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WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ORTOLI VISIT

President Ford has invited President of the Commission of the European Communities Francois-Xavier Ortoli to meet with him at the White House on February 24, 1976. President Ortoli has accepted the President's invitation with pleasure and looks forward to meeting with the President and senior United States officials during his visit. The President's meeting with President Ortoli underscores the importance the United States attaches to its relationship with the European Community and both leaders look forward to this opportunity to review matters of mutual interest to the United States and the EC.

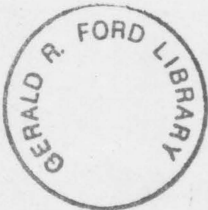
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Q: Has the President met with Ortoli before?

A: Yes, the President met with President Ortoli in Brussels last May.

Q: What exactly does Ortoli do -- in fact, what does the Commission do?

A: President Ortoli is the ranking official of the EC Commission, one of the principal EC institutions. Appointed by the national governments of the EC members, the Commission makes proposals it considers to be in the best interests of the Community. In brief, it initiates policy and then drafts the laws to carry it out. The Commission is also responsible for making certain that the member countries follow Community law. Policies initiated by the Commission are referred to the Council of Ministers, the Community's main decision-making body. Each of the 13 Commission members is responsible for one or more main Community activity, such as agriculture or foreign trade.

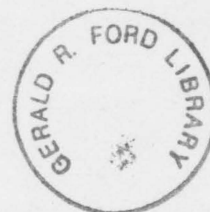


Q: What nationality is Ortoli and how long has he had this job?

A: President Ortoli is French and became President of the Commission in January, 1973.

Q: Will specific trade issues be discussed?

A: I really don't have an agenda for the meeting. I believe you can assume that the talks will cover a wide range of subjects, but will focus on the international economic situation and US-EC economic trade relations.

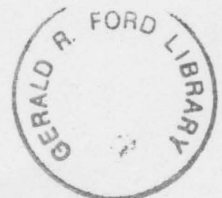


2/10/76

MEETING WITH JOSEPH LUNS, SECRETARY GENERAL
OF NATO

To Be Announced

The President will meet this afternoon at 3:00 p. m. with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns (formerly the foreign minister of the Netherlands for 15 years). The Secretary General has come to Washington from Ottawa where he met with Prime Minister Trudeau and Philadelphia where he received the General Anthony Wayne Award for Distinguished Public Service in the Cause of World Peace from the Valley Forge Military Academy. We do not have an agenda for the meeting but I would expect that their consultations would focus upon the general state of the Alliance. We will provide a readout for you following the meeting.



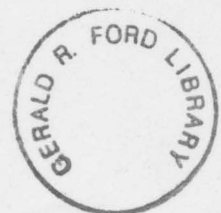
2/10/76

EVANS & NOVACK: ISRAEL GOES TO CONGRESS

Q: According to Evans and Novack today, Secretary Kissinger in a conversation with Senator Humphrey reversed the Administration's carefully planned position to provide no additional funding assistance for the transition quarter. Can you confirm the story and has the Administration now shifted its position on security assistance for the transition quarter?

A: We wouldn't comment on conversations between the President and his advisors, but on the general question of our security assistance policy, I can say that the status of our security assistance legislation and plans for transition quarter funding are currently under review.

FYI Only: Do not go beyond the above, which is essentially the position State will take. The article is basically accurate. The Administration objected to a direct gift to Israel for the transition quarter but said we could live with transition funding for all assistance recipients based on the same percentage of the Administration's original security assistance request. This would prevent the Congress from slashing aid across the board to Arab countries while retaining Administration aid request levels for Israel. This is for your information only. The Congressional liaison officials are just beginning to consult with the leaders on the Hill on this issue.



2/10/76

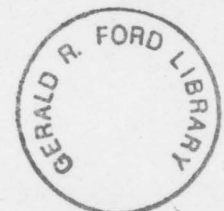
GUATEMALAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF EFFORTS

UPDATE

Background Information

Dan Parker reports that estimates of the death toll in Guatemala have now risen to 14,000, with another 40,000 to 50,000 believed injured. This makes it the worst disaster in the recorded history of Central America. Relief assistance from other countries and private and international organizations has begun to arrive. Nearby Latin American countries are providing medical supplies and personnel as well as food. The Organization of American States is giving \$500,000 in assistance; the World Health Organization, \$100,000. The U.S. Red Cross has donated \$100,000.

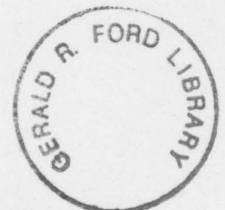
We are sending 16 helicopters (eight Chinooks and eight Hueys) to help in the relief effort. All will be in Guatemala by Tuesday night. We flew U-2 aerial photography of the devastated area at the request of the Guatemalan government on Sunday but had 50 percent cloud cover. A 12-man army engineering damage survey group will be providing advice on highway reconstruction, particularly relating to reopening the important highway connecting Guatemala City with the Atlantic coast. AID now estimates that the cost of our relief effort for the initial month-period will be about \$20 million. We have already spent \$3.5 million and are looking into the question of whether other funds may be transferable for this purpose or whether we will have to go to Congress to secure the necessary funds for the relief effort.



2/10/76

INFORMATION UPDATE

1. For Your Information: Lebanon Report attached.
2. A readout of the Luns meeting today will be provided.
3. The Medal of Freedom will be conferred today on Ambassador David K. E. Bruce in recognition of his more than 50 years of public service and his outstanding diplomatic career. We will have additional information for you this afternoon.



February 11, 1976

Karin - file

2A

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH NGUZA OF ZAIRE

The President is meeting at 1:45 p. m. this afternoon with the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Zaire, Nguza Karl-I-Bond (last name n GOO za), who has personal letters to the President from President Mobutu of Zaire and President Senghor of Senegal. The Senegalese Ambassador to the United States, Andre Coulbary, will also attend the meeting as will Secretary Kissinger. There will be a press photo session for those of you who are interested.

Q. What are the subjects of the two letters?

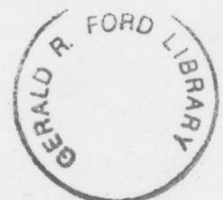
A. I cannot get into specifics, but in general, I believe they deal with the Angolan situation and other African issues.

Q. Why is the Zairian official carrying a letter for President Senghor?

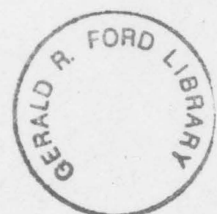
A. Commissioner Nguza, as a special emissary of President Mobutu was meeting with President Senghor to discuss matters of mutual interest including the Angola situation and President Senghor asked the Commissioner to deliver a letter to President Ford for him since he was proceeding to the U. S. from Senegal.

Q. Who asked for the meeting?

A. Commissioner Nguza indicated an interest in delivering the letters

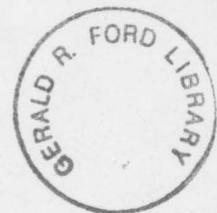


personally, and the President was glad to have the chance to meet with him, as a newly appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Zaire (he was named to the post, which he has held previously, February 4.), and as a special representative of President Mobutu. The President is also interested in exchanging views with him and Ambassador Coulbary on the Angolan situation and other African matters of mutual interest.



TURKISH BASES AGREEMENT

- Q. The Washington Post and the New York Times report today that with the delay in the Caglayangil visit, the prospects for a U. S. - Turkish bases agreement in the near future is in doubt. Can you shed any light on the progress of the talks?
- A. The announcement of the delay of the Caglayangil visit was made at State yesterday. The United States and Turkey have been negotiating a bases agreement since last October. While those negotiations are in progress, I won't comment in detail about them, except to say that Secretary Kissinger, at a military briefing yesterday afternoon, expressed his expectation that Foreign Minister Caglayangil would be visiting the United States within the next four weeks and that a U. S. - Turkish agreement could be concluded reasonably soon.



February 11, 1976

2D

U. S. REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTING
CITIZENS AND CORPORATIONS ABROAD

Yesterday we said that "any American firm or individual making unlawful payments to officials of foreign governments cannot look to the Department of State for protection from legitimate law enforcement actions by the responsible authorities of either the foreign country in question or by the United States."

I have, for any of you who would care to take a look at it after the briefing, the State Department protection guidelines for Americans abroad (Attached). In addition, there are fairly detailed regulations administered overseas by our U.S. Consular Offices. The Consular functions include the full spectrum of assistance for Americans, ranging from the advisement of local laws and providing lists of attorneys, to making representations, in certain circumstances, to the host government on behalf of Americans.

For detailed information on this subject, I would refer you to the legal counsel's office at the Department of State.



note change

ARMS SALES TO SAUDIS

Q. The Washington Post today reports that the U. S. has agreed to a new arms sale to Saudi Arabia. Can you expand upon the story? Why are we doing this, and what assurances do we have that discriminatory practices and pressure will not be exerted by the Saudis against U. S. contractors?

our military relationship w/ Saudi Arabia is

A. Let me remind you that ~~this sale is~~ nothing new, and that we have seen reports of this off and on in the papers for months.

how we could help build the Saudi Armed Forces

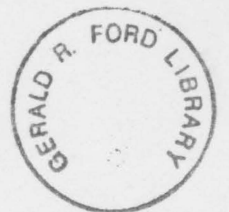
Discussions on this ~~\$1.2 billion sale~~ began in 1974 when a DOD survey team completed a study of long-term Saudi military needs.

The basis for the U. S. decision to respond favorably to the Saudi needs was: (1) Our military relationship with Saudi Arabia -- which goes back over 25 years -- is a very important and integral part of our overall relations, relations which continue to be of great benefit to our national economic and political interests, and (2) Because Saudi Arabia, along with Iran, bears a major share of responsibility for security and stability in the world's largest oil-producing region, a region whose states also contribute very significantly to the chances for arriving at a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

As for assurances of non-discriminatory practices, I would call to your attention the President's public statements and reaffirmation



of his views on this issue. Last November 20, we issued a series of policy directives, which this government would undertake to ensure that non-discriminatory procedures are followed. Mr. Ed Schmults from Phil Buchen's office held a briefing at the time, and I would suggest that you may wish to review the remarks at that time.



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DELIVER TO NEA/ARN/DRAPER AT OPENING OF BUSINESS
E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PINS, PINT, LE
SUBJ: 0900 LEBANON REPORT

1. IT IS NICE TO SEE NEWSPAPERS MAKING BIG POINT OF HEAVY SNOWFALL IN LEBANON RATHER THAN FALL OF MORE EXPLOSIVE OBJECTS. ISOLATED INCIDENTS CONTINUE, INCLUDING KIDNAPPINGS AND ROBBERIES, BUT ON VERY SMALL SCALE. WE CONTINUE TO RECEIVE GOOD REPORTS THAT MILITIAS ON BOTH SIDES ARE CONTINUING TO RE-ARM THEMSELVES AGAINST FUTURE CONTINGENCIES. MEANWHILE, INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES TELL US THEY ARE GETTING BACK SOME OF THEIR LOST VEHICLES BUT HAVE HAD LESS LUCK IN RECOVERING ARMS.

2 SOME SORT OF DOCUMENT HAS FALLEN INTO PRESS HANDS LIIING LONG SERIES OF POINTS WHICH PURPORT TO BE NEW POLITICAL AGREEMENT. THESE POINTS INCLUDE FOR THE FIRST TIME SPECIFIC CONTROL OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION. AT SAME TIME FOREIGN CORRESPONDANTS HERE HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY SURETE GENERALE AND READ A LECTURE ON NEED TO BE RESPONSIBLE IN THEIR REPORTING. THIS LEADS US TO BELIEVE DOCUMENT MAY HAVE SYRIAN ORIGINS, PERHAPS AS AN EARLIER DRAFT OF THE AGREEMENT.

3. POINTS OF AGREEMENT ITSELF WILL PROBABLY BE DIS-

*****WHSR COMMENT*****

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CUSSES IN SOME WAY AT CABINET MEETING TODAY, X BUT WE HAVE IT ON PRETTY GOOD AUTHORITY THAT NO PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT IS IMMEINENT. JUMBLATT AND MUFTI (AS WELL AS NAJJADE PARTY'S ADNAN HAKIM) HAVE JOINED SAEB SALAM IN PUBLIC STANCE AGAINST GUARANTEE OF MARONITE PRESIDENT BEING IN WRITING. THIS AND OTHER RELATIVELY MINOR POINTS PROBABLY HAVE TO BE THRASHED OUT BEFORE AGREEMENT IS CONSIDERED AGREED.

4. SYRIAN REPRESENTATIVES ON HIGHER MILITARY COMMITTEE WERE PREVENTED BY SNOW FROM COMING TO MEETING LAST NIGHT. MEETING RE-SCHEDULED FOR THIS MORNING. WE ARE TOLD LEFT WING REPRESENTATIVES ARE CONTINUING THEIR REPRESENTATIONS FOR INCLUSION ON MILITARY COMMITTEE AS PARALLEL TO INCLUSION OF PHALANGE-NLP REPRESENTATIVES IN SOME AREAS. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO INDICATION COMPOSITION OF HIGHER OR SUBORDINATE COMMITTEES WILL BE CHANGED.

5. RAYMOND EDDE HAS FINALLY RETURNED FROM HIS TRAVELS ABROAD, BRINGING WITH HIM TALES OF HIS OWN PROWESS INAFFECTING THE POLICIES OF UNITED STATES, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY. HE TAKES CREDIT FOR HELPING TO INSPIRE USG DECLARATION AGAINST LEBANESE PARTITION AND CONCLUDES IN HIS USUAL FASHION THAT LEBANESE EVENTS WERE AN ISRAELI PLOT. OF SUCH STUFF ARE LEADERS MADE OF.
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PIKE COMMITTEE REPORT IN THE VILLAGE VOICE

Q. What is the Administration's reaction to the publication of portions of the Pike Report in the Village Voice? Do you have any idea who leaked it to the paper?

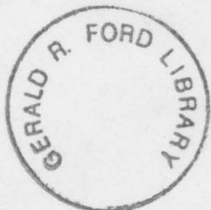
A. Let me say, in general, that our attitude on the publication of the Pike Committee Report has not changed. We have never stated that we object to the publication of the Committee's conclusions and recommendations, but that we did have an agreement with the Committee that there would be prior consultation on the release of sensitive, classified information made available to the Committee in its study.

As to the publication by the Village Voice of what is alleged to be an excerpt of the report, the material includes distortions and inaccuracies of such magnitude as to be ~~unworthy of comment~~ *produce totally wrong* ~~conclusions~~ *in detail*. And besides the problems of substance -- which I shall not discuss *in detail* -- there are a number of totally unwarranted attacks on the Secretary of State with respect to his actions and integrity.

As for the source of the leak to the Village Voice, I couldn't begin to speculate on it, but serious people who share the President's concern for the preservation of the intelligence community must have grave reservations about the worthiness of such an action.

it is a matter for serious concern, when someone deliberately thwarts the will of the vast majority of the House.

who would it bring paper with and hope sending of this information



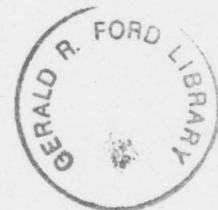
February 12, 1976

OAU RECOGNITION OF MPLA

Q. What is the U. S. position on the announcement from the OAU stating that they are acknowledging the MPLA as the legal government of Angola?

A. As the State Department said yesterday, we understand there is some disagreement within the Organization itself among members on this matter -- which stems basically from the interpretation of the OAU charter -- particularly on the question of whether a simple majority is sufficient for recognition when there are other contending factions.

I think we will probably have to wait to see how the OAU resolves this problem among the members.

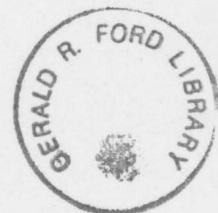


February 12, 1976

RADIO FREE EUROPE NEWS ACCREDITATION

Q. On February 4, 1976, the Radio Free Europe news team at Innsbruck was informed that its accreditation had been removed for the current Olympic games? Can you provide us anything in the way of background for this development and the Administration's position?

A. At this time all of the facts are not known to us here in Washington. As we understand it, Radio Free Europe has still not received a formal notification of loss of its credentials or the basis for such action. We are attempting to determine what the situation is at Innsbruck concerning the Radio Free Europe news team. I can only add that Radio Free Europe has accurately reported each of the Olympic Games since 1952 and lifting of its credentials would be a development we would view with great concern. We would hope that as soon as all the facts are known the credentials would be restored.



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USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GERMANY IMMEDIATE

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DELIVER TO NEA/ARN/DRAPER AT OPENING OF BUSINESS
E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PINS, PINT, LE
SUBJECT: 0900 LEBANON REPORT

1. CONTRARY TO INTERPRETATION OF PREMIER KARAME'S REMARKS BY PRESS SERVICES FOLLOWING CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY, IT IS NOT AT ALL CLEAR THAT ANY FINAL DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN AS TO WHETHER OR NOT MARONITE RIGHT TO THE PRESIDENCY WILL BE IN WRITING. THIS APPARENTLY WAS DISCUSSED AT LENGTH, LEADING TO KARAME'S SOMEWHAT AMBIGUOUS STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE RIGHT IS RECOGNIZED IN CUSTOM AND THEREFORE NEED NOT BE RECOGNIZED IN WRITING. PRESS HAS BEEN GETTING CONTRARY STORY FROM PEOPLE AROUND PRESIDENT FRANGIE, AND THERE IS SPECULATION THAT SYRIANS CONTINUE TO INSIST ON WRITTEN GUARANTEE AS PART OF THE DEAL WHICH GIVES MUSLEMS SO MANY NEW ADVANTAGES. SOME DOUBT IS ALSO CAST ON EXACT TIME POLITICAL AGREEMENT WILL BE ANNOUNCED BY FRANGIE, DESPITE KARAME'S DECLARATION THIS WOULD BE IN COURSE OF OR FOLLOWING SPECIAL CABINET MEETING TO BE HELD SATURDAY, FEB. 14.

2. BEKAA, PARTICULARLY REGION AROUND ZAHLE, WAS SCENE OF RENEWED TENSION YESTERDAY FOLLOWING DISCOVERYVGF CHRISTIAN WHO HAD BEEN TORTURED AND KILLED. HIS

*****WHHR COMMENT*****

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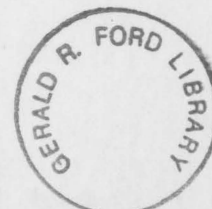
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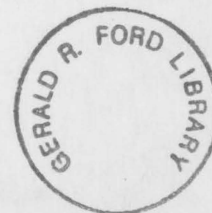


FELLOW VILLAGERS PROMPTLY STOPPED TWO MUSLIM PASSERS BY AND KILLED THEM, WHILE THAT INCIDENT WAS FINALLY STOPPED, THERE ARE OTHER REPORTS OF KIDNAPPINGS AND COUNTER-KIDNAPPINGS INVOLVING LEBANESE ARMY AND DISSIDENT GROUP FOLLOWING LT. KHATIB IN THE SOUTH (HARYOUN). THERE WERE SOME INCIDENTS IN BEIRUT, POINTING UP CONTINUED INSECURITY IN THE CITY PARTICULARLY AT NIGHT. MEANWHILE, REGIONAL MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR BEIRUT AND MT. LEBANON HAS PREPARED A DRAFT LAW SETTING PENALTIES FOR KIDNAPPERS WHICH WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR APPROVAL BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. REPORTEDLY HOLDING A PERSON FOR 24 HOURS WOULD BE PUNISHABLE BY 7 YEARS AT HARD LABOR, BEYOND 24 HOURS BY LIFE IMPRISONMENT. THIS AT LEAST INDICATES EFFORTS TO UNDERLINE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION.

3. CABINET DISCUSSED NUMBER OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS. FOLLOWING MEETING MINISTER TUEINI TOLD THE PRESS IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION THAT THE STATE PLANNED TO EXPROPRIATE KARANTINA LAND (PRESENTLY OWNED BY MARONITE CHURCH) PARTLY TO ENLARGE PORT AREA AND PARTLY TO BUILD CHEAP HOUSING.

4. UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES CALLED AT EMBASSY AGAIN YESTERDAY TO DISCUSS GENERAL SITUATION AS WELL AS PLANS FOR MOVEMENT OF ASSYRIAN-ARMENIAN REFUGEES FROM IRAQ. THEY HAVE MENTIONED HIGHER ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS THAN WE HAVE HEARD FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE TO DATE. THEY WERE USING BALL PARK FIGURE OF 40,000 TO 50,000 LIVING QUARTERS MADE UNLIVABLE AND SOME 200,000 PEOPLE THUS MADE HOMELESS, AND HALF A MILLION PEOPLE IN NEED OF SOME KIND OF IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE. WFP REP PUT TOTAL NEEDY AT 350,000. SEPTELS COMING.
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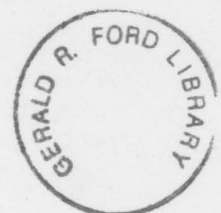
2/19/76

Senate Votes Arms Aid Bill of \$3 Billion

Q: The Senate approved by a vote of 60-30 a foreign military aid bill that includes "unprecedented Congressional powers" to monitor U.S. overseas arms trade. What is your reaction to the Legislation and what changes would the President like to see made?

A: We have strong reservations about some provisions of the Legislation (S.2662). Without going into all of them, I would cite as an example the provisions regarding legislative veto of Executive actions by concurrent resolution, which we feel gives rise to very serious Constitutional questions. Early enactment of acceptable legislation is, however, of great importance to the foreign policy of the United States. We are therefore hopeful that the House of Representatives will also complete action on its bill very soon and that the differences between the House and Senate bills can be quickly resolved in an acceptable way that will strengthen and not impair the conduct of our foreign affairs.

(Supplemental Fact Sheet attached)



Security Assistance Legislation
Reservations

The security assistance bill for FY 1976 reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee includes several provisions which, if enacted, impact adversely on constitutional precepts concerning the separation of powers and/or would be harmful to our foreign policy. The significant objectionable provisions of the bill are described below:

(1) Legislative Veto of Proposed Arms Transfers.

The bill retains the requirement of existing law for reports to Congress, and possible Congressional disapproval by concurrent resolution, of proposed sales under the Foreign Military Sales Act of \$25 million or more. Further, it extends this requirement to sales of major defense equipment irrespective of amount and also imposes identical restrictions on the issuance of export licenses for commercial sales of military items.

This provision adds a new element of uncertainty to decisions on military supply relationships and erodes the separation of powers concept that execution of the law is properly a function of the Executive Branch.



(2) Discrimination.

The bill requires termination of any grant military assistance transaction, FMS sale, or commercial export license with respect to which a U.S. person (natural or corporate) is prevented from participating by a foreign government on grounds of race, religion, sex or national origin. Before termination would be required, the Executive Branch would have an opportunity under this provision to try to resolve the matter through diplomatic channels.

(3) Turkey.

The bill will permit the resumption of FMS cash sales to Turkey, which have been prohibited since last February. However, military grants and credits for Turkey would remain suspended pending a Cyprus settlement. Moreover, the embargo on FMS cash sales would be reimposed on July 1.

The Turks will resent the continued denial of FMS credit while credit is being extended to Greece and the imposition of a new deadline. This will certainly not contribute to a settlement on Cyprus, and could further attenuate our defense cooperation relationship with Turkey.



(4) MAP and MAAG Phaseout.

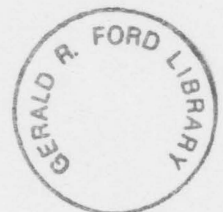
The bill prohibits grant military assistance (other than training) or the continuation of military assistance advisory groups after FY 1977 "unless specifically authorized by Congress." This would establish a presumption against such programs, although the exception for specifically authorized programs appears adequate to accommodate special situations such as countries where assistance is furnished in exchange for U.S. base rights.

(5) Human Rights.

The bill would require a human rights report for each country in the annual Congressional Presentation Document, beginning with FY 1977. A more detailed statement for any particular country would be required upon the request of either House. Congress, after assessing such statement, could terminate or restrict assistance and/or sales to the country concerned.

(6) Angola.

The bill would require an immediate suspension of all forms of assistance to or for Angola, but would allow such assistance to be resumed after thirty days while Congress is in session following the submission of a public report to Congress describing and justifying



such assistance. However, Congress can veto the proposed assistance by vote of either House.

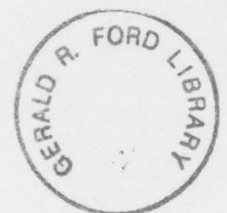


2/19/76

NIXON TRIP TO THE PRC

Q: We understand that there may be some legal problems connected with landing the PRC plane for former President Nixon in the United States. Is it true that alternative arrangements are being made to fly Nixon to China?

A: I do not have that information. I suggest you check with the former President for any information on his travel plans. As to possible legal problems connected with a PRC plane landing here, you will want to check with State. Their legal counsel's office may be able to help you.



VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO FRANCE

Q: Do you have any details on the Vice President's visit to France? What meetings are scheduled? Will he be travelling outside of Paris?

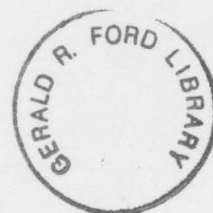
A: A major event in the Vice President's visit to France will be an address in Paris on March 22 in connection with the US-French celebration of our Bicentennial. Additionally, I believe the Vice President is looking forward to one or more meetings while he is in Paris, but at this point I do not have a detailed schedule. This, I am sure, will be available from the Vice President's office in the relatively near future.

Q: What is the title of the group the Vice President will be addressing in Paris?

A: It is my understanding that more than one Franco-American organization will be involved in hosting this event. I don't have the names, but we will be able to get them for you.

Q: Does this in any way alter the announced plans for Giscard d'Estaing to visit the United States later this year?

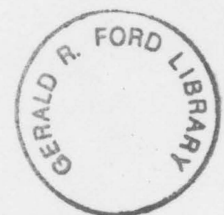
A: Not at all. President Giscard d'Estaing, as you know, has accepted President Ford's invitation to pay a State Visit to the United States this May 17-20, and both leaders are very much looking forward to this visit.



VISIT TO IRAN

Q: Why is Iran included on the Vice President's itinerary to the Far East?

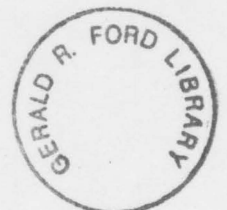
A: In the context of our close relations with Iran and with His Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Iran, it is natural and fitting that the Vice President should take the opportunity to stop in this country. Iran is an important friend and ally, playing a significant role in world affairs and in cooperation with our friends in the Arab world; Iran also plays a leading role in maintaining regional stability. The Vice President looks forward to renewing his personal acquaintance with His Imperial Majesty, and fulfilling a long-standing personal invitation to visit.



The Vice President's Trip to Asia

Q: Why is the Vice President visiting Asia?

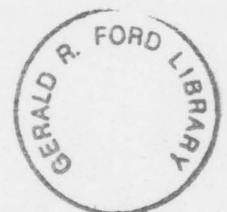
A: The Australian Government and the Australian-American Association invited the Vice President to attend celebrations in Australia of the American Bicentennial. The New Zealand Government also invited him to visit New Zealand. The visit will give the Vice President the opportunity to hold discussions with the leaders of these countries and to pay the respects of the United States during the American Bicentennial to these two traditional friends and allies. The Vice President will also have the opportunity to visit the capitals of two other important friends in Southeast Asia; Malaysia and Singapore.



The Vice President's Trip to Asia

Q: What issues will the Vice President discuss?

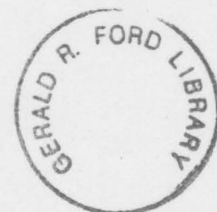
A: The Vice President hopes to have a general exchange of views with the leaders of these four countries on the situation in Asia and throughout the world. His visit to the area, coming shortly after the President's trip to China, Indonesia and the Philippines, will also underscore America's continuing role in the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia.



The Vice President's Trip - No Stopover in Thailand

Q: Is there any significance to the exclusion of Thailand from the Vice President's schedule?

A: ~~Of course not!~~ Our relations with Thailand continue to be exceptionally strong and friendly. The Vice President would like to visit Bangkok, but Thailand is currently in the middle of a political campaign leading to Parliamentary elections on April 4. He felt it would be inappropriate to visit Thailand during an election period.



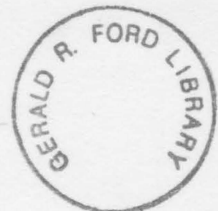
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file
2/24 5

SCOWCROFT PHOTO

For those photographers and cameramen who have wanted to take pictures of General Scowcroft, there will be a photo opportunity at 6:00 p.m. this evening in General Scowcroft's office.



Feb. 24, 1976

The President's Meeting with Ambassador De Pree

The President will meet briefly this afternoon at 2:30 in the Oval Office with Ambassador Willard A. De Pree, who is our first Ambassador to the new African state of Mozambique. This brief call will give Ambassador De Pree an opportunity to receive his instructions from the President before assuming his new duties.

Q: Who arranged the meeting?

A: Ambassador De Pree asked to pay a brief courtesy call on the President prior to departing for his post.

Q: How long has Mozambique been independent?

A: Mozambique obtained its independence from Portugal on June 25, 1975.

Q: When did the U.S. recognize Mozambique?

A: The President wrote the President of Mozambique on that date extending U.S. recognition to Mozambique and expressing the hope that we would establish diplomatic relations.

Q: Why the long delay in sending Ambassador De Pree to Mozambique?

A: There is no significance in the delay. Last fall, September 23, 1975, Secretary Kissinger met with Mozambique's Foreign Minister Cissano, where they agreed to the establishment of bilateral relations, and we have had a chargé at our Embassy in Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques) since October 27, 1975.



Q: I understand Ambassador De Pree is a native of Zeeland, Michigan. Is that the reason for the meeting?

A: The President met Ambassador De Pree during his years in Congress and welcomes the opportunity to greet a fellow Michigander, a career Foreign Service Officer who will be serving as his personal envoy in Mozambique.

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WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE

President's Meeting with EC President Ortoli
February 24, 1976

President Ford and President of the Commission of European Communities Francois-Xavier Ortoli met this morning for a broad-ranging discussion of issues of mutual interest to the United States and the EC. Other participants in the meeting included President Ortoli's Chef de Cabinet Philippe de Margerie, the Head of the EC Delegation in Washington Fernand Spaak, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll and Brent Scowcroft.

The President welcomed this opportunity to meet again with President Ortoli and to review economic developments in the United States and Europe since their meeting in Brussels last May. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the improving economic picture on both sides of the Atlantic, paced by the strong recovery in the United States. They also discussed measures being taken to promote full economic recovery among all the industrialized democracies following the economic slowdown of 1974-75.

The two leaders discussed bilateral US-EC trade issues. President Ford took this occasion to reaffirm the United States' longstanding commitment to a policy of trade liberalization within the limits of our laws and the requirements of our domestic industry.



The two Presidents discussed various international issues, including the European Community's attention to developments in Southern Europe.

The President and President Ortolini agreed that relations between the United States and the EC are very good and noted with satisfaction their continuing useful bilateral dialog on political and economic issues of mutual interest. They discussed the prospects for greater European unity and, in this connection, the President reaffirmed American support for a vigorous and strong Europe working in friendship and harmony with the United States.

* * * * *

Q: What specific trade issues were discussed? Did the ITC action on shoes come up?

A: ~~I did not participate in the meeting and~~ do not know what specific trade issues were discussed or in how much detail.

Q: Did the two Presidents' discuss the Tindemans Report on European Union?

A: I understand that the report was discussed and that the President was interested in learning more about the European reaction to the report.



Q: Did the President offer any views on Tindemans' recommendations with respect to US-EC relations?

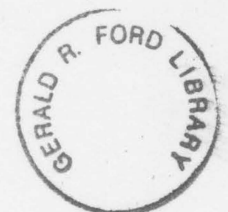
A: He did not. The President believes that it is for the European Community to determine the pace and nature of further progress toward unity as well as how it wishes to proceed on Prime Minister Tindemans' specific proposals.

Q: Has the President met with Ortoli before?

A: Yes, the President met with President Ortoli in Brussels last May.

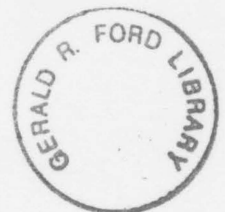
Q: What exactly does Ortoli do -- in fact, what does the Commission do?

A: President Ortoli is the ranking official of the EC Commission, one of the principal EC institutions. Appointed by the national governments of the EC members, the Commission makes proposals it considers to be in the best interests of the Community. In brief, it initiates policy and then drafts the laws to carry it out. The Commission is also responsible for making certain that the member countries follow Community law. Policies initiated by the Commission are referred to the Council of Ministers, the Community's main decision-making body. Each of the 13 Commission members is responsible for one or more main Community activity, such as agriculture and foreign trade.



Q: What nationality is Ortoli and how long has he had this job?

A: President Ortoli is French and became President of the Commission in January, 1973. His term of office concludes at the end of this year.



Feb. 24, 1976

JAPANESE ASK FOR
LOCKHEED DATA

For Your Background Only

This evening at 5:00 p.m. the Japanese Ambassador will call upon Deputy Secretary Ingersoll to deliver a letter from Prime Minister Miki to President Ford. The letter will ask for President Ford's cooperation in releasing names and information pertinent to the Lockheed scandal in Japan.

The State Department is consulting with the SEC and the Justice Department to see how the Japanese government can be accommodated on this issue without spill over effects for other countries or personalities. (See attached analysis)

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Q. How will the U.S. government respond to Japanese requests for information relating to the Lockheed bribes?

A. No such request has been received so I have no way of answering your question.

Q. But what is the government doing now to address the issues raised by the resolution in the Japanese Diet? What response is the U.S. prepared to make?

A. The State Department has been discussing the entire question of Lockheed payoffs with the Justice Department and the SEC, which as you know has the matter under investigation. While these consultations are in progress, I'm not going to be able to discuss the issue further.



MU file
February 25, 1976

6A

RECEPTION FOR MEXICO --
U. S. INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

The President will meet this afternoon at 3:00 p. m. with members of the Mexican-U. S. Interparliamentary Conference. This conference is made up of a group of U. S. and Mexican legislators who meet annually (since 1961) to discuss mutual problems and cooperative efforts between our two countries. This year the meeting will be held in Atlanta on February 26 and 27 to discuss a variety of bilateral and multilateral issues among them trade relations, narcotics cooperation, the inter-American system and the OAS.

The President wishes to take this opportunity to welcome the U. S. and Mexican legislators (approximately 150 invitees) and to demonstrate our continuing interest in maintaining and strengthening the cooperative relations which exist between our two countries.

* * * *

Q. Will the President discuss heroin traffic with the group?

A. This is basically a social reception, but as I indicated, narcotics traffic is among the issues likely to be discussed in Atlanta next week.

As you may know, the President met in November, 1974 with President Echeverria. At that time they jointly pledged to strengthen cooperation to combat the illegal traffic.

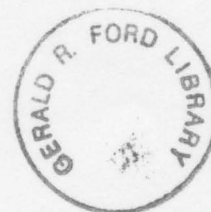
Since that time there have been high-level meetings between American and Mexican officials to develop programs aimed at a more widespread destruction of opium at the source, a crack-down on heroin processing as well as an implementation of other



internal enforcement measures in Mexico, and a more effective border control program. In mid-November Mexican Attorney General Ojeda Paulieda announced plans for an intensified eradication and interdiction campaign in Mexico. To assist the Mexicans in their ongoing efforts we are providing added technical support in the form of material and manpower resources.

Recently the President asked that his continuing personal concern about the amount of Mexican heroin entering the United States again be conveyed to the Mexican government. He has also directed that the Domestic Council Drug Abuse Task Force reconvene for the special purpose of making specific recommendations for improving our ability to control drug trafficking along the Southwest border.

The latest development in our binational cooperative program is a proposal by President Echeverria for the formation of high-level Mexican and American Commissions to seek additional approaches on both the supply and demand sides toward more effective controls over the drug problem. The Mexican proposal is a positive one and is currently under active study within the Executive Branch.



Q. What can you tell us about the President's view on the treatment of U.S. prisoners?

A. I do not know whether this issue will be discussed at the Conference in Atlanta, but more generally, you may know that the Department of State, in collaboration with the American Embassy at Mexico City is presently reviewing all cases of Americans detained in Mexico. It is advising prisoners with valid complaints on possible remedies and, in general, doing everything possible to assist them within the constraints of American and Mexican law. Of course, different governments practice different judicial procedures and while it is unlikely that the remedies available under Mexican law will result in the dismissal of charges or in releasing the prisoners, it is believed that prisoners will benefit in other ways from this review of their cases. This review of over 600 cases will be thorough and systematic. The President takes very seriously our responsibility to protect the rights of Americans in prison in other countries.

The U. S. government will continue to ensure that Americans imprisoned in Mexico and elsewhere are neither discriminated against nor mistreated.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 018927

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL National security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL Intelligence Report

DESCRIPTION re USSR, Japan, PLO, Angola, SALT,
Europe, Middle East, China

CREATION DATE 02/25/1976

VOLUME 6 pages

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 034500061

COLLECTION TITLE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER. NSC PRESS
AND CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON STAFF FILES

BOX NUMBER 4

FOLDER TITLE Press Guidance, February 10-29, 1976

DATE WITHDRAWN 09/10/2004

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST DAL

February 25, 1976

6C

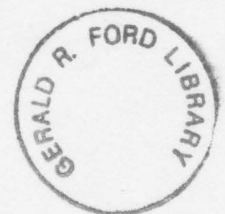
VOTE ON THE MARIANAS

Q. What is your reaction to the Senate vote (67 - 22) approving the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

A. We welcome the Senate's approval of the Covenant. The House has already approved the Covenant so the legislation will not go to conference where we hope for a speedy resolution of the differences. As you may recall, the people of the Northern Marianas approved Commonwealth status in a UN-observed plebiscite last June.

Q. Who is the President's envoy to the Marianas?

A. Ambassador F. Haydn Williams serves as the President's personal representative to the Marianas.



February 26, 1976

mv file
7a

THE LOCKHEED SCANDAL AND JAPAN

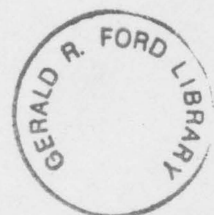
Q. Can you tell us about the current status of the response to Prime Minister Miki's letter to the President?

A. As some of you already know, the letter has been received and is being studied. A response is now being prepared, but beyond that I cannot give you any additional information at this time.

Q. But what about recent Japanese actions such as the subpoenas delivered to three Lockheed officials and the raid on Lockheed's facilities in Japan? What redress are we seeking for these actions?

A. As you know, the entire Lockheed issue is under investigation by the SEC with the cooperation of the Departments of Justice and State. As far as Lockheed's intentions regarding the incidents you mention, you will have to check with their counsel.

FYI: Attached is FBIS 18 which carries the text of the Miki letter to Ford.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 018928

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL National security restriction
TYPE OF MATERIAL Cable

TITLE Text of Miki letter to Ford
CREATION DATE 02/25/1976
VOLUME 1 page
COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 034500061
COLLECTION TITLE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER. NSC PRESS
AND CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON STAFF FILES
BOX NUMBER 4
FOLDER TITLE Press Guidance, February 10-29, 1976

DATE WITHDRAWN 09/10/2004
WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST DAL

RUSSIA SAYS NUCLEAR WAR INEVITABLE ACCORDING TO CURRIE

Q. Dr. Malcolm Currie, Director of Defense Research and Engineering at the Pentagon said yesterday that Soviet leaders do not look upon nuclear war as unthinkable and are preparing to survive one because "they feel strategic war is inevitable." Is Currie expressing the Administration position on the Soviet view? What is our view on the inevitability of war?

A. Dr. Currie has stated his personal views and we are ^{not} going to comment on them. The Administration position on the issues you raise was stated by Secretary Kissinger in his comprehensive San Francisco speech February 3, and, of course, is reflected fully in the Defense Posture Statement as well. I would refer you to the speech and the posture statement for a full explanation of the U. S. position on strategic policy.



Feb. 27, 1976

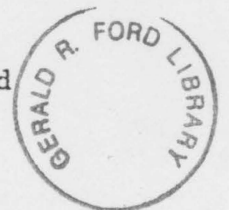
USING WHEAT AS A LEVERAGE AGAINST
THE SOVIETS

Kissinger, Feb. 3, 1976:

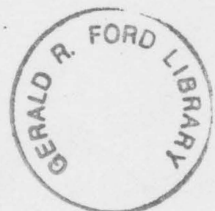
"We find very often that we are told abstractly that we should use American economic power in order to influence foreign policy decisions of other countries. But we also find that when we attempt to do so we would inevitably interrupt private markets and private arrangements because there is no way of using our economic power without some degree of control."

"Now, with respect to the wheat deal to the Soviet Union, it is not generally realized that there was a voluntary restraint of sales to the Soviet Union from July to October while we were negotiating a long-term agreement, and that in many parts of the country and in many sections of the Congress this valuable restraint is looked upon with great disfavor. We believe that the long-term agreement that was made with the Soviet Union over a five year period introduces some stability into our market. It creates a cut-off point during emergency situations in which further negotiations will have to be conducted before we would agree to the sale of additional wheat."

"We believe that the circumstances that have so far existed have not justified the cut-off of wheat, because the cut-off of wheat, because the cut-off has not been effective in any time frame relevant to -- for example -- the issues of Angola. We believe -- and we have said



repeatedly -- if the relations with the Soviet Union deteriorate drastically -- which we would hope strongly to avoid -- it will effect our other relations. But at the present time it was an excessive reaction which would not have helped in relation to the Angola problem."



February 27, 1976

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. There are reports that the Soviet Union has again begun discussions with United States grain companies to purchase additional wheat and corn. How does this square with the five year grain agreement announced last October?

A. The Agriculture Department informs me that there have been no recent purchases of US grain by the Soviet Union. Purchases up to an additional 4 million metric tons would be fully consistent with the understanding which we reached in concluding the US-Soviet grain agreement last October, however.

The grain agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union will run for five years, beginning October 1, 1976.* Grain sales which take place until that date are therefore not included under the terms of the agreement.

In reaching the agreement, the Soviets assured us that their additional purchases of grain in the current crop year would not be in a volume which could disrupt the US market. USDA officials stated that this would allow for up to 17 million metric tons during this crop year ^{7 million} above the 10 million which had been made at that time. Since that time, the Soviets have purchased some 3 million tons, in normal commercial transactions, bringing the current total to roughly 13 million tons.

*The agreement commits the Soviet Union to purchase a minimum of 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn annually, and permits them to purchase an additional 2 million tons annually without consultation.

