The alternative would be to have the briefing done by Scowcroft, Greenspan and lesser officials from State and Treasury. Such a briefing could obviously be on background.

It seems to me there are two basic issues which need to be resolved:

- (1) Should the President make an on-camera statement?
- (2) Should Secretaries Kissinger and Simon brief on-the-record?

In answering these questions, we should keep in mind two primary objectives: first, the President should get credit for this initiative and, second, we should not "oversell" the Summit. It is obvious that the White House Press will try to put a political spin on this subject, and they are likely to try hard to make the case that this is being done for political purposes by the White House with the substance coming from State and Treasury.

My initial preference was that the President brief on-camera and the briefing be done by lesser officials on background. However, now that both Secretaries Kissinger and Simon have been told that they will be briefing, I think it may be a mistake to back off it. I don't think you can have these two Cabinet officers brief in any other manner than on-the-record, and therefore I think we have to go with an on-camera statement by the President with an on-the-record Q&A session with Kissinger and Simon.

I think it's important that both Secretaries make a maximum effort to low-key their briefing so as not to raise expectations. The worst outcome would be to have the Summit bala-hoed to the point that reporters characterize the announcement as being for political purposes and then have the Summit results characterized as a failure because it does not match inflated expectations.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mike -

I have not
distributed to
anyone else

Dave
6/2

June 2, 1976
Dave Gergen

DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

I am pleased to announce this morning that the leaders of six other major industrialized nations have accepted the invitation of the United States to attend an economic summit conference later this month.

The conference will be held June 27 and 28 in Puerto Rico. In addition to the United States, those who will be represented will be Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom.

I have asked them to join in this meeting because it is vital that the leaders of the industrial democracies continue a process of close consultation and cooperation.

Last fall, when we met at Rambouillet in France, we set a course of economic recovery that has meant less inflation and more jobs for millions upon millions of people.

Now we must meet again to chart a new course -- a course that will keep the recovery moving forward at a

healthy, sustained pace.

There will be many issues on the agenda in Puerto Rico -- ranging from international monetary reform to world trade -- but the question at the heart of the discussions is simply this: What can our nations do, acting in concert, to create a better economic environment for all of our citizens?

That is what we intend to discuss and it is by that standard that we ask to be judged.

Thank you.

JUNE 3, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

file

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The International Summit
Puerto Rico

June 27-28, 1976

The interdependence which has come to exist among the industrial democracies, and the complexity of the common problems they face, has led to recognition of the need for intense consultation and cooperation among their leaders on the broad range of challenges and opportunities before them. This must be done on an ongoing basis both to build consensus for common action and to anticipate and resolve problems in order to prevent their developing into disruptive crises.

The Rambouillet Summit, which was held on November 15-17 last year, served to underline the importance of an intensive exchange of views among the leaders of the major industrialized democracies on developments in the world economy and on common problems affecting their nations. Among the issues discussed at Rambouillet were efforts to sustain economic recovery, achieve monetary reform and improvement in international monetary and financial cooperation, accelerate progress in the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva, promote an orderly and fruitful increase in the economic relations with the socialist countries cooperate to reduce dependence on imported energy, and establish a constructive dialogue with the developing nations.

In the months since Rambouillet significant progress has been made in the world economy. The Rambouillet agreement made an important contribution to such progress:

- There was agreement on the need to achieve sustained expansion without inflation. While it is impossible to calculate precisely the contribution of Rambouillet, it is clear that it served to help reinforce the determination of the leaders to resist pressures for excessive stimulation and to take the politically difficult decisions necessary to place their nations on the road to stable economic recovery.
- The participants committed themselves to resist protectionist pressures and to continue to press for a successful conclusion to the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva. Subsequently, despite intense domestic

(MORE)

difficulties, they have demonstrated the strength of their collective committment in both areas.

- Agreement was reached on a basis for reform of the international monetary system. This agreement set the stage for the January meeting of the IMF Interim Committee in Jamaica, where a comprehensive agreement was reached combining long-term structural reforms with measures to meet the more immediate financing needs of various countries.
- The participants agreed to work toward urgent improvements in international arrangements for the stabilization of export earnings of developing countries. This was turned into reality at the Jamaica Interim Committee meeting.

Since Rambouillet circumstances in a number of areas have changed. Many economies are accelerating at a satisfactory rate; in fact a number are growing at a pace somewhat faster than had been anticipated. The coming summit will provide an opportunity to discuss the present phase of the participants' efforts to achieve sustained economic expansion, and thus can prove helpful in identifying potential problems and possible means of avoiding them.

This meeting also occurs at an important moment in the evolving relationship between the industrialized and developing nations. The participants will have the opportunity to assess the results of the recently concluded UNCTAD meeting in Nairobi. They can discuss additional steps which can be taken in coming months in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris to enhance the dialogue between the developed and developing nations with a view toward mutually beneficial arrangements.

Consumer cooperation to reduce dependence on imported oil and increased momentum in the multilateral trade negotiations to achieve a more open and improved international trading order are likely also to be discussed, along with other subjects of mutual interest.

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EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
12:00 P.M. (EDT)

JUNE 3, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT
PUERTO RICO

JUNE 27-28, 1976

At the invitation of the President of the United States, the Heads of States and Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America will meet June 27 and 28 in Puerto Rico. In addition, given the close ties and cooperation between the United States and Canada and the fact that the meeting is being held in the Western Hemisphere, the President of the United States has invited Canada to participate.

The participants will discuss problems of mutual interest including the progress of their economic recoveries and the current phase of their efforts to attain sustained economic expansion, financial and monetary matters, trade, energy and relations with developing nations.

Recognizing the contribution of the Rambouillet Summit to the significant progress made in achieving strong economic recovery in the industrialized nations, improvement of the international monetary system and monetary cooperation, ensuring an open international trading order, strengthening energy cooperation among industrialized nations and building a constructive dialogue with the developing world, the leaders believe that this meeting can further progress in all areas of mutual interest.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 3, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

11:13 A.M. EDT

I am pleased to announce this morning that the leaders of six other major industrialized nations have accepted the invitation of the United States to attend a summit conference later this month.

The conference will be held June 27 and June 28 in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In addition to the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom will be represented.

I have invited them to participate in this meeting because it is vital that the leaders of the industrialized democracies continue a process of close consultation as well as cooperation on the broad range of challenges as well as opportunities in all fields of common interest.

In the past, world leaders have met to deal with crises, but today's complex problems require that leaders meet to avoid them.

Last fall when we met in Rambouillet, France, we agreed to extensive cooperation in order to sustain the economic recovery. This has meant less inflation and more jobs for millions and millions of people throughout the world.

Now we must meet again to chart a course that will keep the recovery moving forward at a healthy and sustained rate. There will be many other subjects of international significance on the agenda in Puerto Rico, including financial, monetary and trade issues. But the issue at the heart of the discussions is to determine what our nations can do, working together, to create a more prosperous and secure future for all of your citizens.

Thank you.

END (AT 11:15 A.M. EDT)