



Mr. Nixon waves to crowds from his Presidential plane, "The Spirit of '76." His historic trip to the Chinese mainland will be undertaken after the most elaborate safety precautions ever devised for a Chief of State.

Secret Service Problem— How To Protect Nixon in China

by Fred Blumenthal

WASHINGTON, D.C. The most elaborate security precautions ever devised for a Chief of State will surround President Nixon when he arrives in Peking for his historic meeting with the mainland Chinese leaders.

And this may come as something of a surprise to many Americans: the United States Secret Service, traditional guardian of the President's safety, is leaning heavily on its Communist Chinese counterpart to make certain that Mr. Nixon's visit, however sensational its diplomatic implications may be, is absolutely uneventful from the standpoint of his personal security.

"No matter how you slice it," a top U.S. security official told PARADE, "we must depend on the host country to assume the major burden of protecting our President. And the Chinese have been cooperating magnificently."

Many of the details of the protective measures arranged between the Secret Service and Peking's security forces are wrapped in secrecy, but this much can be told:

The advance security preparations are not confined to the streets along which Mr. Nixon's party will travel through the Chinese capital or the quarters in which he will stay—they extend around the world.

Ever since the dramatic announce-

ment of the American President's forthcoming journey burst upon the world last August, U.S. and Chinese security experts behind the scenes have been checking and cross-checking everything and everyone he is likely to come in contact with, from his drinking water



President Nixon's hosts during his visit to China will be Chairman Mao Tse-tung (l.) and Premier Chou En-lai, shown here at a banquet in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

to the elevator operator in his Peking guest house.

These are the key areas of security concern:

TRANSPORTATION—Mr. Nixon will fly from Washington to Guam aboard "The Spirit of '76" (formerly Air Force One), piloted by Air Force veteran Col. Ralph D. Albertazzie, who already has one Peking landing under his belt, having flown Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger to the Chinese capital last Oct. 20th. The President's 707, which has a range of 7000 miles, an 11-man crew, and room for 59 passengers, will fly from Guam to Shanghai, where it will pick up an English-speaking Chinese navigator for the final leg.

Navigator knows

Col. Albertazzie has no qualms about the professional ability of the navigator, the same officer who guided him into Peking on the Kissinger flight.

"I was delighted with him; he's an excellent navigator," the American pilot told PARADE. "And the Peking International Airport has all the necessary facilities, including electronic equipment. They have been handling Air France and Pakistani 707's on a regular basis, and they know what they're doing."

Other American aircraft will precede and follow "The Spirit of '76" into the Peking Airport, including a still-unknown number of press planes and a cargo jet carrying four White House automobiles—one of them the armored Lincoln limousine in which the President rides wherever he goes, at home or abroad.

Gasoline tested

On the ground, the Presidential plane will be guarded around the clock by U.S. Air Force police and Chinese military detachments, as will the jet fuel for all the U.S. aircraft and the gasoline for the White House cars. The Chinese will supply a full load of 24,000 gallons of fuel for the return flight, but every drop will be tested and filtered before it goes—under guard—into the tanks. This is crucial to the President's safety in the air, but it is no slap at his Chinese hosts: the same precautions are taken every time "The Spirit of '76" takes off, even at Air Force bases in the United States.

PEKING PROBLEMS—The routes over which President Nixon will travel from the airport and to and from his various official meetings and receptions in the Chinese capital are still secret and may not be divulged until the last minute—if at all. But Secret Service agents, in cooperation with their Chinese opposite numbers, will go over the ground many, many times before his arrival to familiarize themselves with every inch of the way. Every manhole the Presidential party will pass over while driv-

continued



The President's 707 has a range of 7000 miles, an 11-man crew, and room for 59 passengers. The plane will pick up a Chinese navigator in Shanghai for the landing in Peking.



Presidential pilot R. D. Albertazzie flew Kissinger to China earlier.

NIXON TRIP CONTINUED

ing through the streets of Peking will be inspected and the cover sealed to make sure that no one has planted an explosive device in his path (a routine Secret Service precaution taken on Presidential trips in the United States), and even the utility poles lining the streets will be examined at the very last moment, just in case someone might decide to saw three-quarters of the way through a pole with a view to toppling it into the street, thus blocking the cavalcade and "setting up" a dangerous opportunity for an attack. More routinely, Chinese security agents will keep an eye on rooftops and windows along the way.

Elevator feared

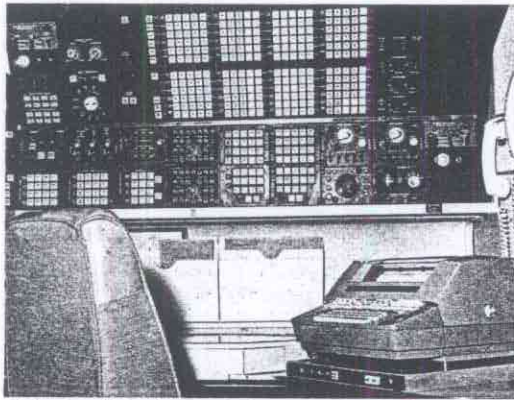
If plans call for Mr. Nixon to enter an elevator at any time, the Secret Service wants the Chinese to check not only the mechanical equipment, but the operator, too.

"There can be nothing more hair-raising," says one veteran security agent, "than to have the President of the United States stalled in the narrow confines of an elevator, especially if the operator might turn out to be unfriendly."

During its stay in Peking, the entire American delegation, including the President, will have its own drinking water supply, not because they have reason to suspect the quality of China's water, but for the same reason that all experienced travelers are wary of unfamiliar water.

Wherever the President stays, his quarters will be thoroughly checked by the Secret Service for possible fire hazards and the less obvious but still dangerous presence of hidden listening devices. (Note to Peking: No offense intended; the Secret Service does it here in the States, too, when the President is visiting outside the White House.)

There is one added precaution that Mr. Nixon's security people are taking that they don't usually have to take at



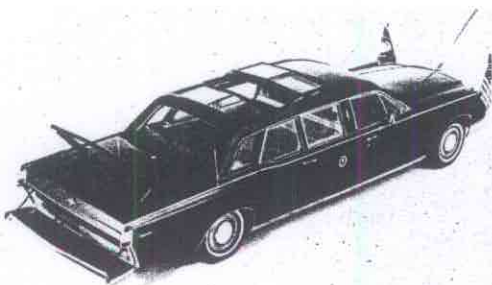
Airplane's sophisticated communications center allows President Nixon to be connected to any place in the world. Conversations will be scrambled into code.

home: The White House physician, Dr. Walter Tkach, will accompany the President, laden with a full assortment of medicines, but in an emergency, there is no substitute for a fully-equipped hospital. Mr. Nixon is in prime health, but, just in case, the Secret Service and the medics are checking the hospital facilities in Peking.

COMMUNICATIONS — Wherever the President of the United States

travels, in this age of intercontinental missiles and international crises, he must be as close to his Washington command post as the lifting of a telephone receiver. This presents a special problem in the case of Peking, because the U.S. has no embassy in the Chinese capital and, consequently, no established communications base.

As a result, there are plans for the establishment of portable radio equipment that will permit the President to



Custom-built Presidential limousine will be flown over. It has highly advanced security, communications and engineering accessories. Agents stand on bumper.

speaking directly to Washington, or any American installation anywhere, from his automobile, his plane, or his guest house. The Presidential conversations will be scrambled into code and transmitted in a variety of ways: from the ground to relay stations in Japan or South Vietnam, to naval communications ships at sea, or to Air Force communications planes.

In addition to these super-sophisticated electronic channels, the President will be kept in touch with day-to-day news of Washington and the world by courier planes, which will fly into Peking at least once each day during his stay there.

Code custodians

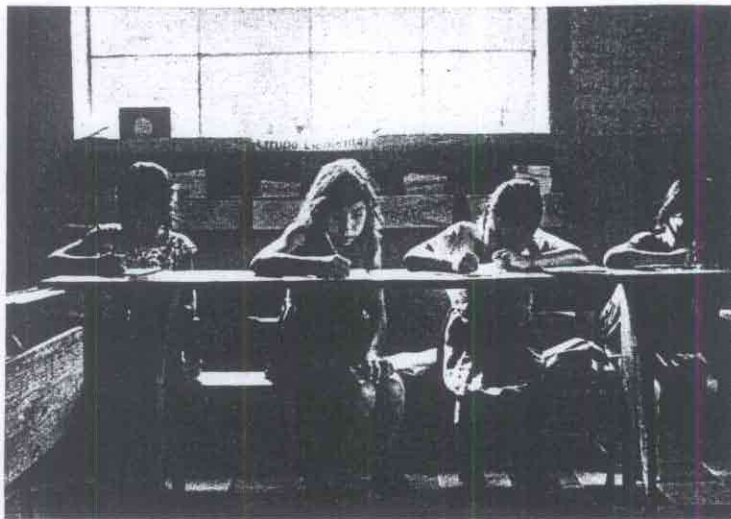
As a matter of routine, Mr. Nixon also will have along the Army warrant officers, one of whom is always on duty as custodian of the U.S. Government's secret codes, which could become of life-and-death importance in the event of a surprise attack on the United States while he is negotiating with the Chinese leaders in Peking.

One additional security problem that the Secret Service rarely faces involves the press. The President's security people have no real concern about the American and foreign correspondents headquartered in Washington who will accompany Mr. Nixon to Peking. They are all cleared for security before they obtain their White House passes and are allowed to move freely around the President. (Although veteran agents still remember their scary experience with a long-time White House reporter who suffered a breakdown while traveling with President Eisenhower and was overheard mumbling threats against the life of the Chief Executive—to whom the reporter had had daily access for years.)

Cameras checked

The Secret Service concern lies not with the Washington correspondents but with other reporters, completely unknown to them, who will be descending on Peking from all quarters of the globe, presumably including Albania, Hanoi, Cuba and Algeria. All cameras will be examined. To "screen" all of these correspondents who have indicated a desire to cover the historic meeting in Peking is a monumental job that is presently engaging the services of all the U.S. intelligence agencies around the globe (including particularly the CIA). And there is good reason to believe that the Chinese, who are plainly anxious to avoid any "incidents" during President Nixon's visit, are helping out with this massive security project.

"It may seem unthinkable that a hostile character could work his way into the President's vicinity while posing as a newsman," said one security officer, "but our job is to think of the unthinkable."



Three hundred schools such as this one in Jicaro are operating in Guatemala with equipment from

UNICEF. Funds for this project come from the purchase of holiday greeting cards all over the world.



Infant hospital in Pereira, Colombia, gets supplies and fellowships from UNICEF. Nuns run the facility.

The UNICEF cards came into being almost accidentally in 1949 when a seven-year-old Czechoslovakian girl named Jitka Samkova drew a sunny picture of children dancing around a maypole and sent it to UN headquarters in New York. It was her way of showing appreciation for the free milk she had been receiving in her war-torn land from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which is UNICEF's formal name. A UNICEF official had the happy idea of reproducing it as a Christmas card to raise money for needy children, and some 130,000 were sold. Since then the cards have borne reproductions of works by such artists as Picasso, Chagall, Dufy, Dali,

Wyeth and others, all contributed free.

UNICEF has its own art scouts who prowls museums and galleries looking for suitable pictures and who screen the many voluntary offerings that come in during the year.

Choice is critical

"The choice of our designs is critical," says Jack P. Mayer, UNICEF art and design officer who has worked out of offices both in New York and Paris. "We try hard to keep our cards identified with the basic aims of the UN. You can have a beautiful painting of someone going hunting, but somehow it wouldn't reflect the ideals of the UN. Also, we want the cards to encompass the ideals of all the religious faiths. In the ecumenical tradition, we have Buddhist, Moslem and Jewish artists, as well as Christian."

Another UNICEF official, Bonnie Berlinghof, points out that the cards reflect shifting public tastes in art. "Snow scenes are declining somewhat," she says. "Interest is broadening to themes that are more abstract and universal in flavor."

Nevertheless, there are plenty of traditional Yuletide motifs in this year's batch. UNICEF tries to anticipate with its print orders cards that will sell particularly well, and this year's favorites in the annual guessing contest include "Lapland Fantasy" by English artist Stewart Irwin, which is on PARADE's cover; "Snowman" by Janusz Grabianski, a Pole, and "Wonder of Christmas" by Tove Jansson, a Finn. But you never can tell: last year's unexpected runaway best seller was an abstract design by the American Ivan Chermayeff called "Angel and Dove."



Angel and Dove, designed by Ivan Chermayeff, was last year's top-selling card.



Auxiliary nurses rush from their classes at a Mexican training center in Tlaxcala. The program is assisted by UNICEF funds which supply medical equipment.

UNICEF recently expanded its Christmas card operation to a new line of "spring cards," designs which can be used for note writing the year round. It also puts out an annual engagement calendar, games and puzzles, and raises about \$3.5 million a year through Trick-or-Treat Halloween collections sponsored by the U.S. Committee for UNICEF.

Governments give

But most of UNICEF's annual budget is provided by voluntary contributions from 124 different governments, about 30 percent of it from the U.S. Its main role abroad is to stimulate local action by the various recipient countries, who are required to spend \$2.50 on each program for every \$1 that comes from UNICEF.

Just as its greeting card operation has expanded, so has UNICEF's scope over the last quarter of a century. Where it once dispensed powdered milk and eggs to European children left hungry and destitute by World War II, it now seeks to bring about basic, long-term improvements in child welfare in underdeveloped countries by instituting health services, training teachers, supplying seeds for planting, stocking streams with fish, digging wells, building medical centers, giving vocational instruction, and in general seeing to it that as many as possible of the billion children in the world have a chance to survive, grow, learn and prosper.

"To us," sums up one UNICEF official, "that is the best way of saying 'Merry Christmas' the whole year round."