

DECLASSIFIED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
INTERAGENCY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL,
E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)

ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2011-064, document no. 53
DECLASSIFICATION DATE: December 19, 2013

Mrs. Muskie's Schedule

MRS. MUSKIE'S SCHEDULE

ROME

Thursday, June 19, 1980

- 10:00 P.M. Secretary and Mrs. Muskie arrive Ciampino Airport with the President in Air Force One. The Ciampino stop is considered a "technical stopover" and there will be no formalities. The President's party will be greeted by a still to-be-named Italian cabinet minister; the Italian Chief of Protocol; U.S. Ambassador Richard N. Gardner; Ambassador Panza, the Italian Ambassador to the U.S.; Ambassador Wagner, the President's personal envoy to the Vatican; General Bernardini, Military Advisor for the President of Italy; General Rici, Commander of Second Air Region; General Chiappini, Acting Commander of Ciampino Airport

- 10:10 P.M. Marine One with President departs Ciampino for Quirinale Palace.

Secretary, Mrs. Muskie and Dr. Brzezinski board same car in Ciampino for Grand Hotel.

- 10:40 P.M. Secretary, Mrs. Muskie and Dr. Brzezinski arrive Grand Hotel, 3 Vittorio E. Orlando, Tel.: (06) 4709

Secretary and Mrs. Muskie are in Suite 132/133

Dr. Brzezinski is in Suite 139/148

Friday, June 20, 1980

- Morning Free for Staff/Personal time
- (If Mrs. Muskie wishes, Mrs. Paganelli would be happy to accompany her on either a sightseeing tour or perhaps to do some shopping. A tour might include the Gianicolo Hill overlooking Rome, Villa Farnesina (Raphael Frescoes), Piazza Farnese, Campo di Fiori, Piazza Navonna. Alternatively, a walking tour might include the Spanish steps, Piazza di Spagna, and the shops in Via Condotti. If Mrs. Muskie has any particular suggestions, we could work them into the schedule as well.)
- 12:10 P.M. Mrs. Paganelli arrives at the Grand Hotel to accompany Mrs. Muskie to Mrs. Gardner's lunch.
- 12:15 P.M. Mrs. Muskie accompanied by Mrs. Paganelli and Gayle Corey departs Grand Hotel for Villa Taverna
- 12:40 P.M. Mrs. Carter arrives at Villa Taverna
- 12:45 P.M. Receiving line for guests:
 - Mrs. Gardner
 - Mrs. Carter
 - Mrs. Muskie
- 2:15 P.M. Mrs. Muskie boards VIP in Mrs. Carter's motorcade
- Mrs. Carter's motorcade departs Villa Taverna for Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
- 2:35 P.M. President arrives at monument for wreath laying ceremony.
- President, Amb. Gardner, Secretary Muskie, Mrs. Carter, and Amy take stairs to upper level of monument.
- Mrs. Muskie and Mrs. Gardner remain in guest area
- 2:52 P.M. Ceremony ends.
- President, Mrs. Carter and Amy depart for Colosseum.
- Secretary, Mrs. Muskie, and Dr. Brzezinski depart in same car in Secretary's motorcade for Colosseum and tour of Forum.

- 4:15 P.M. Tour concludes.
- Secretary, Mrs. Muskie, and Dr. Brzezinski board Secretary's motorcade for Grand Hotel.
- 4:25 P.M. Arrive Grand Hotel
- 7:45 P.M. Secretary, Mrs. Muskie, and Dr. Brzezinski board Secretary's Motorcade for Quirinale Palace.
- 7:50 P.M. Arrive Quirinale Palace for State Dinner.
- 8:35 P.M. State Dinner begins.
- 10:15 P.M. Depart Quirinale Palace for Grand Hotel.

Saturday, June 21

- 8:00 A.M. Secretary, Mrs. Muskie, and Dr. Brzezinski depart Grand Hotel for Quirinale Palace.
- 8:10 A.M. Arrive Quirinale Palace to participate in official departure ceremony.
- 8:40 A.M. President's Motorcade departs Quirinale Palace.
- 8:45 A.M. Secretary, Mrs. Muskie, and Dr. Brzezinski depart in same car and join Mrs. Carter's motorcade.
- 8:50 A.M. Arrive American Embassy.
- Upon arrival guests will be escorted to their places.
- 9:00 A.M. President arrives and ceremony begins.
- 9:40 A.M. Mrs. Muskie boards VIP I in Mrs. Carter's Motorcade.
- Mrs. Carter, Amy, and Mrs. Gardner depart embassy for Villa Taverna by motorcade.
- 10:35 A.M. Mrs. Carter, Amy, and Mrs. Muskie depart Villa Taverna for Vatican.
- 10:55 A.M. Arrive Vatican
- Mrs. Muskie joins Secretary Muskie as member of official party for audience and tour.
- 1:45 P.M. Secretary, Mrs. Muskie, and Dr. Brzezinski depart St. Peter's Square in Secretary's motorcade for Grand Hotel.
- 2:00 P.M. Arrive Grand Hotel.
- 2:00 P.M. Lunch. (Note: If the Secretary and Mrs. Muskie wish, Embassy DCM Paganelli would be pleased to arrange an informal buffet luncheon for members of official party and some 10-15 staff members and wives. After which the Secretary and Mrs. Muskie might want to go sightseeing. Possible sightseeing locations could include: The Spanish steps; Piazza Navona and its Bernini Fountain; Fountain of Trevi; the Campidoglio; or the Gianicolo, one of the Hills providing an overlook of the City. Alternatively, we could arrange luncheon at a local restaurant, but this would pose formidable security problems,

which would in turn likely detract from enjoyment that restaurant might otherwise offer.)

- 4:15 P.M. Depart Grand Hotel by Motorcade for Ciampino Airport.
- 4:45 P.M. Arrive Ciampino
- 4:55 P.M. President and family arrive by Helicopter.
- 5:00 P.M. Departure EF Air Force One for Venice.

President's Visit to Venice
(subject to revision)

White House will provide detailed
schedule and scenarios

Saturday, June 21

1825 Arrive Venice/Marco Polo Airport

1835 Depart for Hotel Cipriani

Sunday, June 22

0645 Depart Cipriani for St. Mark's

0700 President Attends Mass at St. Mark's

0745 Depart for Cipriani

0820 Depart Cipriani for Cini Foundation

0830 President Working Breakfast with Heads of
State, Cini Foundation

1000 First Session of Summit

1330 Summit Luncheon

1500 Second Session of Summit

1630 End of Second Session

1645 Arrive Hotel Cipriani; Staff Time

2015 Depart for Palazzo Ducale

2030 Heads of State Dinner at Palazzo Ducale

2230 Depart for Cipriani

2245 Arrive Cipriani

Monday, June 23

0845 Depart for Cini Foundation

0900 Third Session of Summit

1130 Summit Luncheon

1500 Fourth Session of Summit

1800 Press Statements by Heads of State in Sala
degli Arazzi (Cini Foundation)

1900 Depart for Cipriani

1910 Arrive Cipriani; Staff Time; Overnight

Tuesday, June 24

0830 Depart for Belgrade

SCHEDULE FOR MRS. MUSKIE'S
ANKARA VISIT, JUNE 24-26, 1980

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

11:25 a.m. Arrive at Esenboga Airport. Escorted to VIP Lounge by Mrs. Spain and by Turkish Liaison Officer Mrs. Filiz Dincmen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Director for International Organizations and Mrs. Muskie's Turkish escort during her stay in Ankara.

11:55 a.m. Depart for Embassy with Mrs. Spain.

12:35 p.m. Arrive Embassy Marine House to greet American community.

12:50 p.m. Arrive Ambassador's residence.

1:15 p.m. Informal lunch at residence with Mrs. Spain, Mrs. Robert Dillon (wife of DCM), Mrs. Donald Gelber (wife of MSA Counselor), and Ms. Gayle Cory.

2:30 p.m. Guided shopping and free time.

8:00 p.m. Depart for restaurant

8:15 p.m. Dinner with Mrs. Spain and DCM and Mrs. Dillon at RV's Restaurant.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

10:00 a.m. Visit to Anatolian Civilization Museum.

12:30 p.m. Lunch at Embassy residence hosted by Mrs. Spain. (Tentative guest list includes Mrs. Erkmen, wife of Foreign Minister, Senator Abadan-Unat, Mrs. Toker, wife of Senator Toker and daughter of Ismet Inonu, Mrs. Saltik, wife of Deputy Chairman, Turkish General Staff, Mrs. Olcay, wife of Turkey's Ambassador to NATO, Mrs. Esenbel, Mrs. Dincmen, and Ms. Cory.

2:30 p.m. - Free time.

3:30 p.m.

3:30 p.m. - Fashion show featuring classical and modern Turkish designs. To be held at the College of Home Economics.

5:30 p.m.

7:15 p.m. Depart Embassy residence for reception at Cankaya Kosku.

7:30 p.m. Secretary and Mrs. Muskie attend reception given by Acting President of Turkey and Mrs. Caglayangil, then proceed directly from there to dinner.

8:30 Secretary and Mrs. Muskie attend black tie dinner at Turkish Parliament hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Demirel.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

10:00 a.m. Visit to Ataturk Memorial (Tentative).

11:00 a.m. Visit to Ethnographical Museum (Tentative).

1:15 p.m. Depart residence for Airport.

2:15 p.m. Wheels up for Kuala Lumpur.

SCHEDULE FOR KUALA LUMPUR

TO BE PROVIDED

Background Info & Maps

background notes

Italy



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

February 1980



Official Name:
Italian Republic

PROFILE

People

POPULATION: 56.9 million (1979). **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 0.5% (1979). **ETHNIC GROUPS:** Primarily Italian, but small groups of German-, French-, Slovene-, and Albanian-Italians. **RELIGION:** Roman Catholic. **LANGUAGE:** Italian. **EDUCATION:** *Years compulsory—8. Percentage attendance—not available. Literacy—93%. HEALTH: Infant mortality rate—not available. Life expectancy—70 yrs. WORK FORCE (20.1 million) (1978): Agriculture—15%. Industry and commerce—38%. Services—46%. Government—not available.*

Geography

AREA: 301,223 sq. km. (116,303 sq. mi.); about the size of Ga. and Fla. combined. **CITIES:** *Capital—Rome (pop. 2.6 million). Other cities—Milan, Naples, Florence.* **TERRAIN:** Mostly rugged and mountainous. **CLIMATE:** Generally mild Mediterranean.

Government

TYPE: Republic. **DATE OF INDEPENDENCE:** June 2, 1946. **CONSTITUTION:** January 1, 1948.

BRANCHES: *Executive—President (Chief of State); Council of Ministers (Cabinet), headed by the President of the Council (Prime Minister). Legislative—bicameral (630-Member Chamber of Deputies, 322-Member Senate). Judicial—an independent Constitutional Court.*

SUBDIVISIONS: 93 Provinces, 20 regions.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Christian Democratic, Italian Communist, Italian Socialist, Italian Social Movement, Social Democratic, Republican, Liberal, Radical. **SUFFRAGE:** Universal over 18.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET: Not available.

DEFENSE: 7.1% of proposed central government budget.

FLAG: Three vertical bands—green, white, and red.

Economy

GDP: \$266 billion (1978). **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 2.6% (1978). **PER CAPITA INCOME:** \$3,040. **AVG. RATE OF INFLATION LAST 4 YRS.:** 15.3%.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Fish, dwindling natural gas reserves.

AGRICULTURE (7% of GDP):

Products—wheat, rice, grapes, olives, citrus fruits.

INDUSTRY: *Types—automobiles, machinery, chemicals, textiles, shoes. Percentage of GDP—43.*

TRADE (1977): *Exports—\$45 billion: machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear. Imports—\$47.6 billion: machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum. Partners—FRG (20%), France (16%), UK (5%), Benelux countries (7%), US (7%), USSR (3%).*

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 852 lire=US\$1 (May 1979); 1978 avg.: 848 lire=US\$1.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN and its specialized agencies, NATO, OECD, EC, Western European Union, Council of Europe, INTELSAT.

PEOPLE

Italy is linguistically and religiously homogeneous but culturally, economically, and politically diverse. Ninety-nine percent of the people are nominally Roman Catholic, but political power is divided among eight or more political parties, ranging from neo-Fascist to Communist.

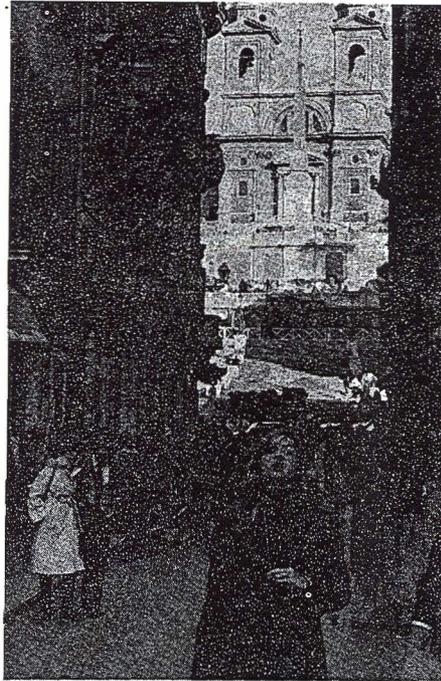
Italy has the fifth highest density in Europe—about 186 persons per square kilometer (483 per sq. mi.). Minority groups are small, the largest being the German-speaking people of Bolzano Province and the Slovenes around Trieste. Other groups are the ancient communities of Albanian, Greek, Ladino, and French origin. Although Roman Catholicism is the official religion, all religious faiths are provided equal freedom before the law by the Constitution.

Italian culture flowered in the Renaissance during the 14th century. The achievements in literature, such as Dante's *Divine Comedy* and Petrarch's sonnets; in philosophy, such as the ideas of St. Thomas Aquinas and Galileo Galilei; and in painting, sculpture, and other fine arts, such as the works of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, and Michelangelo, exerted a tremendous and lasting influence on the development of Western civilization. In the 19th century, the Italian Romantic opera flourished through composers Gioacchino Rossini, Giuseppe Verdi, and Giacomo Puccini, and their tradition continued well into the 20th century. Opera is still a national passion. Contemporary Italian artists, writers, filmmakers, architects, composers, and designers contribute much to Western culture.

HISTORY

Modern Italian history dates from 1870 with the unification of the entire peninsula under King Victor Emmanuel II of the House of Savoy. From 1870 until 1922, Italy was a constitutional monarchy with a parliament elected under limited suffrage.

During World War I, Italy denounced its standing alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary and in 1915 entered the war on the side of the Allies. Under the post-World War I settlement, Italy received some former Austrian territory along the northeast frontier. In 1922 Benito Mussolini came to power and, in the course of the next few years, eliminated the old political parties, curtailed personal liberties, and installed a Fascist dictatorship called the Corporate State. The King, with little or



Via Condotti walking street and the Spanish Steps, Rome.

no power, remained titular Head of State.

World War II found Italy allied with Germany. Italy declared war on the United Kingdom and France in 1940. Following the Allied invasion of Sicily in 1943, Italy became a cobelligerent of the Allies against Germany. A noteworthy popular resistance movement was conducted, especially in central and northern Italy, against the remaining Germans, who were finally driven out in April 1945. The monarchy ended in a plebiscite in 1946, and a Constituent Assembly was elected to draw up the plans for the present Republic.

Under the 1947 peace treaty, minor adjustments were made in Italy's frontier with France; the eastern border area was transferred to Yugoslavia; and the area around the city of Trieste was designated as a Free Territory. In 1954 the Free Territory, which had remained under the administration of U.S.-British forces (Zone A, including the city of Trieste) and Yugoslav forces (Zone B), was divided between Italy and Yugoslavia, principally along the zonal boundary. This arrangement was made permanent under the Italian-Yugoslav Treaty of Osimo, ratified in 1977. Under the 1947 peace treaty, Italy also gave up its overseas territories and certain Mediterranean islands.

The Catholic Church's position in Italy since the end of its temporal powers in 1870 has been governed by a series of accords with the Italian Government. Under the Lateran Pacts of 1929, which

were confirmed by the present Constitution, the Vatican City State is recognized by Italy as an independent sovereign state.

GEOGRAPHY

Italy is a 1,127-kilometer (700-mile)-long peninsula extending into the heart of the Mediterranean Sea. On the west and south it includes the large islands of Sardinia and Sicily, Pantelleria, and the Eolian (Lipari) group. Throughout history, Italy's position on the main routes between Europe, Africa, and the Near and Far East has given it great political, economic, and strategic importance. The peninsula is 69 kilometers (43 mi.) from Albania, and Sicily is 145 kilometers (90 mi.) from the African mainland.

Except for the Po Valley area in the north, the heel of "the boot" in the south, and small coastal areas, Italy is rugged and mountainous. The climate is generally mild and "Mediterranean," but there are wide variations. Sicily and the south are comparable to southern California, though warmer on the average. The Alps and Dolomites in the north have a climate similar to that of the U.S. Mountain States.

GOVERNMENT

Italy has been a democratic republic since June 2, 1946, when the monarchy was abolished by popular referendum. The Constitution, which was promulgated on January 1, 1948, established a bicameral Parliament, a separate judiciary, and an executive branch composed of a Council of Ministers (Cabinet) and headed by the President of the Council (Prime Minister). The Cabinet, which in practice is composed mostly of Members of Parliament, must retain the confidence of both houses. The President of the Republic is elected for 7 years by Parliament sitting jointly with a small number of regional delegates. He or she nominates the Prime Minister, who chooses the other Ministers.

Except for a few Senators, both houses of Parliament are popularly and directly elected by proportional representation. In addition to 315 elected Members, the Senate includes ex-Presidents and several other persons appointed for life according to special provisions of the Constitution. Both houses are elected for a maximum of 5 years, but either may be dissolved before the expiration of its normal term and early elections may be called. Legislative bills may originate in either house and must be passed by a majority in both.

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

- Battaglia, Roberto. *The Story of the Italian Resistance*. London: Odham Press, Ltd., 1957.
- Carlye, Margaret. *The Awakening of Southern Italy*. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.
- Jemolo, A.O. *Church and State in Italy 1850-1950*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1960.
- Kogan, Norman. *The Politics of Italian Foreign Policy*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963.
- Nichols, Peter. *Italia, Italia*. Boston: Little Brown, 1973.
- Olschki, Leonardo. *The Genius of Italy*. New York: Cornell University Press, 1954.
- Smith, Denis Mack. *Italy, A Modern History*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1959.
- Trevelyan, J.O. *A Short History of the Italian People*. London: Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1956.
- Walker, D.S. *A Geography of Italy*. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1958.

The Italian judicial system is essentially based on Roman law and modified in the Napoleonic Code and subsequent statutes. There is only partial judicial review of legislation in the American sense. A constitutional court, whose function is to pass on the constitutionality of laws, is a post-World War II innovation. Its powers, volume, and frequency of decisions are not as extensive as those of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Italian State is highly centralized. The Prefect of each of the 93 Provinces is appointed by, and answerable to, the central government. In addition to the Provinces, the Constitution provides for 20 regions with limited governing powers. Five regions with special statutes—Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia—have long been functioning. The other 15 regions, however, were not established and did not vote for their first regional "Councils" (parliaments) until 1970. The establishment of regional governments throughout Italy may, in time, bring about greater decentralization of the national governmental machinery.

Principal Government Officials

President—Alessandro Pertini
Prime Minister—Francesco Cossiga

Other Ministers

Foreign Affairs—Attilio Ruffini
Defense—Adolfo Sarti
Industry and Commerce—Antonio Bisaglia
Foreign Trade—Senator Gaetano Stammati
Finance—Francesco Reviglio
Treasury—Filippo Maria Pandolfi
Ambassador to the United States—Paolo Pansa Cedronio
Ambassador to the UN—Umberto La Rocca

Italy maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1601 Fuller Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20009 (tel. 202-328-5500).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Italy has about a dozen political parties, many of them extremely small. The most important, in the order of their approximate strength in the last general elections (1979) are:

The Christian Democratic Party (DC), descendant of the Popular Party of the pre-Fascist era, has been the core of all postwar governments. It represents a wide range of interests and views, which sometimes makes it difficult to reach agreement on specific issues. The DC polled 38.3% of the popular vote in 1979. Party Secretary: Benigno Zaccagnini. Official newspaper: *Il Popolo*.

The Italian Communist Party (PCI), the largest Communist Party in Western Europe, has generally supported the policies of the Soviet Union in foreign affairs and taken pro-labor, reformist stances in domestic affairs. The PCI won 30.4% of the popular vote in 1979, dropping 4 points from 1976 in its first national election setback since the war. Secretary General: Enrico Berlinguer. Newspaper: *L'Unita*.

The Italian Socialist Party (PSI) reemerged in 1969 from a 2½-year merger with the Italian Social Democrats. The two groups had originally split in 1947 over the issue of Socialist alliance with the Communists, a policy pursued by the Socialists until the Hungarian revolt in 1956. The PSI polled 9.8% of the vote in 1979. Party Secretary: Benedetto Craxi. Newspaper: *Avanti!*

The Italian Social Movement (MSI), on the extreme right, is considered to be imbued with the traditions of fascism.

The MSI polled 5.3% of the popular vote in 1979. Political Secretary: Giorgio Almirante. Newspaper: *Il Secolo*.

The Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI) resumed its former identity following its second secession from the PSI in 1969. The PSDI polled 3.8% of the vote in 1979. Party Secretary: Pietro Longo. Newspaper: *Umanita*.

The small but feisty Radical Party (PR) scored a threefold increase in 1979, getting 3.4% of the vote. The PR has helped influence social change in Italy by sponsoring referenda on such important issues as divorce and abortion. Much of the Communists' 1979 loss appears to have gone to the Radicals. Party Secretary: Marco Panella.

The Italian Republican Party (PRI) is a small party with a long historical tradition of support for republican institutions. The PRI polled 3% of the vote in 1979. Party Secretary: Giovanni Spadolini. Newspaper: *La Voce Repubblicana*.

Postwar Conditions

Despite the frequency of government turnovers (the present government of Premier Francesco Cossiga is the 42d of the postwar period), the Italian political situation has been relatively stable, principally because of the long continuity in power of the ruling Christian Democratic Party. The Christian Democrats have governed without interruption—either alone or in coalition with smaller parties—since 1945, and three of their leaders (the late Premier Alcide De Gasperi, former Premier Amintore Fanfani, and the late Premier Aldo Moro) dominated the Italian political scene for most of that time.

From 1947 to the end of the 1950s, the Christian Democrats ruled in a series of "center" coalition alignments with the Social Democrats, Republicans, and Liberals. During the 1960s, in an effort to expand the "democratic area" and promote reform legislation, the Christian Democrats pursued a "center-left" policy which included the Socialists in, and excluded the Liberals from, the national government. Political and policy divisions within the center-left alignment culminated in 1976 in the dissolution of Parliament and early elections, ending the center-left period.

After the elections, the Socialists refused to return to coalition with the Christian Democrats. No other solution being acceptable, Premier Andreotti formed the first of two DC minority governments that ruled for 2½ years and enjoyed first the passive and later the active support of other parties, including

PARLIAMENTARY STRENGTH OF ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

| | Chamber of Deputies (630 seats) | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|
| | % of Popular Vote | | | | | Seats | | | | |
| | 1963 | 1968 | 1972 | 1976 | 1979 | 1963 | 1968 | 1972 | 1976 | 1979 |
| MSI (Neo-Fascists) | 5.1 | 4.5 | { 18.7 } | 6.0 | 5.3 | 27 | 24 | { 56 } | 35 | 30 |
| PDIUM (Monarchists) | 1.7 | 1.3 | | | 4.6 | 8 | 6 | | | 0 |
| PLI (Liberals) | 7.0 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 39 | 31 | 20 | 5 | 9 |
| DC (Christian Democrats) | 38.2 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.3 | 260 | 266 | 267 | 262 | 262 |
| PRI (Republicans) | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| PSDI (Social Democrats) | 6.1 | { 214.5 } | 5.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 33 | { 91 } | 29 | 15 | 20 |
| PSI (Socialists) | 13.8 | | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 87 | | 61 | 57 | 62 |
| PR (Radicals) | — | — | — | 1.1 | 3.4 | — | — | — | 4 | 18 |
| PCI (Communists) | 25.3 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 34.4 | — | 166 | 177 | 179 | 228 | — |
| PDUP (Proletarian Democracy) | — | 4.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | — | — | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| NSU (New United Left) | — | — | — | — | .8 | — | — | — | — | — |

| | Senate (315 seats) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|----------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|
| | % of Popular Vote | | | | | Seats | | | | |
| | 1963 | 1968 | 1972 | 1976 | 1979 | 1963 | 1968 | 1972 | 1976 | 1979 |
| MSI | 5.9 | 4.6 | { 19.2 } | 6.6 | 5.7 | 15 | 11 | { 26 } | 15 | 13 |
| PDIUM | 1.8 | 1.0 | | | 4.6 | 2 | 2 | | | — |
| PLI | 7.5 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| DC | 36.9 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 38.9 | 38.3 | 132 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 138 |
| PRI | 1.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| PSDI | 6.3 | { 215.2 } | 5.4 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 14 | { 46 } | 11 | 6 | 9 |
| PSI | 14.0 | | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 44 | | 33 | 29 | 32 |
| PR | — | — | — | — | 1.3 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| PSIUP | — | { 30.0 } | 28.4 | 33.8 | 31.5 | — | 14 | { 94 } | 116 | 109 |
| PCI | 25.5 | | | | | 85 | 87 | | | |
| NSU | — | — | — | — | .1 | — | — | — | — | — |

¹The PDIUM merged with the MSI prior to the 1972 elections.

²In 1968 the PSI and PSDI (then united) ran joint lists in both the Chamber and Senate contests.

³The PCI and the PSIUP ran joint lists in the Senate election in both 1968 and 1972. The PSIUP (Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity) won 23 seats (4.5%) in the chamber in 1968. It later merged with the PCI after the 1972 elections.

⁴This is for the National Right, which split off from the MSI after the 1976 elections.

TRAVEL NOTES

Clothing—Wools and knits are practical most of the year; cottons are recommended for the hot summers.

Currency—There is no limit on the amount of dollars that may be brought into Italy; however, you may not bring into or take out of Italy more than 20,000 lire.

Health—Medical facilities are available in the major cities. No special immunizations are necessary. Tapwater is safe. Meats, fruits, vegetables, and shellfish should be well prepared.

Telecommunications—Telephone and telegraph connections within Italy and to international points are good.

Transportation—Most major international airlines have service to Rome and Milan. There is daily jet service to the U.S.

Public transportation is modern, efficient, and reasonably priced. Metered taxis are inexpensive and usually available at stands. Avoid unmetered taxis.

the Communists. By late 1978 this arrangement was damaging the PCI to such an extent that the party ended its support for Andreotti and in 1979 brought about early elections, in which it lost a full four points and saw its 5-year-old "Historic Compromise" strategy—the goal of coming to power in coalition with the DC—slip ever further from its grasp.

The Italian Communist Party

The Italian Communist Party is the largest nonruling Communist party in the world and is the second largest party in Italy after the Christian Democrats. Communist electoral strength had steadily increased in each succeeding national election to a high of 34.4% of the total vote in 1976. Not until their four-point loss in 1979 did the Communists drop back in national elections. Except for the immediate post-World War II period, the Communists have been kept from participating in the national government, although they share power in numerous local administrations. Nevertheless, a lively debate persists on the degree of "democratization" which the Communists may be undergoing, and hence on the possibility of their eventual acceptability as government partners. Although the Communists have convinced many Italians that they are a pluralist, pro-Western party, many also remain skeptical.

ECONOMY

Italy's gross national product (GNP) grew at an impressive yearly average of better than 6% in real terms from 1954 to 1963, a rate exceeded only by Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany among the industrial nations of the free world. High and expanding levels of investment, particularly in industrial equipment and in construction aided by low labor costs, sparked the high growth rate, particularly in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Following a short-lived recessionary dip in 1964 and early 1965, economic growth resumed at a steady pace beginning in mid-1965. In the period 1966-69, the growth target of 5% per year of Italy's first 5-year "economic plan" was consistently exceeded, averaging more than 5.5% annually. Relative price and interest rate stability were a hallmark of these years.

The delayed effects of the prolonged series of strikes in the industrial sector during the "hot autumn of 1969"—which continued well into early 1970 and resulted in sharply higher labor costs and lower productivity—were eventually felt throughout the economy beginning in late 1970. Real growth for 1971 declined to a mere 1.4% and industrial production, which had been Italy's strongest suit during most of the 1960s, dropped 2.7%.

Continuing increases in labor costs, combined with the steep rise in oil prices, led in 1975 to Italy's worst postwar recession. Real GDP dropped by 3.5%, industrial production fell by 9.5%, and inflation topped 17%. Most of these losses were regained in 1976 with a 5.6% increase in GDP and a 12.4% jump in industrial production, but inflation and unemployment remain at seriously high levels. The Andreotti government took a number of steps to restore the economy to steady growth without high inflation. A series of measures designed to check the growth of government budget deficits and labor costs was adopted, which paved the way for a \$250 million standby loan from the IMF in April 1977 and another \$500 million from the European Community.

These measures, plus favorable exchange rates, had by 1978 given Italian exports a tremendous boost and moved Italy's current account and even its trade balance firmly into the black despite the skyrocketing prices of oil imports. The drastic OPEC price hike of June 1979, however, may give Italy a negative current account balance for the year.

Italy has essentially a private enterprise economy. Although the government has a controlling interest in a number of large industrial and commercial enterprises, these enterprises are operated along conventional business lines. As is true in many foreign countries, the state owns the electricity, transportation, telephone and telegraph systems, and radio and television stations.

Compared to most other European countries, Italy has few natural resources. Much of the land is unsuited for farming because of mountainous terrain or unfavorable climate. No significant deposits of coal, iron ore, or oil are known. Natural gas reserves, mainly in the Po Valley, were discovered after 1945 and constitute the country's most important mineral resource, but these reserves are rapidly being depleted.

Thus, most raw materials required in manufacturing and 75% of the country's energy sources are imported. Other factors adversely affecting the Italian economy are low levels of productivity in agriculture and in some industrial sectors and the need to upgrade labor skills. Also, the peninsula south of Rome and the islands lag behind the rise in living standards of the north, despite substantial agricultural and industrial investments in the past 25 years. Only recently has the south's growth rate begun to catch up with that in the north, and it will take considerable time to close that gap.

More than 40% of the GDP comes from industry. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the third most

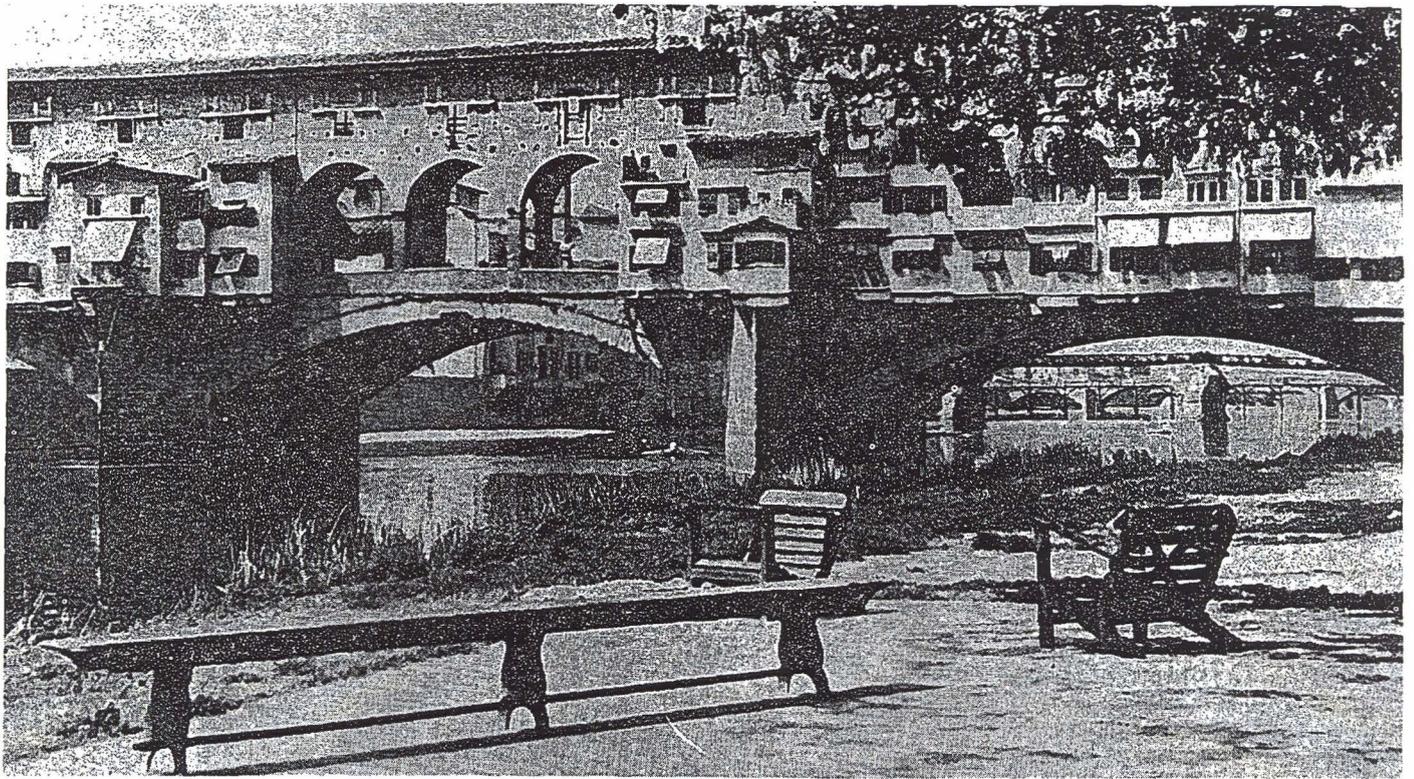
FOREIGN BUSINESS INFORMATION

For information on foreign economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the Bureau of Export Development, US Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. This information is also available from any of the Department of Commerce district offices located throughout the US.

important sector of the GNP. The importance of agriculture has declined from 20% of the GNP in 1958 to only 7% in 1979 as a result of the rapid increase in industrial activity and movement of labor from rural to urban areas.

Foreign Trade

One major factor in Italy's economic growth has been the sharply increasing volume of its foreign trade. Italian



Ponte Vecchio, Florence.

exports in 1976 increased by 6.2% to more than \$15 billion and imports increased by 14% to \$40 billion. Italy traditionally imports more than it exports. Deficient in certain foodstuffs and in most raw materials, it has been forced to increase its imports of these commodities as demand has expanded along with rising living standards, changing consumption patterns (e.g., increasing meat consumption), and rising industrial production. This trade deficit in foodstuffs and raw materials normally is offset by large receipts from invisibles (tourism, emigrant remittances, and transportation). Italy's overall balance of payments in 1976 showed a deficit of about \$1.1 billion, following a large deficit in 1975.

Italy's closest trade ties are with the other countries of the enlarged European Community (EC). In line with higher prices for imported oil, Italy has greatly expanded its trade with the OPEC nations, which in 1976 accounted for 15% of Italy's trade (11.4% of total exports and 18.6% of imports).

Labor

Of the labor force of almost 22 million people, 38% are in industry and 46% in services or other activities, whereas only 15% are engaged in agriculture. This

reflects a major shift from agriculture, which occupied about half of the labor force before World War II.

Chronic unemployment, particularly among the young, remains one of Italy's principal problems. Although skilled labor is short in some categories, structural unemployment, inefficient use of manpower, and underemployment persist, particularly in the south.

About a quarter of the labor force is unionized. The Communist-dominated CGIL controls 50% of organized labor; the Christian Democratic-oriented CISL about 25%; and the Socialist-oriented UIL about 12%.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Italy has achieved its basic postwar objective of equality and partnership in the community of democratic nations. It was admitted to the United Nations in 1955. It is a member and strong supporter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the European Community (EC). Italy is also active in the Western European Union and the Council of Europe.

U.S.-ITALY RELATIONS

The United States enjoys warm and friendly relations with Italy. The two nations are NATO allies, and they cooperate in the United Nations, in various regional organizations, and bilaterally, in the interests of peace, prosperity, and mutual defense.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Richard N. Gardner
Deputy Chief of Mission—Robert P. Paganelli

Minister-Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs—John Holmes
Counselor for Political Affairs—Robert Frowick

Counselor for Public Affairs (USICA)—John Shirley

Counselor for Commercial Affairs—Alton Jenkins

Agricultural Attache—Edmund Nichols
Treasury Attache—Ciro DeFalco
Defense and Naval Attache—Capt. Hardy Rose

Air Attache—Col. Joseph Valenti
Army Attache—Lt. Col. Robert G. Dohland

Consular Posts

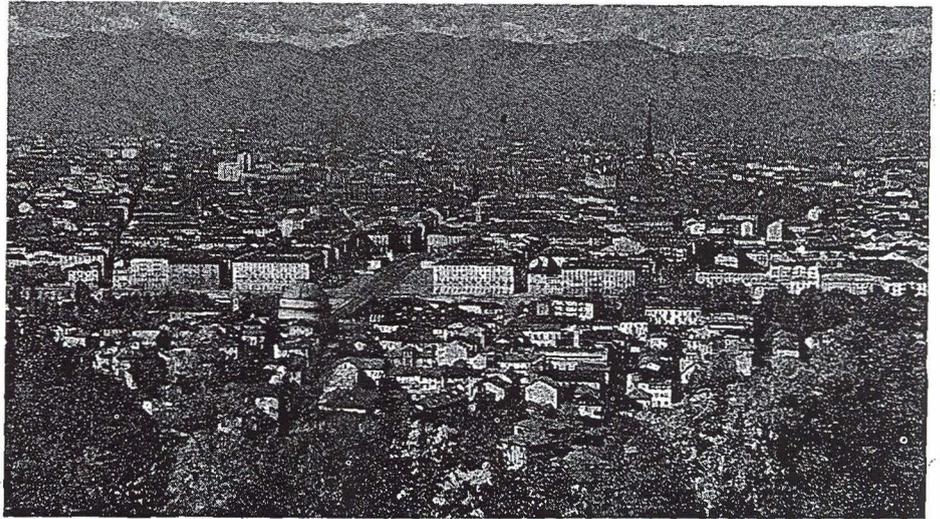
Consul, Florence—Donald Johnston
Consul General, Genoa—John Disciullo
Consul General, Milan—Charles Johnson

Consul General, Naples—Charles S.
Kennedy, Jr.
Consul General, Palermo—Thomas E.
Cummings
Consul, Trieste—James Shinn
Consul, Turin—Roderick M. Wright

The United States maintains an
Embassy in Italy at Via Veneto 119,
Rome (tel. (06) 4674).

Published by the United States Department of
State • Bureau of Public Affairs • Office of
Public Communication • Editorial Division
Washington, D.C. • February 1980 • Joanne
Reppert, Editor

Department of State Publication 8874 • Back-
ground Notes Series • U.S. Government Print-
ing Office: O-311-555 (0000) • For sale by the
Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Govern-
ment Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402



A panoramic view of Turin.

background NOTES

Vatican City

department of state * april 1979

OFFICIAL NAME: State of the Vatican City

GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

The Vatican City occupies an area of 109 acres situated entirely within the city of Rome. In addition to St. Peter's Basilica and the Vatican Apostolic Palace, its museums, archives, and library, the Vatican City consists of a number of administrative and ecclesiastical buildings, a "village" of apartments, and the Vatican Gardens. In accordance with the Lateran Pacts of 1929, the Italian Government extends the right of extraterritoriality and tax exemption, but not papal sovereignty, to certain churches and buildings located outside the confines of the Vatican City.

Population is about 1,000, which includes more than a dozen nationalities, but Italians and Swiss predominate. Citizenship is usually accorded only to persons who reside in Vatican City by reason of office or employment and, with certain restrictions, to their families.

Italian is the language of common use, although official acts of the Holy See are drawn up in Latin.

HISTORY

For many centuries the Popes held temporal sovereignty over the Papal

States, which included a broad band of territory across central Italy as well as the city of Rome. In 1861, at the time of the general unification of Italy under the Kingdom of Sardinia, almost all of the papal dominion was acquired by that kingdom, following popular plebiscites and conquests by the Italian army. The Pope's sovereignty was then confined to Rome and its environs. In 1870 Rome itself was incorporated forcibly into the new Kingdom of Italy. In 1871 the Italian Parliament enacted the Law of Guarantees, which assured the Pope's spiritual freedom, an income, and special status for the Vatican area. However, Pope Pius IX and his successors refused to acknowledge the validity of these laws, preferring instead to impose on themselves the status of prisoners in the Vatican. This state of affairs lasted until February 11, 1929, when the Holy See and the Italian Government signed in the Lateran Palace three agreements regulating the dispute: (1) a treaty recognizing the independence and sovereignty of the State of the Vatican City; (2) a concordat fixing the relations between the government and the church within Italy; and (3) a financial convention providing the Holy See with compen-



sation for its losses in 1870. A new concordat, revising the terms of church-state relations, is expected to be concluded in 1979.

GOVERNMENT

Pope John Paul II, a Pole, is the first non-Italian Pope in nearly 5 centuries and also the first from a Communist state. Elected in September 1978, he succeeded John Paul I, whose immensely popular reign lasted only 34 days. As Pope, John Paul II exercises supreme legislative, executive, and judicial power within the Vatican City.

The Secretary of State is the second ranking official at the Vatican. His responsibilities include conducting diplomatic relations for the Holy See.

The Pope delegates the internal administration of the Vatican City to the Pontifical Commission for the State of Vatican City which is assisted by the Administration of the Patrimony of the Apostolic See.

PROFILE

Geography and People

AREA: 109 acres. POPULATION: 1,000. ETHNIC GROUPS: Italian, Swiss. LANGUAGES: Italian, Latin. LITERACY: 100%.

Government

TYPE: Papacy; administrative and spir-

itual capital of the Roman Catholic Church. INDEPENDENCE: Lateran Agreements regulating independence and sovereignty of the Holy See signed with Italy on February 11, 1929. SUFFRAGE: College of Cardinals elects Pope for life. FLAG: Vertical bands of yellow and white, with crossed keys of St. Peter and papal tiara centered on the white band.

Judicial power is handled by a local tribunal in cases of the first instance; appeals go to the Sacred Roman Rota and then to the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Segnatura, which is the final authority on appeals.

The State of the Vatican City maintains a 75-man Swiss Guard under the command of a colonel. It is presently setting up a modern civilian security corps to replace the old 140-man Vatican Gendarmie. The State has its own railway station, electric generating station, and publishing house. It also issues its own coins, stamps, and passports. Radio Vatican is the official radio station; *L'Osservatore Romano* is the semi-official daily newspaper.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The State of the Vatican City, seat of the Holy See and administrative and spiritual capital of the Roman Catholic Church, is recognized by many nations as an independent sovereign state un-

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on Vatican City. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

Cianfarra, Camille M. *The Vatican and the Kremlin*. New York: Dutton, 1950.

Graham, Robert A. *Vatican Diplomacy: A Study of Church and State on the International Plane*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1959.

Jemolo, A.C. *Church and State in Italy, 1850-1950*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1960.

Nichols, Peter. *The Politics of the Vatican*. New York: Praeger, 1968.

Pallenberg, Corrado. *Inside the Vatican*. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1960.

Pinchon, Charles. *The Vatican and Its Role in World Affairs*. New York: Dutton, 1950.

der the temporal jurisdiction of the Pope. Diplomatic representatives are accredited formally to or from the Holy See itself. The Holy See sent and received emissaries as early as the fourth century, but the exchange of permanent diplomatic representatives dates from the 16th century. After Italy completed annexation of the Papal States in 1870, the number of nations having diplomatic relations with the Holy See fell for a time to four, but by 1976 there were more than 85. Most of these nations are not Catholic, and Third World countries make up a large portion of the countries that have recently established relations with the Holy See.

Vatican City is a member of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and has permanent observer status at the United Nations in New York, at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, at the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, and the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington, D.C. It also has a member delegate at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and at the UN Industrial Development Organization in Vienna. The Vatican also has diplomatic relations with the European Community in Brussels.

On January 1, 1971 it announced the decision to adhere to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in order to "give its moral support to the principles that form the base of the treaty itself." The Holy See is a signatory of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The United States maintained consular relations with the Papal States from 1797 to 1870 and diplomatic relations with the Pope in his capacity as head of the Papal States from 1848 to 1868. These relations lapsed with the final loss of all Papal territories in 1870.

PAPAL AUDIENCES

The North American College in Rome (address: Casa Santa Maria dell'Umiltà, Via dell'Umiltà 30, 00187 Rome, Italy, tel. 679-2256), which is owned and operated by the U.S. Catholic hierarchy for the training of American priests, handles all requests by U.S. citizens for papal audiences.

In 1939 President Roosevelt appointed Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative to the Holy See with the personal rank of ambassador; President Truman renewed the appointment in 1947, and Ambassador Taylor served until 1950. The United States does not now maintain diplomatic relations with the State of the Vatican City or the Holy See. The U.S. Embassy in Rome is accredited to the Italian Government.

On June 5, 1970 the White House announced that at President Nixon's request Henry Cabot Lodge would undertake periodic visits to the Vatican to confer with Pope Paul VI and Vatican officials. This was to provide greater continuity for the informal contacts which had been taking place since President Nixon took office. Presidents Ford and Carter have also appointed personal representatives who serve without pay or diplomatic title. The present representative is The Honorable Robert F. Wagner of New York; in his conversations at the Vatican Mr. Wagner has given special emphasis to humanitarian subjects such as human rights, resettlement of refugees, and international peace efforts.

The Holy See maintains an Apostolic Delegate in Washington, D.C. He is charged with religious and ecclesiastical duties as a representative of the Holy See to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He does not have diplomatic status and is not accredited to the U.S. Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8258, Revised April 1979
Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs

☆ U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979 O-281-540 (0000)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

background NOTES

Turkey

department of state * september 1979

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Turkey

GEOGRAPHY

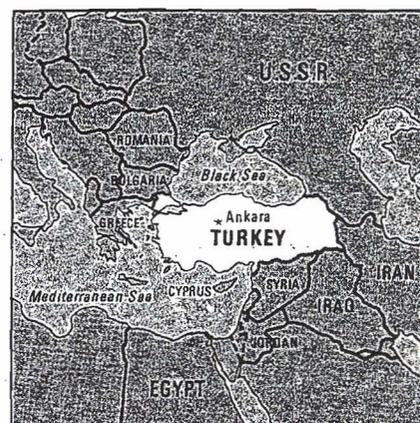
Turkey lies partly in Europe and partly in Asia, sharing common borders with Greece and Bulgaria on the northwest, the U.S.S.R. and Iran on the east, and Iraq and Syria on the south. The Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles, known collectively as the Turkish Straits, connect the Black and the Mediterranean Seas.

The coastal areas enjoy sufficient rainfall to support considerable vegetation. A variety of crops, ranging

from tea in the northeast to tobacco in the west and cotton in the south, is grown on those relatively narrow coastal plains. The coastal regions, particularly in the south and west, enjoy mild winters.

Inland, wheat is the principal crop grown on much of the rolling terrain of the western regions of the Anatolian Plateau. This plateau generally becomes more mountainous and less productive toward the east.

Winters are quite severe in eastern Turkey but only moderately so in the western Anatolian Plateau. To the



PROFILE

People

POPULATION: 44.236 million (1979 est.). **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 2.5% (1978). **ETHNIC GROUPS:** 90% Turk, 7% Kurd. **RELIGIONS:** Islamic (98%), Christian, Jewish. **LANGUAGES:** Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic. **EDUCATION:** Years compulsory—6. Percentage attendance—95. Literacy—62%. **HEALTH:** Infant mortality rate—15.3% (US=15/1,000). Life expectancy—57 yrs. (1975). **WORK FORCE** (14 million): Agriculture—55.8%. Industry and commerce—17.2%. Services—17%. Government—10%.

Geography

AREA: 769,600 sq. km. (296,000 sq. mi.). **CITIES:** Capital—Ankara (pop. 2.6 million). Other cities—Istanbul (3.9 million), Izmir (1.7 million), Adana (1 million). **TERRAIN:** Narrow coastal plain surrounds Anatolia; an inland plateau becomes increasingly rugged as it progresses eastward. **CLIMATE:** Moderate in the coastal areas, harsher continental temperatures inland.

Government

TYPE: Parliamentary democracy. **DATE OF INDEPENDENCE:** 1923. **CONSTITUTION:** October 25, 1961.

BRANCHES: Executive—President (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government). Legislative—bicameral Parliament (Grand National Assembly) includes 450-Member National Assembly and 184-Member Senate. Judicial—Court of Cassation, Council of State.

SUBDIVISIONS: 67 Provinces. **POLITICAL PARTIES:** Republican People's (RPP), Justice (JP), National Salvation (NSP), Nationalist Action (NAP), and others. **SUFFRAGE:** Universal over 21.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET (1979): \$16.2 billion.

DEFENSE: 5% of GNP (1979 est.). **FLAG:** White crescent and star on a red field.

Economy

GNP (1978 est.): \$49 billion. **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE** (1975-78): 5%. **PER**

CAPITA INCOME (1978 est.): \$1,140. **AVG. RATE OF INFLATION** LAST 5 YRS.: 20-25%.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Coal, chromite, copper, boron, oil.

AGRICULTURE: Products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruit, nuts. Percentage of GDP—28.

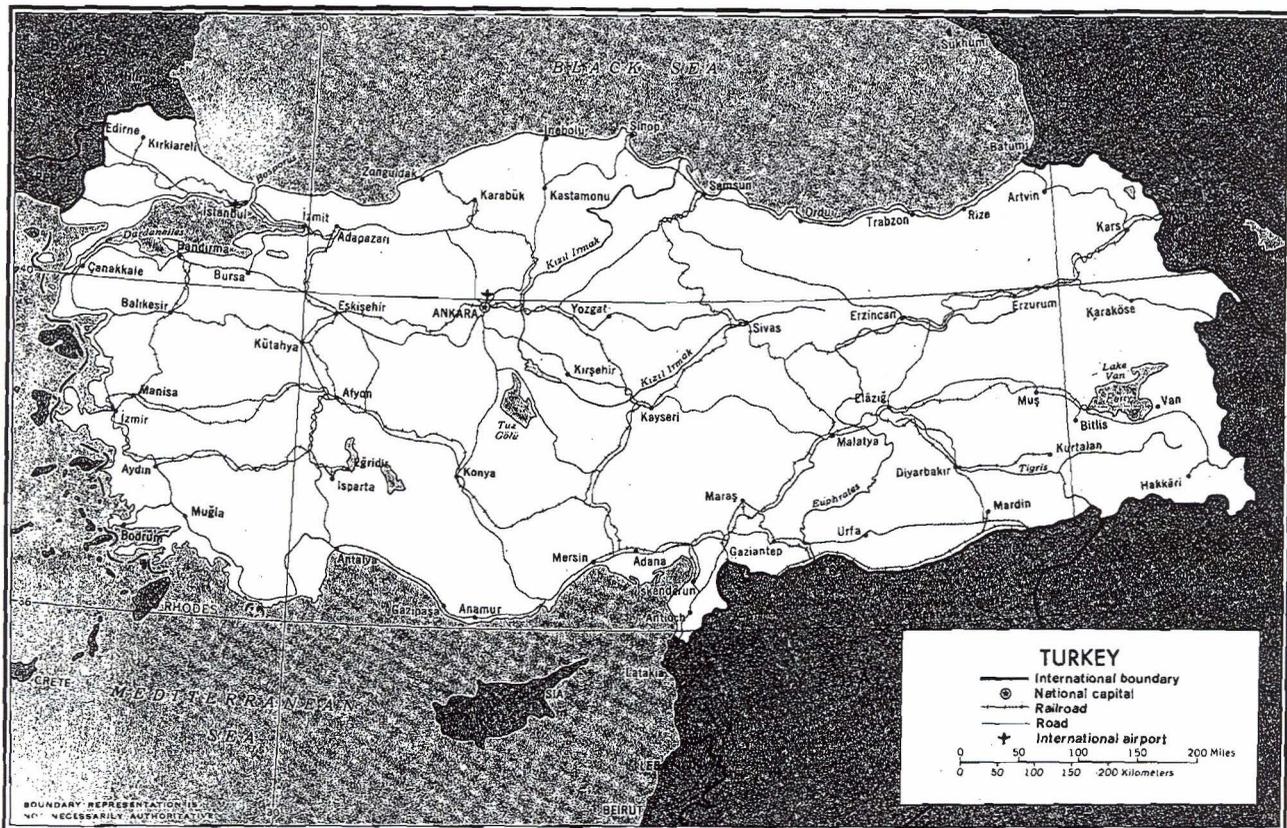
INDUSTRY: Types—textiles, processed foodstuffs, iron and steel, cement, leather goods. Percentage of GDP—19.

TRADE (1978): Exports—\$2.3. Imports—\$4.6 billion. Partners—FRG, US, France, UK, Italy.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 47.1 TL=US\$1 (June 1979).

US ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED (FY 1946-FY 1979): \$2.8 billion. **US MILITARY AID RECEIVED** (FY 1946-FY 1979): \$4.4 billion. **ECONOMIC AID SENT:** None (1978).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN, OECD, INTEL-SAT, NATO, Islamic Conference, Associate Member EC, Council of Europe, Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD).



southeast, the terrain has a mean elevation of 900 meters (3,000 ft.) above sea level and is treeless, sparsely populated, and crisscrossed by mountain chains. The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers rise in eastern Turkey and flow southward to the Persian Gulf through Iraq and Syria. The largest all-Turkish river is the Kizil Irmak, which flows northward east of Ankara to the Black Sea.

PEOPLE

Urban areas have experienced tremendous growth since 1950 as a result of the movement of villagers to the cities. Squatter dwellings can be seen around the city peripheries, posing a constant challenge to the municipalities to provide essential services. About half of Turkey's population now lives in urban areas.

Most Turkish Moslems belong to the Sunni sect. The state recognizes no established religion and is secular in form. No legal discrimination is exercised against the non-Islamic minorities, which consist mainly of small groups of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews.

The Kurds, who number about 3 million, constitute an ethnic and linguistic minority, although not a religious one. Although an increasing number have migrated to cities, the traditional home of the Kurds is in poor, remote sections of the east and southeast, areas which have not kept pace with the economic and social development of most of Turkey.

HISTORY

The Republic of Turkey was founded by Mustafa Kemal (later named Ataturk) in 1923 after the collapse of the 600-year-old Ottoman Empire. The Empire, which at the peak of its influence controlled vast stretches of north Africa, southeastern Europe, and western Asia, had failed to keep pace with the social and technological developments of Europe in the 19th century. The rise of nationalism was a centrifugal force which impelled several nations of the Empire to seek their independence, leading to its progressive fragmentation. This process reached its culmination in the disastrous Ottoman participation as one

of Germany's allies in World War I. Defeated, shorn of much of its former territory, and partially occupied by forces of the victorious European states, the Ottoman structure was repudiated by Turkish nationalists who rallied under the leadership of Ataturk. After a bitter war against invading Greek forces, the nationalists expelled them from Anatolia. The sultanate and caliphate, the temporal and religious ruling institutions of the old Empire, were abolished, and Turkey became a Republic.

The new Republic turned its back on the imperial ambitions and traditions of the Empire and concentrated on modernizing and Westernizing the ethnically Turkish core of the old Empire—Anatolia and Thrace. The series of social, political, linguistic, and economic reforms and attitudes introduced by Ataturk before his death in 1938 forms the ideological basis of modern Turkey. Referred to as Ataturkism, its meaning, continued validity, and applicability are the subject of frequent discussion and debate in Turkey's political life.

Turkey did not participate in World War II until shortly before its end, but

this brief belligerency enabled it to become a charter member of the United Nations. The difficulties faced by Greece in quelling a Communist rebellion and demands by the Soviet Union, shortly after the end of World War II, for Turkey's cession of some of its eastern territory and for military bases in the Turkish Straits, led to the declaration of the Truman doctrine in 1947. Large-scale U.S. military and economic aid began at this time. Turkey joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1952.

The one-party rule (Republican People's Party—RPP) established by Ataturk in 1923 lasted until the 1950 elections, when the Democrat Party came to power. The Democrat Party ruled from 1950 until May 1960, when growing economic problems and internal political tensions culminated in a military coup. The Committee of National Union (CNU) governed while a new Constitution was written, a referendum was held to approve it, and elections were carried out. A return to civilian government came with the convening of the Grand National Assembly (GNA) on October 25, 1961.

In the elections of October 1961, no party won a majority; however, the RPP was the dominant party in the coalition governments from 1961 to early 1965. In the October 1965 general elections the Justice Party (JP) came to power alone. In the elections of October 1969 the JP again won a sizable majority of National Assembly seats, but its popular vote margin was reduced.

Disruptions of public order began in 1968 and progressively increased over the next 3 years as extremists of the left took to the streets in opposition to the populist government. A countermovement of extremists on the right emerged; clashes between left and right became more frequent and resulted in the death of more than a score of student-aged youths.

In March 1971 the apparent inability of the JP government to bring a halt to the continuing incidents of violence in Turkey's large cities and the dissatisfaction of the Turkish military at the failure of the JP government to pursue reforms with the speed

and vigor deemed by the military as necessary led to a political crisis. The senior military officers called for the replacement of the JP government by one which could attain these objectives.

The JP government, headed by Suleyman Demirel, resigned and was replaced by an "above party" government. This government and two "above party" successors ruled until the October 1973 general elections. The Republican People's Party (RPP) emerged from those elections as the largest party and its Chairman, Bulent Ecevit, became Prime Minister of a coalition government composed of the RPP and the religiously oriented and conservative National Salvation Party (NSP).

Because of differences with his coalition partner, Prime Minister Ecevit resigned in September 1974 and called for early elections. The National Assembly failed to agree on early elections and a prolonged government crisis ensued. An interim government formed in February 1975 by independent Senator Dr. Sadi Irmak failed to win a vote of confidence but remained in office until April, when Justice Party Chairman Suleyman Demirel again became Prime Minister. His government, a coalition of all right-of-center parties, remained in power until general elections were held in June 1977.

As in 1973 the Republican People's Party attracted more support than any other party, but it did not win a majority of the seats in the National Assembly. Nevertheless, RPP Chairman Ecevit attempted to put together an all-RPP government. It failed to win a vote of confidence, however, and was replaced in July by a reconstituted right-of-center coalition headed by Justice Party Chairman Demirel. Within a few months defections from the JP led to its downfall, and on December 31, 1977, RPP leader Ecevit returned to power as head of a coalition government of the RPP, a group of independents (primarily former JP members), and two small conservative parties. As of August 1979 the Ecevit government remained in office, but neither it nor the opposition was able to command a majority in the National Assembly.

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Clothing and shoe needs in Turkey are about the same as for Washington, DC. However, Ankara winters are slightly more severe, with more snowfall; Adana has a climate similar to Charleston, SC.

Health—Public health standards in the larger centers approach those in the US, but care must be taken, especially in rural areas. In general, tapwater is potable in Istanbul. Turkish law requires that at least one pharmacy be open in a given neighborhood at all times.

Telecommunications—Telephone and telegraph services, domestic and international, are generally dependable. During peak hours circuits are often overloaded and delays ensue.

Transportation—More than 20 scheduled airlines connect Turkey with all parts of the world. Istanbul and Ankara are the primary international airports. Turkish Airlines and Turkish state railways serve many points within Turkey, Europe, and the Middle East.

Buses and share cabs (dolmus), although somewhat crowded, provide satisfactory local transportation. Taxis are readily available. Main roads are fairly good in the large centers; secondary roads are generally adequate.

GOVERNMENT

Turkey is a parliamentary democracy operating under a Constitution approved by referendum on July 9, 1961, and put into full operation in October.

The President is chosen by the GNA from among its Members for a single 7-year term. He promulgates the laws enacted by the GNA or, within 10 days, returns the law with the reasons for his veto. Laws vetoed by the President may be reenacted by the GNA; presidential promulgation is then required within 10 days.

The President designates a Prime Minister, usually the leader of the political party or coalition of parties which can command a majority of votes in the National Assembly. The Prime Minister, as Head of Government, administers the government's general policies. Working with him is the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) whose Members are selected by the Prime Minister from the GNA or from

among private citizens qualified to be elected to the GNA.

The GNA is a bicameral parliament composed of the National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic. National Assembly Members are directly elected to 4-year terms. The Senate has 150 Members popularly elected to 6-year terms, 19 life Members from the former CNU, 15 Members designated by the President, and former Presidents of the Republic. The GNA has the usual parliamentary powers of enacting, amending, and repealing laws. Bills are first debated in the National Assembly, whose deci-

sion is governing. A bill passed by the National Assembly and rejected by the Senate is sent to a mixed committee where a compromise is fashioned. The National Assembly then has the choice of accepting the compromise or reasserting its original bill without further reference to the Senate. The power of interpellation is vested exclusively in the National Assembly.

The Court of Cassation sits at the apex of Turkey's regular judicial system and serves as a court of last instance in most cases. The Council of State has a similar function in the administrative court system. The Con-

stitutional Court, added to the judicial system by the 1961 Constitution, reviews, on appeal, the constitutionality of laws and, when necessary, hears cases against the President and other senior officials.

Each of the 67 Provinces is headed by a Provincial governor appointed by the central government.

Principal Government Officials

President—Fahri Koruturk
Prime Minister—Bulent Ecevit

Ministers

Foreign Affairs—Gunduz Okcun
National Defense—Neset Akmandor
Interior—Hasan Fehmi Gunes
Finance—Ziya Muezzinoglu
Justice—Mehmet Can
President, Republican Senate—Sirra Atalay
President, National Assembly—Cahit Karakas
Chief, Turkish General Staff—Gen. Kenan Evren

Ambassador to the U.S.—Sukru Elek-dag
Ambassador to the UN—Orhan Eralp

Turkey maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 1606 — 23d St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20008, and Consulates General in Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Turkey's body politic is almost evenly divided between those who are conservative and frequently traditional in outlook and those who seek more rapid implementation of the secular, Westernizing, statist philosophy propounded by Ataturk. This fundamental dichotomy underlies the party structure and helps to explain the recurrent political difficulties which Turkey has experienced since 1950.

Political Parties

Turkey has two major parties, two others with sufficient strength to form parliamentary groups, and several minor political parties.

The Republican People's Party (RPP), headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, has basically adhered to the paternalistic approach to Turkey's economy which Ataturk

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

Ahmad, Feroz. *The Turkish Experiment in Democracy 1950-1975*. London: C. Hurst, 1977.

American University. *Area Handbook for Turkey*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

Davison, Roderic. *Turkey*. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1968.

Dodd, C.H. *Politics and Government in Turkey*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969.

Eren, Nuri. *Turkey Today and Tomorrow*. New York: Praeger, 1963.

Harris, George S. *Troubled Alliance: Turkish-American Problems in Historical Perspective, 1945-1971*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1972.

Hotham, David. *The Turks*. London: J. Murray, 1972.

Howard, Harry N. *Turkey, the Straits and U.S. Policy*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

Karpat, Kemal and contributors. *Social Change and Politics in Turkey*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1973.

Kemal, Yashar (trans. by Edouard Roditi). *Memed, My Hawk*. New York: Pantheon, 1961.

Kinross, Lord. *Ataturk*. London: Weidenfield and Nicholson, 1965.

Lewis, Bernard. *The Emergence of Modern Turkey*. Oxford: University Press, 1969.

Lewis, Geoffrey. *Modern Turkey*. New York: Praeger, 1974.

Muller, Herbert J. *The Loom of History*. New York: Harper, 1958.

Paine, Suzanne. *Exporting Workers: The Turkish Case*. Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, 1974.

Roos, Leslie L. and P. Noralou. *Managers of Modernization: Organizations and Elites in Turkey*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971.

Robinson, Richard D. *The First Turkish Republic*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1963.

Smith, Elaine D. *Origins of the Kemalist Movement (1919-1923)*. Washington, D.C.: Judd & Detweiler, 1959.

Stirling, Paul. *Turkish Village*. London: Weidenfield and Nicholson, 1965.

Union of Chambers of Commerce. *Economic Report*. Ankara: Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey, 1964.

Vali, Ferenc A. *The Turkish Straits and NATO*. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1972.

World Bank Country Economic Report. *Turkey: Prospects and Problems of an Expanding Economy*. Washington, D.C.: 1975.

Yalman, Ahmet Emin. *Turkey in My Time*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1956.

originated, but since 1965 it has advocated an even greater role for the state through its espousal of a "left-of-center" philosophy. This party commands a high degree of support from among the urban population, civil servants, military officers, and others who regard it as the repository of Ataturk's traditions. In recent years it has substantially expanded its support in rural areas, which had traditionally been the preserve of the more conservative parties.

The populist Justice Party (JP), founded in 1961 and currently headed by Suleyman Demirel, inherited much of the political support enjoyed by the Democrat Party, which was overthrown in the 1960 military coup and subsequently banned. The JP places great emphasis on private capital participation in the development process. It has considerable support in Turkey's rural areas, as well as among business and artisan groups.

Another political group, originally called the National Order Party, was organized by a group of conservatives following the 1969 elections. This conservative, religious party was banned in May 1971 following the Constitutional Court ruling that it had been attempting to make use of religion for political purposes. It regrouped in 1973 under the name of National Salvation Party (NSP), again led by Necmettin Erbakan, and was the third strongest party in the 1973 elections. Its strength dropped sharply in the 1977 elections, but it remains the third largest party.

The fourth largest party is the Nationalist Action Party (NAP), which is the outgrowth of several smaller conservative parties. The NAP occupies the far right end of the political spectrum and is led by Alparslan Turkes, an army colonel who participated in the 1960 military coup. Basic characteristics of the party are intense nationalism, anticommunism, and discipline. In 1973 the NAP won only 3 seats in the National Assembly. It now occupies 17 seats and is believed to be increasing in popularity.

The only other parties with seats in Parliament are the Republican Reliance Party and the Democratic Party, breakaway factions of the RPP

and JP, respectively. The Constitution forbids the establishment of a Communist party but several small parties compete for support on the far left. The largest of these is the Turkish Labor Party, which attracted approximately 0.1 percent of the popular vote in the 1977 elections.

As of August 1979, the political parties held the following number of seats in the Grand National Assembly:

Senate

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Republican People's Party | 74 |
| Justice Party | 62 |
| National Salvation Party | 6 |
| Republican Reliance Party | 3 |
| Nationalist Action Party | 1 |
| Independents | 2 |
| Vacancies | 2 |
| Presidential Appointees | 15 |
| "Life Senators" | 19 |
| TOTAL | 184 |

National Assembly

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Republican People's Party | 210 |
| Justice Party | 177 |
| National Salvation Party | 23 |
| Nationalist Action Party | 17 |
| Republican Reliance Party | 1 |
| Democratic Party | 1 |
| Independents | 15 |
| Vacancies | 6 |
| TOTAL | 450 |

ECONOMY

Although developing structurally, the economy is mainly agricultural (cotton, tobacco, and grains). Over half of the labor force is engaged in agriculture, and this sector accounts for over one-fourth of the GDP. In addition, a significant portion of industrial production is involved in processing agricultural products. An important feature of the Turkish economy is the public sector where state-owned or -controlled enterprises account for over half of aggregate industrial output.

The period from the mid-1960's to the mid-1970's was the longest sustained period of economic growth and development in modern Turkish history. The economy successfully rebounded from a serious balance-of-payments crisis in 1970 and entered a period of rapid growth (7 percent average real growth) fed by domestic demand and financed by external

borrowing, improved performance on exports, and remittances by Turkish workers in Western Europe. Oil price increases after 1973 and the concomitant European recession slowed Turkish growth and revealed structural imbalances, particularly deficiencies in development of manufactured exports. Attempts to maintain high domestic growth through external borrowing at increasingly unfavorable rates led to a major financial crisis, with a massive \$3.4 billion balance-of-payments deficit in 1977, and a severe debt burden. During 1977, the Central Bank increasingly was unable to maintain its foreign-exchange transfers on a current basis. Ultimately the Bank was forced to suspend conversion for normal trade transactions and was unable to service its debt. In 1978 and 1979, the government implemented stabilization programs upon which standby agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were based. Turkey will be receiving substantial assistance from Western governments as well as from the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in support of the 1979 stabilization program. The severe debt-service burden has been alleviated by rescheduling agreements with Western creditor governments and international commercial banks. Nonetheless, service of the outstanding debt will reduce economic growth potential in the medium term.

Turkey signed an agreement of association with the European Communities in 1963. In mid-1971 Turkey entered the second, or "transitional," stage of its association with the European Economic Community (Common Market), which provides free entry of Turkish industrial exports to the Common Market, improved access for agricultural goods, and up to \$195 million in credit for investment in industrial projects. In turn, Turkey's tariffs will be progressively reduced or curtailed for the Common Market's products over a 30-year period.

A fundamental Turkish economic objective is to reduce the gap between its economy and the thriving West European economies. Economic development with financial stability is a major domestic goal. Turkey's central

economic problem is to increase foreign-exchange earnings to pay for the imports required for development. In addition, much of the industrial sector is still devoted to assembly rather than basic manufacture, is dependent on high-cost imports, and is designed to produce for the protected home market. A major adjustment to make the industrial sector more efficient is needed, if Turkey is to have sustained economic growth and move toward closer ties with other European economies.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Turkey is a member of NATO, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the Council of Europe. It also has an association agreement with the European Economic Community. Its primary political, economic, and security ties are with the West. During the last several years, however, Turkey has made a concerted effort to expand its relations with non-Western countries. For example, in 1976 it became a member of the Islamic Conference, and in 1978 it signed a comprehensive agreement on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Intense security concerns, which after World War II compelled Turkey to seek a close security relationship with the West, have diminished somewhat with the growth of East-West detente. Turkey has also been active in international efforts to institutionalize detente. Despite the trend, Turkey continues to regard NATO as the keystone of its security.

U.S.-TURKEY RELATIONS

Turkish-American friendship dates to the late 18th century and was first officially sealed in a treaty of 1830. During World War II some lend-lease materials flowed to Turkey, but the present close relationship really began

with the agreement of July 12, 1947, which implemented the Truman doctrine. The United States is trying to assist Turkey in moving toward greater economic and military self-reliance. As part of the cooperative efforts toward that end, the United States has lent and granted Turkey about \$3 billion in economic and \$4.5 billion in military assistance.

Several thousand U.S. military personnel and their dependents are stationed in Turkey. They serve at several communications/electronics facilities, a major air base at Incirlik near Adana, and a number of smaller facilities scattered throughout the country. Two NATO Headquarters near Izmir also have sizable U.S. contingents.

U.S.-Turkish relations were severely tested in July 1974, when Turkey evoked the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee for Cyprus and sent troops there to protect the Turkish Cypriot community following the overthrow of the Cyprus Government by mainland Greek officers in the Cypriot National Guard. The ensuing war on Cyprus led to Turkish occupation of the northern part of the island.

Turkey's unauthorized use of U.S.-supplied military equipment during the intervention resulted in a congressionally-mandated embargo on military shipments to Turkey. The embargo was first imposed in February 1975, and Turkish resentment toward what was viewed as an unjust act led to a Turkish decision in July 1975 to take over U.S. defense installations and to abrogate the 1969 Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA), the basis for U.S. military presence in Turkey. Turkey also suspended indefinitely major U.S. technical intelligence-collection activities. The embargo was relaxed in October 1975. A new DCA was signed in March 1976 which, among other things, provided for \$1 billion of U.S. assistance over a 4-year period. The 1976 DCA met resistance in the

Congress and was not approved. After consulting with the Ecevit government in early 1978, the Carter Administration decided to set aside the 1976 DCA and in its place to seek directly the lifting of the embargo. This effort was successful, and the embargo was finally lifted in September 1978. The embargo's end marked the beginning of efforts on both sides to rebuild a close and cooperative relationship. The Turkish Government reacted to lifting of the embargo by authorizing resumption of the technical intelligence-collection activities suspended in July 1975. In January 1979 negotiations began on a new DCA. Also in response to Turkey's serious economic crisis, the United States joined in a major multilateral effort to provide assistance to Turkey. The proposed U.S. contribution to this effort is \$250 million.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Ronald I. Spiers
Deputy Chief of Mission—Robert S. Dillon
Chief, Joint U.S. Military Mission—Maj. Gen. James Thompson

Counselors

Political Affairs—Dennis H. Kux
Economic Affairs—G. Clay Nettles
Mutual Security Affairs—H. Donald Gelber
Administrative Affairs—Ernst Conrath
Public Affairs Officer (USICA)—Charles E. Courtney
Army Attache—Col. Delano E. DeGeneffe
Navy Attaché—Capt. George W. Scott
Defense and Air Attaché—Col. Robert B. King, Jr.

Consuls General

Istanbul—Robert B. Houghton
Izmir—Elaine D. Smith
Adana—Brady G. Barr

The U.S. Embassy is located at 110 Ataturk Blvd., Ankara. The Consulate General in Istanbul is at 147 Mesrutiyet Caddesi.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7850, Revised September 1979

Office of Public Communication, Bureau of Public Affairs

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979 O-281-540 (0000)

NOW \$18.00
yearly subscription



Formerly \$42.50
yearly subscription

What's Different About the Department of State Bulletin?

A World of Difference.

Price

If you are interested in world affairs, the BULLETIN may just be the best magazine bargain around. What other government or private publication can boast a 58% reduction in price? The BULLETIN is published monthly at a new subscription rate of \$18 per year—a saving of \$24.50 from the old rate of \$42.50.

Format

The BULLETIN has a new look featuring a modern magazine style and an attractive, illustrated cover to highlight the major articles. Traditional foreign policy articles and speeches are supported with more charts, graphs, tables, photos, and other material useful to BULLETIN readers. In addition, the new 3-column format is designed to enhance readability.

Content

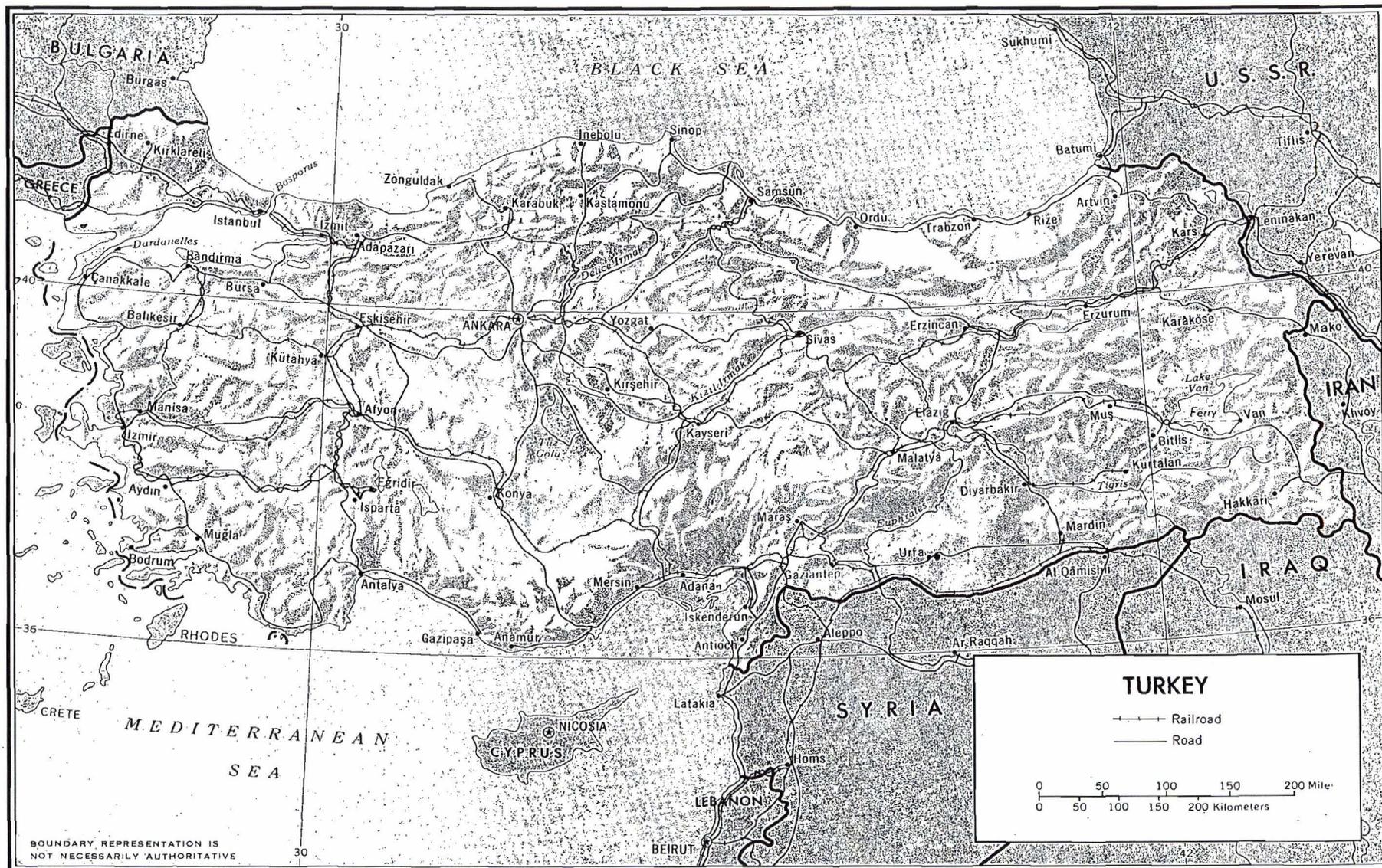
After publishing as a weekly for some 39 years, the BULLETIN has become a monthly. Nevertheless, there is no reduction in the total amount of material published, thanks to the economies made possible by the 3-column format. We continue to include texts of significant foreign policy speeches, statements, and news conferences of the President, the Secretary of State, and senior Department of State officials; White House, State Department, and U.S. Mission to the U.N. press releases; and U.S. treaty actions.

Also, the BULLETIN periodically publishes special features on international affairs. Librarians, teachers, students, editors, journalists, business executives, international lawyers, and others interested in following the latest developments in international relations will find the BULLETIN essential reading. Also, filing 12 monthly issues is much simpler than filing 52 weekly copies.

SUBSCRIPTION \$18.00 Domestic \$22.50 Foreign

Make checks payable to: Superintendent of Documents,
Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Name
Street address
City and State ZIP Code.....



Base 54755 1-69

background NOTES

Malaysia

department of state * december 1979

OFFICIAL NAME: Malaysia

PEOPLE

Population distribution is uneven; most of the people live in Peninsular Malaysia. About 45 percent of the people are under 15 years of age.

Malaysia has a polyglot population composed of several ethnic groups, of which the Malays are the single largest group. The Malays are Muslims and speak the Malay language; they are also predominantly rural and control much of the political life of the country.

Over 36 percent of the population are Chinese whose ancestors came to Malaysia during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Chinese are mainly urban dwellers and, by virtue of their pre-

dominant role in trade, business, and finance, possess a great deal of Malaysia's economic power. They speak a variety of Chinese dialects (Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien, Teochew, and others); some, educated in Chinese, also speak Mandarin. The majority are Confucianists, Taoists, Buddhists, and Christians.

Malaysians of Indian descent make up 10 percent of the population. Their ancestors came from India, Pakistan, and Ceylon (Sri Lanka), primarily as laborers on rubber plantations around the turn of the century. Descendants of Hindus, Buddhists, and Muslims, they continue to speak various Indian languages (Tamil, Punjabi, and Sinhalese).

Although non-Malay indigenous tribal



peoples constitute only 8 percent of the total population, they make up more than 50 percent of the population of Sarawak and about 66 percent that of

PROFILE

People

POPULATION (1979 est.): 13 million. **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 2.7%. **ETHNIC GROUPS:** Malay 50%, Chinese 36%, Indian 10%. **RELIGIONS:** Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Christian. **LANGUAGES:** Malay, Chinese dialects, English, Tamil. **EDUCATION:** *Years compulsory*—none. *Literacy*—61% (Peninsular Malaysia only). **HEALTH:** *Life expectancy*—68 yrs. **WORK FORCE** (4.5 million): *Agriculture*—42%. *Industry and commerce*—32%. *Service*—12%. *Government*—14%.

Geography

AREA: 334,238 square kilometers (128,553 sq. mi.); slightly larger than New Mexico. **CITIES:** *Capital*—Kuala Lumpur (pop. 800,000). *Other cities*—Penang, Ipoh. **TERRAIN:** Coastal plains and interior, jungle-covered mountains. **CLIMATE:** Tropical.

Government

TYPE: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch. **DATE OF INDE-**

PENDENCE: August 31, 1957. **CONSTITUTION:** 1957.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Paramount Ruler (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government), Cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (58-member Senate, 154-member House of Representatives). *Judicial*—Federal Court, High Courts.

SUBDIVISIONS: 13 States, plus the Federal Territory.

POLITICAL PARTIES: National Front (Barisan Nasional), Democratic Action Party, Pan Malaysian Islamic Party. **SUFFRAGE:** Universal adult.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET: \$9.5 billion (1980 est.).

DEFENSE: 9% of GNP (1980 est.).

FLAG: 14 horizontal red and white stripes with a yellow crescent and a star on a dark blue field in the upper left corner.

Economy

GNP (1978): \$15.7 billion. **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE** (1978 constant prices): 7.5%. **PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE** (1978): 5.2%. **AVG. RATE OF INFLATION LAST 3 YRS.:** 5%.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Tin, copper, timber, petroleum.

AGRICULTURE: *Products*—rubber, palm oil, timber, cocoa, rice, pepper, pineapples. *Percentage of GNP*—25.

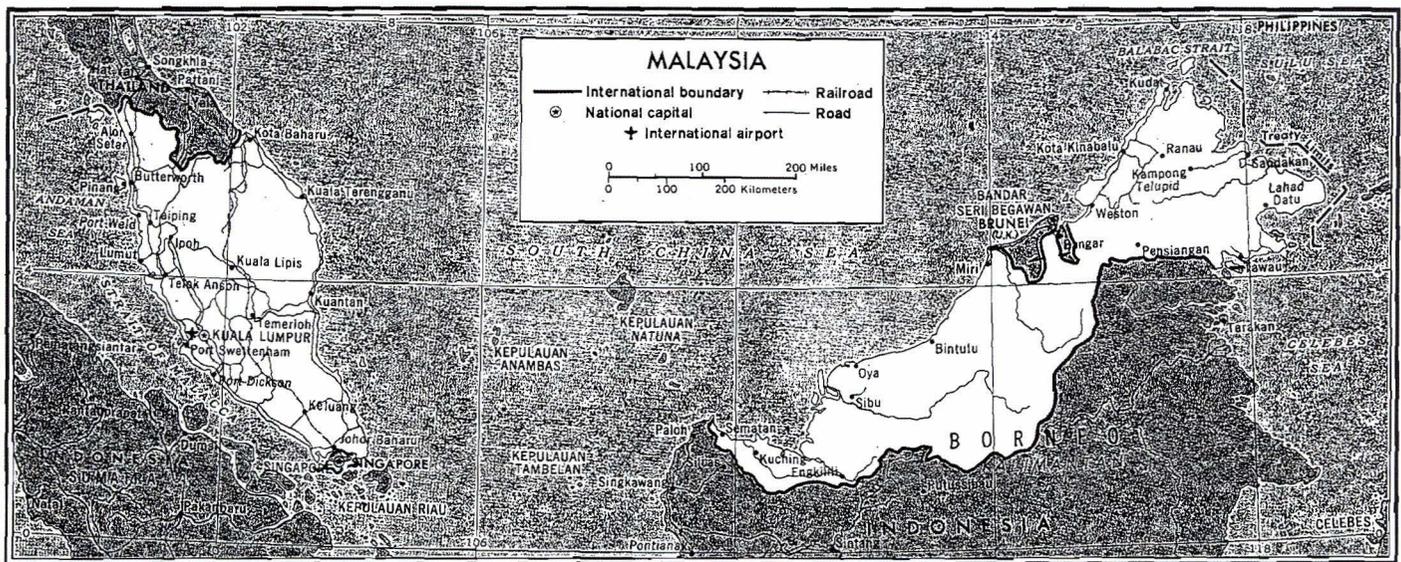
INDUSTRY: *Types*—steel, automobiles, electronics, rubber products. *Percentage of GNP*—20.

TRADE (1978): *Exports*—\$7.7 billion: natural rubber (\$1.6 billion), tin (\$940 million), timber and logs (\$1.2 billion), palm oil (\$1 billion), petroleum (\$1 billion). *Partners*—Japan (21.5%), US (16.8%), Singapore (16.2%). *Imports*—\$6.3 billion: machinery, food, transport equipment, intermediate goods. *Partners*—Japan (23.7%), US (14.1%), Singapore (8.4%), UK (7.6%).

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE (December 1979 floating rate): M\$2.15=US\$1.

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: *Total US aid*—\$19.5 million (1978): Peace Corps \$2.4 million, military assistance credit sales \$16.5 million, military assistance program grants \$600,000. **ECONOMIC AID SENT:** None.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN, Asian Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN, Five-Power Defense Arrangement, Commonwealth.



517932 12-75

Sabah. The non-Malays are divided into several ethnic groups and inhabit distinct territories, but they share some general patterns of living and culture. Until the 20th century most were animists, but a great number have since become Christians.

About 60-70 percent of Malaysia's entire population speaks Malay, with wide difference in facility. English is widely used in government and business. Literacy rates range from 25 percent in East Malaysia to more than 60 percent in Peninsular Malaysia. Some of the indigenous people of East Malaysia and the aboriginal people of Peninsular Malaysia have adopted elements of the Malay culture and Islam. Otherwise, cultural assimilation among the various ethnic groups has been limited. The Chinese, Malays, and Indians, while considering themselves Malaysians, tend to maintain their own cultural identities. They do, however, develop ties through educational, sporting, and cultural organizations.

GEOGRAPHY

Malaysia occupies the southern half of the Malay Peninsula and the northern quarter of the neighboring island of Borneo. The two parts are separated by about 640 kilometers (400 mi.) of the South China Sea.

Peninsular Malaysia has an area of about 132,600 square kilometers (51,000 sq. mi.). A range of steep, forest-covered mountains runs north and south along the center of the peninsula, flanked on the

east and west by coastal plains.

Peninsular Malaysia shares a land border with Thailand in the north and is separated from Singapore in the south by the narrow Johore Strait. About 80 percent of the area is covered by tropical jungle, the rest by extensive rubber plantations and other agricultural holdings. The coastline in the west is largely mangrove and mud flats with infrequent bays and other indentations. The east coast is a continuous stretch of sand and surf bordered by tropical vegetation. The total coastline is more than 1,920 kilometers (1,200 mi.) long.

East Malaysia consists of the States of Sarawak and Sabah (formerly North Borneo). It shares the island of Borneo with the provinces of Indonesian Kalimantan. Sarawak, with its capital at Kuching, is about 800 kilometers (500 mi.) long and a maximum of 240 kilometers (150 mi.) wide with a total area of nearly 124,800 square kilometers (48,000 sq. mi.). A broad, frequently swampy coastal plain, crossed by a number of wide rivers, merges into the jungle-covered hills and mountains of the interior. Sabah has an area of about 75,400 square kilometers (29,000 sq. mi.). Its narrow coastal plain gives way to a mountainous, jungle-covered interior culminating in Mount Kinabalu, the highest peak in Malaysia at 4,037 meters (13,455 ft.). The capital of Sabah is the seaside city of Kota Kinabalu.

The average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varies from about 21° to 32°C (70° to 90°F), although in the higher elevations temperatures are lower and more variable. Malaysia

experiences annually a southwest and a northeast monsoon. Annual rainfall averages 254 centimeters (100 in.) although it varies considerably in different locations and from year to year.

HISTORY

The early Buddhist Malay kingdom of Srivijaya, based in East Sumatra, dominated much of the Malay Peninsula from the 9th to the 13th centuries. The powerful Hindu kingdom of Majapahit, based on Java, gained control of the Malay Peninsula in the 14th century. The conversion of the Malays to Islam, beginning in the early part of the 14th century, accelerated with the rise of the State of Malacca under the rule of a Muslim prince.

The arrival of the Portuguese in Malacca in 1511 marked the beginning of European expansion in this area as the power of the sultanates declined. The Dutch ousted the Portuguese from Malacca in 1641 and in 1795 were replaced in turn by the British, who had occupied Penang in 1786.

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles founded a British settlement at Singapore in 1819. In 1826 the settlements of Malacca and Penang were combined with Singapore to form the Colony of the Straits Settlements. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the British concluded treaties establishing protectorates over the nine Malay States on the peninsula. Four of these States were consolidated in 1895 as the Federated Malay States.

Peninsular Malaysia, then known as

Malaya, enjoyed a century of prosperity with the gradual establishment of a well-ordered system of public administration, extension of public services, and development of large-scale rubber and tin production. This period was interrupted by the Japanese invasion and occupation from 1942-45.

The Federation of Malaya was established from the British territories of Peninsular Malaysia in 1948. The British colonies of Singapore, Sarawak, and Sabah (North Borneo) joined the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia on September 16, 1963. The Sukarno government of Indonesia objected to the formation of Malaysia and conducted a program of "confrontation" against the new State which included economic, political, diplomatic, and military offensives. This "confrontation" continued through Singapore's withdrawal from Malaysia on August 9, 1965, and ended only after the fall of the Sukarno regime in 1966. Relations between Malaysia and Indonesia have subsequently become cordial.

After World War II, the local Communists, almost all Chinese, expanded their influence and made plans for an armed struggle. A state of emergency was declared in June 1948, and a long and bitter guerrilla war ensued.

The emergency ended in 1960 as Malaya, in partnership with the United Kingdom, gained the distinction of being one of the few countries in the world to control a large-scale Communist uprising. However, what remained of the Communist force regrouped in southern Thailand and over the years was able to rebuild its strength. In the past few years, small bands of Communist guerrillas have again been encountered in the northern portion of Peninsular Malaysia, and in light of Communist successes in Indochina appear to have renewed their efforts. However, government forces are well in control of the situation. A small-scale Communist insurgency in the East Malaysian State of Sarawak has been contained, and in 1973-74 skillful government counter-guerrilla activities resulted in the surrender of most of the insurgents there.

GOVERNMENT

The country is a constitutional monarchy, nominally headed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, or Paramount Ruler. The Ruler is elected for a 5-year term by

the Sultans of nine States of Peninsular Malaysia from among their own members. He performs the duties of a constitutional monarch and is the leader of the Islamic religion for Malaysia.

Executive power is vested in the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, the leader of the political party that wins the most seats in a parliamentary election. The Cabinet is chosen from among the members of Parliament and is responsible to that body.

The bicameral Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Of the 58 members of the Senate, 26 are elected by universal adult suffrage (2 from each State) and 32 are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. All sit for 6-year terms. Representatives of the House are elected in single constituencies by universal adult suffrage. The 154 members of the House of Representatives—114 from the States of Peninsular Malaysia and 40 from the States of East Malaysia—are elected to maximum terms of 5 years. Legislative power is divided between Federal and State legislatures.

The Malaysian legal system is based on English common law. The Federal Court, the highest court in Malaysia, reviews decisions referred from the High Courts and has original jurisdiction in constitutional matters and in disputes between States or between the Federal Government and a State. Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia each have a High Court.

The Federal Government has authority over external affairs, defense, internal security, justice (except Islamic and native law), Federal citizenship, finance, commerce, industry, communications, transportation, and other matters. The States of East Malaysia enjoy guarantees of States' rights with regard to immigration, civil service, and customs matters.

The heads of 9 of the 13 States in Malaysia are titular rulers; the other 4 are appointed governors. Effective executive power in the States rests in the hands of the Chief Ministers. The Chief Ministers and the members of their State cabinets are selected from the State legislatures and operate under a parliamentary system.

The stripes in Malaysia's flag represent the equal membership of the 13 States in the federation and the Federal Government. The dark blue stands for the unity of the Malaysian people and the star for unity of the States. The crescent symbolizes Islam. Yellow is the color of royalty.

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Tropical, except in the highland resort areas. Light clothing should be worn.

Customs—Tourist visas may be obtained upon arrival. Business visitors should have valid visas issued by Malaysian authorities (or British authorities where Malaysia has no representative of its own). All must have inoculations against smallpox and cholera.

Health—Kuala Lumpur is generally free from most diseases commonly associated with the Far East. Tapwater from the municipal water system is considered safe. The use of malaria suppressives at all times is recommended. Children and young adults should also be inoculated against diphtheria and polio.

Telecommunications—Telephone service to the United States is available 24 hours a day and, except for the Christmas season, requires no advance booking. Telegraph service is also available.

Transportation—The modern Subang International Airport is 19 kilometers (12 mi.) from Kuala Lumpur, and many daily flights connect the capital with Singapore, Bangkok, and Hong Kong. Daily train service connects Kuala Lumpur with Penang, Singapore, and Bangkok. Bus transportation is available. Taxis are metered and fares are reasonable. Traffic moves on the left.

Principal Government Officials

Paramount Ruler—Ahmad Shah ibni Sultan Abu Bakar
 Prime Minister—Datuk Hussein bin Onn
 Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade & Industry—Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed

Ministers

Foreign Affairs—Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen
 Finance—Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah
 Defense—Datuk Amar Haji Taib Mahmud
 Education—Datuk Musa Hitam
 Transport—Datuk Lee San Choon
 Agriculture—Datuk Shariff Ahmad
 Labor & Manpower—Datuk Richard Ho
 Health—Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan
 Lands & Regional Development—Tan Sri Abdul Kadir Yusof
 Home Affairs—Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie
 Information—Datuk Mohamad Rahmat
 Science, Technology & Environment—Tan Sri Ong Kee Hui
 Primary Industries—Paul Leong
 Welfare Services—Datin Paduka Hajjah Aishah Ghani

Culture, Youth & Sports—Datuk Abdul Samad Idris

Public Enterprises—Abdul Manan Othman
Law & Attorney General—Datuk Seri Hamzah Abu Samah

Housing & Local Government—Dr. Neo Yee Pan

Energy, Telecommunications & Posts—Leo Moggie

Works & Utilities—Datuk Samy Vellu

Ministers Without Portfolio

Datuk Haji Mohamed Nasir
Pengiran Othman bin Haji Rauf

Ambassador to the United States—Datuk Zain Azraai

Ambassador to the UN—Tan Sri Zaiton Ibrahim

Malaysia maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2401 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The principal political force in Malaysia for many years was the Alliance Party, a coalition of parties representing the three major ethnic groups of the country—the United Malays National Organization, the Malaysian Chinese

Association, and the Malaysian Indian Congress. Several legal opposition parties exist. Communist parties are not legal.

The Alliance provided stable and effective government for the former Federation of Malaya. Its enlarged successor, the National Front, continues to perform the same function for Malaysia today. The Alliance scored an impressive victory in the elections of 1964 and, together with its counterparts from East Malaysia, held a more than two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives.

The 1969 election showed a gain of strength by opposition parties in Peninsular Malaysia. This election was not completed in East Malaysia, however, because of the eruption of racial disorders in the Kuala Lumpur area on May 13, 1969, which led to a temporary suspension of parliamentary democracy and the postponement of elections in East Malaysia until July 1970. At that time the Alliance Party won a thorough victory in both East Malaysian States.

With the suspension of parliamentary democracy in 1969, a National Operations Council (NOC) was created, composed of nine members headed by the Deputy Prime Minister and given full power to restore normal conditions in the country.

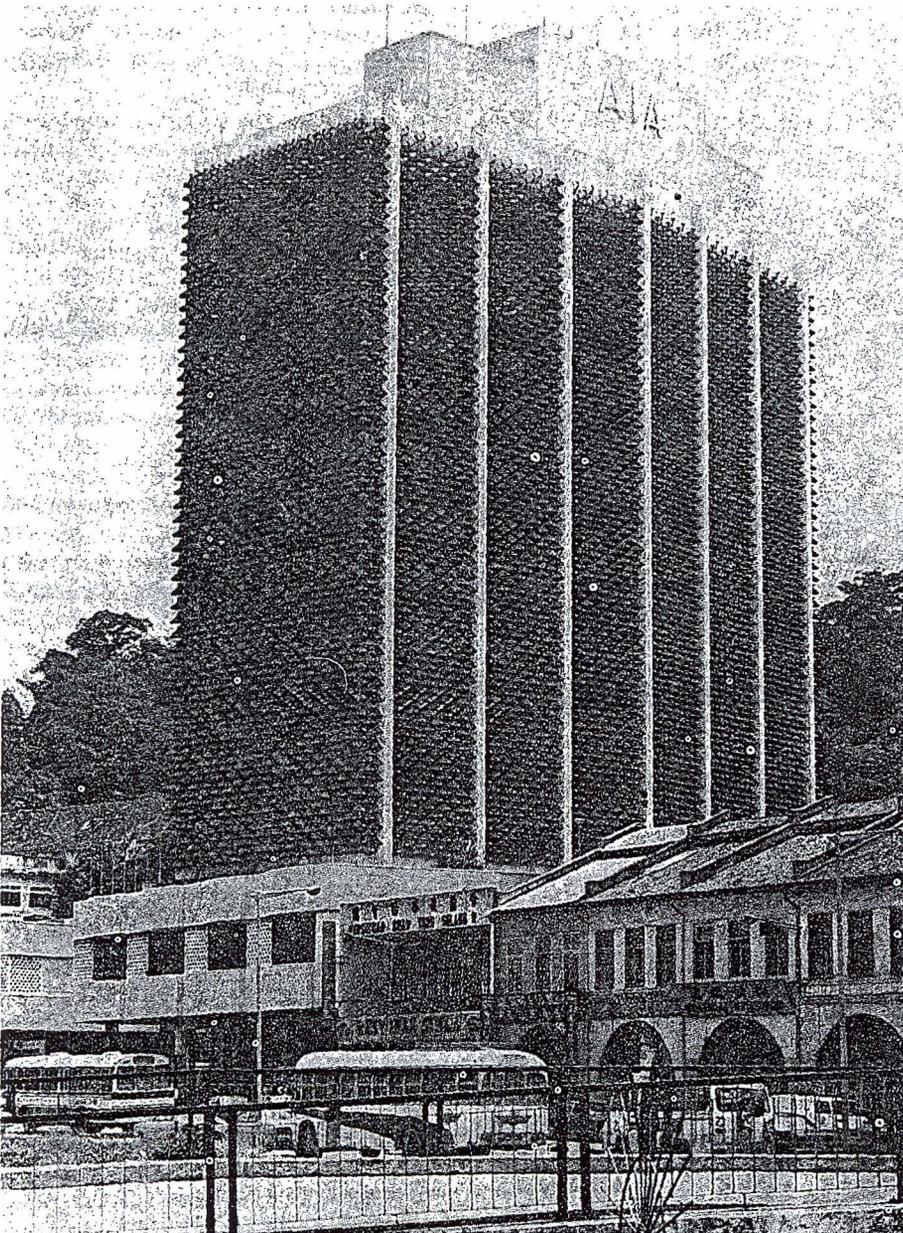
Normal parliamentary government was restored in February 1971, although certain sensitive topics may no longer be discussed in public or in Parliament.

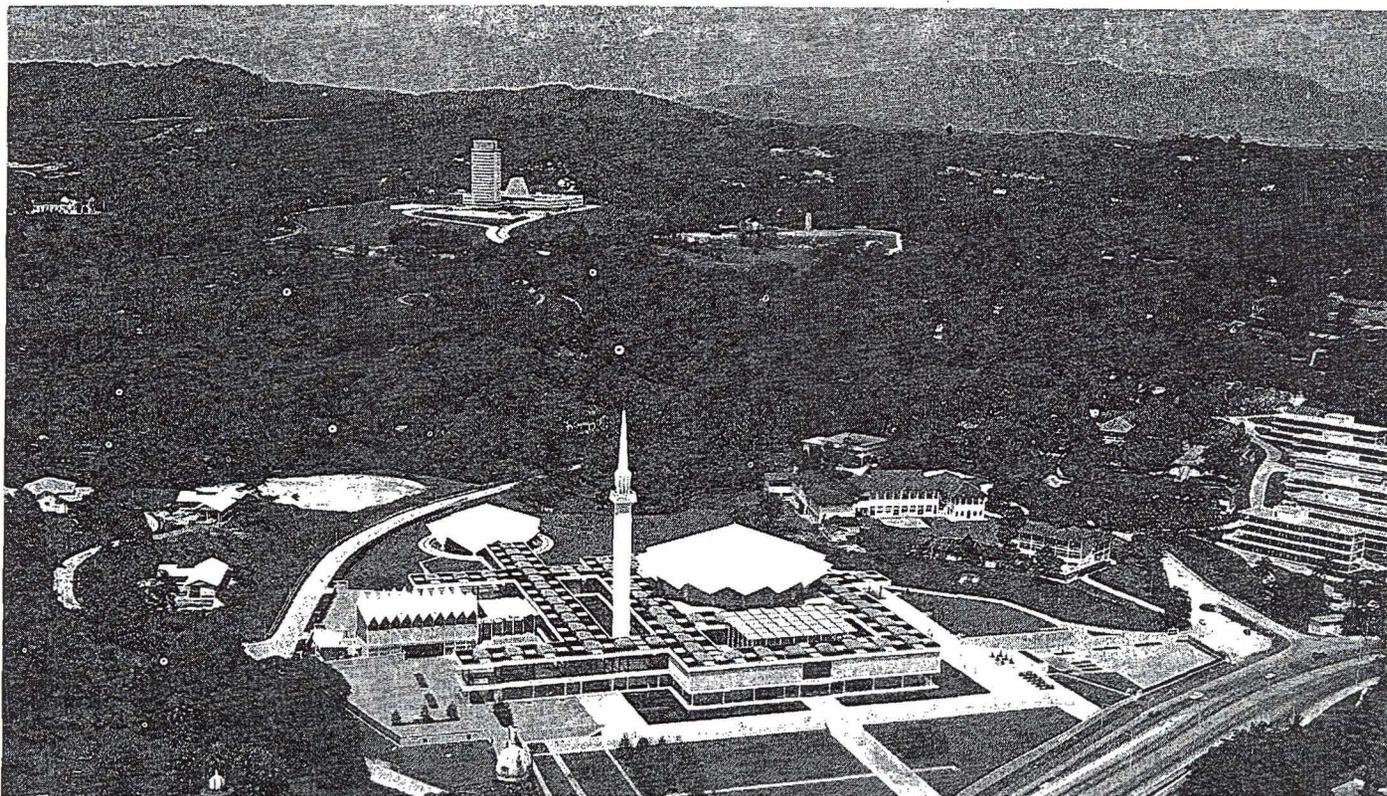
The presently governing National Front (Barisan Nasional) was formed in 1973 and includes members of the Alliance Party as well as of former opposition parties. The National Front was successful in all of the States in the general elections of August 1974, winning better than 70 percent of the popular vote and 135 of the 154 seats in the House of Representatives.

Following the death of Tun Abdul Razak in January 1976, Deputy Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn became Prime Minister in accordance with Malaysian constitutional processes. Prime Minister Hussein continued the social and economic development programs started by his predecessor. The Third Malaysia Plan, inaugurated in 1976, emphasized policies calculated to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and to reduce rural poverty.

In national elections held in July 1978, the National Front won another impressive victory (131 of the 154 parliamentary seats) and Prime Minister

The U.S. Embassy, Kuala Lumpur, is on the top four floors of the American International Assurance Building.





The modern National Mosque (foreground), the National Monument (right background), and the multistory Parliament Building (left background).

Hussein obtained a dramatic personal victory for his policies.

ECONOMY

Malaysia has one of the more successful records of economic achievement in Asia. The economy as a whole experienced an impressive rate of growth, averaging about 8 percent since 1971, and registered an increase of 7.5 percent in real terms in 1978. A similar performance is forecast for 1979. Per capita income grew at an average of 6.9 percent per year between 1966 and 1974 and increased to an average of 8.5 percent during the 1974-78 period. Per capita income in 1978 was about \$1,184, while the inflation rate remains at a low 4.9 percent.

The primary stimulus for growth has been the strong external demand for Malaysia's primary commodity exports of tin, rubber, palm oil, forest products, and petroleum. In 1978 exports rose 13.6 percent in value to over \$7.7 billion or almost half of the GNP. High prices for tin, rubber, and palm oil and an 18 percent increase in the country's oil production were responsible for Malaysia's \$1.4 billion trade surplus in 1978.

Malaysia's international financial position is sound with foreign exchange reserves standing at \$3.347 billion, sufficient for 7 months of sustained imports.

In order to promote sustained economic growth to achieve the targets of the Third Malaysia Plan, the Federal Government in 1978, as in previous years, continued to pursue an expansionary fiscal policy. Federal Government outlay for both current and development expenditure, amounting to \$5.373 billion, expanded by about 10 percent while government revenue rose by 9.4 percent to \$3.864 billion during 1978. As a result, the overall deficit widened from \$1.262 billion in 1977 to \$1.387 billion in 1978. As in previous years, funds for financing the overall deficit in 1978 were available from domestic borrowing of \$242 million and a drawdown of the Federal Government's realizable assets of \$615 million.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The predominant sector of the Malaysian economy is agriculture. In recent years it accounted for about 30 percent of the GNP, provided employment for about 50 percent of the

economically active population, and contributed about 55 percent to Malaysia's export earnings. Agricultural production increased only 2 percent each year in 1977 and 1978, compared with a strong growth of 14.3 percent in 1976, reflecting a decline in rubber and rice output caused by drought conditions.

Natural rubber continues to be the most important contributor to the Malaysian economy. In 1978 it accounted for about 21 percent of gross export receipts. Rubber prices were so buoyant that rubber export earnings rose by 4.7 percent from 1977 to 1978 despite a 0.5 percent decline in production.

In order to stabilize its natural rubber earnings, the government is considering a rubber price stabilization and buffer stock scheme. The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya has continued its excellent work in developing better, more productive rubber trees and more economic methods of collecting and processing the latex. Malaysia's natural rubber is in a good competitive position compared with synthetic rubber, and following a slump in 1974, prices as of 1978 were good. Among the main purchasers of Malaysian rubber in recent years have been the United States, the

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

American University. *Area Handbook for Malaysia*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Bedlington, Stanley S. *Malaysia and Singapore: The Building of New States*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1978.

Kahin, George. *Government and Politics of Southeast Asia*, 3d ed. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1976.

Means, Gordon P. *Malaysian Politics*. New York: New York University Press, 1976.

Milne, R.S. and K.J. Ratnam. *Malaysia—New States in a New Nation*. London: Frank Cass & Co., 1974.

Purcell, Victor. *The Chinese in Malaya*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1968.

Roff, William R., ed. *Kelantan: Religion, Society and Politics in a Malay State*. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1974.

Roff, William R. *Origins of Malay Nationalism*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967.

Von Vorys, K. *Democracy Without Consensus*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1975.

Wang, Gung-wu. *Malaysia*. New York: Praeger, 1964.

United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., the Federal Republic of Germany, and the People's Republic of China.

Malaysia remains the world's leading exporter of tin, and its hardwood timber is also a leading foreign exchange earner.

The government has adopted a policy of diversification of economic activities with emphasis on the agricultural sector. It has emphasized, with success, cultivation of the oil palm, and Malaysia is now one of the world's largest producers of palm oil.

Malaysia also produces large quantities of pepper (from Sarawak), cocoa, and coconut products. A government program of price supports and production subsidies is followed to increase the production of rice. Peninsular Malaysia

now produces about 80-85 percent of its yearly rice needs. East Malaysia, however, relies greatly on imports for its requirements.

Petroleum production has increased, and Malaysia hopes to develop its exports of petroleum to a significant level in the future. The government has set up a National Petroleum Company, PETRONAS, which is authorized under the terms of the Petroleum Development (Amendment) Act, 1975, to acquire effective control of foreign companies through the issuance of management shares. PETRONAS signed a new production agreement with Esso Malaysia in 1976, and exploration and production are on the increase.

Industry

Malaysia historically has been an importer of manufactured goods, concentrating its energy on the export of raw materials. Before independence only a few local industries were developed, and engineering industries were limited to repair work and the manufacture of spare parts. After independence in 1957, the government promoted industrialization to provide employment for the rapidly expanding labor force and to protect the economy from an excessive dependence on exports of primary commodities. Now manufacturing is a rapidly growing factor in the economy. Its contribution to GDP rose from 13.4 percent in 1970 to nearly 20 percent in 1978. Industrial production increased 14 percent in 1978 over the previous year.

The government has an aggressive strategy of industrial development which encourages foreign interest and participation. Several government agencies have been established to assist domestic and foreign investors as well as to furnish equity and participate in ownership of selected industries.

Development Programs

Malaysia's economic development programs devote large sums to the planting of higher yield rubber. The government is also committed to the diversification of its economy to reduce its heavy dependence on rubber and tin and the uncertainties of the world market prices for these two commodities. The government has encouraged agricultural diversification, land settlement programs, and rural development.

In 1978 the government continued to pursue its New Economic Policy, a policy

FOREIGN BUSINESS INFORMATION

* For information on foreign economic trends, commercial development, production, trade regulations, and tariff rates, contact the Bureau of Export Development, US Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. This information is also available from any of the Department of Commerce district offices located throughout the US.

of eradicating poverty in general and bettering the relatively poorer economic position of the Malay portion of the population. Development expenditures exceeded \$1 billion in 1978 under the Third Malaysian Plan (1976-80).

U.S. Trade and Investment

In 1978 Malaysia's exports to the United States totaled \$1,444 million, principally tin, rubber, palm oil, and wood. Imports from the United States amounted to \$884 million, mainly machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, and manufactured goods.

The United States is among the leading sources of foreign private investment in Malaysia. Current estimates place U.S. private investment at more than \$1 billion in fields ranging from oil exploration and timber processing to the manufacture of textiles and sophisticated electronic components. Prospective investors in Malaysia now should take into account the 1975 Industrial Coordination Act, which requires manufacturing companies in Malaysia to obtain a license from the government. One of the purposes of the act is to insure the employment of indigenous Malay citizens (*bumiputra*) in manufacturing and other firms.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

In world affairs, Malaysia has moved toward a nonaligned posture in recent years by expanding relations with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries and by establishing ties with Vietnam, North Korea, and the P.R.C. At the same time, Malaysia has also maintained close and cordial relations with Western countries, particularly its traditional allies—Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

As a former British possession, Malaysia participates actively in the Commonwealth. It is also a member of

the United Nations and its major specialized agencies.

Support for regional cooperation is one of the main elements of Malaysian foreign policy, and Malaysia has played a very active role in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) from its inception in 1967.

In recent years the Malaysian Government has advocated a concept of Southeast Asian neutralization as a goal for the countries of the region, calling for the eventual creation of a "Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality" in the region which would be recognized or guaranteed by the major powers. The proposal contemplates the withdrawal of foreign military bases from the region when they are no longer required for regional security.

While relying for external security primarily on its own defense forces, Malaysia is also a member of the Five-Power Defense Arrangement (with Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore). Designed to succeed the

former defense role of the British in the Malaysia/Singapore area, the Five-Power Defense Arrangement obligates members to consult in the event of external threat and provides for the stationing of Commonwealth forces in the area. Under this agreement Australian air units are presently stationed in Malaysia.

U.S.-MALAYSIA RELATIONS

The United States welcomed the formation of Malaysia in 1963 and has maintained diplomatic relations ever since. Malaysia's helpful efforts to contribute to stability in Southeast Asia, the growth of U.S.-Malaysian economic ties, Malaysia's role in ASEAN, its self-reliant drive to develop its economy while combatting Communist insurgency, and its participation in the Five-Power Defense Arrangement are in harmony with U.S. policy and form a solid basis for U.S.-Malaysian friendship.

U.S. friendship and support for the

Malaysian developmental effort are demonstrated through the Peace Corps program, a military assistance program which provides training for Malaysians in the United States, a Fulbright educational exchange program initiated in 1963, a cultural exchange program, and close cooperation in narcotics enforcement, treatment, and rehabilitation. The United States also seeks to promote U.S. trade and investment in Malaysia to the benefit of both countries.

Principal U.S. Officials

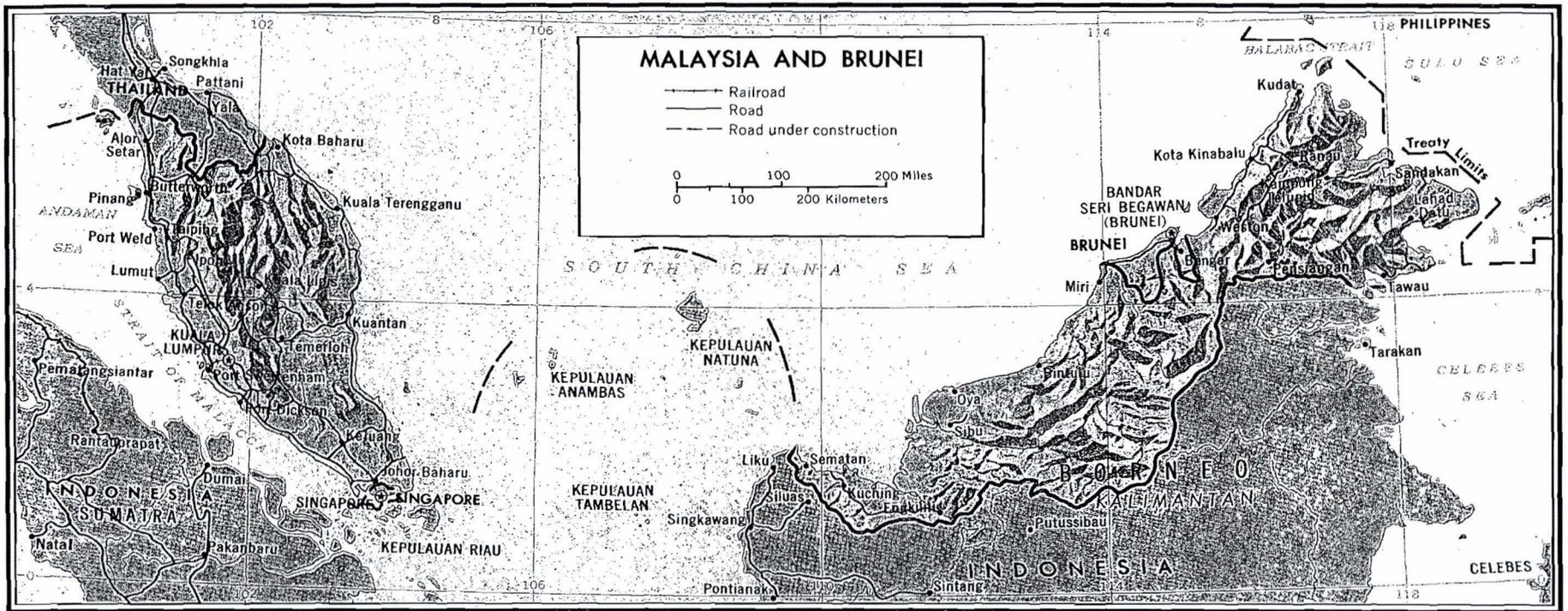
Ambassador—Robert H. Miller
Deputy Chief of Mission—M. Lyall Breckon
Political Affairs Officer—Peter B. Swiers
Economic Affairs Officer—M. Bruce Hirshorn
Public Affairs Officer (USICA)—F. Weston Fenhagen

The U.S. Embassy in Malaysia is located in the A.I.A. Building, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7753, Revised December 1979
Office of Public Communication, Bureau of Public Affairs

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980 O-311-555 (0000)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402



Base 500015 5-71

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF POSSIBLE INTEREST
TO MRS. MUSKIE

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| at Tab 1 | Italian Officials |
| at Tab 2 | Vatican Officials |
| at Tab 3 | NATO and EC Foreign Ministers |
| at Tab 4 | ASEAN Foreign Ministers |



Emilio COLOMBO
(Phonetic: koLOHMbo)

ITALY

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since April 1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Former President of
the European Parliament
(1977-79) and former
Prime Minister of Italy
(1970-72) Emilio Colombo
is a respected conserva-
tive leader of the Chris-
tian Democratic Party.

He is experienced in
economic and financial
matters, having occupied most of the key economic
ministries in the Italian Government: he has been
Minister of Agriculture (1958-59), Foreign Trade
(1958-59), Industry and Commerce (1959-63), Treasury
(1963-70, 1972 and 1974-76) and Finance (1973-74).
In addition he has been a member of the Chamber of
Deputies since 1968 and has served on several par-
liamentary committees, including that of Foreign
Affairs. Colombo has played a key role in the de-
velopment of Italy's post-World War II finance and
monetary policies and its relations with regional
and international organizations.

Trained in law, Colombo entered politics
through the ranks of the Catholic Action movement.
He was 26 years old when he was elected to the Con-
stituent Assembly in 1946. Two years later he was
named Under Secretary of State for Agriculture. A
member of the European Parliament since 1976, he has
emphasized relations with North America, detente and
human rights in that body.

According to the press, Colombo is known for
his seriousness and even disposition, and his
friends consider him a warm and friendly person. He
likes to listen to recordings of choral music and to
attend an occasional movie. He speaks French and
some English. Colombo, 60, is not married.

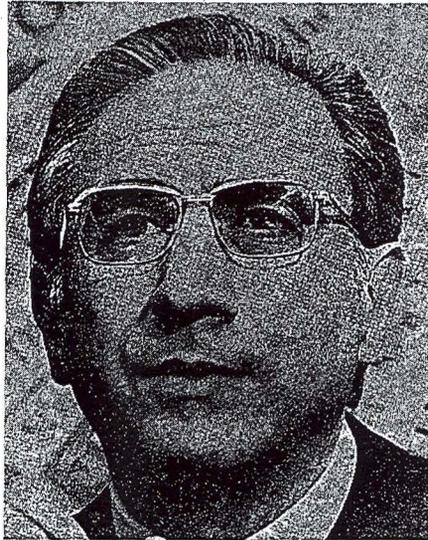
CR M 80-13006
4 June 1980

Francesco COSSIGA
(Phonetic: kohSEEGah)

ITALY

Prime Minister (since
August 1979)

Addressed as:
Mr. Prime Minister



Francesco Cossiga heads a coalition government consisting of his own Christian Democratic Party (DC) and the Socialist and Republican Parties. He has held several high-level government posts during his career: he was Under Secretary of State for Defense during 1966-69, and he has served in the Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio for Public Administration (1974-76) and as Minister of Interior (1976-78). Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1958, Cossiga has been a member of that body's Committees for Constitutional Affairs and for Rules and Procedures.

Cossiga was born in Sassari, Sardinia. He holds a doctorate in jurisprudence from the University of Sassari, where he has taught constitutional law and related subjects. He is widely considered to be an expert on church-state relations. Cossiga joined the DC from the ranks of the party's youth movement in 1945 and subsequently served as DC provincial secretary for Sassari during 1956-58. Since 1958 he has served on the party's National Council. Cossiga paid a state visit to the United States in January 1980.

According to press accounts, Cossiga is soft spoken and has an easy manner. An enthusiastic reader, he enjoys such authors as Thomas Moore, Blaise Pascal and Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Périgord. He also likes spy stories. He and his wife, Giuseppina, have two grown children--a daughter, Annamaria, and a son, Peppino, who was studying in Canada in 1976. Cossiga, 51, knows some English.

CR M 80-12983
3 June 1980

Lelio LAGORIO
(Phonetic: lahGoreeh)

ITALY

Minister of Defense
(since April 1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

Lelio Lagorio is a leader of the rightwing faction of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI). He has had considerable government experience on the local, provincial and regional levels but little on the national level. He was vice mayor of Florence during 1965-69 and head of the regional government of Tuscany from 1970 until 1978. Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in June 1979, he currently serves on the Committee for Justice.



The son of an Army colonel, Lagorio was born in the port city of Trieste. He studied law at the University of Florence, and for some years he taught related subjects there. A member of the PSI since World War II, he has served on the party's National Council and Directorate and has headed the PSI central offices for organization, problems of the state, and regional government affairs. Lagorio has worked as a newspaper journalist and editor. He visited the United States in 1978 under the Educational and Cultural Exchange Program.

Lagorio, 54, is married to the former Vanna Vannucci, who teaches law and economics. They have two daughters. He does not speak English.

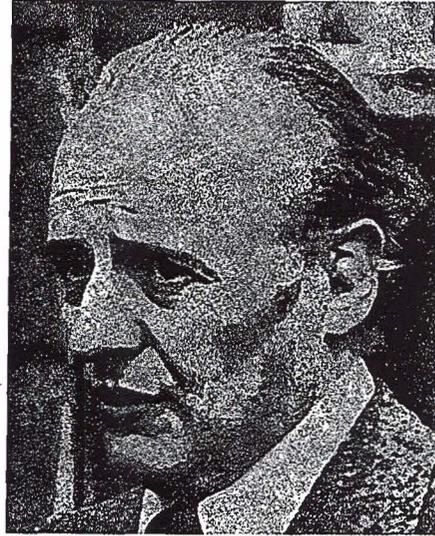
CR M 80-13039
5 June 1980

Filippo Maria PANDOLFI
(Phonetic: pahndOHLfee)

ITALY

Minister of the Treasury
(since March 1978)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Experienced in economic affairs, Filippo Maria Pandolfi was Under Secretary of State for the Budget and Economic Planning during 1974-76 and Minister of Finance during 1976-78. A member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1968, he has served on that body's Committee for Treasury and Finance and as the Christian Democratic Party (DC) spokesman on tax problems. Pandolfi has contributed to publications on such subjects as liberalization of trade, GATT, the European Communities, town planning and social services.

Over the years Pandolfi has done much to promote cooperation between the DC and the various Christian Democratic parties in Latin America. In addition, he has lectured and conducted seminars on economics and politics at universities in South America. He is currently chairman of the IMF Interim Committee, and in that capacity he visited the United States and countries in the Middle East, Latin America and Europe in February 1980.

The 52-year-old Pandolfi has a degree in letters and philosophy. He enjoys astronomy, classical music, and Greek and Latin classics. He reads English, has a fair knowledge of French, and reads and speaks both Greek and Latin. He is married to the former Carla Marziani, who has a degree in law and a diploma in English proficiency from Oxford. They have several children.

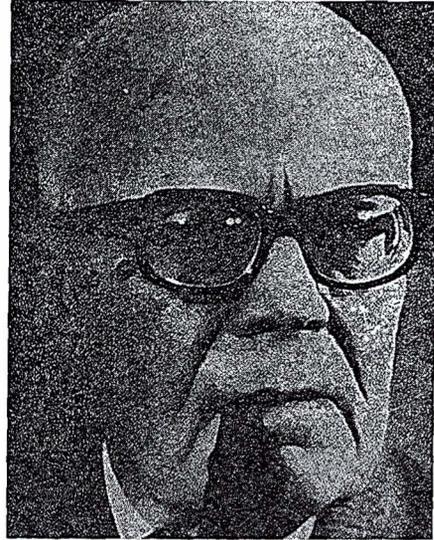
CR M 80-13044
5 June 1980

Alessandro PERTINI
(Phonetic: pairTEEnee)

ITALY

President (since July
1978)

Addressed as:
Mr. President



Alessandro (Sandro) Pertini, a Socialist Party (PSI) veteran, is the first Socialist to hold the presidency since Italy became a republic in 1946. Both the press and the public enthusiastically endorsed his election and hailed him as a "president of national unity." Pertini has a record as an anti-Fascist, a Resistance hero, and a contributor to the founding of the republic. According to the press, he is greatly respected for his honesty, integrity, outspokenness and dignity. He publicly supports free world initiatives in the areas of human rights, relief for Cambodian refugees, and a Middle East peace settlement. Pertini has met in Rome with President Jimmy Carter's mother (July 1978) and wife (May 1979). During 1979 he visited West Germany and Yugoslavia.

The son of well-to-do parents, Pertini was born in Stella San Giovanni (Savona). He studied law and political science, served in World War I, and then went into politics as a member of the PSI. Between 1920 and the end of World War II he was arrested many times by the Fascists, made several escapes, and lived in exile in France. After the war Pertini served as PSI secretary and edited the party daily *Avanti* and the Genoa Socialist daily *Il Lavoro Nuovo*. Since his election to the Consultative Assembly in 1945 he has served in the Senate (1948-53) and in the Chamber of Deputies (1953-78). He was president of the Chamber during 1968-76.

Pertini, 83, is married to the former Carla Voltolina, whom he met while in the Resistance. They have no children. Pertini speaks fluent French but no English.

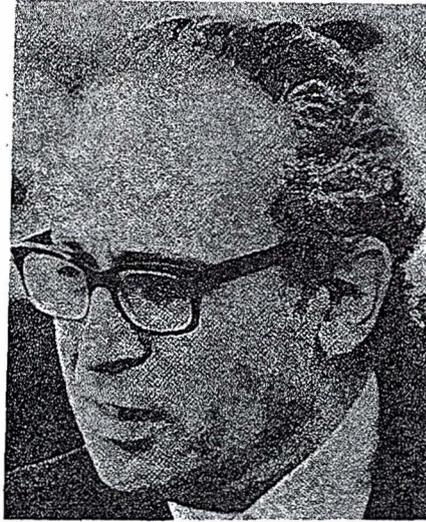
CR M 80-13036
5 June 1980

Virginio ROGNONI
(Phoentic: rohnYOnee)

ITALY

Minister of the Interior
(since June 1978)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

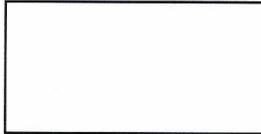


In his current post, Virginio Rognoni has major responsibility for government action against terrorist activities. He has stated that the eradication of disorder and terrorism requires both effective law enforcement procedures and solutions to a number of political, social and economic problems. A member of the left faction of the Christian Democratic Party (DC), he has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1968 and was one of its vice presidents from 1976 until his nomination to the Cabinet post. In the Chamber he has served on the Committees for Public Education and for Fine Arts.

Rognoni studied law at the University of Pavia and at Yale. He then practiced law and taught for some years before entering politics. A prominent political figure in the Lombardy region, he had served the DC on the local and regional levels before joining its central administration.

Rognoni, 55, is married and has five children, including an adopted handicapped child. He speaks some English.

CR M 80-13038
5 June 1980

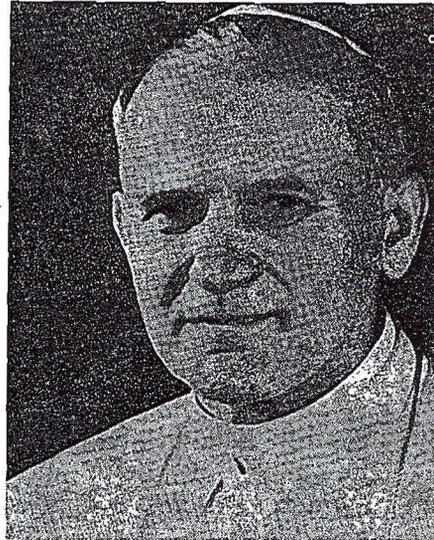


JOHN PAUL II

THE HOLY SEE

Pope (since October 1978)

Addressed as:
Your Holiness



In a move that astonished most observers, the Sacred College of Cardinals elected Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, the Archbishop of Krakow, Poland, the 264th pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. He is the first non-Italian to be named in 456 years--spanning 45 pontificates--and at 58 was the youngest man elected since 1846. After his ordination in 1946 Wojtyla rose rapidly through the clerical hierarchy--in 1958, at the age of 38, he was named a bishop; in 1964, at 44, he was appointed Archbishop of Krakow; and in 1967, at 47, he became the second youngest member of the College of Cardinals as it was then constituted.

Traditionalist

The Pope's conservative and firm views of pastoral obligations have come as a surprise to Catholic liberals. His public pronouncements have made it clear that he will not alter the church's rigid opposition to abortion, artificial birth control, women priests and married clergymen. In visits with Latin American bishops in Mexico in January 1979, US priests in Washington and six other US cities in October 1979, clergymen in Africa in May 1980, and French bishops in Paris on 1 June 1980, he stressed that the clergy should concentrate more on pastoral duties and less on political activism. He nevertheless urged the African priests to guard against ideological domination, and during a journey to his native Poland in June 1979 he called for religious freedom and respect for human rights.

Political Views

Probably because of his familiarity with the theoretical aspects of Marxism and its practical

(cont.)



[REDACTED]

application in the Polish system, the Pope is conducting Vatican relations with Communist countries with more vigor and positivism than did some of his predecessors. This change was shown when he met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the Vatican in January 1979 and was demonstrated again when he appointed Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, the architect of the Vatican program to improve relations with the governments of Eastern Europe, as Papal Secretary of State. The Pope's historic visit to Poland in 1979 was also intended to improve the Vatican's relations with Eastern Europe, and observers believe that it has indeed boosted Vatican influence throughout that area. More recently John Paul II indicated a willingness to work for closer ties with China. In the Pope's first encyclical, published in March 1979, he criticized totalitarianism for its suppression of the spirit of man and the free enterprise system for its inability to eradicate poverty. [REDACTED]

Friendly Toward the United States

US officials have found John Paul II to be friendly, cooperative and willing to discuss issues of mutual interest. He has expressed support for President Jimmy Carter's peace efforts in the Middle East, the resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees, and the SALT II agreement. On 10 May 1979 he granted a private audience to Rosalynn Carter at the Vatican. The following January he appointed American Cardinal William Baum as head of the Vatican Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education. [REDACTED]

Personal Data

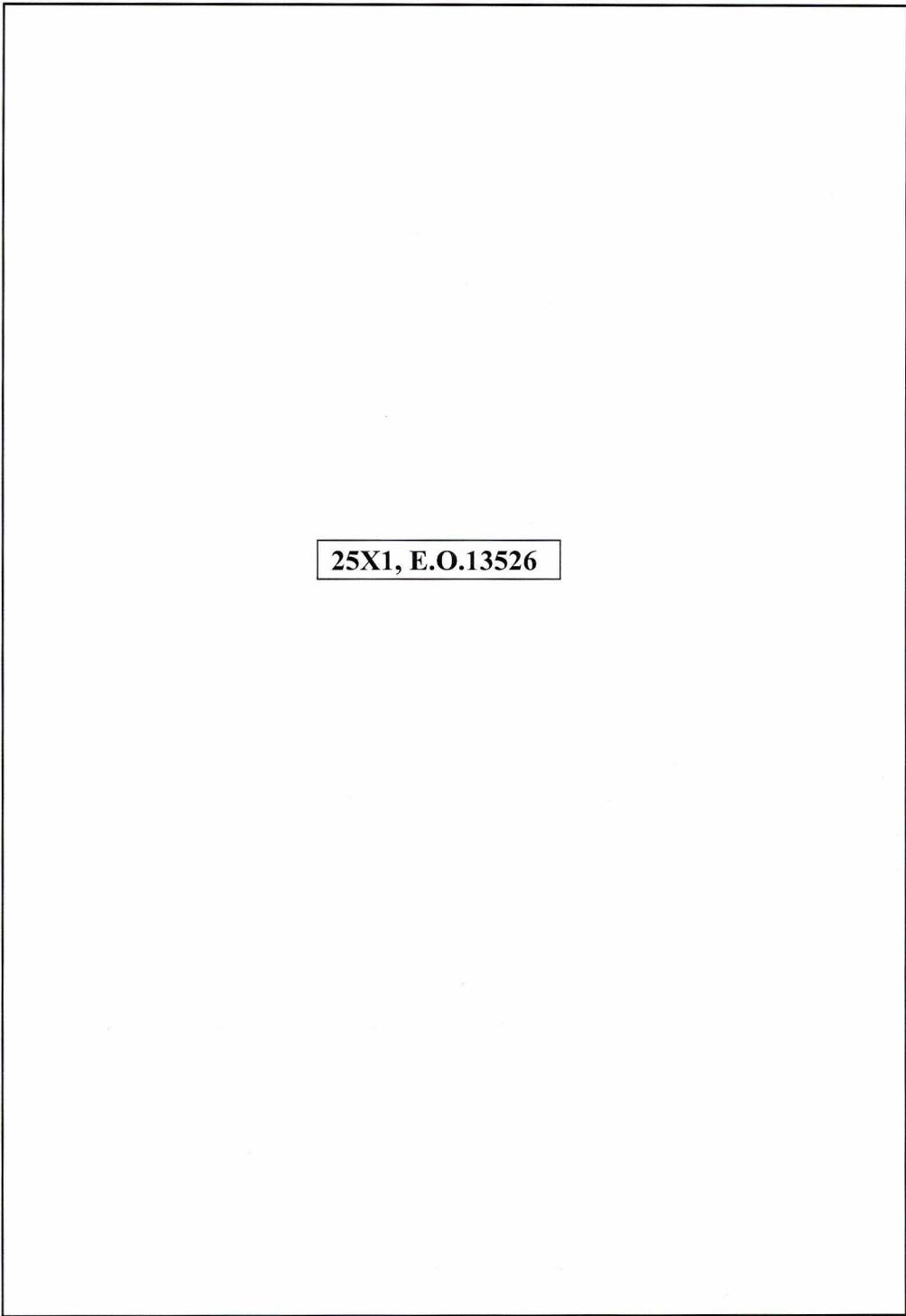
An intellectual as well as a pastor and administrator, John Paul II is a student of philosophy and theology. He has taught moral ethics and has published poems under the pseudonym Andrzej Jawien. John Paul II, who has always been athletic, enjoys canoeing, mountain climbing and skiing. He speaks fluent English, German, French, Spanish and Italian. [REDACTED]

4 June 1980

[REDACTED]

**Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)**

[Redacted]



25X1, E.O.13526

**Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)**

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

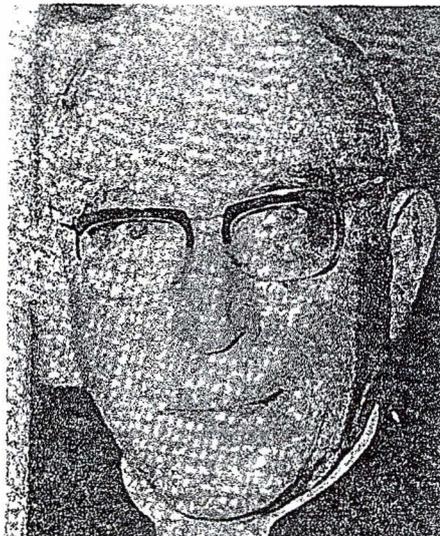


Agostino Cardinal CASAROLI
(Phonetic: kahsahROlee)

THE HOLY SEE

Secretary of State (since
April 1979)

Addressed as:
Your Eminence



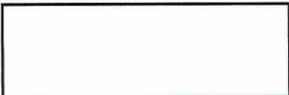
Agostino Cardinal Casaroli holds the second highest post in the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. He is the Pope's daily counselor and confidant. He keeps the Pope informed on world events and also coordinates the work of the Roman Curia--the administrative departments that make up the Vatican government. As Secretary of the Sacred Council of Public Affairs during 1967-79, Casaroli was in effect the Pope's foreign minister. 

Casaroli's appointment as Secretary of State pleased church liberals because he supports the reforms initiated by the Second Vatican Council. For the past decade he has worked to modernize the concordats between the Holy See and the secular powers in the spirit of the council's call for increased ecumenical activity and the elimination of antiquated church privileges. He is probably also acceptable to the conservative prelates because of his prudence and his judicious operating style: he is always ready to listen to opposing viewpoints before taking action. 

Vatican Policy Toward Communist Countries

The nomination of Casaroli as Secretary of State was an indication that Pope John Paul II intended to pursue the late Pope Paul VI's active dialogue with Communist powers. Casaroli, who has dealt with foreign affairs for nearly 30 years under five popes, has spent the past 12 years establishing contact with the governments of Eastern Europe. Described by the press as "the Vatican Kissinger," he has gone on several missions to East European countries that have resulted in the exchange of

(cont.)



CR M 80-13005

[REDACTED]

documents on church-state relations with Hungary, the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, and the review of outstanding church-state problems with Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany. In 1974 he was the first high-ranking Vatican official to visit Cuba. [REDACTED]

Committed to preserving a peace role for the Holy See in international politics, Casaroli has counseled against church-state confrontations. Because of this attitude, some powerful members of the church establishment consider him to be somewhat soft on Communism. The Pope himself favors more positive relations with Communist countries, however, and Casaroli's attitude should therefore pose no threat to his career or his relationship with the Pope. [REDACTED]

Attitude Toward the United States

US officials have found Casaroli to be cordial and cooperative. He fully understands the burdens of the US world leadership role and has endeavored whenever possible to be of assistance. He has been particularly helpful on such issues as disarmament, human rights, the Middle East peace efforts, settlement of Indo-Chinese refugees, and the mediation of the Beagle Channel dispute between Argentina and Chile. He last visited the United States in October 1979, as the escort of Pope John Paul II. [REDACTED]

Personal Data

Casaroli, a northern Italian, was ordained a priest in 1937. After graduating from the Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy (Vatican school for diplomats), he entered the Secretariat of State as an attache and subsequently headed the department for relations with Latin America. He was an under secretary in the Secretariat for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs during 1961-67. Casaroli, 65, was named a cardinal on 27 May 1979. He speaks French and German and understands English, Spanish and possibly some Russian. [REDACTED]

4 June 1980

[REDACTED]

Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)

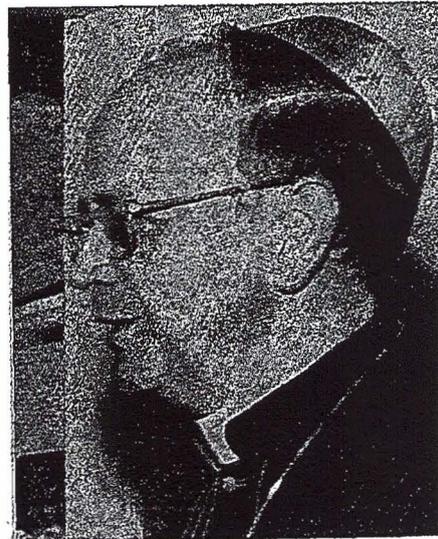
[REDACTED]

Eduardo MARTINEZ Somalo
(Phonetic: marTEEnace)

THE HOLY SEE

Substitute Secretary of
State (since May 1979)

Addressed as:
Your Excellency



A Spaniard, Archbishop Eduardo Martínez is the first non-Italian to serve as substitute secretary of state--the third highest post in the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy. His appointment demonstrates the Vatican's desire to internationalize the Office of the Secretary of State. Martínez is responsible for maintaining lines of communication between the Vatican and its diplomatic posts and with foreign diplomats accredited to the Holy See, and he advises the Pope on world problems. Next to the Secretary of State, Martínez has the most frequent access (at least once daily) to the Pope. In addition, he can act in the name of the Secretary of State. [REDACTED]

Ordained in 1950, Martínez has a degree in theology from the Gregorian University in Rome. After studying diplomacy at the Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy, he joined the Holy See's Vatican foreign service in 1956. In 1969 he became a counselor in the Vatican Secretariat of State, and the following year he served briefly in the same capacity with the Apostolic Delegation in the United Kingdom. Later in 1970 he was appointed deputy to then Substitute Secretary of State Archbishop Giovanni Benelli. From 1975 until his appointment to his current post, he was Nuncio to Colombia. [REDACTED]

US officials have found Martínez to be accessible, friendly, cooperative and relaxed. He accompanied Pope John Paul II to Poland in June 1979 and to the United States the following October. Martínez speaks Spanish, French, Italian and some English. He is 53 years old. [REDACTED]

Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)

CR M 80-13010
4 June 1980

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Achille SILVESTRINI
(Phonetic: seelvehSTREEnee)

THE HOLY SEE

Secretary, Sacred Council
for Public Affairs (since
May 1979)

Addressed as:
Monsignor Silvestrini



As Secretary of the Sacred Council for Public Affairs, Msgr. Achille Silvestrini serves as the Vatican foreign minister. He is primarily responsible for negotiating bilateral agreements and concordats between the Holy See and secular governments. Silvestrini replaced Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, who was named Secretary of State. The two diplomats have worked closely together in the Vatican foreign office since 1973, when Silvestrini became Under Secretary of the Public Affairs Council (deputy foreign minister). 

Silvestrini was ordained a priest in 1946 and entered the Vatican foreign service in 1953. From 1958 to 1969 he served as an assistant to the Vatican Secretary of State. After joining the Public Affairs Council in 1969, Silvestrini dealt with international organizations on problems relating to peace, disarmament and human rights. Well versed on matters relating to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), he has represented the Vatican at CSCE meetings in Helsinki (1975), Belgrade (1977) and Valletta (March 1979). In addition to his foreign affairs activities, he teaches international law at the Pontifical Ecclesiastic Academy. 

Over the years Silvestrini has been one of the main contacts in the Vatican for US officials. He has been very friendly and cooperative during discussions on foreign policy issues of interest to the United States, including the CSCE, the fighting in Lebanon, the resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees and the conditions in a number of Latin American nations. Silvestrini, 56, speaks French, Italian and some English. 



CR M 80-13012
4 June 1980

Charles-Ferdinand NOTHOMB
(Phonetic: noTOHM)

BELGIUM

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since May 1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, a prominent figure in the Francophone Social Christian Party (PSC), is a newcomer to the foreign affairs arena. For the past 12 years, he has concentrated on building up his party and his position in it. This political experience will be invaluable in his new post because Belgian foreign policy decisions must be carefully balanced with domestic programs. Nothomb is a skilled conciliator, an important attribute in linguistically divided Belgium. One of the few French speakers who also speak Dutch, he will be able to present policy statements to Parliament and the Cabinet in both languages. [redacted]

Before becoming Foreign Minister, Nothomb had indicated for several years that he would like the post. When new governments were formed in 1977 and 1979, however, he failed to receive the portfolio.

[redacted]
25X6, E.O.13526

[redacted] According to US Embassy officers, Nothomb was not Prime Minister Wilfried Martens's first choice for foreign minister in May 1980, but he received the post because of two important qualifications: he is a Francophone (linguistic balance is essential in the Cabinet), and he has a strong political base. [redacted]

Foreign Policy Views

As Foreign Minister, Nothomb will be responsible for developing policy on defense issues as well as foreign affairs. Although he is friendly toward the United States, he is an independent thinker and should not be expected to automatically adopt pro-American positions. He favors Belgian

[redacted] (cont.)

[redacted] CR M 80-13134

deployment of theater nuclear force weapons, but domestic political considerations will force him to promote the program cautiously; the Socialist Party (the second largest party in the government coalition) is strongly opposed to TNF. Nothomb is also aware that, because his party holds only 10 percent of the seats in Parliament and only five of the 27 Cabinet posts, he cannot assume that he will have widespread support for his positions on defense or other matters. []

Political Experience

Nothomb has served his party for 18 years. He was president of the Young Social Christians during 1962-65 and president of the PSC during 1972-76 and 1977-79. During his terms as president, the party enjoyed greater electoral success than it had in years past, although critics within the party maintained that the improvements came despite--rather than because of--Nothomb's leadership, and that the real work was done behind the scenes. []

Since 1968 Nothomb has been a representative in Parliament from Arlon-Marche-Bastogne in Luxembourg Province. He was elected to the European Parliament in June 1979, the same year Martens appointed him speaker of the Lower House, a position usually held by an older parliamentarian. Nothomb held the post until his Cabinet appointment, []

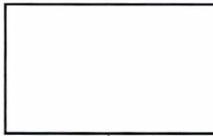
25X6, E.O.13526

Nothomb the Aristocrat

Nothomb is the youngest child of Baron Pierre Nothomb, who is almost a legendary political and literary figure in Belgium. The younger Nothomb still lives in the family chateau in Luxembourg Province. US Embassy officials have said that he associates primarily with the French-speaking wealthy elite, is conscious of his high status, and may have chosen a political career out of a sense of noblesse oblige. He prefers short working sessions. Nothomb earned a law degree at Louvain University in 1957 and an economics degree a few years later. He has visited the United States at least twice, and he studied at Princeton during 1974. He speaks English but would rather use French. The Minister, 44, is married and has three children. []

Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)

12 June 1980

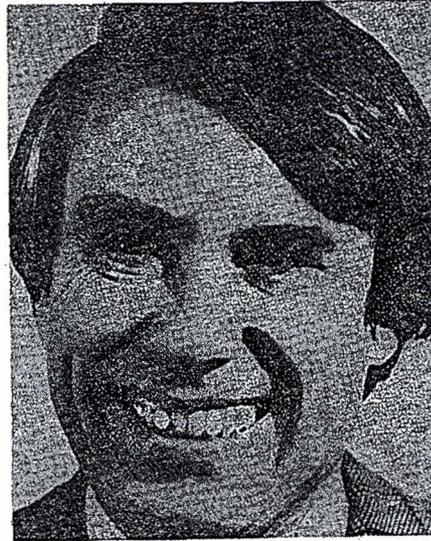


Mark R. MACGUIGAN
(Phonetic: macGWIGun)

CANADA

Secretary of State for
External Affairs (since
March 1980)

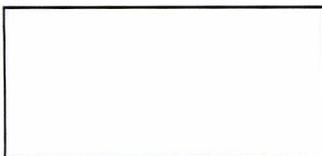
Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



In a surprise appointment, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau named distinguished law professor Mark MacGuigan to one of the most prestigious posts in the Cabinet. A highly respected member of the House of Commons since 1968, MacGuigan is serving in the Cabinet for the first time. He was passed over many times before because of his outspokenness and because the Windsor region, which he represents, has so many other qualified candidates for Cabinet posts. His appointment to the External Affairs portfolio is a particularly good example of Trudeau's effort to assign positions of responsibility to capable backbenchers. The Prime Minister will dominate foreign policy formulation, but US Embassy officials believe that MacGuigan will be an effective minister. Exceptionally bright, he is one of the Liberal Party's most thoughtful and perceptive parliamentarians. He will probably be conscientious in learning his responsibilities and will speak out precisely and carefully on foreign policy issues.

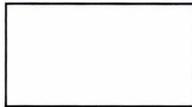
Views on International Matters

MacGuigan is well and favorably known to US Embassy officers, who find him easy to deal with. He has a deep interest in US-Canadian relations and has said that there are "probably few Canadians who know Americans better than I do." (He studied in this country and married a US citizen.) According to the press, MacGuigan is an economic nationalist, and as of 1975 he belonged to the Committee for an Independent Canada; the goal of this organization is to significantly diminish US influence on Canadian life. In 1975 he nevertheless objected to his party's introduction of legislation that ended publication of the Canadian editions of *Time* and *Reader's Digest*.



(cont.)

CR M 80-13127



MacGuigan stated in late March 1980 that Canada could act as a bridge between the United States and other members of the Western Alliance, the Third World, and possibly East European countries. At that time he criticized the United States for its lack of adequate consultations with other countries before announcing its Olympic boycott policy. He believes that the Western allies must reemphasize use of the consultative process so that misunderstandings can be avoided. MacGuigan feels that Canada has much to gain by strengthening multilateral relationships and by the expansion of international institutions. He is sensitive to human rights considerations in foreign affairs. MacGuigan has strongly objected to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. 

Career and Personal Data

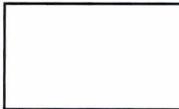
MacGuigan's impressive academic credentials include a Ph.D. (1957) in philosophy from the University of Toronto and LL.M. (1959) and J.S.D. (1961) degrees from Columbia University. He served as dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Windsor during 1967-68. MacGuigan's performance as head of various House committees, including that of Justice and Legal Affairs during 1975-79, has drawn general praise. A constitutional expert, he served during 1978 as cochairman of the House-Senate Committee on Constitutional Reform and helped to prepare Trudeau's proposals on that subject. In 1975 he campaigned (unsuccessfully) for the leadership of the provincial Liberal Party in Ontario. 

25X6, E.O.13526

He is an idealist with a passion for such causes as world federalism and prison reform. He is a member of the World Federalists Association and was a founding director of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. MacGuigan, 49, enjoys swimming, jogging and playing tennis. His father was a prominent politician and judge in Prince Edward Island. Married, MacGuigan has three children. 

9 June 1980



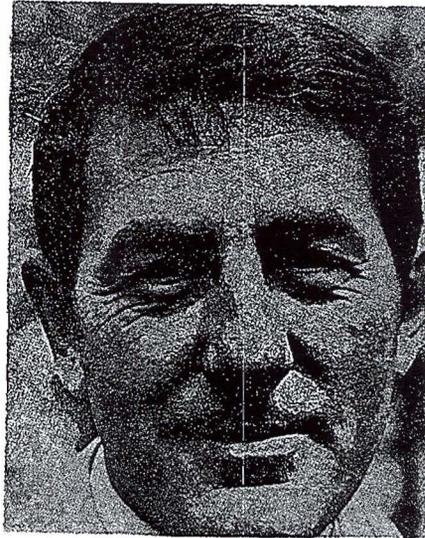


Kjeld OLESEN
(Phonetic: OHLehsen)

DENMARK

Foreign Minister
(since October 1979)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

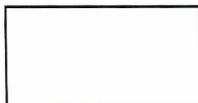


Kjeld Olesen is a popular and ambitious politician who has been vice chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) since 1973 and is now serving in his third Cabinet post. During 1977-78 he was Minister of Public Works. US officials speculated at the time of his appointment that he had been given that unprestigious assignment because Prime Minister Anker Jørgensen saw him as a possible rival. Why Jørgensen later chose to name him Foreign Minister--a post to which Olesen had long aspired--is not known. It seemed particularly surprising to many observers in view of Olesen's election to the European Parliament in June 1979 and his subsequent announcement that he would devote himself to his duties there and would not run for reelection to the Danish Folketing (parliament) in October 1979. His renunciation of his EP seat upon his acceptance of the Foreign Ministry drew criticism in the press. 

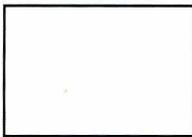
Olesen is experienced in foreign political and defense matters. He became the SDP's defense policy spokesman in 1969 and was responsible for the party's defense plan. Subsequently he served as Minister of Defense (1971-73) and was able to implement this plan for the nation; it is still in effect. Olesen has stood with the right wing of the SDP on security issues and has gained a reputation for being generally pro-NATO and pro-United States. He has also, however, supported liberation movements in southern Africa, and he has visited Cuba (1976), China (1978), and the Soviet Union (early 1979). Upon his return from Moscow he announced that the SDP would seek closer contacts with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. 

(cont.)

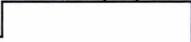
CR M 80-12901



Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)



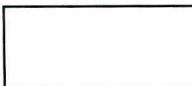
A seaman and a shipping firm employee during his early career, Olesen held several positions in the SDP youth organization while he was in his twenties. Connections with party officials led to a secretary's post with the mayor's office in Copenhagen and to a job with the Danish Urban Cooperative Society. He was a member of the Folketing from 1966 to 1979. During 1974-77 he was SDP spokesman in that body. 

Olesen, 47, is outgoing and articulate. He enjoys the theater, modern art, fishing and sailing. 

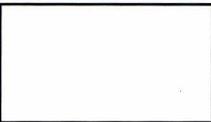

25X6, E.O.13526

Married, he has two sons. He speaks English. 

6 June 1980



Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)



Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER
(Phonetic: GHENsher)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs; Vice Chancellor;
Chairman, Free Democratic
Party (since May 1974)



Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

Hans-Dietrich Genscher is a hard-driving, ambitious politician. His government standing is greatly enhanced by his political position as the unquestioned leader of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), the small but necessary member of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's governing Social Democratic Party (SPD)-FDP coalition. Relations between the two parties, however, have been strained at times. Genscher often differs with Schmidt, especially when the Chancellor's personalized diplomacy ignores him and the Foreign Office. He is extremely sensitive to any slights, real or imagined. 

FDP Situation

The FDP is in the midst of an identity crisis: as other major parties have, over the years, shifted closer to FDP centrist positions, many voters have abandoned the FDP for one of the other groups. Outside of Genscher, there are few nationally prominent FDP leaders, many party functionaries are apathetic, and there is a general lack of self-confidence within the party ranks. Some FDP members question the wisdom of staying in the ruling government coalition, but Genscher has convinced them that changing partners could cause the FDP to split, increasing the danger of its extinction. 

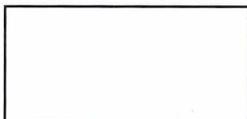
Foreign Minister

When Genscher became Foreign Minister, he had had little international experience. (He had been Minister of Interior since the coalition was formed in 1969 and has been in the Bundestag since 1965.)



(cont.)

CR M 80-12394

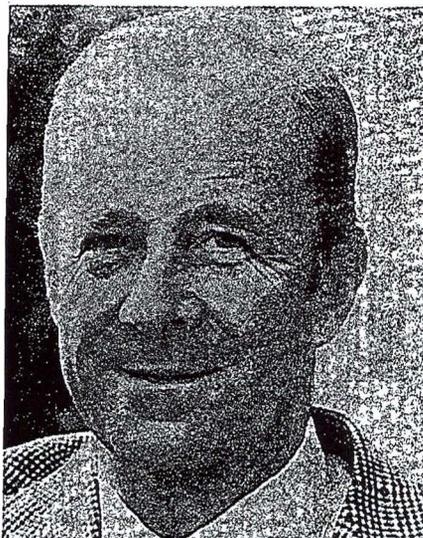


Jean FRANÇOIS-PONCET
(Phonetic: frahnSWAH-pohnSAY)

FRANCE

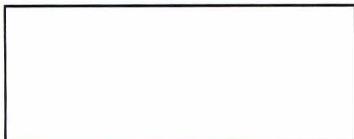
Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since November
1978)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Jean François-
Poncet, who has pursued a
three-pronged career as
diplomat, politician and
businessman, has been
President Valéry Giscard
d'Estaing's closest con-
fidant on foreign affairs
since July 1976, when he
became Secretary General of the Presidential Office
(Elysée). His close working relationship with the
President, his more than 15 years' service as a
diplomat, and his proven ability as an administrator
made him an ideal choice for the key Foreign Minis-
try post. Hard working and discreet, with moderate
leftwing political ties, François-Poncet is believed
to have a role in Giscard's long-term strategy to
rally moderate leftists to a centrist government
coalition. In addition to his obvious knowledge,
political skill and dynamism, the Foreign Minister
is a man of considerable charm, self-confidence and
ambition. Although he has often been mentioned as a
possible future prime minister, some observers be-
lieve that his image is too establishment oriented
for the position. 

François-Poncet's foreign policy views have
been close to Giscard's on most issues, and he gen-
erally yields to the President in the case of policy
differences because he believes it is the President
who defines foreign policy. Recently, however,
observers have reported that the Minister has pri-
vately criticized Giscard's policies in regard to
Iran, Afghanistan and the USSR. The same observers
believe that François-Poncet's initial mild criti-
cism of the Soviet invasion of Afganistan, which led
to a rebuke from the United States, was made at
Goscard's request. In private conversations with
the Soviets (including an April 1980 meeting with
Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko), François-Poncet has
used harsher language. He has called the Soviet



(cont.)

CR M 80-12662

[redacted]

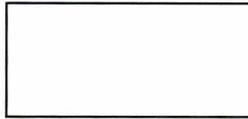
action a "grave mistake," refused to accept the Soviet description of the problem as regional in nature, and called for a round table discussion with USSR and US participation. In public he has deemed the action "unacceptable" and has called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, but he has refused to end dialogue or risk destroying the fruits of detente through retaliatory measures. [redacted]

The American-educated Foreign Minister, who values French ties to the United States, is a warm but not uncritical friend of this country. He is well versed in German and Third World matters, but he is primarily a specialist in European affairs who describes himself as a "European nationalist" as opposed to a "European Atlanticist." Despite his nationalism, which is evidenced by his stress on an independent foreign and defense policy, he gives significant recognition to the North Atlantic Alliance and to France's role in it. He has privately supported the theater nuclear force modernization plan. He sees no real usefulness in the US-sponsored Israeli-Egyptian accord, because, he says, it does not effectively address the question of a Palestinian homeland. [redacted]

Career and Personal Data

After studying at Wesleyan University, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and Harvard University in the early 1950s, François-Poncet attended the National School of Administration. Joining the Foreign Ministry in 1955, he subsequently participated in the EC treaty negotiations. He became chief of the European Organizations Office in 1958, but, perhaps because he was too openly pro-European by Gaullist standards, he was relieved of that position in 1961. During the next 10 years François-Poncet held a variety of posts, including tours of duty in Morocco and Iran. He took a leave of absence from the diplomatic service in 1971 because he disagreed with the government's foreign policy, and he managed his father-in-law's sizable metallurgical firm for the next five years. In January 1976 he was named Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and six months later he moved to the Elysée. He was unsuccessful in bids for a National Assembly seat in 1967 and 1968. [redacted]

François-Poncet, at 50, maintains a youthful appearance. He is married to the former Marie-Thérèse de Mitry and has three children. He speaks English, German and Italian. [redacted]

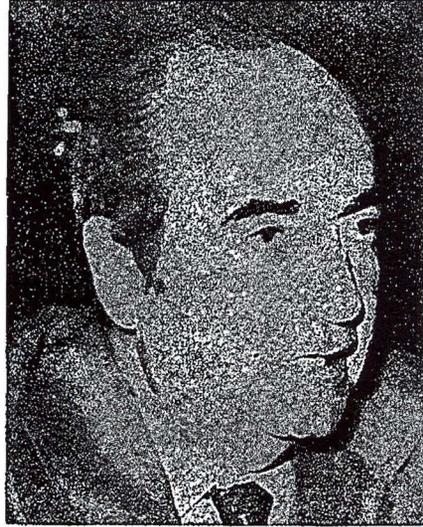


Constantinos MITSOTAKIS
(Phonetic: meetsoTAkees)

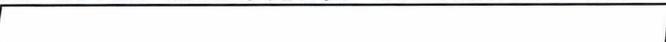
GREECE

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since May 1980)

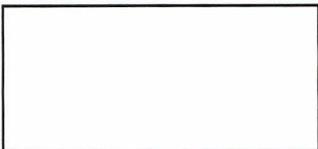
Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



The leader of the small, centrist New Liberal Party, Constantinos Mitsotakis at one time hoped to eventually succeed Constantine Karamanlis as prime minister. Ultimately, however, he apparently recognized the futility of his ambition, and he may have used his influence to ensure the success of George Rallis, who moved into the prime-ministership after Karamanlis became President in early May. Mitsotakis's appointment to the Foreign Ministry will probably help the new Prime Minister forge ties with the small centrist parties in Parliament. It is likely that Karamanlis--with the assistance of Rallis (a former foreign minister)--will continue to make all major foreign policy decisions, but Mitsotakis will be a highly visible spokesman for the liberal point of view in the Cabinet. Mitsotakis has strong ties to the West and is willing to work with US officials; like most Greeks, however, he can become prickly when he believes that the United States is favoring Turkey over his country. 

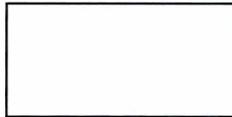
Mitsotakis has had no previous Foreign Ministry experience, but he has held several Cabinet portfolios and has proved to be a skilled administrator. As Minister of Coordination during May 1978-May 1980, he oversaw seven ministries concerned with economic affairs. 

25X6, E.O.13526



(cont.)

CR M 80-13123



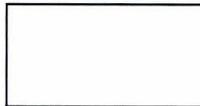
Career and Personal Data

Born on Crete, Mitsotakis holds degrees in law and political science from the University of Athens. First elected to Parliament in 1946, he served in several Greek Cabinets during the 1950s and 1960s. For a period, while Greece was under military rule (1967-74), he shared exile in Paris with Karamanlis. When Mitsotakis returned home, he made several unsuccessful attempts to reenter politics. Finally, in 1977 he founded the New Liberal Party and was reelected to Parliament. 

Highly intelligent, articulate and self-assured, Mitsotakis appears to weigh all his actions carefully. He has visited the United States several times. Mitsotakis, 61, speaks fluent French and German; he understands and speaks English but usually uses an interpreter. Married, he has three daughters and a son. 

9 June 1980



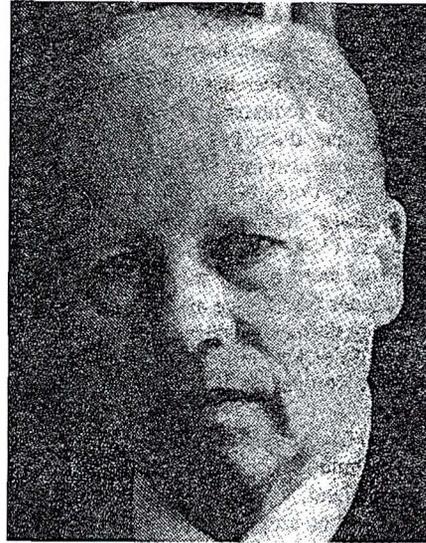


Olafur JOHANNESSON
(Phonetic: yoHAHNessun)

ICELAND

Minister of Foreign
Affairs (since February
1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Olafur Jóhannesson is a shrewd politician who is highly respected in the ranks of his moderate, rural-based Progressive Party (PP). Responsibility for defense matters is included in his current portfolio because Iceland has no defense ministry. Jóhannesson is a good friend of the United States and has long supported his country's membership in NATO, but he favors the eventual shutdown of the US-manned NATO base in Reykjavik when world tensions subside. 

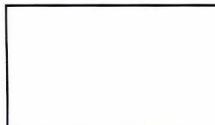
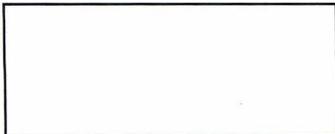
An experienced Cabinet minister, he has served as Prime Minister twice: from 1971 to 1974 and from September 1978 until October 1979, when he resigned because of political and economic differences among the parties in the governing coalition. He was also Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs during 1971-78 and Minister of Commerce during 1974-78. He served as PP chairman from 1968 until 1979. 

A Cautious Politician

Not a dynamic man, Jóhannesson approaches problems with caution and restraint and avoids dramatic moves. He is a calculating politician who will straddle controversial issues rather than take risks for himself or his party. Described in the past as an indecisive and undistinguished person given to ambiguous statements, he has been characterized more recently by a senior American diplomat in Reykjavik as a responsible statesman, a sensitive person, and a man of integrity. The diplomat also said that Jóhannesson was a stubborn man and that once he gave his word, he could be counted on to honor it even

(cont.)

CR M 80-12133



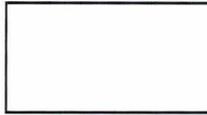
under adverse circumstances. As a Cabinet minister, J6hannesson has not been as strong as he might be, perhaps due to the difficulties inherent in coalition governments (virtually all Icelandic governments have been coalitions). []

Career and Personal Data

Regarded as an authority on constitutional law, J6hannesson holds a law degree from the University of Iceland and has studied at the Universities of Stockholm and Denmark. Before joining the Law Faculty of the University of Iceland in 1947, he was a lawyer for the Alliance of Icelandic Cooperatives and operated an attorney's office in Reykjavik. He became active in the PP in the early 1940s and served as an alternate member of parliament during 1957-59 and as a full member during 1960-79. He was also vice chairman of the PP for eight years before taking over the chairmanship in 1968. He was PP parliamentary leader from 1969 until at least 1977. []

In early 1976 the newspaper *Visir* accused J6hannesson of interfering with a criminal investigation for political reasons. He hotly denied the charge and was fined for using improper language against the paper. The incident is said to have caused him deep personal anguish, but it apparently has not harmed him politically. He has written *The United Nations* (1948), a comprehensive handbook describing the work of that body; books dealing with constitutional law; and numerous articles on law. J6hannesson, 67, speaks English well. In 1972 he suffered an eye hemorrhage and had to be hospitalized for several days. He also has high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries and is trying to reduce his activities on his doctor's advice. He is married to D6ra Gu6bjartsd6ttir, who also suffers from poor health. The couple has two daughters and at least one grandson. []

24 April 1980



Emilio COLOMBO
(Phonetic: kohLOHMboh)

ITALY

Minister of Foreign
Affairs (since April
1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



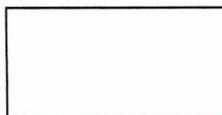
One of the most respected conservative leaders of the Christian Democratic Party (DC), Emilio Colombo, a former Premier (1970-72), is both experienced and skilled in economic and financial matters, regional affairs and international relations. President of the European Parliament (EP) during 1977-79, he was named chairman of the EP Political Affairs Committee after his election to the first directly elected EP in June 1979. A member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1948, Colombo is respected by both liberals and conservatives, but he is not well liked by the Socialists (PSI) and the Communists (PCI). During the DC national congress in February 1980 he was among those who opposed consideration of PCI participation in the government. 

International Views

Colombo has played an important role in the development of Italy's association with regional and international organizations. He believes that there is no alternative to an outward-looking, economically and politically integrated Europe, closely allied with the United States within the framework of the Atlantic Alliance. He deems US presence in Europe important and is in agreement with the US contention that Europe should assume its share of the defense burden. An experienced diplomat, Colombo is expected to continue Italy's efforts to follow the lead of the United States and of Italy's major West European partners on key international issues, including the theater nuclear force modernization program. As President of the EP he worked to advance detente and the principles of human rights. In an address to a special session of the Egyptian People's Assembly in

(cont.)

CR M 80-12393



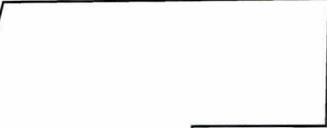


December 1978, he praised President Anwar al-Sadat's efforts for peace in the Middle East and encouraged broader cooperation between Europe and Arab states. Colombo has visited the United States on several occasions. US officials have found him friendly, understanding and cooperative. 

Defender of Private Enterprise

Colombo has, at various times since 1955, held each of the key economic and financial posts in the Italian Cabinet: Agriculture (1955-58), Foreign Trade (1958-59), Industry and Commerce (1959-63), Treasury (1963-70, 1972 and 1974-76), and Finance (1973-74). He is well known for his liberal trade policies and his defense of private enterprise. He considers occasional government intervention to be necessary, however, to provide guidance, support and incentive to private industry. 

Personal Data

A southern Italian, Colombo has had legal training. He entered politics in his youth through the Catholic Action Movement, and he still maintains close ties with the Church hierarchy. 

25X6, E.O.13526 

A bachelor, Colombo, 60, is a warm and pleasant person. Quiet, serious and disciplined, he is precise in his speech. He dresses conservatively, eats lightly, drinks occasionally and does not smoke. Slender in build, he has the emaciated look of an ascetic. Colombo's recreations are few. According to acquaintances, he collects French wines and choral recordings. He speaks French and understands English, but he does not speak it. 

2 May 1980





Gaston THORN
(Phonetic: torn)

LUXEMBOURG

Vice President; Minister
of Foreign Affairs and
Foreign Commerce, of
National Economy, of
Middle Classes, and of
Justice



Addressed as:
Mr. Vice President

Former Prime Minister (1974-79) Gaston Thorn has been interested in assuming leadership of an international organization since his defeat by Pierre Werner in the June 1979 Luxembourg national election. Thorn's ambition was thwarted in July 1979, when he was defeated in the race for the presidency of the European Parliament (EP), but he is still in the running for the presidency of the EC Commission. Thorn was elected to the EP in June 1979 by a large majority of votes, but he resigned a month later when Werner appointed him Vice President and Minister of Justice. He has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce since 1969 and Minister of National Economy and of Middle Classes since September 1977. An ambitious and extremely able politician, Thorn has been satisfied with the free hand that Werner has allowed him in foreign affairs. Although there is some rivalry between the two men, they agree on basic issues such as support of NATO; a desire for a strong, united Europe; and the pursuit of a close relationship with the United States.

Views on the United States and Europe

Thorn, who has visited the United States often, is a good friend of this country. During the past two years he has praised many aspects of US foreign policy. He has supported SALT II and the Camp David Accords as well as US policy in South Africa and on human rights. He has enjoyed a good relationship with US Embassy officials in Luxembourg for many years.

Dedicated to European cooperation, Thorn has been disillusioned by the lack of unity within the EC. He has lamented the inefficiency of European Council

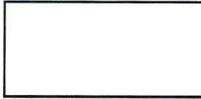


operations and the difficulty of solving EC problems during brief monthly meetings. Thorn, who considers himself a European federalist and envisions the EC as a loose federal system, dominated by the Council, has called for majority rule and increased power for the Council president. He has also recommended a deliberate and carefully considered approach to EC enlargement because "hasty enlargement would weaken our club and would not make new members any happier." Thorn, who is the leader of the Luxembourg Democratic (liberal) Party, is president of the Liberal International. He was a member of the European Parliament from 1959 to 1969.

A Dynamic Personality

A political activist as Prime Minister, Thorn carried more weight in the EC than Luxembourg's size alone would have warranted. He is experienced in the give and take of international conferences and has a flair for achieving compromise solutions to difficult problems. His critics contend, however, that he has an exaggerated idea of his own importance and that he has spent too much time and money on foreign travel and has lost touch with Luxembourg. The Minister can be arrogant and condescending, but he can also be charming and funny. He speaks fluent English. He is married to Liliane Thorn-Petit, a professional journalist. The couple has a teenage son, Alain. Thorn is 51 years old.

12 June 1980

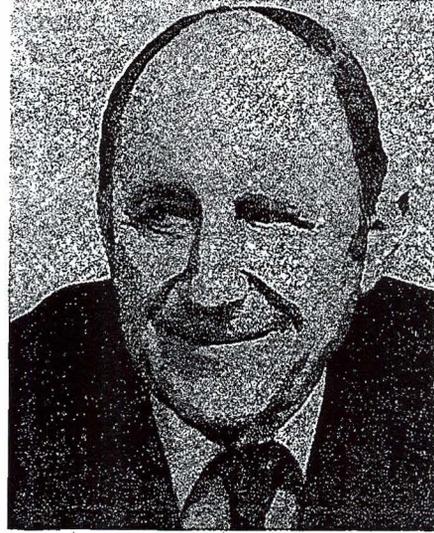


Joseph M. A. H. LUNS

NETHERLANDS

Secretary General of NATO
(since October 1971)

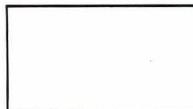
Addressed as:
Mr. Secretary General



One of Europe's most experienced and distinguished diplomats, Joseph Luns brought to NATO his background of knowledge and ideas on a wide range of European problems, as well as great prestige. He regards himself as the appointed steward of allied unity, and he calls NATO the "nerve center of the non-Communist world." Throughout 1979 there were rumors that Luns was about to resign, although he himself has insisted that he does not intend to leave his post in the foreseeable future. 

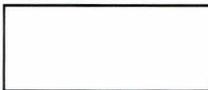
Views on NATO

Staunchly conservative in his views, Luns is a strong supporter of European unity, the Atlantic partnership, and a militarily integrated NATO. He has voiced concern about the East-West military balance, which he feels may be in the process of being upset substantially in favor of the Warsaw Pact nations. He has consistently encouraged European members to do more for their own defense, and he has stated that European defense cooperation efforts should be a source of strength for the NATO Alliance. At the same time, he has emphasized that NATO must preserve its leading role in the development of a policy that embraces the whole Alliance and that both the European and the North American members must remember that they are mutually dependent. Luns believes that European leaders are becoming more receptive to Spain's entry into NATO. For the present, however, he favors a graduated approach, stressing increased bilateral ties with other European members of the Alliance and closer informal ties between Spain and NATO. 



(cont.)

CR M 80-12157



During late 1978 and early 1979 Luns expressed frustration with the continuing Greek-Turkish dispute, which he believes has had a divisive impact on the Alliance. At that time he welcomed US action extending military aid to Turkey, and he stressed the need for European economic aid to Turkey in light of that country's increased importance in the eastern Mediterranean area. 

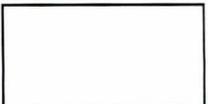
Attitude Toward the
United States

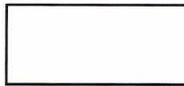
The Secretary General is frank, friendly and generally cooperative with US officials. They have stated that Luns has faithfully and accurately interpreted US views--when he has been privy to them--to other NATO countries. Luns is a frequent visitor to this country as well as its staunch friend. An early supporter of the development of the neutron bomb, he expressed the allies' "understanding" of President Jimmy Carter's decision to postpone production of the bomb. He has similarly been a strong advocate of the SALT process in general, and during the fall of 1979 he underscored European support of the SALT II Treaty. 

Personal Data

Luns entered the foreign service in 1938; since then he has held numerous assignments, including the posts of minister without portfolio for foreign affairs (1952-56) and minister of foreign affairs (1956-71). He is a man of great stature, both literally and figuratively. Suave and courtly, he has a good sense of humor. Luns speaks fluent French, German and English. He drinks very little and never anything stronger than wine. He has persistent back trouble. Married to the former Baroness Elisabeth van Heemstra, he has a son and a daughter. Luns is 68 years old. 

5 May 1980



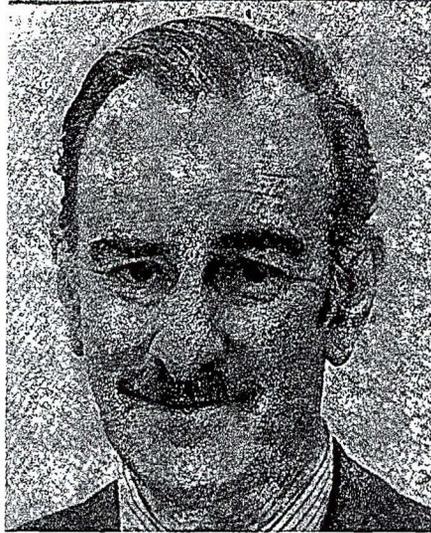


Christoph VAN DER KLAAUW
(Phonetic: fahn der CLAW)

NETHERLANDS

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since December
1977)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Christoph van der
Klaauw

25X6, E.O.13526

A member of the Liberal Party (VVD)--the junior partner of the Christian Democratic Appeal in the current government--Van der Klaauw was chosen for his present post by VVD leader and Vice Prime Minister Hans Wiegel.

25X6, E.O.13526

Foreign Policy

Van der Klaauw has traveled extensively since he has been Foreign Minister in order to conduct what he views as an active foreign policy. He has shown a particular interest in the Middle East; since he assumed the Foreign Affairs portfolio the Dutch Government has expressed a willingness to talk to representatives of the PLO. The most consistent aspect of the Minister's policies has been his record of careful consultation with other members of the EC. He has also emphasized the importance of friendship with the United States and of the NATO Alliance, but he has generally been ineffective in

(cont.)

CR M 80-12153

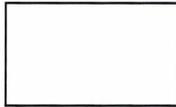
winning support for modernization of NATO's theater nuclear forces. Van der Klaauw is hesitant to commit his country to sanctions or other stern measures against the Soviet Union without a firm assurance that other Western nations will take the same course.

Career and Personal Data

Van der Klaauw graduated from the University of Leiden with a degree in philosophy. He joined the foreign service in 1952 and has held overseas posts in Hungary (1952-53), Norway (1956-59) and Brazil (1966-70). An expert on multinational affairs, he has represented his country at NATO in Paris (1959-63) and at the United Nations, both in New York (1970-74) and in Geneva (1975-77). Before assuming his current post he had been director of the European Cooperation Directorate in the Foreign Ministry for two months.

A slightly built man, Van der Klaauw is not an imposing figure, but he has a reputation for unusual endurance. US officials have found him to be quiet, friendly and informal. He has a good command of English, German and French. Van der Klaauw enjoys sailing small boats. Married to the former Henriette Charlotte Everdingen, he has five children. He is 55 years old.

2 May 1980

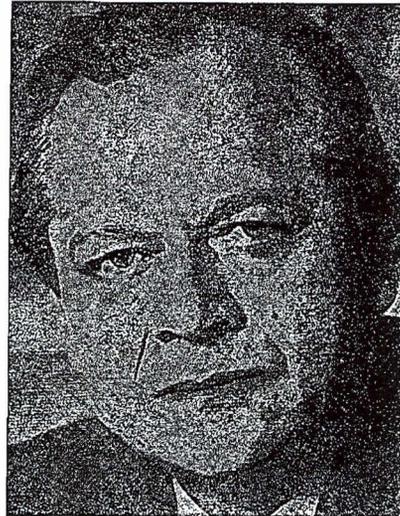


Knut Olav FRYDENLUND
(Phonetic: FREEdenloond)

NORWAY

Minister of Foreign
Affairs (since October
1973)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



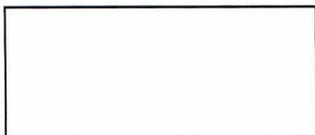
A diplomat turned politician, Knut Frydenlund was a foreign service officer for 15 years before his election to the Storting (parliament) in 1969. Long respected for his expertise in international affairs, he served as vice chairman of the Storting Foreign Relations Committee during 1971-73. In the aftermath of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Frydenlund reiterated his belief in the need for serious discussions on arms control and disarmament as the key long-range solution to international conflict; he also condemned the Soviet action. 

Foreign Policy Views

The Foreign Minister (who was honorary president of the North Atlantic Council from 1975 to 1976) strongly supports Norway's role in NATO. He believes that the Alliance has the dual responsibilities of providing security and seeking a relaxation of tension between East and West. Frydenlund also attaches much significance to keeping Norway's allies as well briefed as possible on Norwegian-Soviet policy developments with respect to the northern regions. In stressing the importance of Allied support for his country in its relations with the Soviet Union, however, he has insisted on independent Norwegian-Soviet negotiations, particularly on yet unsolved northern area problems. 

Frydenlund is disturbed by reports of divisiveness within NATO, but he feels that Norway's refusal to join the EC has drawn his country toward the United States and has enhanced his country's support for the Alliance. In late 1979 Norwegian public opinion against theater nuclear force modernization

(cont.)



CR M 80-12285



(TNF) led Frydenlund to weaken his support for that policy, but he did urge that talks on arms control keep up with TNF modernization measures. The Minister opposes the Finnish nuclear free zone (NFZ) proposal; he believes that it would remove the present flexibility of unilateral restrictions on nuclear weapons, and he feels that any NFZ should be established in the larger central European context.



Sympathetic to the plight of Third World countries, Frydenlund frequently stresses the connection between the new international economic order and arms control. He often comments that billions of dollars are spent on weapons, but most of the world's population cannot satisfy basic daily needs. On energy issues Frydenlund believes that the inability or unwillingness of individual nations to acknowledge the need for an international energy solution is a major problem in the current energy crisis.



Political Style and Personal Data

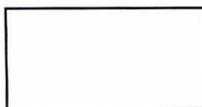
A pragmatic but not a brilliant politician, Frydenlund avoids most mistakes in carrying out his duties. His vast experience and the timely intervention of advisers contribute to his reputation as an able administrator. Frydenlund is aligned with the moderate majority of the ruling Labor Party. He is friendly toward the United States and has praised the human rights policy of the current US administration; in his dealings with US officials he has consistently been perceptive and straightforward.



The Minister, 53, is married to the former Grethe Nilsen and has three sons. He speaks English well.



1 May 1980



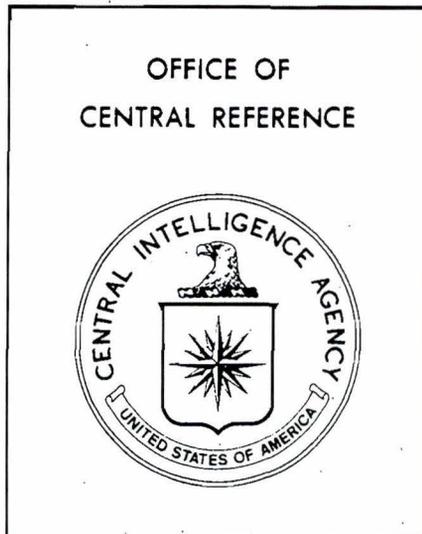


Luis Azevedo COUTINHO
(Phonetic: cohTEENyoo)

PORTUGAL

Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs (since
December 1979)

Addressed as:
Mr. Coutinho

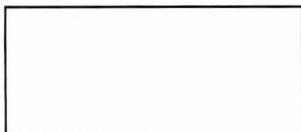


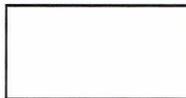
Luis Azevedo Coutinho is a prominent member of the Center Democratic Party (CDS)--an influential component of Portugal's ruling Democratic Alliance (AD). He was his party's spokesman for foreign affairs and defense before assuming his current post. Since December 1979 he has been mainly responsible for handling relations between the CDS and other European Christian Democratic parties, to which the CDS endeavors to maintain close ties. The CDS is more European oriented than its Social Democratic (PSD) partner within the AD, and the party's relations with Germany's Christian Democratic Union, Italy's Christian Democrats and Spain's Union of the Democratic Center are particularly strong. Coutinho is a member of the Political Bureau of the European Union of Christian Democrats.

Coutinho is a political moderate. US officials have described him as polished and urbane, with a distinctly upper class appearance. His attitude toward the United States is probably congruent with the pro-US stance taken by the top CDS leadership.

A native of Oporto, Coutinho is president of that city's District Executive Commission. He holds a degree in chemical engineering from the Superior Technical Institute in Lisbon. He is 51 years old.

CR M 80-13133
12 June 1980





Suleyman DEMIREL
(Phonetic: dehmeerEL)

TURKEY

Prime Minister (since
November 1979)

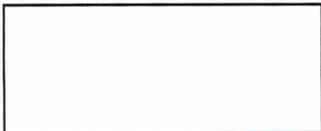
Addressed as:
Mr. Prime Minister



A masterful political tactician and in-fighter, Justice Party (JP) leader Suleyman Demirel now holds the prime minister's seat for the sixth time in Turkey's game of political musical chairs. He leads a minority government that relies for its existence on the backing of two small groups--Alpaslan Turkes's neofascist Nationalist Action Party (NAP) and the Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party (NSP), led by the mercurial Necmettin Erbakan. Although both groups have pledged their support, the JP is wary of promises from Erbakan, who has a history of being unreliable. 

Demirel's government is currently contending with severe economic and internal security problems that have plagued Turkey since the early 1970s. To relieve these pressures the Prime Minister has been actively seeking Western economic aid and has been lobbying to get Turkey into the European Economic Community. He has been steadfastly pro-NATO and pro-United States over the years and can be expected to remain so. He feels strongly that Turkey has made a commitment to be a Western nation and cannot turn back. Demirel is nevertheless a pragmatic man, and he has not let his Western orientation stand in the way of maintaining good relations with the USSR and other Communist countries. Moreover, oil and the need to placate Erbakan have compelled him to preserve and expand good relations with Turkey's Middle Eastern neighbors, including Iran. 

In forming his Cabinet, Demirel selected a tractable group of relative unknowns who came entirely from the ranks of the JP. He chose moderate, noncontroversial party members both to appease the minor parties supporting his government and to silence criticism from groups within his own JP who had resented his



(cont.)

CR M 80-12312



former reliance on an "elite" in the party. Demirel's domination over his ministers and the one-party nature of the group produce a cohesiveness in the Cabinet that was lacking in that of his predecessor, Bulent Ecevit.

Style and Personal Data

Politically right of center, Demirel has a deep and abiding distrust of Communism, and he tends to see the hand of the left behind many of Turkey's problems--particularly domestic violence. On occasion he has extended the definition of "Communist" to include Republican People's Party leader Ecevit, his principal rival. The two men feel such animosity for each other that any cooperation between them would be difficult.

Demirel does not have good press relations, and newsmen have coined the derisive term "Suleymanca" (Suleyman's language) for his vague and convoluted answers to reporters' questions. In small group situations, however, he is an attractive and distinctive figure, displaying a magnetic personality and a powerful intellect. He can absorb and remember massive amounts of detail.

Born in a village in Isparta, Demirel worked as a shepherd when he was a child. He is proud of his rural heritage, and he projects, to his political advantage, an image of the successful peasant who remembers his past. Demirel holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in civil engineering from Istanbul Technical University. He studied and worked in the United States during 1949-50, and in 1955 he visited this country on an Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship. He speaks excellent English. Married, he has no children. He is 55 years old.

5 May 1980





Hayrettin ERKMEN
(Phonetic: AIRKmen)

TURKEY

Minister of Foreign
Affairs (since November
1979)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



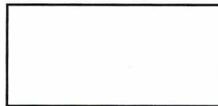
Hayrettin Erkmen had Cabinet-level experience during the 1950s, but his involvement in international affairs prior to his current assignment as Foreign Minister seems to have been limited to a year as chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee in 1956. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel dominates foreign affairs, as he does all else in the government, and has given Erkmen little autonomy in policymaking. Colleagues consider Erkmen to be a straightforward, honest, capable and decisive manager, however, and since becoming Foreign Minister he has impressed US officials as a reasonable man who handles contentious issues with ease and humor. Friendly with US officials, he strongly supports NATO and advocates good US-Turkish relations. 

Erkmen holds a degree in political science and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Geneva, and he has studied law at the University of Lausanne. During 1946-50 he taught economics at Istanbul University. His ties to the Justice Party (JP) date back to 1946 (when it was known as the Democrat Party). Throughout the 1950s he served at various times as Minister of Labor and of Commerce. In 1960 the military ousted the civilian government and imprisoned several Cabinet members, including Erkmen. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment but was released in 1964. During 1964-75 he practiced law. He was elected a JP senator in 1975 and became a member of the party's General Administrative Council in 1976. 

Erkmen, who is about 65, is courtly and pleasant. Married, he has two children. He speaks French and some English. 

CR M 80-12702
23 May 1980



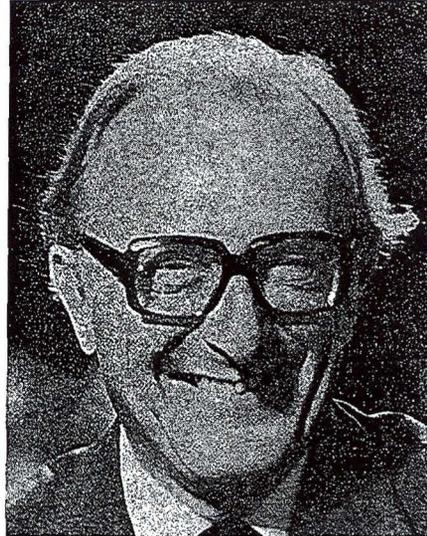


Lord CARRINGTON

UNITED KINGDOM

Secretary of State for
Foreign and Commonwealth
Affairs (since May 1979)

Addressed as:
Lord Carrington
or Foreign Secretary

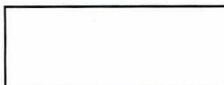


Lord Carrington is one of the most experienced members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government. An expert on foreign policy, he has served in previous Conservative governments and in the shadow cabinet. He has also traveled to keep abreast of world events, making visits to southern Africa, Europe, Australia, Latin America and the United States. Carrington is a highly competent administrator, who is both businesslike and direct. He has little tolerance for bureaucratic delay. 

According to political observers, Carrington's political ideology is more liberal than that of the Prime Minister, but she has given him considerable autonomy in the development of foreign policy. As Foreign Secretary, Carrington, a firm and skillful negotiator, has created an assertive new diplomatic role for Britain. A seasoned observer has noted that Carrington's bold initiatives in foreign policy are often purposely vaguely worded to allow plenty of leeway for negotiating. Because of his enterprising (though unorthodox) manner, he has instilled a measure of self-confidence in British diplomacy that was lacking in previous governments. During his first year in office he was largely responsible for the success of the late 1979 constitutional conference on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, where he was able to persuade the African leaders to accept compromises set forth by the British. 

Attitude Toward the United States

Carrington is friendly toward the United States, and he has many friends in the US Government. He is generally supportive of this country, and he has backed President Jimmy Carter's plea for



(cont.)

[redacted]

a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. He unhesitatingly admits that alliance with the United States is the bedrock of European (and British) security, but he observes that policies and judgments of Britain--and of Europe as well--will sometimes differ from those of this country. He has combined Britain's traditional "special relationship with the United States" with a larger role for Britain in Europe. He has also attempted to establish closer political cooperation among the nine members of the European Communities. He points out that England is not, and will not be, a stand-in or a Trojan Horse for the United States. Carrington has endorsed the SALT II treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union, but he has made it clear that his government will need assurances that the treaty will not prevent the United States from sharing essential military technology with its NATO allies. [redacted]

Peer and Politician

Carrington is a member of the House of Lords, where membership is by appointment or by inheritance--the sixth Baron Carrington, he succeeded to the title in 1938 on the death of his father. He claims that there has been a member of his family in politics since 1720. He cannot enter the House of Commons, where elected parliamentary members could confront him directly in parliamentary debate and question him about foreign policy matters; instead, Sir Ian Gilmour, who is kept fully briefed on foreign policy issues, speaks for the government in that house. [redacted]

Personal Data

Carrington attended Eton and the Royal Military College. Unpretentious and relaxed, with a flair for public relations, he is said to display an impish, yet suave charm that tends to diffuse the tensions of government and diplomacy. His knowledge of world affairs, combined with light commentary, has enlivened many dull diplomatic functions. Carrington's informal manner belies a crisp, no-nonsense realism. He is tough and self-confident, and he pushes hard for what he perceives to be in the best interests of his country. He has energy, competence and the ability to relieve public anxieties. [redacted]

Married, Carrington has a son and two daughters. He enjoys reading, walking and classical music. He is 61 years old. [redacted]

12 June 1980

JAMES W. SPAIN

Last Position: Deputy Representative of the United States to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Office Address: Office of Southern European Affairs (EUR:SE), 5511 NS

Born: July 22, 1926, Chicago, Illinois

Legal Residence: California

Marital Status: Married

Family: Wife: former Edith James
Children: Patrick
Sikandra
Stephen
William

Home Address: 4000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., #1517
Washington, D.C. 20016

Education: M.A. 1949, University of Chicago
Ph.D. 1959, Columbia University

Language Ability: French and Turkish

Experience:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Military 1946-47 | United States Army |
| Non-Government 1953-55 1955-63 | Research Fellow, Ford Foundation Research-Lecturer, Columbia University |
| Government 1949-50 | Consultant to the Secretary of the Army (Tokyo) |
| 1951-53 | Cultural Officer, Karachi (Department of State) |
| 1963-64 | Member, Policy Planning Staff (Department of State) |
| 1964-66 | Director, Office of Research and Analysis for Near East-South Asian Affairs |
| 1966-69 | Country Director for Pakistan and Afghanistan |
| 1968 | Appointed FSO-1 |
| 1969 | Chargé d'Affaires, Islamabad |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 1970 | Chairman of Management Task Force on Role of the Country Director |
| 1970-72 | Consul General, Istanbul |
| 1972-74 | Deputy Chief of Mission, Ankara |
| 1974-75 | Diplomat in Residence at Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida |
| 1975 | Foreign Service Inspector, Department |
| 1975-79 | Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania |
| 1979 | Deputy Representative of the United States to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary |
| Sept 1979 | Appointed Career Minister |
| Dec 1979 | Nominated Ambassador to Turkey |
| Feb 1980 | Arrived in Turkey |

Awards:

| | |
|------|---|
| 1970 | Presidential Management Improvement Certificate |
| 1972 | Superior Honor Award |

March 1980

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
ACTION EUR-12

ANKARA 04472 180916Z

5204 EUR7224

ACTION OFFICE TU-02
INFO PM-04 EUR-03 PA-01 PP-01 SE-01 /012 A3

INFO OCT-01 ADS-00 SS-15 SSO-00 /028 W
-----074640 180941Z /16-11

O 180808Z JUN 80
FM AMEMBASSY ANKARA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 2478
INFO USMISSION USNATO

BH

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE ANKARA 04472

E. O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: OVIP (MUSKIE, JANE)
SUBJECT: SECVISIT TO ANKARA

REF: ANKARA 4428

AS PER REFTEL, PARA FIVE, BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON
MRS. SPAIN IS PROVIDED HERewith:

EDITH SPAIN WAS BORN IN CONRAD, MONTANA, DAUGHTER
OF JOHN SEXTON JAMES AND EDITH BURKE JAMES. SHE
ATTENDED SCHOOLS IN HELENA, MONTANA AND WASHINGTON,
D. C. PART OF HER UNDER-GRADUATE WORK WAS DONE AT
BELOIT COLLEGE IN WISCONSIN. SHE RECEIVED HER M. A.
IN HISTORY FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IN 1949.

SHE MET HER HUSBAND, JAMES SPAIN, AT THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO. THEY WERE MARRIED IN 1954 IN LOS
ANGELES AND WENT TO KARACHI, PAKISTAN, WHERE HE SERVED
AS VICE-CONSUL. THEIR FIRST CHILD, PATRICK, WAS BORN
THERE.

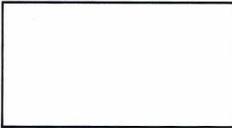
SUBSEQUENTLY, THEY MOVED TO NEW YORK AND COLUMBIA UNI-
VERSITY, WHERE THEIR DAUGHTER SIKANDRA WAS BORN.
SONS STEPHEN AND WILLIAM WERE BORN IN WASHINGTON, D. C.,
WHERE THE FAMILY LIVED FOR SOME YEARS BEFORE GOING
TO ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN.

THERE FOLLOWED TOURS IN ISTANBUL WHERE JIM SPAIN WAS
CONSUL-GENERAL AND IN ANKARA WHERE HE WAS MINISTER-
COUNSELLOR.

AFTER A YEAR AS DIPLOMAT-IN-RESIDENCE AT FLORIDA
STATE UNIVERSITY IN TALLAHASSEE, JIM SPAIN WAS APPOINTED
AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA, AND THE SPAINS LIVED IN DAR ES
SALAAM FOR FOUR YEARS. IN DECEMBER 1979 HE WAS APPOINTED
TO HIS PRESENT POST AS AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

MRS. SPAIN TAUGHT HIGH SCHOOL IN LOS ANGELES AND
LECTURED IN HISTORY AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
IN KARACHI. SHE HAS WORKED AT VARIOUS TIMES IN
WASHINGTON D. C. AS A RESEARCHER AND EDITOR. SHE
HAS TRAVELLED A GREAT DEAL, BOTH INSIDE THE UNITED
STATES AND OUTSIDE, BETWEEN TOURS AS WELL AS DURING
FOREIGN SERVICE ASSIGNMENTS. TRAVEL AND HISTORY
(AS WELL AS ARCHAEOLOGY) REMAIN HER CHIEF INTERESTS.
SPAIN

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

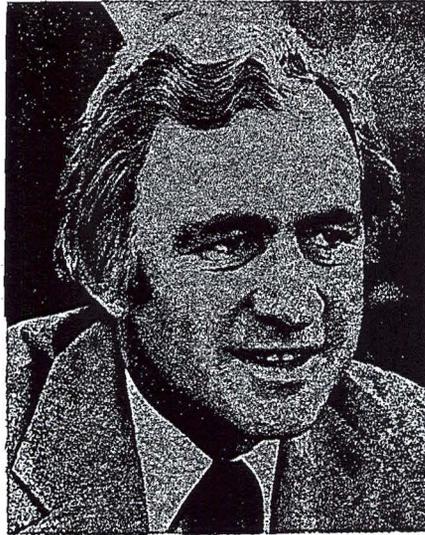


Andrew Sharp PEACOCK

AUSTRALIA

Minister for Foreign
Affairs (since December
1975)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

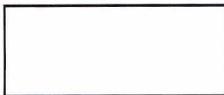
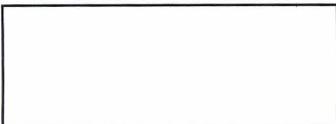


Andrew Peacock is an effective spokesman for the Liberal Party (LP) and has a solid record of performance and excellent political prospects. One of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's major rivals for party leadership, Peacock intends to be prime minister himself some day, and he has devoted both his personal and his political life to the single-minded pursuit of that goal. Despite his many personal assets, he realizes reluctantly that to earn a chance at the prime ministership, he must relinquish the Foreign Ministry position, which is a natural for him, in favor of a portfolio of greater domestic political significance, such as that of Employment, Treasury, Finance, Trade and Resources, or Defense.

Peacock began his political career as a typical LP conservative, but he has more recently become known as a pragmatist with many genuinely liberal views. He is less conservative on most issues than the orthodox rightwingers in the LP, including Fraser. Peacock has been concentrating on foreign affairs since 1973, first as shadow minister (while the LP was in opposition) and now as Minister. The Prime Minister dominates Australia's foreign policy making, however, and Peacock has clashed with him over foreign policy issues on several occasions. These political differences have strained relations between the two men, and Peacock has been excluded from the inner circles of the Fraser administration.

Early Life and Career

The son of a prominent businessman, Peacock received a law degree from the University of Melbourne. He joined the Young Liberals at the age



(cont.)

CR M 80-12894

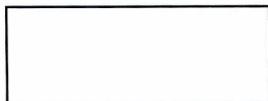


of 17 but did not take an active part in politics until he left college. He served as president of the Victoria Young Liberals during 1962-63 and then as vice president (1963-65) and president (1965-66) of the Victoria LP. First elected to Parliament in 1966, he has since served as Minister for the Army (1969-72) and as Minister for External Territories (February-December 1972). Peacock accompanied Prime Minister Fraser on his official visit to Washington in July 1976. He returned to Washington in March 1977 to meet with then Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees. 

Personal Data

One US Embassy official has called Peacock "Australia's resident Hamlet," possibly because of his ambivalence about changing jobs. Friendly, informal and relaxed, Peacock likes the international circuit, a dark tan, fashionable clothes, jet-setting about with Shirley MacLaine, and the world stage. He nevertheless takes his job seriously and works long hours. He smokes and is a social drinker. For recreation, Peacock jogs, plays golf and cricket, and enjoys rowing, horseracing and scuba diving. Divorced, he has three daughters. He is 41 years old. 

3 June 1980



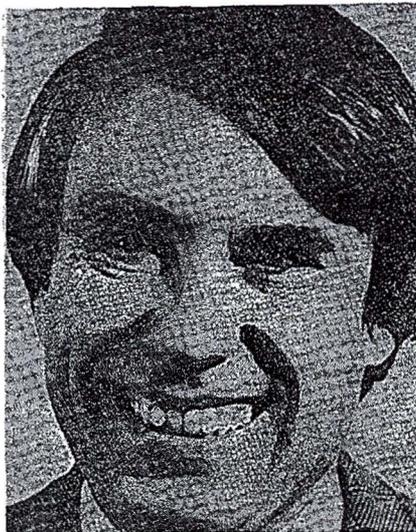


Mark R. MACGUIGAN
(Phonetic: macGWIGun)

CANADA

Secretary of State for
External Affairs (since
March 1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



In a surprise appointment, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau named distinguished law professor Mark MacGuigan to one of the most prestigious posts in the Cabinet. A highly respected member of the House of Commons since 1968, MacGuigan is serving in the Cabinet for the first time. He was passed over many times before because of his outspokenness and because the Windsor region, which he represents, has so many other qualified candidates for Cabinet posts. His appointment to the External Affairs portfolio is a particularly good example of Trudeau's effort to assign positions of responsibility to capable backbenchers. The Prime Minister will dominate foreign policy formulation, but US Embassy officials believe that MacGuigan will be an effective minister. Exceptionally bright, he is one of the Liberal Party's most thoughtful and perceptive parliamentarians. He will probably be conscientious in learning his responsibilities and will speak out precisely and carefully on foreign policy issues. 

Views on International Matters

MacGuigan is well and favorably known to US Embassy officers, who find him easy to deal with. He has a deep interest in US-Canadian relations and has said that there are "probably few Canadians who know Americans better than I do." (He studied in this country and married a US citizen.) According to the press, MacGuigan is an economic nationalist, and as of 1975 he belonged to the Committee for an Independent Canada; the goal of this organization is to significantly diminish US influence on Canadian life. In 1975 he nevertheless objected to his party's introduction of legislation that ended publication of the Canadian editions of *Time* and *Reader's Digest*. 



(cont.)

[redacted]

MacGuigan stated in late March 1980 that Canada could act as a bridge between the United States and other members of the Western Alliance, the Third World, and possibly East European countries. At that time he criticized the United States for its lack of adequate consultations with other countries before announcing its Olympic boycott policy. He believes that the Western allies must reemphasize use of the consultative process so that misunderstandings can be avoided. MacGuigan feels that Canada has much to gain by strengthening multilateral relationships and by the expansion of international institutions. He is sensitive to human rights considerations in foreign affairs. MacGuigan has strongly objected to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. [redacted]

Career and Personal Data

MacGuigan's impressive academic credentials include a Ph.D. (1957) in philosophy from the University of Toronto and LL.M. (1959) and J.S.D. (1961) degrees from Columbia University. He served as dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Windsor during 1967-68. MacGuigan's performance as head of various House committees, including that of Justice and Legal Affairs during 1975-79, has drawn general praise. A constitutional expert, he served during 1978 as cochairman of the House-Senate Committee on Constitutional Reform and helped to prepare Trudeau's proposals on that subject. In 1975 he campaigned (unsuccessfully) for the leadership of the provincial Liberal Party in Ontario. [redacted]

[redacted]

25X6, E.O.13526

He is an idealist with a passion for such causes as world federalism and prison reform. He is a member of the World Federalists Association and was a founding director of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. MacGuigan, 49, enjoys swimming, jogging and playing tennis. His father was a prominent politician and judge in Prince Edward Island. Married, MacGuigan has three children. [redacted]

20 May 1980



P. V. Narasimha RAO
(Rhymes with now)

INDIA

Minister of External
Affairs (since January
1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Prime Minister
Indira Gandhi, who con-
trols all major foreign
policy decisions, prob-
ably chose P. V.
Narasimha Rao for his
present post because of
his loyalty and willing-
ness to carry out her
decisions. (He had hoped to receive an economic or
domestic portfolio but somewhat reluctantly accepted
External Affairs.)

25X6, E.O.13526

A newcomer to na-
tional government who won his first seat in the
lower house of Parliament in 1977, Rao lacks a per-
sonal political following in New Delhi. Since join-
ing the Cabinet, however, he has demonstrated con-
siderable tact, open-mindedness and ability. Ac-
cording to a US observer, the Minister is pro-
West.

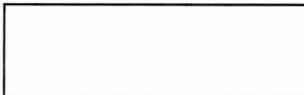
One of the most intellectual politicians in
India, Rao is knowledgeable in world affairs and is
rapidly learning the complexities of his present
post. He has won the respect of Ministry officials,
and he has established a good working relationship
with Foreign Secretary R. D. Sathe. Rao willingly
listens to Ministry professionals and relies on them
to formulate foreign policy options.

Career

Rao holds an LL.B. degree from Nagpur Univer-
sity. From 1962 to 1971 he served in several Andhra
Pradesh cabinets, at various times holding the port-
folios of law, information, health and education.
During that period he championed the cause of unity



(cont.)
CR M 80-13081



against those in Andhra who wanted to create a separate Telengana state. He was Mrs. Gandhi's choice as chief minister in 1971,

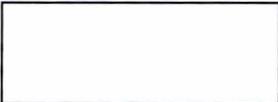
25X6, E.O.13526

Personal Data

Congenial and easygoing, Rao is a persuasive orator in his native Telugu, and he knows several other Indian languages, as well as English and Spanish. He has achieved recognition as a writer in Telugu and for his work in translating several books from Telugu into other Indian languages and vice versa. He has also helped prepare a Telugu glossary of legislative terms for use in the Andhra government. He has visited Western Europe, Africa, Japan and the United States (he has relatives in Chicago). Rao will be 59 years old on 28 June. A widower, he has three sons and five daughters. He is a member of the Brahmin caste.

13 June 1980





MOCHTAR Kusumaatmadja
(Phonetic: MOHKtar)

INDONESIA

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since March 1978)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



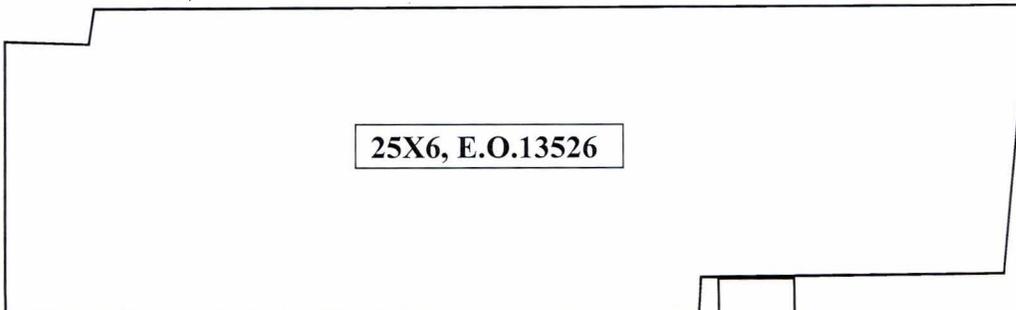
25X6, E.O.13526

An experienced lawyer, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet shuffle that followed the reelection of President Soeharto in March 1978. He had previously been Minister of Justice since 1974 and had concurrently served as Acting Foreign Minister since November 1977. [redacted]

[redacted] Mochtar has sought to strengthen Indonesia's credentials as a moderate member of the nonaligned group of nations. His espousal of a more independent image, however, conflicts somewhat with his stated desire that the United States pay more attention to its allies in Southeast Asia and maintain a presence (nonmilitary) in the area. [redacted]

Mochtar's ambivalence may stem from both the variance between Indonesia's nonaligned rhetoric and its dependence on the West for aid, and his tendency to tailor his statements to the taste of his audience. A former law professor, he tends to approach problems in a legalistic fashion and to lecture his listeners on the merits of his case. Opportunistic, he will support US initiatives only if they bolster his or Indonesia's position. [redacted]

Other Voices in Foreign Policy



25X6, E.O.13526

Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)



(cont.)

ASEAN Activities

As chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Standing Committee from July 1978 to July 1979, Mochtar was an effective spokesman on foreign affairs. He was actively involved in formulating and coordinating common positions on issues ranging from Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia to Indochinese refugees, and he was able to forge an ASEAN consensus on a variety of divisive issues. He used his chairmanship of the Standing Committee to enhance his domestic and international reputation, however, and some irritation still exists within ASEAN over his highhanded management of the committee, aggravated somewhat by his continued bilateral consultations and outspokenness, particularly on refugees and dialogues with Vietnam.

25X6, E.O.13526

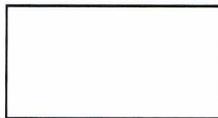
Early Career and
Personal Data

Mochtar received a law degree from the University of Indonesia in 1955, and he holds an M.A. degree in international law from Yale University and an LL.D. from Indonesia's Pajajaran University. He has also studied at the law schools of Harvard and the University of Chicago (1964-66). An expert on Law of the Sea matters, Mochtar drafted Indonesia's basic LOS statute (1957) and has been a senior member of virtually all Indonesian delegations to LOS meetings. He was dean of the Faculty of International Law at Pajajaran University during 1969-74.

25X6, E.O.13526

Married, he has three children. He is 51 years old. He speaks excellent English.

11 June 1980



Saburo OKITA
(Phonetic: ohkeeta)

JAPAN

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since November
1979)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



An economist of international stature and an expert on economic development, Saburo Okita is the first Japanese foreign minister in 22 years not to be a member of the Diet. Before he was named to the Cabinet he had been chairman of the Japan Economic Research Center (JERC), one of the country's leading research organizations. An influential figure in economic policy making for many years, Okita instituted Japan's first five-year economic plan in 1955 while serving in the Economic Planning Agency (EPA). Before entering the Cabinet he was a member of the Consultative Group on Japan-US Relations (informally known as the Wisemen's Group), which was set up after the June 1979 economic summit. 

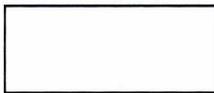
Under fire almost immediately after his appointment because of the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, Okita has recommended that Japan adopt a more activist role in international politics in order to avoid being labeled self-serving and indecisive. He has stressed, however, that the alliance with the United States must remain the basis for Japan's foreign policy. Reflecting his economic background and sensitivity to Third World issues, Okita has emphasized the importance of "resources diplomacy" and his conviction that his country can best pursue its foreign policy and security goals by economic and diplomatic measures. Although he apparently intends to play an active role in regional security issues, he has taken a cautious but relatively constructive position on Japanese defense spending. 

Despite their respect for Okita's diplomatic and economic credentials, US and Japanese observers have questioned whether the lack of a political base

(cont.)

CR M 80-12602





may limit what he can accomplish. US officials assess Okita's overall performance in positive terms, however, and one Japanese newspaper has recently given him a vote of confidence, noting that he has already emerged successfully from three serious trials: US displeasure with Japanese spot market oil purchases from Iran, rumors of dissatisfaction within the Ministry about his indecisiveness on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and a grueling, but apparently highly impressive, appearance before the lower house Budget Committee. Okita visited Washington in March 1980 to discuss economic and defense issues with US officials in preparation for Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's trip to this country in May. 

Career

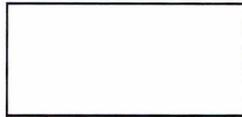
Okita was born in Dairen, Manchuria. He graduated from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering of Tokyo Imperial University in 1937 and received a doctorate in economics from Nagoya University in 1962. An engineer with the Ministry of Communications in China during World War II, he served with the EPA and its predecessor from 1954 until he retired from government service in 1963. During 1973-77 Okita was also president of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, which administers Japan's soft-loan economic aid. An unsuccessful candidate for the upper house in 1977, he has said he will not run again in the June 1980 election. 

Personal Data

Widely traveled and a well-known author of economic works, Okita is a member of the Trilateral Commission and of the Japan committee of the Club of Rome. He is married and has three sons and a daughter. Okita, 65, plays golf. He speaks English. 

21 May 1980





HUSSEIN bin Onn
(Phonetic: hoosANE)

MALAYSIA

Prime Minister (since
January 1976)

Addressed as:
Mr. Prime Minister



Datuk Hussein bin Onn succeeded his brother-in-law and close political associate, the late Tun Abdul Razak, to become Malaysia's third prime minister. Hussein had been Deputy Prime Minister since August 1973 and Minister of Finance since September 1974. As Prime Minister, he has followed pragmatic and moderate domestic and foreign policies. In July 1978 he led the ruling National Front coalition to a resounding victory. He subsequently relinquished the Defense portfolio, which he had held since 1976, and assumed responsibility for the newly created Ministry of Federal Territory. 

The Man and his Policies

A highly sophisticated and educated man of unquestionable integrity, Hussein has achieved almost universal respect among his countrymen. The local press describes him as a man who treasures traditional values and is guided by a profound sense of duty, caution and discipline. His unobtrusive nature and reticence tend to conceal the determination and sense of responsibility that guide him. The Prime Minister is his own man--he has no confidants or advisers and makes decisions independently. "The gentle giant killer," as one Asian journal has called him, is straightforward and extremely tenacious; although he is reasonable, he can be tough when necessary, and he is willing to make hard decisions. A man of conviction, Hussein values democracy and has shown himself to be relaxed in the face of political difficulties. He strongly disapproves of the conspiratorial aspects of political life. 

Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)

(cont.)



CR M 80-13076



Hussein believes that security and economic programs are inextricably intertwined, and the Third Malaysia Plan (1976-80) reflects his belief that "priority must be given to security in order to ensure the well-being of the people." A social progressive, he has stressed national unity and has sought to promote social justice for all Malaysians, regardless of race. 

Hussein has continued Malaysia's nonaligned policy, although his approach has been less doctrinaire than Razak's. He frequently consults with fellow leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), particularly Indonesia's President Soeharto. Hussein and Soeharto emerged from their most recent discussions in March 1980 emphasizing ASEAN's continuing concern about events in Indochina. During the past four years Hussein, who favors a US economic and diplomatic presence in Southeast Asia, has encouraged good US-Malaysian relations. 

Career and Personal Data

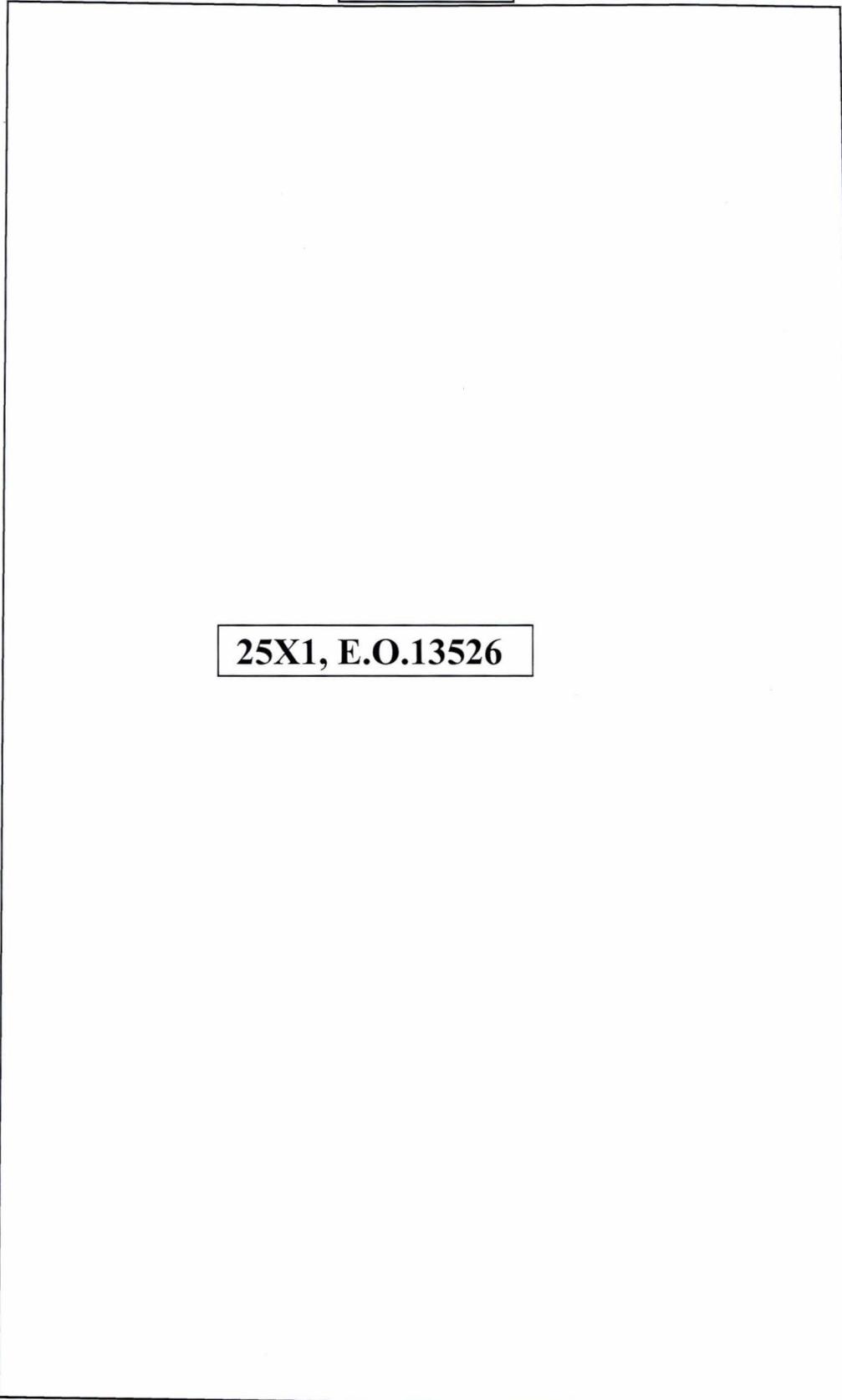
Hussein is the son of Datuk Onn Ja'afar, founder and early leader of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), now Malaysia's dominant political party. Educated at the English College in Johore and the Indian Military Academy in Dehra Dun, Hussein was active in politics in the early 1950s before leaving to study law at Lincoln's Inn in London. He then practiced law for 12 years before returning to politics in 1968. A member of the UMNO Supreme Council since 1969, Hussein has been Minister of Education (1970-73), of Trade and Industry (1973-74), and of Coordination of Public Corporations (1974-76). He made an official visit to the United States in September 1977. 

Hussein, 58, has a history of heart trouble but has been able to maintain an active work schedule. He speaks excellent English. He and his wife, Datin Suhaila, have six children. 

12 June 1980



Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)

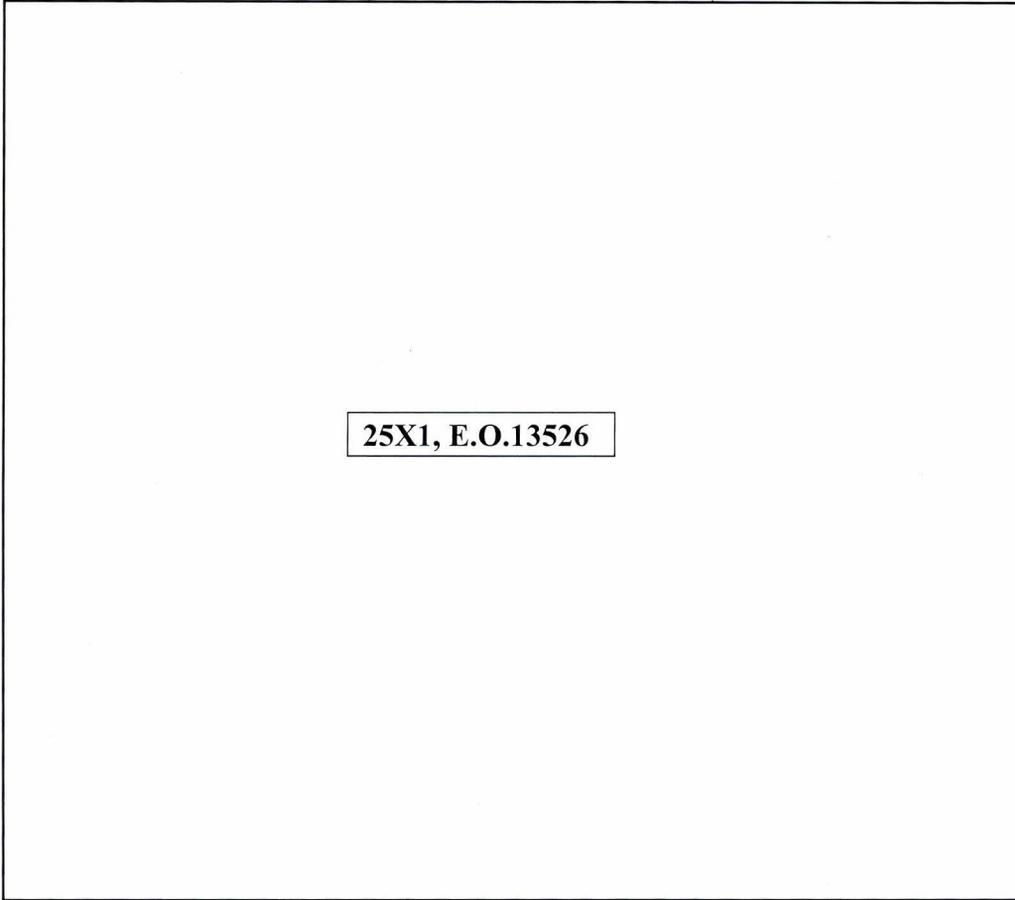
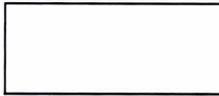


25X1, E.O.13526

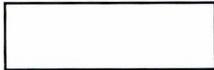
Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)



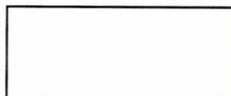
Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)



25X1, E.O.13526



Withheld under statutory authority of the
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50
U.S.C., section 403g)



Ahmad RITHAUDDEEN bin Ismail
(Phonetic: reeTAOdin)

MALAYSIA

Minister of Foreign
Affairs (since August
1975)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen Al-Haj bin Tengku Ismail has been active in Malaysian foreign affairs since 1973, when then Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak named him Minister with Special Functions. Razak, who was his own Foreign Minister, gave Rithauddeen selected foreign affairs chores and the routine management of the Foreign Ministry, adding the public, protocol functions of the Minister in 1974.

25X6, E.O.13526

25X6, E.O.13526

Rithauddeen has nevertheless developed into a prominent national political figure since he was first elected to Parliament in 1969. He retained his seat in Parliament in the July 1978 general elections, and in September he was reelected to the Supreme Council of the United Malays National Organization, Malaysia's dominant political party.

25X6, E.O.13526

(cont.)



CR M 80-13069

Role in ASEAN

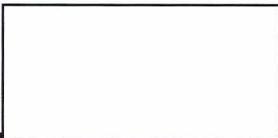
As chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Standing Committee since July 1979, Rithauddeen has served as spokesman on foreign affairs for the five-nation group, contributing to ASEAN's increasingly active role in international affairs. ASEAN succeeded in sponsoring a UN resolution in November 1979 that condemned Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia and called for a complete Vietnamese withdrawal and the formation of an independent Cambodian government. Rithauddeen reinforced ASEAN's position in a bilateral visit to Hanoi in January 1980. Together with his ASEAN colleagues, he took the association's assertiveness one step further in March 1980 by issuing a forceful political statement jointly with foreign ministers of the European Communities; the statement "strongly deplored" both Vietnam's armed intervention in Cambodia and the Soviet move in Afghanistan.

Career and Personal Data

A member of the royal family of Kelantan, Rithauddeen studied law at the University of Nottingham (England) and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in London in 1956. He then served as a magistrate, deputy public prosecutor, federal counsel, and state legal adviser before resigning in 1965 to practice law. Rithauddeen was named Deputy Minister of Defense in September 1970, and in 1972 he was concurrently appointed Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department. He retained both posts until August 1973, when he became Minister with Special Functions. From January 1974 to August 1975, Rithauddeen served concurrently as Minister of Information.

Since becoming Foreign Minister, Rithauddeen has traveled extensively; he has represented Malaysia at numerous international conferences, including the UN General Assembly, and has been particularly active in Islamic and nonaligned affairs. Rithauddeen, 48, is a Muslim. He and his wife, Tengku Nor Aini, have five children.

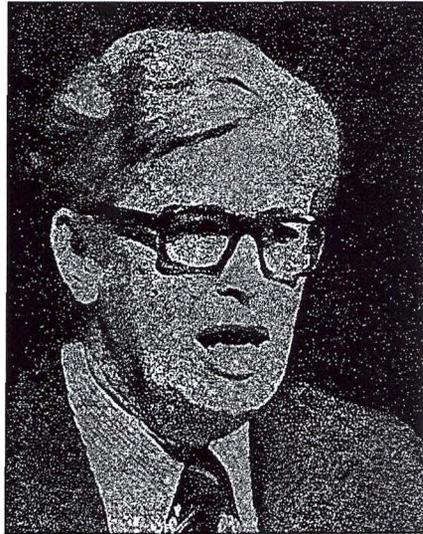
11 June 1980



Brian Edward TALBOYS
(Phonetic: TALLboys)

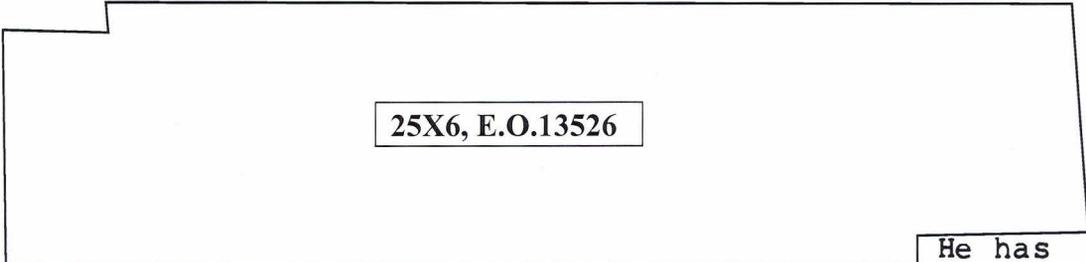
NEW ZEALAND

Deputy Prime Minister;
Minister of Foreign
Affairs and of Overseas
Trade (since December
1975)



Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

Brian Talboys became deputy leader of the National Party (NP) in July 1974 and was named to his present posts in the NP government formed in December 1975. He also served as Minister of National Development from then until March 1977. The wealth of ministerial experience he acquired in NP governments from 1962 until the Labor Party victory in December 1972 has been a major asset to him. He was renamed to his present positions in the postelection Cabinet formed by Prime Minister Robert Muldoon in December 1978.

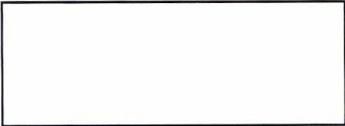


25X6, E.O.13526

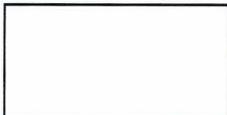
He has given full support to the foreign and defense policies of the NP government, which center upon a strong commitment to the ANZUS Treaty.



Talboys worked in a stock agency before joining the Royal New Zealand Air Force at the beginning of World War II. He went to Canada for pilot training, became ill, and later received a medical discharge. While convalescing in Canada, he studied at the University of Manitoba, and on his return to New Zealand he completed work on a B.A. degree at Wellington University. Talboys, 58, is married and has two adopted sons. He enjoys reading and swimming. As Foreign Minister he has traveled extensively.



CR M 80-10792
21 February 1980



Carlos P. ROMULO
(Phonetic: ROMoolo)

PHILIPPINES

Minister of Foreign
Affairs (since 1968)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister

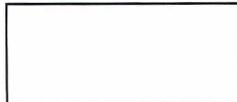


Carlos P. Romulo is one of his country's most enduring leaders. Probably the world's oldest active diplomat, he celebrated his 81st birthday in January 1980 and has stated that, despite rumors to the contrary, he has no intention of retiring. As Foreign Minister, Romulo has stressed Philippine nationalism and deemphasized alignment with the United States. His efforts to achieve a more independent foreign policy have been hampered, however, by President Ferdinand Marcos' determination to take personal control of all Philippine policy. Romulo's tenure has been characterized more by rhetoric than by substantive policy formulation and implementation.

25X6, E.O.13526

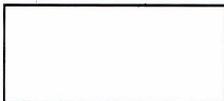
Career

An aide on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff during 1941-42, Romulo later became a prominent figure in the Philippine Government-in-Exile in Washington, serving as Secretary of Information and Public Relations. During 1949-50 he was the first Asian president of the UN General Assembly, and he has served as president of the UN Security Council twice. Romulo has been Secretary of Foreign Affairs once before (1950-52), and he has served twice as Ambassador to the United States (1952-53; 1955-62). In 1942 he won a Pulitzer Prize for a series of articles predicting the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asia. He is the only Filipino ever to have won the coveted award. Romulo was president of the University of the Philippines from 1962 until he assumed his current post.



(cont.)

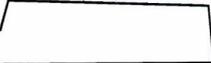
CR M 80-12895



Recent Statements

In a newspaper interview on 29 April 1979, Romulo called for a stronger US presence in South-east Asia and indicated that non-Communist nations in the region would welcome indications of a positive US commitment. Just prior to the Jakarta conference on Indochinese refugees in May 1979, Romulo stated that Vietnam itself must actively participate in solving the refugee problem. He reiterated this position at the Ministerial Conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held in Bali in June 1979 and called for a common ASEAN position on the refugee problem. 

Personal Data

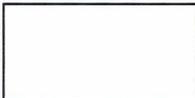
Born in Camiling, Tarlac Province, Romulo holds a B.A. degree from the University of the Philippines and an M.S. degree from Columbia University. He is an eloquent public speaker and one of the world's most traveled diplomats. 

25X6, E.O.13526

 In February 1979, with President and Mrs. Marcos as witnesses, he married his longtime companion, American journalist Beth Day. The father of four sons by his first wife, who died in 1968, he particularly likes to spend Sunday afternoons with his 10 grandchildren. Romulo speaks excellent English. He underwent gall bladder surgery in February 1980. 

3 June 1980



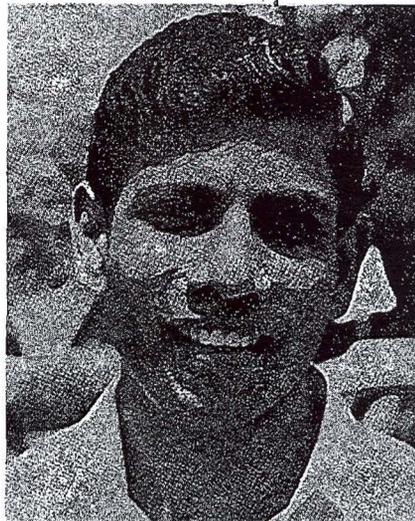


S. DHANABALAN
(Phonetic: dahnahBAHLahn)

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since May 1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



S. Dhanabalan, one of the younger officials whom Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has carefully groomed for leadership, is only the second foreign minister in Singapore's 15-year history as an independent city state. From February 1979 until May 1980 he served as Senior Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and in that capacity understudied then Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam (who as Second Deputy Prime Minister will continue to have a major role in making foreign policy) and gained exposure to international politics. He attended Cabinet meetings, supervised the administration of the Ministry, and increasingly emerged as the government spokesman on foreign policy issues. Although he is primarily an economist and civil servant, Dhanabalan has been active in the ruling People's Action Party since 1969 and reputedly has had considerable influence within the party on economic issues. 

Dhanabalan is articulate, candid and direct. US Embassy officials regard him as friendly toward the United States and have found him well informed, thoughtful, attentive to detail and imaginative in discussions. He has also been more forthcoming socially than most Singaporean officials. 

Early Life and Career

A native Singaporean of Indian extraction, Dhanabalan received a B.A. degree in economics with honors from the University of Malaya (Singapore) in 1960 and shortly thereafter entered the civil service. Initially assigned to the Ministry of Finance, he joined the Economic Planning Board when it was formed in 1961 and served successively as deputy



(cont.)

CR M 80-12899



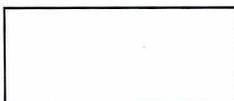
chief and chief of its Projects Division before becoming deputy director in charge of operations and finance in 1968. In January 1969 Dhanabalan joined the Development Bank of Singapore (DBS) as vice president, and in May 1971 he was promoted to executive vice president, a post he occupied for five and a half years. Observers described him as the "unprepossessing brains behind the bank"--under his management and direction the DBS greatly expanded the scope and magnitude of its activities. In December 1976 Dhanabalan was elected to Parliament from the Kallang constituency. His election paved the way for his appointment in June 1978 as Senior Minister of State for National Development. 

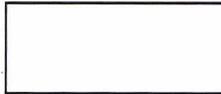
In February 1977 Dhanabalan was appointed chairman of the Applied Research Corporation, a government-sponsored think tank. He has also served on the boards of directors of numerous companies, including the Singapore Petroleum Company. He has participated in many international and regional conferences, particularly since 1978. He was a delegate to a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Bali in July 1979 and to a meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in Havana in August. He has accompanied Prime Minister Lee on visits to Thailand, several countries in Europe, Japan, Korea and Taiwan. 

Personal Data

Dhanabalan, 42, speaks excellent English and some Malay, and in 1977 he was studying Mandarin. He is married to the former Tan Khoo Hiap and has two children. Dhanabalan's first name, Suppiah, rarely appears in print. 

5 June 1980



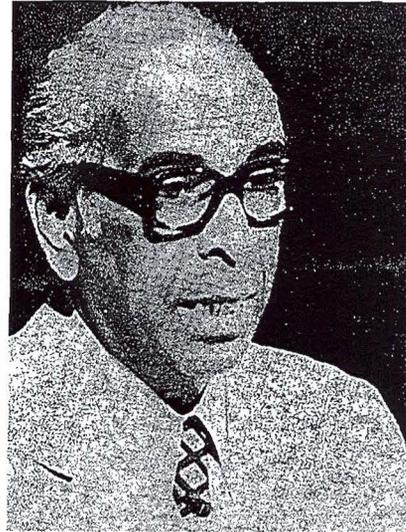


Sinnathamby RAJARATNAM
(Phonetic: rahjahRAHTnahm)

SINGAPORE

Deputy Prime Minister for
Foreign Affairs (since May
1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



A competent and experienced journalist turned politician, Sinnathamby Rajaratnam had been Singapore's first and only foreign minister before receiving his present post. In his newly created position of deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, he is expected to retain considerable influence over Singapore's foreign policy and basic control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Rajaratnam helped found the People's Action Party (PAP) in 1954 and is currently a member of its Central Executive Committee. Together with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Deputy Prime Minister Goh Keng Swee, he is part of a PAP triumvirate that makes all major decisions within the Government of Singapore. US officials who have dealt with Rajaratnam have found him to be generally responsive. 

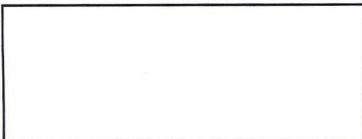
Foreign Policy Views

Rajaratnam believes that the goal of a neutral Southeast Asia is unrealistic until the world renounces the use of military force. He is a leading spokesman for, and a firm believer in, the view long held in Singapore that the only practical foundation for peace and security in the Indian Ocean area and for the maximum freedom of action for the countries of the region is a balance of strength based on the presence of all great powers. At the same time, however, he is deeply suspicious of Soviet intentions and has been one of Asia's most outspoken government officials on the Soviet threat and on further Vietnamese aggression. 

Convinced that the stability and security of Southeast Asia rest primarily with the Asian nations themselves, Rajaratnam has long favored cooperation on projects of common interest in political and eco-

(cont.)

CR M 80-13073





conomic development. As a result, he shares the general Singaporean dissatisfaction with the slow pace of economic cooperation among the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). At the annual meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Pattaya, Thailand, in June 1978, Rajaratnam was especially critical of the lack of progress in ASEAN's industrial projects program, although he believes that ASEAN has made some progress in its economic relations with other countries. 

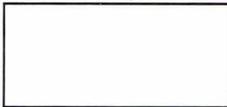
Personal Data

Born in Ceylon, Rajaratnam attended Victoria Institution in Kuala Lumpur and Raffles Institute in Singapore before studying law at King's College, London, during World War II. Returning to Malaya, he began a career in journalism, working for the Singapore Standard (1950-54) and the Straits Times (1954-59). He was also a founder and president of the Singapore Union of Journalists. In 1959 he entered politics full-time, and in May of that year he was elected to the Singapore Legislative Assembly (now Parliament) from Kampong Glam constituency. Rajaratnam served as Minister of Culture from 1959 to 1965 and as Minister of Labor (as well as Foreign Minister) from April 1968 to July 1971. 

Rajaratnam, 65, has made numerous official trips abroad, including visits to China in 1975 and to China and the Soviet Union in 1976. He has visited the United States several times, most recently in August 1978, when he headed the Singapore delegation to the US-ASEAN dialogue. Affable, witty and intelligent, Rajaratnam reads voraciously, thinks quickly and writes skillfully. He is an avid "shutterbug"--some of his slides taken in China were previewed at the 27th Singapore International Salon of Photography. Rajaratnam speaks fluent English. Despite a reported antiwhite bias, he is married to a Hungarian woman, whom he met while a student in England. 

11 June 1980





SIDDHI SAVETSILA
(Phonetic: sit)

THAILAND

Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs (since February
1980)

Addressed as:
Mr. Minister



Air Chief Marshal
Siddhi Savetsila was
appointed to his present
position by then Prime
Minister Kriangsak
Chomanan. A close friend
and longtime associate of
Prime Minister Prem
Tinsulanonda's, Siddhi is
one of the few ministers who remained in the Cabinet
after the March 1980 change of government. His
appointment has improved morale in the Foreign Min-
istry and increased its authority. He serves con-
currently as Secretary General of the National Secu-
rity Council, a position he has held since 1974.

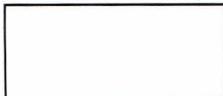
An authoritative spokesman on Thai foreign
policy, Siddhi is closely consulted by the Prime
Minister on key domestic and foreign policy issues.
Politically conservative, he favors a hardline ap-
proach toward Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and he
has consistently refused to compromise on the Thai
Government's demand that Vietnam remove its troops
from Kampuchea. He is proud of his toughness toward
the Vietnamese. Serious, forceful, outspoken and
decisive, Siddhi understands the political dimen-
sions of the internal and external problems facing
Thailand.

Refugee Policy

Recently appointed national coordinator for
refugee affairs, Siddhi led an official delegation
to the UN Conference on Refugees in Geneva in May
1980. He has been influential in formulating Thai
policies toward refugees and is probably the senior
government official most sympathetic toward their
plight. At the May conference, however, he stressed

(cont.)

CR M 80-13066



[]
that Thailand could not maintain the refugees on the Thai-Kampuchean border indefinitely and that without continued international cooperation and financial assistance, Thailand would have no choice but to return them to Kampuchea. []

Career

Siddhi holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in metallurgy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Commissioned a Royal Thai Air Force squadron leader in 1947, he served later as an official of the Air Force Directorate of Intelligence (1956-60) and as director of the Office of Special Investigations (1960-at least 1968). He has also been assistant secretary general (1965-73) and deputy secretary general (1973-74) for policy in the National Security Council Secretariat. Siddhi was appointed to the Cabinet in May 1979 as Minister Without Portfolio. Designated as ambassador at large for foreign affairs, he became a regular member of official delegations accompanying Prime Minister Kriangsak abroad. []

Personal Data

Reserved and unassuming, Siddhi sometimes appears superficial and unimpressive, but he is a competent and strong-minded analyst with an ability to grasp complicated issues quickly. US officials have described him as ambitious but not egotistical. He has been friendly and cooperative with Embassy officers and is on close terms with American intelligence officials. Often mistaken for a Westerner himself, he has many US friends and two American brothers-in-law. Siddhi visited the United States most recently in May 1980, when he met with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in Washington. []

Siddhi, 60, is married to Thida Noi, who has a degree in pharmacology. Both Siddhi and his wife speak fluent English. The couple has two sons and two daughters; one son attends Pennsylvania State University. In the Board of Geographic Names system for romanization of Thai names, Siddhi's name is spelled Sitthi Sawetsila. []

10 June 1980

Sarah X 241
Belbas

KEY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

EMBASSY ANKARA: 26 54 70 (PTT)

AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE: 27 26 31 (PTT)
extension: 245 (Embassy switchboard)

US NATO CONTROL AT TSI BUILDING:
extension: 294 (Embassy switchboard)
extension: 295 (Embassy switchboard)
extension: 296 (Embassy switchboard)

SY CONTROL CENTER IN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE:
extension: 342 (Embassy switchboard)
extension: 343 (Embassy switchboard)

"S" CONTROL CENTER IN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE:
extension: 298 (Embassy switchboard)
extension: 328 (Embassy switchboard)
extension: 334 (Embassy switchboard)
extension: 346 (Embassy switchboard)

BUYUK HOTEL: 17 11 06 (PTT)

"S/S" Control extension: 216 (Hotel switchboard)
extension: 374 (Embassy switchboard)

Senior Advisors extension: 215 (Hotel switchboard)
372 (Embassy switchboard)

Emb. Reception extension: 214 (Hotel switchboard)
372 (Embassy switchboard)

TUNALI HOTEL: 27 81 00 (PTT)

KENT HOTEL: 18 42 20 (PTT)

MARMARA HOTEL: 23 13 62 (PTT)

DISPATCHER: extension: 360 (Embassy switchboard)

COMMUNICATIONS & COURIER: extension: 271 (Embassy switchboard)

US NATO CONTROL AT JUSMMAT: 25 51 00 (PTT) and ask for office.
extension: 232 (Embassy switchboard) & ask
for office.