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NOTES FOR MRS. FORD  
CONCERNING THE OFFICIAL VISIT  
OF  
CHANCELLOR BRUNO KREISKY OF AUSTRIA  
November 12-13, 1974

Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, will be arriving at the White House at 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, November 12, to begin the Washington phase of his official visit to the U.S. Chancellor Kreisky is scheduled to arrive in New York on Saturday, November 9, for a weekend of rest in that city. After addressing the United Nations General Assembly on the morning of Monday, November 11, he will travel to Williamsburg for a program which will illustrate an important part of our historical heritage (including an 18th Century dinner at Carter's Grove Plantation).

Chancellor Kreisky will be accompanied by his Federal Minister for Finance, Dr. Hannes Androsch, a brilliant, young (36) political leader who is regarded as one of the Chancellor's most likely successors. The attached list will describe other members of the official Austrian party. Also attached are biographic sketches of Chancellor Kreisky and Finance Minister Androsch.

Your participation in the visit activities is limited to the first day, November 12. This will include: the formal welcoming ceremony on the South Lawn, beginning at 10:30 a.m.; a small reception in the Blue Room following that ceremony; and the White House dinner at 8:00 p.m. that evening. A detailed schedule will be given to you later.

We hope that this visit will nurture the strong and healthy bonds of friendship between the US and Austria which have characterized our bilateral relationship since World War II. As one of the Four Powers which signed the Austrian State Treaty of 1955, we played a special role in the restoration of unity, independence, and sovereignty to this prosperous, strategically situated, neutral country.



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN PARTY

His Excellency Dr. Bruno Kreisky,  
Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria

Dr. Hannes Androsch,  
Federal Minister for Finance

Dr. Arno Halusa,  
Ambassador of Austria

Mrs. Constance Halusa

Dr. Heinrich Haymerle,  
Secretary-General of the Federal Ministry for  
Foreign Affairs

Dr. Lukas Beroldingen,  
Chief of Protocol at the Federal Chancellery

Ambassador Dr. Hans Thalberg,  
Special Adviser to the Federal Chancellor

Dkfm. Alfred Reiter,  
Chef de Cabinet of the Federal Chancellery

Dr. Franz Vranitsky,  
Special Adviser to the Finance Minister

Mrs. Margit Schmidt,  
Personal Secretary to the Federal Chancellor



# background notes



## Austria

department of state \* august 1974

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Austria

### GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

Austria, located in central Europe, shares common borders with three

Communist countries—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia—and four non-Communist countries—the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzer-

land, and Liechtenstein. It is primarily a mountainous country, with the Alps and their approaches dominating the western and southern provinces. The eastern provinces and Vienna are located in the Danube River Basin.

### PROFILE

#### Geography

AREA: 32,369 sq. mi. (slightly smaller than Maine). CAPITAL: Vienna (pop. 1.6 million). OTHER CITIES: Graz (pop. 249,000), Linz (pop. 203,000), Salzburg (pop. 129,000), Innsbruck (pop. 115,000).

#### People

POPULATION: 7.55 million (1974 est.). URBAN: 54%. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 0.5% (1974). DENSITY: 288 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: German 98%, Croatian, Slovene. RELIGION: Roman Catholic (90%). LANGUAGE: German (95%). LITERACY: 99%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 73 yrs.

#### Government

TYPE: Parliamentary democracy. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: Constitution of 1920 (reinstated December 1945).

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Federal President (Chief of State), Federal Chancellor (Head of Government), Cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral Federal Assembly. *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Socialist Party, People's Party, Freedom Party, Communist Party. SUFFRAGE: Universal over 19. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 9 *Laender* (states).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands—red, white, and blue; some flags also have the national emblem—a double-headed black eagle, centered in the white band.

#### Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$27.887 billion (1973). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 5.5% (1973). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$3,690 (1973).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 47%. *Labor* 19%. *Products*—livestock, dairy products, grains, barley, oats, corn, sugar, beets, potatoes.

INDUSTRY: *Products*—iron and steel, chemicals, capital equipment, consumer goods.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Iron ore, petroleum, timber, magnesite, aluminum, coal, lignite, cement, copper.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$5.205 billion (1973): iron and steel products, timber, paper, textiles, electrotechnical machines, machinery for construction and industry, chemical products, metal goods, garments, electric power, foodstuffs. *Partners*—members of the EC 50%, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) 18%. *Imports*—\$7.037 billion (1973): machinery for construction and industry, vehicles, chemicals, electrotechnical machinery, iron and steel, metal goods, garments, yarns and threads, industrial products, raw materials, fuels, foodstuffs. *Partners*—members of the EC 58%, EFTA 15%, U.S. 3.6%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: About 18 shillings=US\$1 (in mid-1974).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and several of its specialized agencies (member of the Security Council in 1974), EFTA, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

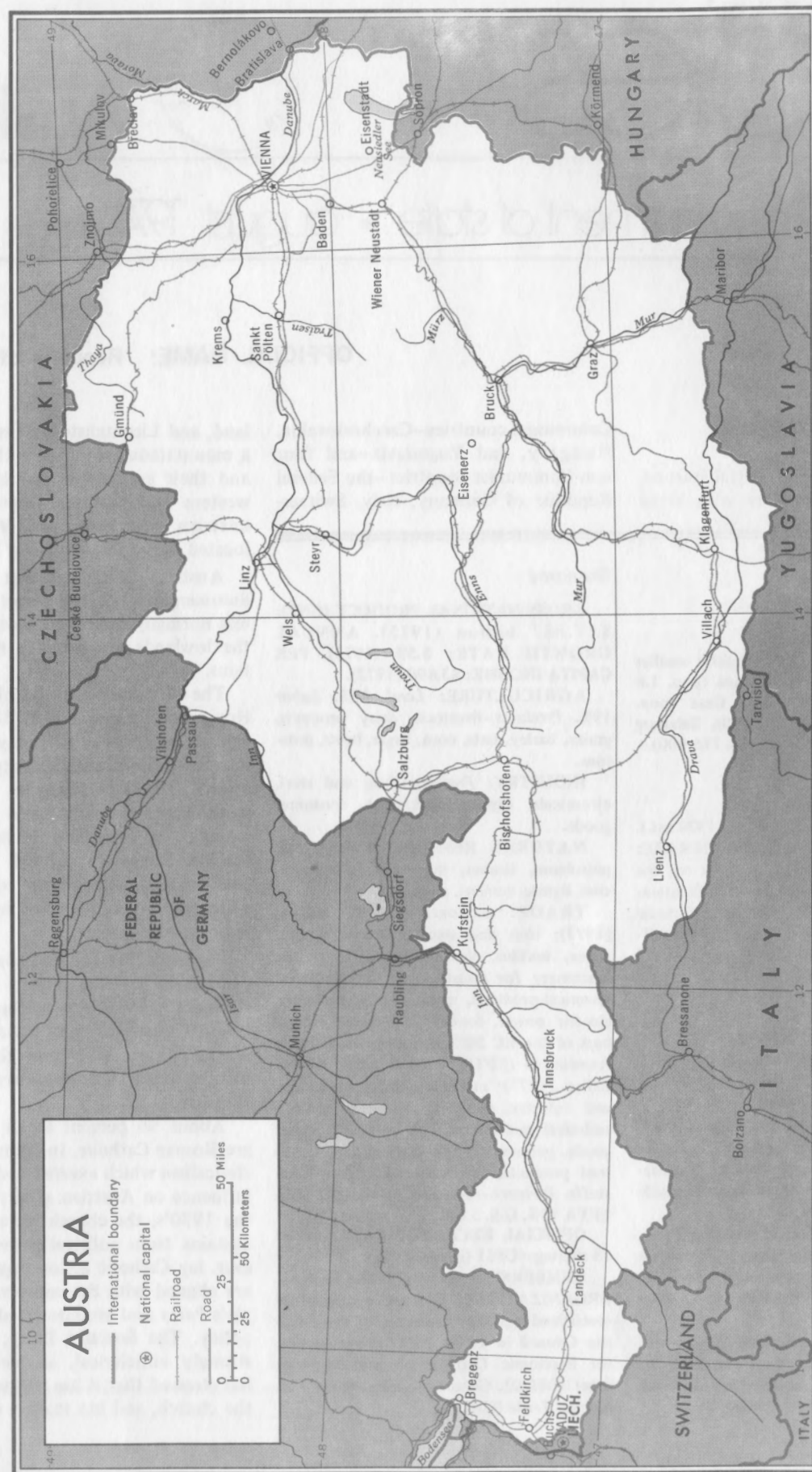
Austria's climate is not extreme. Summers are relatively cool and winters normally mild with a lot of rain in the lowlands and snow in the mountains.

The population of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, about 58 million, was ethnically diverse. Today there are only two significant minority groups—about 70,000 Slovenes in Carinthia (south-central Austria) and a smaller number of Croats in Burgenland (on the Hungarian border). The Slovenes form a closely knit community whose rights are protected by law and respected by custom.

Austria's present boundaries were established by the Treaty of Saint-Germain in 1919. A considerable number of Austrians, particularly in the Vienna area, still have relatives in neighboring Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

About 90 percent of all Austrians are Roman Catholic. In contrast to the clericalism which exerted such a strong influence on Austrian affairs as late as the 1930's, the church hierarchy now abstains from political activity. However, lay Catholic action organizations are aligned with the conservative People's Party and are interested in public policy. The Socialist Party, formerly strongly anticlerical, in recent years has stressed that it has no quarrel with the church, and has made a considera-





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ble effort to attract the Catholic vote. In turn, the church has sought peaceful relations with the Socialists. A small Protestant minority is mainly in Vienna and the mountains of Carinthia.

## HISTORY

The old Austro-Hungarian Empire played a decisive role in the history of central Europe, partly because of its strategic position astride the southeastern approaches to Western Europe and the north-south routes between Germany and Italy. Although present-day Austria is only a tiny remnant of the old Empire, it still holds this strategic position.

The new Republic of some 6 million people established at the end of World War I soon went through a catastrophic inflation. There were also great difficulties in adjusting an economic system and bureaucracy which had been geared to serve a great empire to the needs of a small state. Coming on top of these fundamental adjustments, the worldwide depression of the early 1930's and the accompanying unemployment had a shattering effect on the young Republic. In 1933 economic and political conditions led to the establishment of a dictatorship under Engelbert Dollfuss, and in February 1934 a civil war broke out which led to the suppression of the Social Democratic Party. In July of that same year Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated by National Socialists in their unsuccessful attempt to seize power.

In March 1938 Austria was incorporated into the German Reich through the *Anschluss*. At the Moscow conference in 1943 the Allies publicly declared their intention and purpose to liberate Austria and reconstitute it as a free and independent state.

Forces of both East and West liberated Austria in April 1945. The country was subsequently divided into zones of occupation in somewhat the same pattern as Germany, but with the important difference that the avowed purpose of the occupation forces was only to maintain control in order to permit the establishment of a representative and democratic Austrian Gov-

ernment which would have full authority throughout the whole country. The organization of an Austrian administration was undertaken with remarkable success by a Socialist elder statesman, Dr. Karl Renner. General elections were held in November 1945 in which the conservative People's Party obtained 50 percent of the vote and 85 seats in the National Council (lower house of the parliament); the Socialists 45 percent and 76 seats; and the Communists only 5 percent and 4 seats, despite the support they received from the U.S.S.R. in the Soviet zone of Austria. The People's Party and the Socialists then formed a coalition which continued to govern Austria until 1966. There followed a one-party government of the People's Party until March 1970 which was succeeded by a one-party Socialist government, reconfirmed at the polls in October 1971.

Under the Potsdam agreements (July 17-August 2, 1945) the Soviets seized control of the German assets in their zone of occupation. These included manufacturing plants which constituted about 30 percent of the industry in the Soviet zone and 8-10 percent of all Austrian industry, oil resources which accounted for 95 percent of the nation's oil production, and refineries which accounted for about 80 percent of Austria's refinery capacity. These Soviet-administered properties were returned to Austria under the provisions of the Austrian State Treaty which was signed at Vienna on May 15, 1955. The treaty came into effect on July 27, and under its provisions all occupation forces were withdrawn by October 25, 1955. The country thus became free for the first time since 1938.

Under the State Treaty, Austria had to deliver to the U.S.S.R. goods valued at US\$150 million over a 6-year period and 10 million tons of oil over 10 years as compensation for the return of the former German assets. Under the Austro-Soviet agreement concluded in July 1960, oil deliveries after July 1961 were reduced to 500,000 tons a year and the U.S.S.R. agreed to forgo the final year's (1965) delivery. Austria met all of these commitments.

## GOVERNMENT

The President is directly elected to a 6-year term and may not serve more than two successive terms. As Chief of State, his functions are largely representational. The Chancellor (Head of Government) is that political leader whose party wins the majority of seats in parliamentary elections and can therefore form a government or a coalition government, or one whose party has the support of the President in the formation of a minority government. The Chancellor, assisted by his selected Cabinet, wields actual power and is responsible to the parliament.

The Federal Assembly (parliament) is composed of two houses—the National Council (*Nationalrat*), or lower house, and the Federal Council (*Bundesrat*), or upper house. Virtually all legislative authority is concentrated in the National Council whose 183 members are elected for 4 years from 25 electoral districts according to a complicated system of proportional representation. The National Council may dissolve itself by a simple majority vote, or it may be dissolved by the President on the recommendation of the Chancellor. The Federal Council consists of 58 members elected by the legislatures of the 9 provinces for terms of from 4 to 6 years. Seats are allocated on the basis of population, with each province guaranteed at least three. The Federal Council is restricted to a review of legislation passed by the National Council and has only delaying, not absolute veto, powers.

At the apex of Austria's independent judiciary is the Supreme Court. Its Justices are appointed by the President for specific terms.

Austria's nine provinces (*Laender*) are each headed by a governor who is elected by the respective provincial legislature. Although most of the real governmental authority, including police, rests with the federal government, the provinces have considerable responsibility for welfare matters and supervision of local administration. There are strong provincial and local loyalties based on tradition and history.



## READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material currently being published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

*Austria*. The British Survey, Popular Series No. 137. London: Benjamin Franklin House, 1956.  
Crankshaw, Edward. *The Fall of the House of Hapsburg*. London: Longmans, 1963.

Department of State. "The European Communities." No. 5 in the *International Organizations Series*. Pub. 8410, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

Gruber, Karl. *Between Liberation and Liberty*. Trans. by Lionel Kochan. London: Deutsch, 1955.

Gulick, Charles A. *Austria from Hapsburg to Hitler*. 2 vols. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1948.

Hiscocks, Richard. *The Rebirth of Austria*. London: Oxford University Press, 1953.

Marboe, Ernst. *The Book of Austria*. Vienna: Oesterreichische Staatsdruckerei, 1958.

Shepherd, Gordon B. *Anschluss—The Rape of Austria*. London: Macmillan, 1963.

Shepherd, Gordon B. *The Austria Odyssey*. London: Macmillan, 1957.

Stearman, William Lloyd. *The Soviet Union and the Occupation of Austria*. Bonn-Wien-Zuerich: Siegler and Co., KG Verlag fuer Zeit-archiv, 1962.

Steiner, Kurt. *Politics in Austria*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1972.

*The Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations*, rev. ed. New York: Worldmark Press and Harper and Row, 1969.

Vice Chancellor; Minister for Social Administration—Rudolf Haeuser  
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Erich Bielka-Karltreu  
Minister for Interior—Otto Roesch  
Minister for Agriculture and Forestry—Oskar Weihs

Minister for Commerce, Trade, and Industry—Josef Staribacher  
Minister for Science and Research—Hertha Firnberg

Minister for Construction and Technology—Josef Moser  
Minister for Education and Arts—Fred Sinowatz

Minister for Finance—Hannes Androsch

Minister for Justice—Christian Broda  
Minister for Defense—Brig. Gen. Karl Ferdinand Luetgendorf

Minister for Transport—Erwin Lanc  
Minister for Health and Environment—Ingrid Leodolter

State Secretaries for the Federal Chancellery—Ernst Veselsky, Elfriede Karl, and Karl Lausecker  
Ambassador to the U.S.—Arno Halusa  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Peter Jankowitsch

Austria maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2343 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are also Consulates General at New York, New Orleans, and Los Angeles and Consulates at San Francisco, Miami, Atlanta, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Portland, Dallas, and Seattle.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Since the end of World War II Austria has enjoyed a remarkable degree of political stability. The two major parties which formed the governing coalition during the period from 1945 to 1966 (People's Party/Socialists) together have the support of about 90 percent of the electorate. The extremist parties of the right and left have virtually no influence on government policy and usually draw less than one percent of the vote.

The Socialist Party draws its support mainly from workers and a large part of the white-collar employees, so that most of its strength lies in the urban and industrialized areas. The

Socialists reject dogmatic Marxism and are anti-Communist. The party advocates the nationalization of Austria's key industries (now largely achieved), the extension of social security benefits, and a full-employment policy.

The People's Party draws its strength primarily from farmers, big and small business, and active Catholic groups. Its centers of strength are the rural regions of Austria and the middle-class districts of Vienna. In economic matters the party advocates conservative financial policies and favors expansion of international trade.

The Freedom Party is a small right-wing party that draws its followers from among those who wish no association with the two major parties or with the Communists.

The March 1966 elections gave the People's Party a majority of 11 seats in the National Council; it then formed a single-party government. In the March 1970 elections the Socialists won a plurality of 81 seats in the National Council while the People's Party obtained 79 seats. Following protracted, unproductive coalition talks with the People's Party, the Socialists formed a minority government on April 21, 1970.

In the October 1971 special elections, called by the Socialists, the Socialists took 93 seats, the People's Party 80 seats, and the Freedom Party 10 seats. The Communist Party won none. A one-party Socialist government was formed shortly thereafter. The next parliamentary election will take place in 1975.

## ECONOMY

Austria has basically a free enterprise economy, although the government plays an important role. Many of the country's largest firms were nationalized in the early postwar period, but they operate largely in the fashion of private business. The government exercises broad fiscal and monetary powers and operates various state monopolies, utilities, and services. Industry, banking, transportation, services, and commercial facilities are well developed.

About half of the gross national product (GNP) comes from manufacturing and construction. Although there are several large iron and steel works and chemical plants, small- and medium-sized plants are more typical.

As in much of Western Europe, agriculture is characterized by small and fragmented holdings. Mountainous terrain further contributes to the relatively high cost of agricultural production. The contribution of agriculture to gross national product (GNP) has declined steadily since 1950 and is now about 7 percent. Nevertheless, in normal times Austrian farms provide about 85 percent of domestic food requirements.

In the postwar period Austria's economic performance has been one of sustained growth. During the 1950's the average annual growth rate was more than 5 percent in real terms, one of the highest in Western Europe. Through most of the 1960's the annual growth rate averaged about 4.5 percent, but in 1970 it reached 8 percent and declined to 5.5 percent in 1973. The generally healthy state of the Austrian economy has been sustained by a substantial increase in productivity in industry and agriculture and by shifts of labor into the more productive economic sectors. The usual pattern has been for workers to leave agriculture for the construction sector and to move from there into less seasonal employment in industry. Tourism continues to be a major foreign exchange earner.

Wages and prices have been rising but thus far are not out of control. In the fall of 1973 the consumer price index had gained about 7.6 percent over the same period in 1972. Inflationary pressures are increasing, but the government appears determined to pursue economic and monetary policies designed to keep inflation in check.

There is a strong labor movement in Austria. The Austrian Trade Union Federation (ATUF) comprises 16 constituent unions with a total membership of more than 1.5 million, representing two-thirds of the country's wage and salary earners. Since 1945 the ATUF has followed moderate policies and generally has cooperated

## TRAVEL NOTES

*Clothing*—Vienna's climate is similar to that of Boston; clothing needs and tastes are about the same. Sweaters or light woolen clothing are advisable during summer.

*Telecommunications*—Telegraph and telephone services are efficient.

*Transportation*—Public transportation in Vienna and other cities via bus, streetcar, and subway is good. Taxis are available 24 hours a day at stands throughout Vienna.

Roads are good, though occasionally steeply graded in alpine passes. Limited-access highways connect Vienna with Graz, Salzburg, and the German border. Extensive use is made of the Austrian State Railways which provide inexpen-

sive service throughout the country and connections to both Eastern and Western Europe.

*Community Health*—Local pharmacies are well stocked and hospitals are adequate. The American Embassy can provide a list of English-speaking physicians and dentists in Vienna.

Community health and sanitation are similar to the United States; the Viennese are proud of their city's water which is piped in from mountain springs.

*Tourism*—Four widely differing tourist areas characterize Austria: *Vienna and Salzburg*—historic and cultural centers; *Danube Valley*—known for its vineyards, castles, and monasteries; *Burgenland*—the easternmost province, centering on the Lake Neusidler "seashore;" *Alpine provinces*—hunting, fishing, and skiing.

with industry and the government in measures to check inflationary tendencies. As a consequence of these policies, as well as the low level of unemployment (about 1.6 percent in 1973) and the comprehensive social welfare system in Austria, strikes with serious economic consequences have been rare. In recent years the annual increase in real earnings has been more than 4 percent. In 1973 there were about 226,400 foreign workers in Austria.

The Austrian economy has been booming and the prospects remain bright. Given the country's heavy dependence on foreign trade, economic conditions in Austria's primary trading partners (particularly the Federal Republic of Germany) will have a major effect on the Austrian economic scene. Annual total foreign trade is about 40 percent of GNP.

Because of this heavy dependence, Austria has negotiated an agreement with the European Communities (EC) which will eliminate industrial tariffs between the two parties over the next few years, while providing certain safeguards and exceptions. The EC currently consists of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.

As a rule, Austria has experienced deficits in its merchandise trade which have been offset by earnings from

tourism and by long-term private capital inflows. In 1973, however, Austria experienced a balance of payments deficit of \$305 million, mainly because of a large deficit in the trade account. Gold and foreign exchange reserves in 1973 were \$2.171 billion.

Trade with Eastern Europe is no longer particularly significant—about 5 percent either way. The U.S. share of Austrian imports is also small, averaging 3 percent, which is almost equally balanced by U.S. purchases from Austria. In 1973 Austrian exports to the United States were valued at \$217 million, while imports from the United States amounted to \$216 million.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Austrian State Treaty, effective July 27, 1955, ended the Four-Power occupation and recognized Austria as an independent and sovereign state.

In October 1955 Austria's parliament passed a constitutional law by which "Austria declares of her own free will her perpetual neutrality." The second section of this law stated that "in all future times Austria will not join any military alliances and will not permit the establishment of any foreign military bases on her territory." The United States, the Soviet Union, and a number of other countries have recognized Austria's neutrality, but Austrian neutrality is not guar-

## Principal Government Officials

Federal President—Rudolf Kirchschlaeger

Federal Chancellor—Bruno Kreisky

anteed internationally. The Austrian Government insists that it alone is competent to define Austria's neutrality.

While aspiring to play an intermediary role in lessening international tensions, Austria makes a particular effort to maintain friendly relations with the East and West. Because of its small size and neutral status Austria plays a limited role in world affairs. It is, however, an active member of several international organizations.

Vienna is the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In recent years that city has acted as host to a number of important international conferences. It also was an alternate site of the first phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and is currently hosting the mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) negotiations which began in October 1973. The current Secretary General of the United Nations is former Austrian Foreign Minister Kurt Waldheim.

Austria is active in what the Austrians call "bridge-building to the East," which encompasses increasing contacts at all levels with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The Austrians feel that they can make a contribution toward lessening East-

West tensions through a constant exchange of businessmen, political leaders, students, cultural groups, and ordinary tourists going to and from Eastern Europe. The Austrians believe that their country, as a gateway to the Danube River Basin, is uniquely qualified for this role.

Austria's only significant dispute with its neighbors concerns the South Tyrol, or the *Alto Adige*, which has been part of Italy since 1919. Provision was made in the Gruber-de Gasperi agreement of 1946 between Italy and Austria to grant the predominantly German-speaking population of South Tyrol a degree of autonomy and the right to use the German language in public institutions and communications. The Austrians subsequently charged incomplete implementation of the agreement and aired the dispute in the United Nations in 1960 and 1961. A lengthy period of bilateral talks between Austria and Italy followed, resulting in agreement on a complicated procedure for resolving this highly emotional dispute. The first steps on implementation have been taken.

#### U.S. POLICY

Relations between Austria and the United States are friendly. Austria's political leaders and people recognize and appreciate the essential part

played by U.S. economic assistance through the Marshall Plan in the rehabilitation of their country following World War II and by the United States in promoting agreement of the Austrian State Treaty. It is in the interest of the United States that: the presently existing relations be maintained and strengthened; Austria remains free and independent; its political and economic stability be maintained; the Austrian State Treaty be implemented; and Austria's participation in the Western community be encouraged.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—John P. Humes  
Deputy Chief of Mission—John W. Mowinckel  
Counselor for Political Affairs—Frank G. Trink  
Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs—Henry Bardach  
Counselor for Public Affairs (USIS)—Philip W. Arnold  
Administrative Officer—Robert C. Texido  
Director of the East-West Trade Center—S. Douglas Martin  
Consul—Ray E. White, Jr.  
Defense and Army Attaché—Col. Guy K. Troy  
Air Attaché—Col. Joseph N. Steingasser

The U.S. Embassy in Austria is located at Boltzmanngasse 16, District IX, Vienna # 1091, Austria.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7955

Revised August 1974

Office of Media Services  
Bureau of Public Affairs



DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S.A.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 5113  
August 1974  
Office of Public Affairs  
Bureau of Policy Analysis



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5182

November 8, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR SUSAN PORTER

FROM: Jeanne W. Davis

*JWD*

SUBJECT: Notes for Mrs. Ford on the Official Visit of  
Austrian Chancellor Kreisky

Attached for Mrs. Ford's use is background and biographic information on the visit of Chancellor Kreisky on November 12. Mrs. Kreisky will not be accompanying the Chancellor.





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1974

Dear Mrs. Ford,

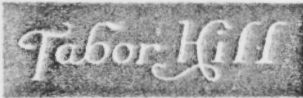
Re: Kreisky State Dinner

Attached is information about the Michigan wine that will be served at the State Dinner.

Thank you.

Nancy L.





TABOR HILL VINEYARD & WINECELLAR, INC.  
RT. 1. BOX 746 MT. TABOR RD.  
BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN 49107  
(616) 422-1515



November 5, 1974

Nancy Lammerding  
Social Secretary  
White House  
Washington D.C.

Dear Nancy;

Here is a little background information on Tabor Hill Vineyard & Winecellar. I hope this is the information you requested.

At this time we have six principals involved at Tabor Hill. Myself, Leonard Olson as President & Winemaker. Tim Cote as Vice-President & Treasure. Bill Voss, my cousin as Vice President in charge of sales. My brother, Paul Olson and James Each as cellar masters and James Eschner as asst. Winemaker and chemist.

We planted our first vines in 1968 and there after received our Winery license in 1970. We sold our first bottle of wine in 1972. We have increased our production each year. In 1970, we produced 1600 gallons, in 1970, 3200 gallons, in 1972, we produced 6300 gallons, last year we produced over 11,000 gallons and in 1974 we produced over 24000 gallons of wine.

We at Tabor Hill have struggled to prove a point, "Fine wines can be grown in Michigan." We feel our wines speak for themselves and look to see Michigan as the leading State in the production of high quality wine in the future years.



TABOR HILL VINEYARD & WINECELLAR, INC.  
RT. 1, BOX 746 MT. TABOR RD.  
BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN 49107  
(616) 422-1515

November 5, 1974

Let me extend to you an invitation to visit Tabor Hill  
Vineyard and Winecellar.

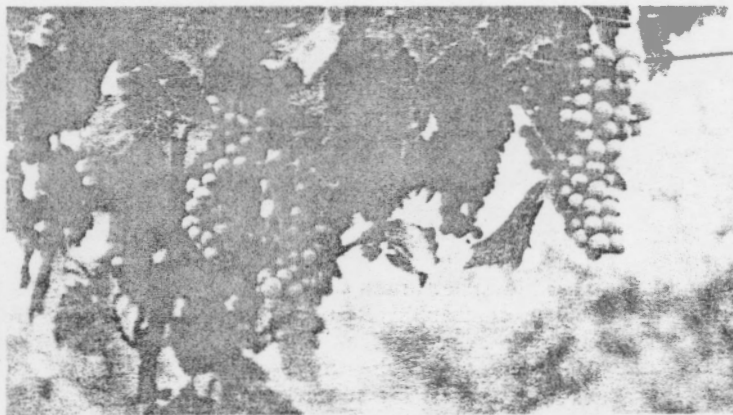
Sincerely,

L. R. Olson  
President  
Tabor Hill



## European varietals grown in Michigan

Photos by Roy Klotz



*Seyve-villard 5276 grapes will produce a clean and brisk white wine.*

# The Grapes of TABOR HILL

by Roy Klotz

**I**S THERE AN AMATEUR winemaker who hasn't at one time or another dreamed of owning a large vineyard? Is there an amateur whose dream hasn't included producing wine from French grapes grown on his own property? And don't all amateur winemakers dream of making wine that will rival the world's finest? These dreams are difficult to achieve even in California, where the climate is so hospitable to fine grapes. They are particularly difficult to achieve in the Midwest, where the Concord grape reigns supreme.

However, at least one Midwesterner has turned the dream into reality. Leonard Olson, the 31-year old founder and owner of Tabor Hill Vineyards in Michigan, recently celebrated his first vintage by drinking a toast with his own wine produced from the Chardonnay grape.

### Fertile area

The eastern shore of Lake Michigan has long been known for its fruit production, including peaches, cherries, and grapes — especially grapes. Vineyards are everywhere, and grapes grow wild along the roads. A number of commercial firms, not large but well-known locally, have been producing wines for years. With few exceptions, the grapes are American varieties.

But what about a vineyard where European varieties are grown? And in Michigan? This is something to be looked into.

It is not easy to find the Tabor Hill Vineyards, although Olson promises to do something about that. Future plans



*The "chateau," a rough-planed contemporary structure, houses the Tabor Hill offices, wine-tasting room, and cellar. The grape-crusher stands under the shelter to the left.*



*Leonard Olson, owner of Tabor Hill Vineyards and Wincellar in Michigan.*

include advertising signs along the roads. In the meantime, one can only ask directions and start off along the county roads near Buchanan, in the southwest corner of the state.

Hopefully one will make all the proper turns and find the Tabor Hill sign at the edge of Tabor Hill Road. A dirt pathway leads to the chateau, and beyond are the vineyards. The name Tabor Hill is not a misnomer, for the vineyards were obviously planned to take advantage of the sloping ground and the resultant air drainage.

### Warm greeting

Inside the chateau is a spacious room planked with 100-year-old barn siding. Leonard Olson's greeting is warm and hearty, and once you've met him you have the feeling you've known him a long time. He's a big man, one who strikes you as being open and honest. It's plain he delights in his family, his land, and his wine. Olson is a man doing what he wants to do, and you are impressed with the feeling that he will do it well.

"Try some of our wine," he says, leading the visitor to a rough table supported by large casks. He pours a generous portion of Baco Noir and waits expectantly for your reaction. The wine is superb.

"This is our first vintage," he says. The elegant and well-designed label indicates 1971 vintage. "It's a 100 per cent varietal. We don't ameliorate it in any way."

In response to a question, Olson explains that the Baco noir grape is a French hybrid, grown extensively in



France and now in this country. In its background is the Folle blanche grape. It is a hardy vine, extremely resistant to disease. It is the grape that will produce a major part of the Tabor Hill wines.

### Baco prolific

I mentioned the three Baco vines I recently planted in my back yard. They are growing almost like weeds.

"Grow?" Olson laughs. "Take a walk out there after a while. The Bacos are the most vigorous vines we have. In fact, my wife says she's afraid to go out there for fear they'll grab her!"

I ask where he obtained his stock.

"From the Boordy Vineyards and the Geneva Testing Station," Olson said. However, the vines produced from the Tabor Bacos have been so superior, that Olson believes he might have struck upon a particular strain. He has arranged to have the vines propagated from his own stock by a local Michigan nursery.

One wall of the chateau is almost solid glass and overlooks the vineyards.

"These right in front of us are various table grapes," Olson says. "Just beyond is a block of Seyve-Villard 5276. That larger block over there is the Baco, and out in the back we have our vinifera—Trebiano, Riesling, Seval blanc, and others."

The Seyve-Villard 5276 produces a very clean white wine, and it will be another important varietal in the Tabor Hill offerings. Olson is constantly experimenting with grape varieties, hoping eventually to settle upon those which are most productive.

"But what about winter?" I ask, knowing how severe some of the Michigan winters can be. "Do you bury the vinifera, or cover them in some way?"

### Cold winters

"No, nothing! Of course, the Bacos and the Seyve-Villards can stand a cold winter, but we don't do anything special with the vinifera. We were really scared earlier this year. We had days and days of high temperatures, up in the 30's and 40's—and then the thermometer took a nose-dive. We had freezing weather for a number of days, and we thought the vinifera were finished. They were damaged to some extent, but they came through surprisingly well."

I asked if he had received any help from the State of Michigan. It would seem that a vineyard of this type would be of great importance to the state, for it holds the promise of invigorating the entire Michigan wine industry.

"Yes, I did. But I got even more help from the other commercial winemakers, especially Bronte. They sent people over to help us out in every way they could."

Olson, formerly a steel salesman, and his partners originally bought a 100-acre farm in Michigan in 1965, with the help of a mortgage from the Federal Land Bank. Plantings began in 1968. At present, fifteen acres are in vine, with more acreage planned.

"In the beginning I had a great deal of doubt," Olson says. "Maybe if I had known then how much work would be involved, I would never have started." But gradually the enterprise moved ahead, despite various difficulties.

The chateau, built in a contemporary style of cedar-plank construction, is the focal point of the vineyard. It houses the wine-tasting room on the first floor. On the lower level is the cellar, illuminated somewhat gloomily by three incongruous chandeliers. The cellar contains two huge stainless-steel vats, one plastic vat, various barrels and casks, racks of bottles, and a German-made stainless-steel filter.

After a tour of the cellar we return to more wine upstairs, then step out on the deck overlooking the vineyards. I ask Olson how he ever got into this business.

"My father made wine," he says. "He also made things like 'glug.' When the

other guys took six-packs of beer to the beach. I took wine. I don't know. I just liked making wine."

I ask how the grapes get picked.

"Well," Olson laughs, "that's a problem. Last year we had a lot of our friends in to help us. It started out like a picnic, but after twelve hours of picking each day, it got to be awfully hard work."

Olson expected his 1972 harvest to total 10,000 to 12,000 gallons. He hopes to contract with local fruit growers and double production within the next few years. The cellar now can handle up to 20,000 gallons of wine, but with the expansion planned for this year, it will be capable of handling 40,000 to 50,000 gallons.

Olson excuses himself to greet several new visitors. I savor the last of my Baco. Thanks to Olson and Tabor Hill, the Midwest now has a premium wine to boast about.

I think about the three Baco vines growing in my back yard. They haven't come "into production" as yet, and I'm still a year or so away from making any wine from them.

To equal Tabor Hill's Baco Noir would be a real achievement. ●

## NOT ON STANDS

IN RESPONSE to many inquiries from people who have heard about **The Purple Thumb** but can't find it on sale: no, **The Thumb** is not sold on newsstands nor in regular bookstores. Our circulation doesn't yet permit such distribution—which would mean many leftovers. **The Thumb** is on sale in an increasing number of winemaking supply shops across the

country, and in a few specialized bookstores. The best way to make sure of getting it is, of course, by subscribing, which is the route most of our readers take. And a note to subscribers: please be sure to send us any change of address: the Postal Service will not forward magazines unless specifically instructed to do so. Every month a few of our subscribers vanish in the vast void of outer space, and their poor little Thumbs come back to roost.

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## THE PROGRESSIVE WINEMAKER

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Aloha, Oregon 97005



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 12, 1974

Dear Mrs. Ford,

Re: Kreisky State Dinner

Attached is the final guest list for tonight's dinner. Also, I am sending a seating chart for your review.

Thank you.

Nancy L.



TABLE 1

Rep. Carter  
Miss Lewine  
Mr. Joseph Lauder  
Mr. Kreeger  
Mrs. Dennis  
Mr. van Roijen  
Mr. Reginald Jones  
Mrs. Phil Jones  
Mr. Seawell

TABLE 2

Mrs. Ullman  
H.E. Peter Jankowitsch  
Mrs. Deak  
Mr. Bergen  
Mrs. Cheek  
Rep. Wiggins  
Mrs. Deakin  
Mr. Chapin  
Mrs. Houghton  
Mr. Obenshain

TABLE 3

Rep. Horton  
Mrs. John Johnson  
Mr. Manthey  
Mrs. Kreeger  
Mr. Deak  
Mrs. Wiggins  
Mr. Bingham  
Mrs. Zipf  
Mr. Deakin  
Mrs. Reginald Jones

TABLE 4

Mrs. Horton  
Mr. Gramshammer  
Mr. Phil Jones  
Rep. Dennis  
Mrs. Seawell  
Mr. Growald  
Mr. Zipf  
Mrs. Leonard Lauder  
Col. Borman  
Mr. John Johnson

TABLE 5

Mrs. Douglas  
H.E. Amb. of Austria  
Mrs. Obenshain  
Mr. Hartman  
Mrs. Joseph Lauder  
Rep. Byron  
Mrs. Nessen  
Mr. Warner  
Miss Quinn  
Chf. of Protocol

TABLE 6

Secy. of State  
Mrs. Humes  
Mr. Buechner  
Mrs. Bergen  
Sen. Pell  
Mrs. Simon  
Dr. Androsch  
Mrs. Holshouser  
Mr. Brown  
Mrs. Radziwill

TABLE 7

Mrs. Kissinger  
H.E. Dr. Haymerle  
Mrs. Nevelson  
Mr. Sarnoff  
Miss Carr  
Mr. Justice Douglas  
Mrs. Jankowitsch  
Sen. Williams  
Mrs. Thurmond  
Mr. Philip Johnson

TABLE 8

Mrs. Broomfield  
Mr. Reiter  
Mrs. Borman  
Gen. Scowcroft  
Mrs. Clark  
Rep. Satterfield  
Mrs. Sonnenfeldt  
Gen. Quinn  
Mrs. Buechner  
Adm. Holloway

TABLE 9

Rep. Broomfield  
Mrs. Byron  
Mr. Glimcher  
Mrs. Howar  
Mr. Sonnenfeldt  
Mrs. Carter  
H.E. Dr. Thalberg  
Mrs. van Roijen  
Mr. Anthony  
Mrs. Catto

TABLE 10

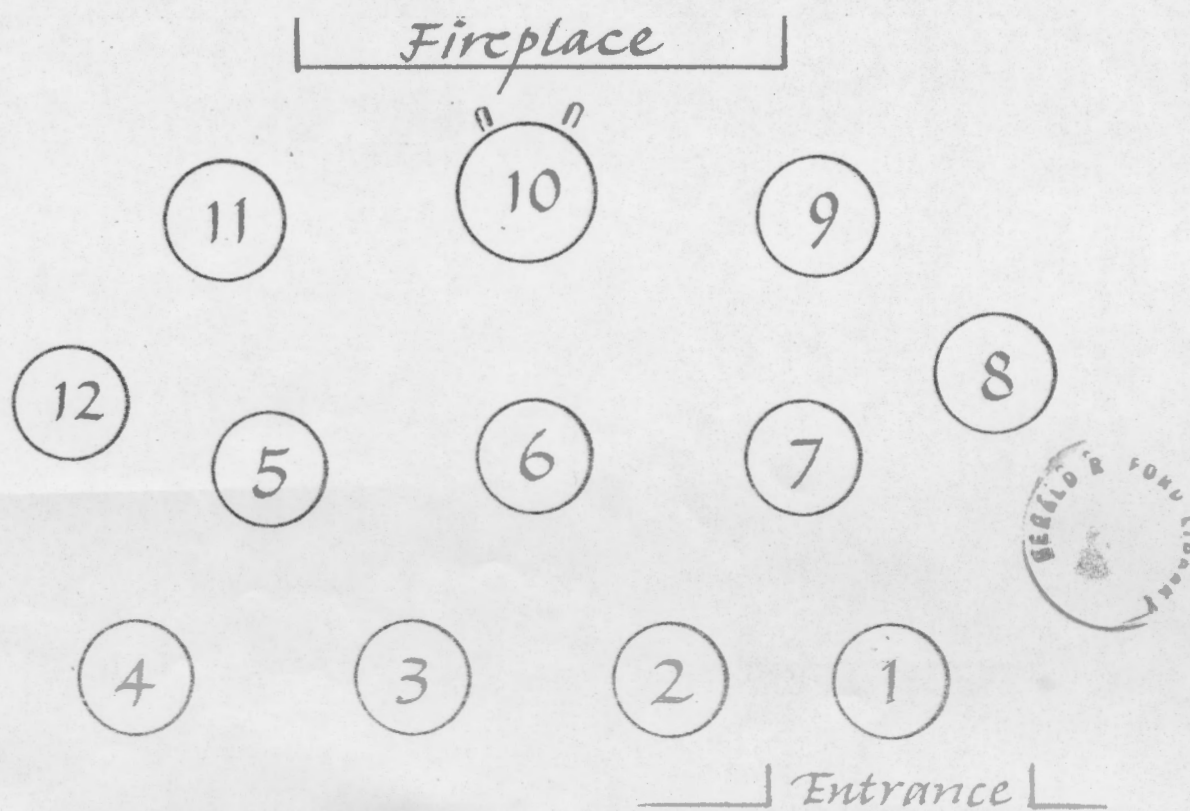
THE PRESIDENT  
H.E. Dr. Kreisky  
MRS. FORD  
Secy. of Treasury  
Miss Moffo  
Mr. Houghton  
Mrs. Gramshammer  
Sen. Thurmond  
Mrs. Halusa

TABLE 11

Mrs. Williams  
Dr. Beroldingen  
Mrs. Kennedy  
Gen. Clark  
Mrs. Hartman  
Gov. Holshouser  
Mrs. Holloway  
Mr. Nessen  
Mrs. Warner  
Amb. Humes

TABLE 12

Rep. Ullman  
Mrs. Chapin  
Mr. Molterer  
Mrs. Manthey  
Mr. Kennedy  
Mrs. Satterfield  
Dr. Vranitsky  
Mrs. Anthony  
Mr. Leonard Lauder  
Mrs. Schmidt



GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. BRUNO KREISKY, FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1974, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, THE WHITE HOUSE:

His Excellency Dr. Bruno Kreisky  
Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria

His Excellency Dr. Hannes Androsch  
Federal Minister for Finance

His Excellency The Ambassador of Austria  
and Mrs. Halusa

His Excellency Dr. Heinrich Haymerle  
Secretary-General of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Dr. Lukas Beroldingen  
Chief of Protocol at the Federal Chancellery

His Excellency Dr. Hans Thalberg  
Ambassador, Special Adviser to the Federal Chancellor

The Honorable Alfred Reiter  
Chef de Cabinet of the Federal Chancellery

Dr. Franz Vranitsky  
Special Assistant to the Finance Minister

Mrs. Margit Schmidt  
Personal Secretary to the Chancellor

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger

Mr. Justice Douglas and Mrs. Douglas

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Simon

The Honorable Strom Thurmond, United States Senate, and Mrs. Thurmond  
(South Carolina)

The Honorable Harrison Williams, United States Senate, and Mrs. Williams  
(New Jersey)

The Honorable Claiborne Pell, United States Senate (Rhode Island)

The Honorable James E. Holshouser, Jr., Governor of North Carolina,  
and Mrs. Holshouser

The Honorable William S. Broomfield, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Broomfield (Michigan)

The Honorable Al Ullman, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Ullman  
(Oregon)

The Honorable Frank Horton, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Horton  
(New York)

The Honorable Tim Lee Carter, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Carter  
(Kentucky)

The Honorable David E. Satterfield, III, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Satterfield (Virginia)

The Honorable Charles E. Wiggins, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Wiggins (California)

The Honorable David W. Dennis, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Dennis  
(Indiana)

The Honorable Goodloe E. Byron, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Byron  
(Maryland)

Admiral James L. Holloway, III, Chief of Naval Operations, and Mrs. Holloway

His Excellency Peter Jankowitsch, Permanent Representative of Austria to  
the United Nations, and Mrs. Jankowitsch

The Honorable John Portner Humes, American Ambassador to Austria,  
and Mrs. Humes

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Ronald H. Nessen, Press Secretary to the President, and  
Mrs. Nessen

The Honorable Arthur A. Hartman, Assistant Secretary of State for European  
Affairs, and Mrs. Hartman

The Honorable Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Counselor, Department of State,  
and Mrs. Sonnenfeldt

Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, USAF, Deputy Assistant to the President  
for National Security Affairs

General Mark W. Clark, USA (retired) and Mrs. Clark

General Clark was the first United States High Commissioner in Austria





Lieutenant General William W. Quinn, USA (retired)

Father and escort of Miss Sally Quinn

The Honorable and Mrs. Richard T. Kennedy

Mr. Kennedy is Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Council Planning

Mr. and Mrs. John Anthony, New York, New York

Mr. Anthony is the Coty Award Winning Designer

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bergen, Los Angeles, California

Mr. Clark Bingham, Las Vegas, Nevada

Manager for Miss Vikki Carr

Colonel and Mrs. Frank Borman, Miami, Florida

Colonel Borman is Executive Vice President and General Operations Manager, Eastern Air Lines, Inc.

The Honorable J. Carter Brown, Washington, D. C.

Director, National Gallery of Art

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Buechner, Corning, New York

Mr. Buechner is the President of Steuben Glass

Miss Vikki Carr, Beverly Hills, California

Singer

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Chapin, New York, New York

Mr. Chapin is the Director of the Metropolitan Opera Association

Mrs. John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville, Tennessee

Guest of Mr. Anderl Molterer

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Deak, Fleishmanns, New York

Mr. Deak is President, Deak National Bank

Mr. and Mrs. James Deakin, Bethesda, Maryland

Mr. Deakin is a correspondent with the St. Louis Post Dispatch

Mr. Arnold B. Glimcher, New York, New York

Escort of Mrs. Louise Nevelson and author of her biography; he is with the Pace Gallery of New York

Mr. and Mrs. Pepi Gramshammer, Vail, Colorado

Mr. Richard Growald, Washington, D. C.

Correspondent with United Press International

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., New York, New York

Mr. Houghton is Chairman of Steuben Glass

Mrs. Barbara Howar, Washington, D. C.

Guest of Mr. Richard Growald

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Johnson, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Johnson is President of the Johnson Publishing Company

Mr. Philip C. Johnson, New Canaan, Connecticut

Architect

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Jones, Potomac, Maryland

Mr. Jones is a correspondent with Columbia Broadcasting System

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Jones, Fairfield, Connecticut

Mr. Jones is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the General Electric Company

Mr. and Mrs. David Lloyd Kreeger, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Kreeger is Chairman of the Executive Committee of Government Employees Insurance Company

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lauder, New York, New York

Mrs. Lauder is Chairman, Estee Lauder, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lauder, New York, New York

Mr. Lauder is President, Estee Lauder, Inc.

Miss Frances L. Lewine, Washington, D. C.

Correspondent with the Associated Press

Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm M. Manthey, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Marlene Manthey is the United States correspondent for Die Presse of Austria

Miss Anna Moffo, New York, New York

Opera singer and guest of Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff

Mr. Anderl Molterer

Austrian ski champion, Aspen, Colorado



Mrs. Louise Nevelson, New York, New York

Sculptor

Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Obenshain, Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Obenshain is Co-Chairman of the Republican National Committee

Miss Sally Quinn, Washington, D. C.

Reporter, Style Section, The Washington Post

Mrs. Lee Bouvier Radziwill, New York, New York

Guest of Mr. Philip C. Johnson

Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff

Chairman, Radio Corporation of America, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Seawell

Mr. Seawell is Chairman, Pan American World Airways, Inc.,  
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. van Roijen, Washington, D. C.

Mr. van Roijen is President of Robert B. Luce, Inc., Publishers

Mr. and Mrs. Rawleigh Warner, Jr., New Canaan, Connecticut

Mr. Warner is Chairman, Mobil Oil Corporation, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Zipf, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania

Mr. Zipf is Chairman, Babcock and Wilcox Company, New York, New York





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1974

Dear Mrs. Ford,

Re: Kreisky State Dinner

Attached is a proposed scenario for your approval --

approve \_\_\_\_\_

disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you.

Nancy L.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY DR. BRUNO KREISKY  
FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA

November 12, 1974

8:00 p. m.

Dress: Black tie ... long dresses for the ladies

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... Chancellor Kreisky, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet
- Photo coverage of greeting

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; American Ambassador and Mrs. Humes; Federal Minister for Finance, Dr. Androsch; and Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Halusa will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of Chancellor Kreisky and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except Chancellor Kreisky will depart at this time

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p. m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard
- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (Chancellor Kreisky to your right ... then Mrs. Ford)



- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (Chancellor Kreisky to your right ... then Mrs. Ford).
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played.

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests
- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room

Dinner:

- Round tables
- Strolling Strings will play during dessert
- No press coverage of dinner; toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool

NOTE: An interpreter will be present for the toasts.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p. m. ... guests proceed to parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort Chancellor Kreisky to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests.
- 10:05 p. m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, Mrs. Ford and Chancellor Kreisky (Chancellor Kreisky to your right ... then Mrs. Ford) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats.



Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford and Chancellor Kreisky.
- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the north end wall and introduce Miss Vikki Carr.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A)

- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Chancellor Kreisky to the stage to thank Miss Vikki Carr and the musicians.

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment, including television coverage of the last portion of the program and of your thanking the performer. Also, there will be photo coverage.

- After you have thanked Miss Vikki Carr, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Chancellor Kreisky to the Grand Foyer for dancing.

Departure:

- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort Chancellor Kreisky to the North Portico
- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.
- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B).
- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
- An interpreter will be present.
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- A Marine Cordovox player will provide music in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.
- White House photographer will be present.



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# PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



November 7, 1974

No. 487

## PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF HIS EXCELLENCY BRUNO KREISKY, FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

November 12-14, 1974

### Saturday, November 9

2:30 p.m.

His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria and his party will arrive at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York aboard Swissair Flight # 100.

3:20 p.m.

Arrival at Waldorf Towers.

Private afternoon and evening.

### Sunday, November 10

Private morning and afternoon.

5:00 p.m.

Chancellor Kreisky will arrive at NBC-TV Studios, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, where he will do a taping of the show "Speaking Freely".

8:00 p.m.

His Excellency Peter Jankowitsch, Austrian Ambassador to the United Nations, and Mrs. Jankowitsch will host a dinner, at their home, in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria.

Dress: Business suit.

For further information contact:



- 2 -

Monday, November 11

10:30 a.m.

The Honorable Angier Biddle Duke, Commissioner of the Department of Civic Affairs and Public Events of the City of New York will present the Key to the City to Chancellor Kreisky.

11:00 a.m.

Chancellor Kreisky will meet with UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, at the United Nations.

11:30 a.m.

Chancellor Kreisky will meet with the President of the UN General Assembly, Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria.

12:00 Noon

Chancellor Kreisky will address the United Nations General Assembly at UN Headquarters Building.

12:45 p.m.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, will give a luncheon in honor of Chancellor Kreisky at the United Nations.

3:00 p.m.

His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria and his party will depart from LaGuardia Airport (Butler Marine Air Terminal) for Patrick Henry International Airport, Hampton Roads, Virginia, aboard a Special USAF Convair.

4:30 p.m.

Arrival at Patrick Henry International Airport.

5:00 p.m.

Chancellor Kreisky and his party will tour Colonial Williamsburg restorations.

8:00 p.m.

The Honorable Carlisle H. Humelsine, President of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and Mrs. Humelsine will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria at Carter's Grove Plantation.

- 3 -

Monday, November 11 (continued)

Dress: Business suit.

Tuesday, November 12

9:20 a.m.

Chancellor Kreisky and his party will depart from Colonial Williamsburg for Washington, D. C. via Special United States Presidential Helicopter.

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Military honors will be rendered.

11:00 a.m.

President Ford will meet with Chancellor Kreisky at the White House.

1:00 p.m.

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, at the Department of State, John Quincy Adams Room.

Chancellor Kreisky will meet with Secretary Kissinger at the Department of State.

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria at the White House.

Dress: Black tie.



- 4 -

Wednesday, November 13

10:00 a.m.

Chancellor Kreisky and his party will arrive at Arlington National Cemetery where the Chancellor will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

12:30 p.m.

The National Press Club will host a luncheon in honor of Chancellor Kreisky at the National Press Building. Chancellor Kreisky will be greeted by the President of the National Press Club, Kenneth Scheibel.

3:00 p.m.

Chancellor Kreisky will meet with the Honorable William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, at Blair House.

5:00 p.m.

His Excellency Arno Halusa, Ambassador of the Republic of Austria and Mrs. Halusa will give a reception in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, 16th and K Streets, Northwest, the Crystal Room.

Dress: Business suit.

7:20 p.m.

Chancellor Kreisky and his party will arrive at the Pentagon Helo pad for the Departure Ceremony.

7:40 p.m.

Chancellor Kreisky and his party will arrive at Dulles International Airport, Chantilly, Virginia.

7:45 p.m.

His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria and his party will depart the United States via Pan American Flight # 106 for Vienna, Austria.

\*\*\*\*\*



# background notes



## Austria

department of state \* august 1974

**OFFICIAL NAME:** Republic of Austria

### GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

Austria, located in central Europe, shares common borders with three

Communist countries—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia—and four non-Communist countries—the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzer-

land, and Liechtenstein. It is primarily a mountainous country, with the Alps and their approaches dominating the western and southern provinces. The eastern provinces and Vienna are located in the Danube River Basin.

### PROFILE

#### Geography

AREA: 32,369 sq. mi. (slightly smaller than Maine). CAPITAL: Vienna (pop. 1.6 million). OTHER CITIES: Graz (pop. 249,000), Linz (pop. 203,000), Salzburg (pop. 129,000), Innsbruck (pop. 115,000).

#### People

POPULATION: 7.55 million (1974 est.). URBAN: 54%. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 0.5% (1974). DENSITY: 288 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: German 98%, Croatian, Slovene. RELIGION: Roman Catholic (90%). LANGUAGE: German (95%). LITERACY: 99%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 73 yrs.

#### Government

TYPE: Parliamentary democracy. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: Constitution of 1920 (reinstated December 1945).

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Federal President (Chief of State), Federal Chancellor (Head of Government), Cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral Federal Assembly. *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Socialist Party, People's Party, Freedom Party, Communist Party. SUFFRAGE: Universal over 19. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 9 *Laender* (states).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands—red, white, and blue; some flags also have the national emblem—a double-headed black eagle, centered in the white band.

#### Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$27.887 billion (1973). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 5.5% (1973). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$3,690 (1973).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 47%. *Labor* 19%. *Products*—livestock, dairy products, grains, barley, oats, corn, sugar, beets, potatoes.

INDUSTRY: *Products*—iron and steel, chemicals, capital equipment, consumer goods.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Iron ore, petroleum, timber, magnesite, aluminum, coal, lignite, cement, copper.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$5.205 billion (1973): iron and steel products, timber, paper, textiles, electrotechnical machines, machinery for construction and industry, chemical products, metal goods, garments, electric power, foodstuffs. *Partners*—members of the EC 50%, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) 18%. *Imports*—\$7.037 billion (1973): machinery for construction and industry, vehicles, chemicals, electrotechnical machinery, iron and steel, metal goods, garments, yarns and threads, industrial products, raw materials, fuels, foodstuffs. *Partners*—members of the EC 58%, EFTA 15%, U.S. 3.6%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: About 18 shillings=US\$1 (in mid-1974).

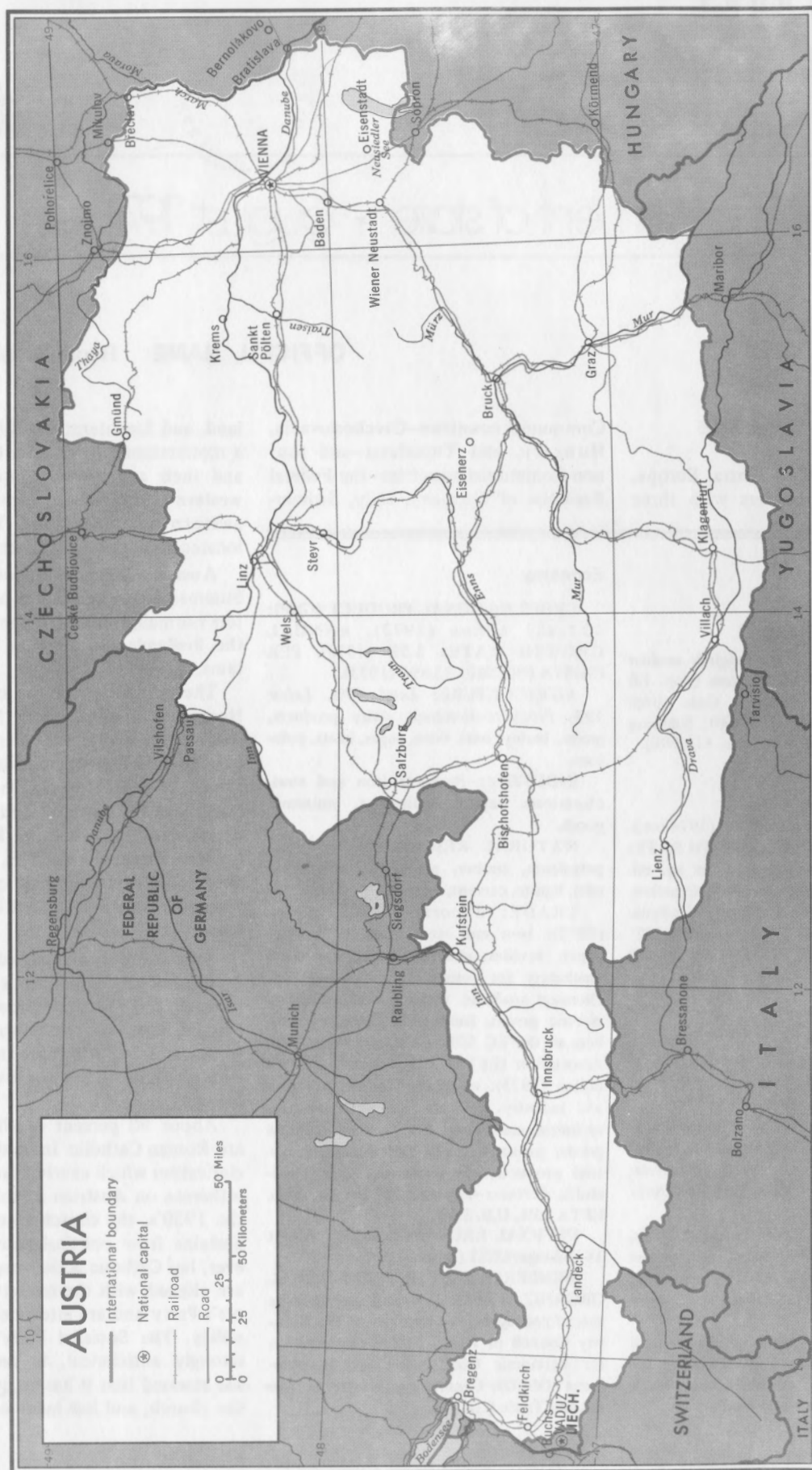
MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and several of its specialized agencies (member of the Security Council in 1974), EFTA, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Austria's climate is not extreme. Summers are relatively cool and winters normally mild with a lot of rain in the lowlands and snow in the mountains.

The population of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, about 58 million, was ethnically diverse. Today there are only two significant minority groups—about 70,000 Slovenes in Carinthia (south-central Austria) and a smaller number of Croats in Burgenland (on the Hungarian border). The Slovenes form a closely knit community whose rights are protected by law and respected by custom.

Austria's present boundaries were established by the Treaty of Saint-Germain in 1919. A considerable number of Austrians, particularly in the Vienna area, still have relatives in neighboring Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

About 90 percent of all Austrians are Roman Catholic. In contrast to the clericalism which exerted such a strong influence on Austrian affairs as late as the 1930's, the church hierarchy now abstains from political activity. However, lay Catholic action organizations are aligned with the conservative People's Party and are interested in public policy. The Socialist Party, formerly strongly anticlerical, in recent years has stressed that it has no quarrel with the church, and has made a considera-



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ble effort to attract the Catholic vote. In turn, the church has sought peaceful relations with the Socialists. A small Protestant minority is mainly in Vienna and the mountains of Carinthia.

## HISTORY

The old Austro-Hungarian Empire played a decisive role in the history of central Europe, partly because of its strategic position astride the southeastern approaches to Western Europe and the north-south routes between Germany and Italy. Although present-day Austria is only a tiny remnant of the old Empire, it still holds this strategic position.

The new Republic of some 6 million people established at the end of World War I soon went through a catastrophic inflation. There were also great difficulties in adjusting an economic system and bureaucracy which had been geared to serve a great empire to the needs of a small state. Coming on top of these fundamental adjustments, the worldwide depression of the early 1930's and the accompanying unemployment had a shattering effect on the young Republic. In 1933 economic and political conditions led to the establishment of a dictatorship under Engelbert Dollfuss, and in February 1934 a civil war broke out which led to the suppression of the Social Democratic Party. In July of that same year Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated by National Socialists in their unsuccessful attempt to seize power.

In March 1938 Austria was incorporated into the German Reich through the *Anschluss*. At the Moscow conference in 1943 the Allies publicly declared it their intention and purpose to liberate Austria and reconstitute it as a free and independent state.

Forces of both East and West liberated Austria in April 1945. The country was subsequently divided into zones of occupation in somewhat the same pattern as Germany, but with the important difference that the avowed purpose of the occupation forces was only to maintain control in order to permit the establishment of a representative and democratic Austrian Gov-

ernment which would have full authority throughout the whole country. The organization of an Austrian administration was undertaken with remarkable success by a Socialist elder statesman, Dr. Karl Renner. General elections were held in November 1945 in which the conservative People's Party obtained 50 percent of the vote and 85 seats in the National Council (lower house of the parliament); the Socialists 45 percent and 76 seats; and the Communists only 5 percent and 4 seats, despite the support they received from the U.S.S.R. in the Soviet zone of Austria. The People's Party and the Socialists then formed a coalition which continued to govern Austria until 1966. There followed a one-party government of the People's Party until March 1970 which was succeeded by a one-party Socialist government, reconfirmed at the polls in October 1971.

Under the Potsdam agreements (July 17-August 2, 1945) the Soviets seized control of the German assets in their zone of occupation. These included manufacturing plants which constituted about 30 percent of the industry in the Soviet zone and 8-10 percent of all Austrian industry, oil resources which accounted for 95 percent of the nation's oil production, and refineries which accounted for about 80 percent of Austria's refinery capacity. These Soviet-administered properties were returned to Austria under the provisions of the Austrian State Treaty which was signed at Vienna on May 15, 1955. The treaty came into effect on July 27, and under its provisions all occupation forces were withdrawn by October 25, 1955. The country thus became free for the first time since 1938.

Under the State Treaty, Austria had to deliver to the U.S.S.R. goods valued at US\$150 million over a 6-year period and 10 million tons of oil over 10 years as compensation for the return of the former German assets. Under the Austro-Soviet agreement concluded in July 1960, oil deliveries after July 1961 were reduced to 500,000 tons a year and the U.S.S.R. agreed to forgo the final year's (1965) delivery. Austria met all of these commitments.

## GOVERNMENT

The President is directly elected to a 6-year term and may not serve more than two successive terms. As Chief of State, his functions are largely representational. The Chancellor (Head of Government) is that political leader whose party wins the majority of seats in parliamentary elections and can therefore form a government or a coalition government, or one whose party has the support of the President in the formation of a minority government. The Chancellor, assisted by his selected Cabinet, wields actual power and is responsible to the parliament.

The Federal Assembly (parliament) is composed of two houses—the National Council (*Nationalrat*), or lower house, and the Federal Council (*Bundesrat*), or upper house. Virtually all legislative authority is concentrated in the National Council whose 183 members are elected for 4 years from 25 electoral districts according to a complicated system of proportional representation. The National Council may dissolve itself by a simple majority vote, or it may be dissolved by the President on the recommendation of the Chancellor. The Federal Council consists of 58 members elected by the legislatures of the 9 provinces for terms of from 4 to 6 years. Seats are allocated on the basis of population, with each province guaranteed at least three. The Federal Council is restricted to a review of legislation passed by the National Council and has only delaying, not absolute veto, powers.

At the apex of Austria's independent judiciary is the Supreme Court. Its Justices are appointed by the President for specific terms.

Austria's nine provinces (*Laender*) are each headed by a governor who is elected by the respective provincial legislature. Although most of the real governmental authority, including police, rests with the federal government, the provinces have considerable responsibility for welfare matters and supervision of local administration. There are strong provincial and local loyalties based on tradition and history.



READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material currently being published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

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Principal Government Officials

Federal President—Rudolf Kirchschlaeger  
Federal Chancellor—Bruno Kreisky

Vice Chancellor; Minister for Social Administration—Rudolf Haeuser  
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Erich Bielka-Karltru  
Minister for Interior—Otto Roesch  
Minister for Agriculture and Forestry—Oskar Weihs  
Minister for Commerce, Trade, and Industry—Josef Staribacher  
Minister for Science and Research—Hertha Firnberg  
Minister for Construction and Technology—Josef Moser  
Minister for Education and Arts—Fred Sinowatz  
Minister for Finance—Hannes Androsch  
Minister for Justice—Christian Broda  
Minister for Defense—Brig. Gen. Karl Ferdinand Luetgendorf  
Minister for Transport—Erwin Lanc  
Minister for Health and Environment—Ingrid Leodolter  
State Secretaries for the Federal Chancellery—Ernst Veselsky, Elfriede Karl, and Karl Lausecker  
Ambassador to the U.S.—Arno Halusa  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Peter Jankowitsch

Austria maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2343 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are also Consulates General at New York, New Orleans, and Los Angeles and Consulates at San Francisco, Miami, Atlanta, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Portland, Dallas, and Seattle.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Since the end of World War II Austria has enjoyed a remarkable degree of political stability. The two major parties which formed the governing coalition during the period from 1945 to 1966.(People's Party/Socialists) together have the support of about 90 percent of the electorate. The extremist parties of the right and left have virtually no influence on government policy and usually draw less than one percent of the vote.

The Socialist Party draws its support mainly from workers and a large part of the white-collar employees, so that most of its strength lies in the urban and industrialized areas. The

Socialists reject dogmatic Marxism and are anti-Communist. The party advocates the nationalization of Austria's key industries (now largely achieved), the extension of social security benefits, and a full-employment policy.

The People's Party draws its strength primarily from farmers, big and small business, and active Catholic groups. Its centers of strength are the rural regions of Austria and the middle-class districts of Vienna. In economic matters the party advocates conservative financial policies and favors expansion of international trade.

The Freedom Party is a small right-wing party that draws its followers from among those who wish no association with the two major parties or with the Communists.

The March 1966 elections gave the People's Party a majority of 11 seats in the National Council; it then formed a single-party government. In the March 1970 elections the Socialists won a plurality of 81 seats in the National Council while the People's Party obtained 79 seats. Following protracted, unproductive coalition talks with the People's Party, the Socialists formed a minority government on April 21, 1970.

In the October 1971 special elections, called by the Socialists, the Socialists took 93 seats, the People's Party 80 seats, and the Freedom Party 10 seats. The Communist Party won none. A one-party Socialist government was formed shortly thereafter. The next parliamentary election will take place in 1975.

ECONOMY

Austria has basically a free enterprise economy, although the government plays an important role. Many of the country's largest firms were nationalized in the early postwar period, but they operate largely in the fashion of private business. The government exercises broad fiscal and monetary powers and operates various state monopolies, utilities, and services. Industry, banking, transportation, services, and commercial facilities are well developed.

About half of the gross national product (GNP) comes from manufacturing and construction. Although there are several large iron and steel works and chemical plants, small- and medium-sized plants are more typical.

As in much of Western Europe, agriculture is characterized by small and fragmented holdings. Mountainous terrain further contributes to the relatively high cost of agricultural production. The contribution of agriculture to gross national product (GNP) has declined steadily since 1950 and is now about 7 percent. Nevertheless, in normal times Austrian farms provide about 85 percent of domestic food requirements.

In the postwar period Austria's economic performance has been one of sustained growth. During the 1950's the average annual growth rate was more than 5 percent in real terms, one of the highest in Western Europe. Through most of the 1960's the annual growth rate averaged about 4.5 percent, but in 1970 it reached 8 percent and declined to 5.5 percent in 1973. The generally healthy state of the Austrian economy has been sustained by a substantial increase in productivity in industry and agriculture and by shifts of labor into the more productive economic sectors. The usual pattern has been for workers to leave agriculture for the construction sector and to move from there into less seasonal employment in industry. Tourism continues to be a major foreign exchange earner.

Wages and prices have been rising but thus far are not out of control. In the fall of 1973 the consumer price index had gained about 7.6 percent over the same period in 1972. Inflationary pressures are increasing, but the government appears determined to pursue economic and monetary policies designed to keep inflation in check.

There is a strong labor movement in Austria. The Austrian Trade Union Federation (ATUF) comprises 16 constituent unions with a total membership of more than 1.5 million, representing two-thirds of the country's wage and salary earners. Since 1945 the ATUF has followed moderate policies and generally has cooperated

TRAVEL NOTES

*Clothing*—Vienna's climate is similar to that of Boston; clothing needs and tastes are about the same. Sweaters or light woolen clothing are advisable during summer.

*Telecommunications*—Telegraph and telephone services are efficient.

*Transportation*—Public transportation in Vienna and other cities via bus, streetcar, and subway is good. Taxis are available 24 hours a day at stands throughout Vienna.

Roads are good, though occasionally steeply graded in alpine passes. Limited-access highways connect Vienna with Graz, Salzburg, and the German border. Extensive use is made of the Austrian State Railways which provide inexpen-

sive service throughout the country and connections to both Eastern and Western Europe.

*Community Health*—Local pharmacies are well stocked and hospitals are adequate. The American Embassy can provide a list of English-speaking physicians and dentists in Vienna.

Community health and sanitation are similar to the United States; the Viennese are proud of their city's water which is piped in from mountain springs.

*Tourism*—Four widely differing tourist areas characterize Austria: *Vienna and Salzburg*—historic and cultural centers; *Danube Valley*—known for its vineyards, castles, and monasteries; *Burgenland*—the easternmost province, centering on the Lake Neusiedler "seashore;" *Alpine provinces*—hunting, fishing, and skiing.

with industry and the government in measures to check inflationary tendencies. As a consequence of these policies, as well as the low level of unemployment (about 1.6 percent in 1973) and the comprehensive social welfare system in Austria, strikes with serious economic consequences have been rare. In recent years the annual increase in real earnings has been more than 4 percent. In 1973 there were about 226,400 foreign workers in Austria.

The Austrian economy has been booming and the prospects remain bright. Given the country's heavy dependence on foreign trade, economic conditions in Austria's primary trading partners (particularly the Federal Republic of Germany) will have a major effect on the Austrian economic scene. Annual total foreign trade is about 40 percent of GNP.

Because of this heavy dependence, Austria has negotiated an agreement with the European Communities (EC) which will eliminate industrial tariffs between the two parties over the next few years, while providing certain safeguards and exceptions. The EC currently consists of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.

As a rule, Austria has experienced deficits in its merchandise trade which have been offset by earnings from

tourism and by long-term private capital inflows. In 1973, however, Austria experienced a balance of payments deficit of \$305 million, mainly because of a large deficit in the trade account. Gold and foreign exchange reserves in 1973 were \$2.171 billion.

Trade with Eastern Europe is no longer particularly significant—about 5 percent either way. The U.S. share of Austrian imports is also small, averaging 3 percent, which is almost equally balanced by U.S. purchases from Austria. In 1973 Austrian exports to the United States were valued at \$217 million, while imports from the United States amounted to \$216 million.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Austrian State Treaty, effective July 27, 1955, ended the Four-Power occupation and recognized Austria as an independent and sovereign state.

In October 1955 Austria's parliament passed a constitutional law by which "Austria declares of her own free will her perpetual neutrality." The second section of this law stated that "in all future times Austria will not join any military alliances and will not permit the establishment of any foreign military bases on her territory." The United States, the Soviet Union, and a number of other countries have recognized Austria's neutrality, but Austrian neutrality is not guar-

anteed internationally. The Austrian Government insists that it alone is competent to define Austria's neutrality.

While aspiring to play an intermediary role in lessening international tensions, Austria makes a particular effort to maintain friendly relations with the East and West. Because of its small size and neutral status Austria plays a limited role in world affairs. It is, however, an active member of several international organizations.

Vienna is the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In recent years that city has acted as host to a number of important international conferences. It also was an alternate site of the first phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and is currently hosting the mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) negotiations which began in October 1973. The current Secretary General of the United Nations is former Austrian Foreign Minister Kurt Waldheim.

Austria is active in what the Austrians call "bridge-building to the East," which encompasses increasing contacts at all levels with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The Austrians feel that they can make a contribution toward lessening East-

West tensions through a constant exchange of businessmen, political leaders, students, cultural groups, and ordinary tourists going to and from Eastern Europe. The Austrians believe that their country, as a gateway to the Danube River Basin, is uniquely qualified for this role.

Austria's only significant dispute with its neighbors concerns the South Tyrol, or the *Alto Adige*, which has been part of Italy since 1919. Provision was made in the Gruber-de Gasperi agreement of 1946 between Italy and Austria to grant the predominantly German-speaking population of South Tyrol a degree of autonomy and the right to use the German language in public institutions and communications. The Austrians subsequently charged incomplete implementation of the agreement and aired the dispute in the United Nations in 1960 and 1961. A lengthy period of bilateral talks between Austria and Italy followed, resulting in agreement on a complicated procedure for resolving this highly emotional dispute. The first steps on implementation have been taken.

#### U.S. POLICY

Relations between Austria and the United States are friendly. Austria's political leaders and people recognize and appreciate the essential part

played by U.S. economic assistance through the Marshall Plan in the rehabilitation of their country following World War II and by the United States in promoting agreement of the Austrian State Treaty. It is in the interest of the United States that: the presently existing relations be maintained and strengthened; Austria remains free and independent; its political and economic stability be maintained; the Austrian State Treaty be implemented; and Austria's participation in the Western community be encouraged.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—John P. Humes  
Deputy Chief of Mission—John W. Mowinckel  
Counselor for Political Affairs—Frank G. Trinka  
Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs—Henry Bardach  
Counselor for Public Affairs (USIS)—Philip W. Arnold  
Administrative Officer—Robert C. Texido  
Director of the East-West Trade Center—S. Douglas Martin  
Consul—Ray E. White, Jr.  
Defense and Army Attaché—Col. Guy K. Troy  
Air Attaché—Col. Joseph N. Steingasser

The U.S. Embassy in Austria is located at Boltzmanngasse 16, District IX, Vienna # 1091, Austria.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

FOR USE DURING: THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY DR. BRUNO KREISKY, FEDERAL  
CHANCELLOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

PRONUNCIATION, PLACE CARD & FORM OF ADDRESS

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. BRUNO KREISKY

Federal Chancellor of Austria

Pronunciation: CRY-ski  
Place Card: The Federal Chancellor of Austria  
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Chancellor

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HANNES ANDROSCH

Federal Minister for Finance

Pronunciation: AHN-drosh  
Place Card: The Federal Minister for Finance  
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. ARNO HALUSA

Ambassador of Austria

Pronunciation: HAW-loo-sa  
Place Card: The Ambassador of Austria  
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador

MRS. CONSTANCE HALUSA

Pronunciation: HAW-loo-sa  
Place Card: Mrs. Halusa  
Address: Mrs. Halusa

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HEINRICH HAYMERLE

Secretary-General of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: HIGH-mer-lee  
Place Card: H.E. Heinrich Haymerle  
Address: Your Excellency, Dr. Haymerle



THE HONORABLE DR. LUKAS BEROLDINGEN

Chief of Protocol at the Federal Chancellery

Pronunciation: BAIR-roll-ding-gen  
Place Card: Dr. Beroldingen  
Address: Dr. Beroldingen

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HANS THALBERG

Special Advisor to the Federal Chancellor

Pronunciation: TALL-berg  
Place Card: H.E. Hans Thalberg  
Address: Your Excellency, Dr. Thalberg

THE HONORABLE DR. ALFRED REITER

Chef de Cabinet of the Federal Chancellor

Pronunciation: RYE-ter  
Place Card: Dr. Reiter  
Address: Dr. Reiter

THE HONORABLE DR. FRANZ VRANITSKY

Special Advisor to the Finance Minister

Pronunciation: VRAW-nit-ski  
Place Card: Dr. Vranitsky  
Address: Dr. Vranitsky

MRS. MARGIT SCHMIDT

Personal Secretary to the Federal Chancellor

Pronunciation: SH-mitt  
Place Card: Mrs. Schmidt  
Address: Mrs. Schmidt



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. BRUNO KREISKY,  
FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA, TO THE UNITED STATES

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

NAME & TITLE: His Excellency Dr. Bruno Kreisky  
Federal Chancellor of Austria

FORM OF ADDRESS  
IN CONVERSATION: Your Excellency, Mr. Chancellor

CORRESPONDENCE  
SALUTATION: Dear Mr. Chancellor:

CORRESPONDENCE  
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS: His Excellency  
Dr. Bruno Kreisky  
Federal Chancellor of Austria  
Vienna

"IN HONOR OF" LINES  
ON INVITATIONS: In Honor of His Excellency Dr. Bruno  
Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of Austria

PLACE CARDS: His Excellency the Federal Chancellor  
of Austria

NAME OF COUNTRY: Austria

LANGUAGE: German

DIET: No restrictions.

BEVERAGES: Alcoholic beverages may be served.





TOASTS:

The first toast should be made to  
THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA.

Response will be made in a toast to  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Subsequent toasts, if any, may be  
made in declining order of precedence.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS:

It is not recommended that the National Anthems of the United States and Austria be played unless the sponsoring organization is confident that the orchestra is able to play the Anthems very well. It is not necessary to play the Anthems at strictly social functions or at formal luncheons and dinners, as awkward situations and inconveniences may result. It is not the custom in Washington to play the Anthems at State Dinners. When the Anthems are played, it is customary to play the anthem of the Visitor's Country first and the anthem of the United States second.

When the flags of the United States and Austria are used, consider the area where the flags are to be placed as a stage or a focal point, then place the flag of the United States on the left as viewed from the audience and the flag of Austria on the right.



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