

President Begins Trip

Stopover Today in Austria

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

President and Mrs. Nixon, accompanied by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, leave Andrews Air Force Base early today for Salzburg, Austria, and the first presidential visit to the Middle East in 30 years.

The President and his party will spend tonight and Tuesday night in Salzburg, resting and overcoming the jet lag before flying to Cairo early Wednesday.

Two years ago, when Mr. Nixon was enroute to Moscow for his first summit meeting with Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, he stopped for about 36 hours in Salzburg before flying to Moscow.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky met him on that visit, as did hundreds of Vietnam war protesters, including Kreisky's son, but the President liked the colorful Austrian city and quickly chose it as a rest stop again for his Middle East visit. Kreisky will be on hand to welcome the President when he lands there tonight.

After Egypt, Mr. Nixon will go to Saudi Arabia, Israel and Jordan before returning to Washington June 19. He leaves about five days later for his third summit meeting with Brezhnev.

Almost 31 years ago, Franklin D. Roosevelt became the first American President to visit the Middle East, but the only country he saw was Egypt. Israel did not exist at that time.

According to Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, who accompanied Roosevelt on his trips, the wartime President was not superstitious about the figure 13, but he did share the sailors' superstition that a long sea voyage should never begin on Friday. Although the President boarded early, the USS Iowa remained in her berth until 12:01 a.m., Saturday, Nov. 13, 1943, before sailing from Hampton Roads, Va., en route to the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

Without that precaution, a superstitious person might conclude, FDR would have met his end in the middle of the Atlantic, as he very nearly did. A few days out to sea, the Iowa and her escort engaged in maneuvers while Roosevelt and his party watched from the deck of the battleship.

Suddenly there was the shrill cry over the loud speakers: "This is not a drill—repeat—this is not a drill." In the heavy seas, a torpedo had broken loose from the deck of an escorting destroyer, and it was headed directly toward the ship carrying the President.

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Arabs to Seek Tradeoff

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Foreign Service

CAIRO, June 9—"We realize that President Nixon has a small problem called Watergate at home, and we will be happy if we can help with that," an Egyptian Cabinet minister said today, musing about Mr. Nixon's Middle East journey this week.

"But we look at this visit as much more than a public relations exercise," he added somberly. "We have problems too, and we hope the visit can help with them."

The Arab world, waiting expectantly for the first peacetime visit of an American President to the Middle East, sees Mr. Nixon's five-nation trip as putting the seal on what the Arabs hope is a fundamental shift in U.S. policy in this region.

As a minimum, the four Arab governments that will host Mr. Nixon appear to expect his personal involvement in the area to strengthen the economic ties between the United States and their countries.

Egypt, Syria and Jordan clearly welcome the prospects of American aid flowing in, while oil-rich Saudi Arabia wants U.S. technology and commitments for markets to help industrialize that desert kingdom.

Here in Egypt, which is engaged in a multi-billion dollar reconstruction program after seven years of more or less constant warfare with Israel, these prospects are felt keenly at all levels.

An Egyptian professional man complained the other day to a friend about his inability to find tires for his car, the wretched condition of roads in the country and the shortage of foreign goods in the markets. Then he brightened. "But Mr. Nixon is coming, so we won't have to put up with this much longer."

However overblown such hopes may appear to be, significantly increased American economic involvement in the Middle East is emerging as a key component of the new policy toward the Arabs that Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger have fashioned following the October Arab-Israeli war.

"Defense pacts are not acceptable in this era," one of Cairo's keenest diplomatic analysts said. "But the United States is clearly forging a chain of economic relationships across the Middle East to link moderate states to the Americans and pull them away completely from the Russians."

"Added up, the economic cooperation and aid agreements will be a modern equivalent of the Baghdad Pact," he added, referring to an American-sponsored military grouping of Middle East states that evolved into the Central Treaty Organization.

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ARABS, From A1

The Egyptian ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal, is known to have pressed the White House to have Mr. Nixon make a joint declaration with President Anwar Sadat covering economic cooperation during the visit.

There are strong suggestions here that Mr. Nixon has agreed, and that there will be a normal strengthening of the joint Egyptian-American economic committee that was set up on paper after Kissinger's visit here two weeks ago.

The United States has also signed a bilateral economic agreement with Saudi Arabia and is widely believed by diplomatic sources here to be encouraging interlocking economic relationships between friendly states in the Middle East. Iranian aid and investment here and Saudi financial help to the Egyptians are cited as examples.

Senior Egyptian officials

make it clear that they are also hoping for a political quid pro quo for providing Mr. Nixon with a platform to project back home an image of a successful leader in foreign affairs. Encouraged by the warm relationship that has developed between Kissinger and Sadat, they are hoping the American President will come here, listen to their case and then fly to Israel to exert his influence on the Israeli government to reach a Middle East peace settlement they can live with.

Even if public signs of this do not materialize, President Sadat will also receive a sizable political payoff from the visit. He is intent on maximizing the impression that Mr. Nixon is consecrating him as the most important leader in the Middle East by stopping here first.

The Arab desire for economic and political trade-offs presents Mr. Nixon with three major problems.

Diplomatic analysts list them as:

- Not raising expectations of economic aid and investment beyond what can be delivered and thereby courting the kind of backlash the Russians have suffered here and in Syria.

- Saying something substantive enough about the Palestinian problem to assuage Arab leaders while not antagonizing Israel. Palestinian leaders say that a strong statement from Mr. Nixon could help clear the way for their participation in the Geneva talks, but they insist that the President will have to deal with the Palestinians as a political force and not just as refugees.

- Demonstrating the increase of American influence here without playing up the Soviet diplomatic defeat in the area and thereby jeopardizing his summit talks in Moscow later this month. The Russians are

clearly upset about what they see as the growing American economic and diplomatic penetration of Egypt and Syria, and, as one Soviet bloc source puts it, "The Russians are in no mood to have their noses rubbed in the ground."

Sadat, heartened by Mr. Nixon's receptiveness to the dramatic reversal in American-Arab relations since October has publicly stated that the impeachment of President Nixon would be "a tragedy." Privately, he has lobbied with American Congressmen who have visited here and asked him what they can do for peace in the Middle East by replying, "Vote to keep Mr. Nixon in office."

But signs of new concern are emerging. Egyptian officials who previously steered clear of discussing Watergate now anxiously ask visitors what policy changes Mr. Nixon's removal would mean, and the government-controlled Egyptian Gazette

this week quoted Averell Harriman as saying that Kissinger would remain as Secretary of State if Mr. Nixon were forced to leave office.

Cooperating with several hundred White House and State Department staffers who have poured into Cairo, the Egyptians are sparing no pains in turning the Nixon visit, which begins Wednesday and ends Friday, into a grandiose display.

Information Minister Kamal Abul Magd said that the visit is "the biggest such event for Egypt" since Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev came here for the Aswan high dam dedication in the early 1960s.

Other government officials are already assuring newsmen that huge, enthusiastic crowds will line the route of the train Sadat and Mr. Nixon will take to Alexandria on Thursday, and they leave few doubts that they can

ensure that the crowds do appear.

The President will fly to Saudi Arabia Friday, then to Syria, Israel and Jordan.

Egypt has been promised \$250 million in U.S. aid if Congress approves the foreign aid package. Kissinger has said that Syria will be eligible for at least part of a \$100-million contingency fund if it is approved.

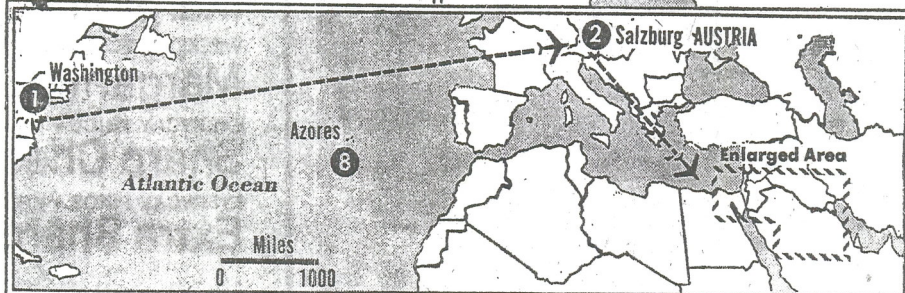
Many Egyptians will also credit U.S. influence with a reported commitment from the World Bank for a \$250 million annual aid package to Egypt for reconstruction.

Disappointed by the continuing slowness of American investment to reflect the dramatic diplomatic upswing, officials here and in Saudi Arabia evidently expect the U.S. government to use the joint economic committees to prod American businessmen to put more money and technology into their economies.

New U.S. investment in Egypt since the October war appears to have been limited to hotels and petroleum. Sadat is especially dependent on American economic help in his drive for dramatic economic improvement here that will justify his quest for a peaceful solution with Israel.

PRESIDENT'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

1. Depart—Monday, June 10, Washington
- Arrive—Monday, June 10, Salzburg, Austria
2. Depart—Wednesday, June 12, for Cairo, Egypt
- Arrive—Wednesday, June 12, in Cairo
3. Depart—Friday, June 14, for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- Arrive—Friday, June 14, in Saudi Arabia
4. Depart—Saturday, June 15, for Damascus, Syria
- Arrive—Saturday, June 15, in Syria
5. Depart—Sunday, June 16, for Tel Aviv, Israel
- Arrive—Sunday, June 16, in Israel
6. Depart—Monday, June 17, for Amman, Jordan
- Arrive—Monday, June 17, in Jordan
7. Depart—Tuesday, June 18, for Washington
8. President may stop over in the Azores



By Joe Mastrangelo—The Washington Post

VISIT, From A1

All the batteries began firing in the direction of the oncoming torpedo as the ship tried to maneuver out of its path. Finally, there was a loud explosion as the torpedo was destroyed not far from the great battleship.

The rest of the journey was uneventful, and after arriving in Morocco the President transferred to a plane for a flight to Cairo. There he conferred on the war in the Pacific with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Chiang.

On Nov. 27, the President left Cairo by plane for Teheran, where, with Prime Minister Churchill, he was to hold his first meeting with Stalin. After the lengthy Teheran conference, the President and Churchill returned to Cairo for a meeting with Turkish President Ismet Inonu.

During the return stop in Cairo and in the midst of trying to persuade Inonu to enter the war on the allied side, Roosevelt made one of the momentous decisions of the war.

It had been assumed by British, American and Russian military leaders that the President would name Gen. George C. Marshall as commander of "Overlord," the plan for the invasion of the European continent. Roosevelt had even discussed the possibility with Stalin at Teheran, and Stalin had urged him to name Marshall.

But Roosevelt finally decided while in Cairo that he

wanted to keep Marshall in Washington as chief of staff of the army and to name Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to command Overlord.

From Cairo, the President flew to Tunis, where he met Eisenhower with the words: "Well, Ike, you'd better start packing." He then talked at length about the invasion plans with the man who was to command the largest landing force in history.

Fourteen months later—in February, 1945—with the landing a success and the war in Europe drawing to an end, Roosevelt returned to the Middle East. After a long meeting with Stalin and Churchill at Yalta, the President flew to an Egyptian airfield near Ismailia and then transferred to the cruiser Quincy, anchored in Great Bitter Lake in the Suez.

On board the Quincy, the President continued his conferences, meeting in turn with King Farouk of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and finally with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Of the latter, Leahy wrote in his book "I Was There," Ibn Saud's "visit to our modern warship, with a large group of retainers and guards, including the royal fortuneteller, the royal food taster, the chief server of the ceremonial coffee, the royal purse bearer, and 10 guards chosen from the principal tribes of Saudi Arabia and armed with sabers and daggers, was like something transported by magic from the Middle Ages.

The meeting with Ibn Saud was a shattering one for President Roosevelt, as the one this week is likely to be between President Nixon and King Faisal. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said that FDR described the meeting, at which Ibn Saud was unyielding on Jewish immigration, as a memorable one. "He told me that he must have a conference with congressional leaders and re-examine our entire policy on Palestine.

"He was now convinced, he added, that if nature took its course there would be bloodshed between Arabs and Jews. Some formula, not yet discovered, would have to be evolved to prevent this warfare, he concluded."

But Roosevelt died two months later without having

an opportunity to reexamine policy toward Palestine. Now, three decades and four wars later, President Nixon is heading for the Middle East in one more attempt to find a formula for avoiding warfare between Arabs and Jews.

Pravda: Moscow Trip 'Constructive' Step

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW, June 9—President Nixon's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union marks a new step toward the "constructive" development of relations between the two countries, the official Soviet Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, said today.

President Nixon is expected to arrive in Moscow on June 27, for an official visit shortly after his six-day tour of the Middle East beginning tomorrow.

Commenting on the President's visit, Pravda said that increased cooperation between the "two great powers, the U.S.S.R. and the United States, brings a positive contribution in various fields of international life."

Jackson Calls Visit 'Fraught With Danger'

Associated Press

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) said yesterday that President Nixon's Middle East trip is "fraught with danger" and, at best, "will be more cosmetic and ceremonial than it will be substance."

"It doesn't make much sense," said Jackson. "Dr. Henry A. Kissinger spent a little over a month in that area. He's just back. And now he's going back again with the President," who is to leave early today.

Although Jackson would

not elaborate much, one "danger" of the trip was that the Golan Heights disengagement agreement Kissinger negotiated "can come unstuck," he said on "Face the Nation" (CBS-WTOP).

"Bear in mind," he said, that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has been in and out of Syria. I believe it could aggravate the Russians at this time. They're moving more heavily into the Persian Gulf.

"What if the war should erupt in Syria again," Jackson asked. "That's a definite possibility. And the Soviets are there en masse... with 2,000 soldiers and civilians. I don't think that's the kind of climate for the President to be moving into."