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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. cable	American Embassy in Helsinki to, Sec. of State re: biographic information in Anita Hallama (2 pp.)	7/25/75	A

FILE LOCATION

First Lady's Staff - Chirdon

Box 10 7/26/75 - 8/4/75 European Trip

LET ☒ 9/83

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12065 governing access to national security information.
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SCHLOSS GYMNICH
INFORMATION FOR GUESTS

Hotel Type service for food and drink are provided by German hosts as follows:

Saturday Night, July 26

Complete food service will be available on arrival. Room service may be contacted by calling Bonn White House Switchboard.

Official Party - Sit-down service provided in Kurfuerstensaal (main dining room).

Staff Personnel - Sit-down service provided in the Keller.

Sunday, July 27

Breakfast - 7:00 - 9:00

Official Party - Orders may be placed in advance the night before and may specify room service or service in Kurfuerstensaal. Orders not placed in advance may be given to the waitress.

Staff Personnel - May order room service breakfast or walk to the Keller.

Lunch and Dinner - 12:00 - 14:00 19:00 - 21:00

Official Party - Served in the Kurfuerstensaal or room service can be provided.

Staff Personnel - Served in the Keller or room service can be provided.

Monday, July 28

Breakfast -

President Ford, Secretary Kissinger and General Scowcroft will have breakfast with Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher in a room to be designated.

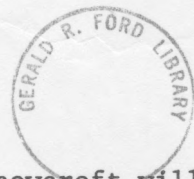
Official Party and Staff - Time and service same as Sunday.

Supplementary food service is available at any time by calling room service or walking to the Keller.

The German Protocol Office is located in the Green Salon and can be reached by dialing extension 21 for any kind of information.

The Schloss Gymnich Dispatcher can be reached by using the White House telephone.

For baggage arrangements, please see your information booklet.



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DOC	motorcade assignment (3 pages)	8/3/75	B

File Location:

Betty Ford Papers, Box 10, Folder: 7/26/75-8/4/75 - European Trip (5)

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JJO 7/02/18

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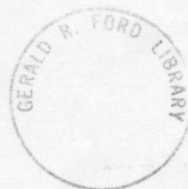
POLAND

BIOGRAPHIC DATA FOR MRS. RICHARD T. DAVIES

Mrs. Richard T. Davies (Jean) was born in Laramie, Wyoming, in 1924, the daughter of Wilmer and Alice Stevens. She received a B.A. with honor in 1946 from the College of Liberal Arts, University of Wyoming, where she was a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority. From 1946 to 1947, Mrs. Davies worked for the Young Women's Christian Association, International Division, New York City.

Mrs. Davies joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1947 and served as secretary to the Director of USIS, Warsaw, Poland, from 1947 to 1949. She was married in Warsaw in 1949 and has accompanied her husband to posts in Moscow, Paris, Kabul, and Calcutta.

Mrs. Davies has been an active member of the American Foreign Service Women's Association and the League of Women Voters of the IAHZS (OWVUS). During 1970-72 she served as a member of the LWVUS National Lobbying Corps in Washington, D.C.



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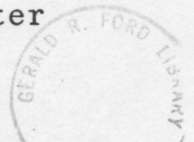
GUEST LIST

WIVES OF MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS TO THE CSCE CONFERENCE:

United States	Mrs. Gerald R. Ford Mrs. Albert Sherer Mrs. Walter Stoessel (wife of US Amb. to USSR)
Great Britain	Lady David Hildyard
Ireland	Mrs. Garret Fitzgerald Wife of the Foreign Minister
Norway	Mrs. Trygve Bratteli Wife of the Prime Minister
Poland	Mrs. Edward Gierek Wife of the Party Secretary Mrs. Jarocziwicz Wife of the Prime Minister Mrs. Olczowska Wife of the Foreign Minister
Sweden	Mrs. Andersson Wife of the Foreign Minister

WIVES OF PROMINENT FINNISH MEN:

Mrs. V.J. Sukselainen	Wife of the Speaker of Parliament
Mrs. Olavi J. Mattila	Wife of the Foreign Minister
Mrs. Grels Tier	Wife of the Minister of Health and Social Affairs
Mrs. Erkki Huurtamo	Wife of the Minister of Defense
Mrs. Arvo Ryttonen	Wife of the Minister of Commerce and Industry
Mrs. Heikki Koski	Wife of the Minister of Interior
Mrs. Joel Pekuri	Wife of Ambassador/Executive Secretary to Finnish CSCE Secretariat
Mrs. Matti Tuovinen	Wife of Secretary General, Foreign Office



Mrs. Jaakko Iloniemi
Wife of Director of Political
Affairs, Foreign Office
Mrs. Kalevi Sorsa
Wife of Former Prime Minister
Mrs. Ahti Karjalainen
Wife of Former Foreign Minister
Mrs. Ralph Enckell
Wife of Ambassador
Mrs. Richard Totterman
Wife of Ambassador
Mrs. Klaus Castren
Wife of Director of Protocol,
Foreign Office
Mrs. Kauko Sipponen
Wife of Chief of Chancery
Mrs. Bo Kelnberg
Wife of Principal Aide-de-Camp
to the President
Mrs. Jaakko Hallama
Wife of Ambassador/Foreign Office
Protocol
Mrs. Olli Auero
Wife of the Deputy Chief of Protocol,
Foreign Office
Mrs. Klaus Snellman
Wife of Consul General, Foreign
Office Protocol
Miss Niiranen
Attache, Foreign Office Protocol

WIVES OF CSCE AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED TO HELSINKI:

Germany, Federal Republic	Mrs. Klaus Simon
Germany, Democratic Republic	Mrs. Heinz Oelzner
United States	Mrs. Mark Evans Austad
Austria	Mrs. Heinrich Pfusterschmid-Hardenstein
Belgium	Mrs. Jacques Eggermont
Bulgaria, People's Republic	Mrs. Assen Neykov
Canada	Mrs. Ernest Adolphe Cote
Cyprus	Mrs. Demos Hadjimiltis



Denmark	Mrs. Jorgen Adamsen
Spain	Mrs. Guillermo Cebrian
Great Britain	Mrs. T.A.K. Elliott
Hungary, Peoples Republic	Mrs. Rudolf Ronai
Luxembourg	Mrs. Georges Heisbourg
Malta	Mrs. J. Attard Kingswell
Netherlands	Mrs. Carel G. Verdonck Huffnagel
Poland	Mrs. Adam Willmann
Portugal	Mrs. Armando Nunes de Freitas
Romania, Socialist Republic	Mrs. Constantin Vlad
Sweden	Mrs. Goran Ryding
Switzerland	Mrs. Jacques-Albert Mallet
Chzechoslovakia	Mrs. Oldrich Pavlovsky
Turkey	Mrs. Ergun Sav (Wife of Charge d'Affaires)
USSR	Mrs. V.S. Stepanov
Yugoslavia	Mrs. Sava Obradovic



MENU

BISQUE D'ECREVISSE AU PAUPIETTES DE SOUDRE

(Shrimp Bisque)

FARCIES DE POIREAUX

(Pike Perch)

NOISETTES DE REINE FORESTIERE

(Reindeer)

BAVAROIS AUS MURES DES MARIAS

(Dessert)

Wines: White - Niersteiner Oelberg Spatlese 1970
Red - Chambolle Musigny 1969
Champagne - Lanson Brut



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*For Mrs. Ford Please forward
Thank you Mami*

file

POOL REPORT

Mrs. Ford visits outdoor museum on island

July 31, 1975

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"We must have broken all speed limits" (from the Market place to the island) Mrs. Ford said when she arrived at the open air museum on the Island Seurasaari.

The island contains buildings and groups of buildings from every province of Finland, representing typical local cultures and histories. Most buildings in this "outdoor museum" date from the 18th and 19th centuries. Included on the island are farmsteads, a watermill, a country store, a granary, and church. There are samples of Finnish housing from a country cottage to a farmhouse to a manor dwelling..all made of wooden logs, in various shapes and sizes.

Each house was taken apart piece by piece, numbered, and reconstructed as it originally stood with furniture and utensils (except for the animals).

The bus which brought Mrs. Ford to the island took the "prettier" route. It was winding and narrow. It passed a red clay tennis court, an inlet with dozens of colorfully painted boats tied at piers, a low-lying wooden school, the "organ pipes" memorial to Sibelius (to be discussed later), an old hospital, a new hospital (glass structured which the natives refer to as "The Hilton".)

The bus passed "Talbo", the Prime Minister of Finland's ~~summer~~ place on the water's edge. Across the water inlet of the Bay of Finland on the horizon were smoke stacks which belong to "Alko" the liquor monopoly.

Near the white wood narrow bridge which the bus crossed slowly -- (because the boards rattled) were wild brown ducks and white seagulls, most of them floating and preening in the warmth of the brilliant sun. A small variety of bamboo grew along the edge of the water.

A log cabin (child's size) on stilts was used to store food from wild animals years ago. They said there were wolves (not human ones) which went after the food.

Many log cabins, passed on the way, had sod on the roof which sprouted grass and weeds to the height of 18 inches (approximately).

Mrs. Ford chatted for about 5 minutes with a group after she got off the bus. (The poolers were not allowed near).

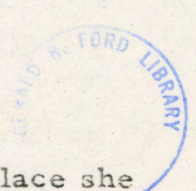
When she did come closer she said she had stopped to shop for gifts. "I have a daughter and she has many friends. I bought trinkets ... many earrings, bracelets, and necklaces to take back to them so they wouldn't think I had forgotten them when I was away, "Mrs. Ford said.

"Are you going to buy skis?" asked one man.

"They like us to ski on America skis," she replied.

The mats she had purchased on her first trip to the open marketplace she said "will be going to our skiing lodge in Vail (Colorado, USA).

MORE



She had "noticed" a 4-year old little girl, Mira Tokisolo, who was in a child's swing made from wooden logs. This little girl's madonna-like exquisitely beautiful face was radiant with joy as she was pushed back and forth on the swing by her mother. Another child near-by is a day-boarder with Mrs. Tokisolo. His mother is a newspaper employee. She pays 300 Finnish marks a month for his care (5 days a week). He stays from 8 am to 5 pm. (Mrs. Ford did not go near them.)

Mrs. Ford wore a red and white polka dotted, shirt-waist dress with bow at neckline and buttons on blouse; a white jacket (she took it off later because it was very warm. The Secret Service agent held it for her); and black and white spectator shoes.

Another twosome Mrs. Ford "noticed" was on a flat log placed over a smaller round log. One boy jumped hard onto one end of the log, bouncing the girl up into the air. She repeated the action causing the boy's side to bounce him into the air. It resembled a tetter-totter, but it had trampoline action.

Mrs. Ford remarked about the weather. "It is absolutely marvelous... a beautiful day like this...it's lovely."

Then she added: "I really expected it to be cooler..so I am very pleased with the lovely sun."

Mrs. Ford said she hoped to do more shopping if "I get the time."

Suddenly the bus which brought the other wives arrived.

While Mrs. Ford walked to the first house she spoke about "my daughter.. Susan.. as a photographer worked on a newspaper.." (It was difficult to hear because she spoke so softly.)

She entered the square courtyard of the farmhouse. The reason there was construction with houses on four sides and a courtyard in the middle was to keep wild animals out.

In the courtyard a group of dancers began their folk rhythms accompanied by two violinists, a flutist, and an accordian player. The dancers wore costumes traditional of various parts of Finland. The men: navy blue knee-breeches with colorful wool binding under the knee; white knee socks; black shoes; white shirts. When asked if she would join the dancers she said, "I don't know the steps" and laughed.

The women wore colorful calf-length skirts; sleeveless vests (black) and white blouses. Some wore small hats (only married women wore hats), and some wore ribbons (unmarried girls wore ribbons in their hair).

Mrs. Ford was escorted into the wooden farmhouse which had been painted with a special reddish paint (probably creosote (?).)

Inside the house there was a paucity of furnishings.. a wooden mold to make reindeer shoes (the fur is turned inside); rocks for baking (they are heated like a sauna bath). Bread was baked two times a year. The bread was in the shape of a 12-inch doughnut and strung on a wooden pole near the roof. It gets very, very hard. (The bread is made of rye flour and water and sometimes potatoes are added to the bread.)

Antler horns were used as a device to wind wool or flax yarn for spinning. A large wooden tub was used to store salt. One wooden tub was used to store water. Rakes were three-pronged and made of wood, which is abundant. This house was considered "prosperous."

Outside there was a wooden balcony on the second floor. (Mrs. Ford did not climb up the ladder to reach the second floor.)

The master bedroom had a wooden clothes closet with birds painted on doors. A fireplace made of bricks, a small bed, two small wooden chairs, small table, a horn, curtains of linen, the walls originally had no coverings.. but now they are covered with smooth deerskin. There were wooden plates in one room, and a cupboard had two cups and one saucer (made of pottery).

A stove with metal door, a pair of hand-woven red and white wool gloves, and hand-made rug-runners were seen. A clock on the wall had no cover. There was a wooden rocking chair. (All furniture was hand made.)

Cattle had been kept on the other side of the square courtyard in a barn, but were brought into the main living quarters to keep the family warmer with their body heat. Mrs. Ford heard an instrument played -- a kentele which is played on a table like a zither or on the lap.

Small axes were stored on top of one door.

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At a small table covered with a white cloth in the courtyard, Mrs. Ford stopped to taste the refreshments... she was handed an open face sandwich made with fish, cheese, decorated with dill. She did not taste it. But she did eat a piece of ham (cube) on a toothpick. They served meade (a traditional Finnish drink made with raisins, sugar, water, lemmon and yeast non-alcoholic. (Other things go into this recipe.)

The Lord-Mayor of Helsinki accompanied Mrs. Ford around the open air museum. His name is Teuvo Aura. She told him she was having a "delightful time"..and "it was very colorful".

She was served a "home-made brew" to which she said "...um"... (it is non-alcoholic).

Inside the courtyard are lilac bushes and dainty white birch trees.

The roof of each of these houses is made of wooden shingles.

Suddenly... a white butterfly floated by in the bushes.

"This is one of the delightful parts," Mrs. Ford repeated. "It is very cheerful and beautiful, very festive."

Asked if this reminded her of any parts of the State in the northern mid-west back home, Mrs. Ford replied: "Well, I think perhaps Minnesota."

"Naturally it is only possible to get a closer feel of the country by spending more time... the other countries we were in.. we were in such a short time... it was practically from the airport to the palace wherever we were staying.. whatever occasion took place.. there was very little time for sightseeing," Mrs. Ford said.

Asking a native who attended about the impression she had of Mrs. Ford she replied, "She is absolutely lovely.. she is genuine.. wholesome.. the people reacted very warmly to her. She is such a beauty -- ravishing.. people would wish to see more of her."

On the way back to the pier where the women were to sail to an island for lunch...Mrs. Ford and the group stopped to see the Sibelius Monument which looks like organ pipes, is made of steel and resting on granite rocks. A metal sculptor of the head of Sibelius is nearby. The memorial was explained to Mrs. Ford by the grand-daughter of Sibelius, Mrs. Enckell. (Her husband is the Finnish Ambassador to France.) Eila Hildunen sculptored this monument in seven years..out of steel. She cast the metal, also.

Mrs. Ford stopped to have her picture taken with the Sibelius Monument in the background.

On the way to the pier, many people were on the sidewalk watching the caravan of cars go by escorted by motorcycle police.

At the boat, the press was not permitted to go on board..only Sheila Weidenfeld, Mrs. Ford's press secretary, went on board with the wives of the heads of state.

We passed three ice-breakers in the harbor..many small boats and some large ones.

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Saaristo is the name of the boat. Mr. Straus, Snellman, Counsel General at the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

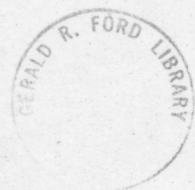
Mrs. Ford and group had luncheon at Valhalla Restaurant on Suomenlinna Fortress Island...a 40 minute ride away..they viewed a fashion show after lunch. They were brought back to Katajanokka (?) Pier in the afternoon.

(The press was not permitted to follow in a rented boat or to be around.)

(Helsinki is a peninsula. The water is the Gulf of Finland. Directly East across the gulf is Esthonia...S.E. is Leningrad.)

Naomi Nover
Nover News Service

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A few photographers were permitted on board.

Saaristo is the name of the boat. Mr. Straus, Snellman, Counsel General at the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. Ford and group had luncheon at Valhalla Restaurant on Suomenlinna Fortress Island...a 40 minute ride away..they viewed a fashion show after lunch. They were brought back to Katajanokka (?) Pier in the afternoon.

(The press was not permitted to follow in a rented boat or to be around.)

(Helsinki is a peninsula. The water is the Gulf of Finland. Directly East across the gulf is Esthonia...S.E. is Leningrad.)

Naomi Nover
Nover News Service

#





Nancy Chiridon

(Mrs. Ford's Assistant)

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

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Personal

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#1217
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ROMANIA



WEATHER IN BUCHAREST—Lat. N44°25'—Alt. 269 ft.

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Ave. Low	20°	24°	33°	41°	51°	58°	61°	60°	53°	44°	35°	26°
Ave. High	33°	38°	51°	63°	74°	81°	86°	86°	76°	65°	49°	37°
Days of No Rain	25	23	25	24	23	21	24	26	25	26	24	25

CHARACTERISTICS: In the last few years, with typical Romanian energy and imagination, the people have created resorts for winter and summer in the mountains and along the Black Sea coast.

POPULATION: More than 20,000,000.

SIZE: 91,699 square miles, about 480 miles wide.

CAPITAL: Bucharest, with a population of 1,567,629.

HOW TO GET THERE: By Pan Am via Brussels, Paris, Vienna, Prague or Belgrade. About 12 hours to Bucharest from New York, with connecting carrier at Paris.

ACCOMMODATIONS: The elegant, new (March 1971) *Inter-Continental Bucharest* is a dramatic 24-story building on University Square in the center of town; \$14-\$18 single, \$18-\$24 double. The deluxe *Athénée Palace* is \$11 single, \$13 double; the *Lido* is \$10 single, \$12 double; the *Nord* and *Ambassador* are \$7.50 single, \$9 double. Meals in these hotels are \$1.50 for breakfast, \$3 each for lunch and dinner. The *Union* and *Cismigiu*, where meals are cheaper, are \$5.25 single, \$7 double. Advance reservations are made only through *Carpati*, the national tourist office.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE: Trolley or bus fare from Otopeni Airport into Bucharest (12 miles) is 3.50 lei; taxi fare is 25 to 30 lei. Tip cab driver and luggage porter 2 or 3 lei.

ARTS: Bucharest has 40 museums (closed Mondays); outstanding are the RSR Art Museum, Museum of Folk Art, Museum of Natural History and the Museum of the History of Bucharest. The Village Museum in Herastrau Park consists of buildings brought from every part of the country with authentic furnishing. Don't miss it.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS: January 1 and 2, New Year; May 1 and 2, Labor Day; August 23 and 24, Liberation Day; December 30, Republic Day.

CIGARETTES: American brands (20-22 lei per pack) are available at hotels in major cities and resorts.

CLIMATE: Winters are mild and sunny and summers are warm and breezy along the Black Sea coast. Inland temperatures are much colder in winter and hotter in summer. The Carpathian Mountains, so popular for winter sports, receive some of the heaviest, most reliable snowfalls in Europe.

COMMUNICATIONS: A 3-minute phone call to New York costs 135 lei; a telegram is 5 lei per word. Airmail postage to the U.S. is 5.60 lei for a letter; 5 lei for a postcard.

CURRENCY: There are 100 bani in a leu. Tourist rate of exchange is 18 lei to U.S. \$1. Tourists are also eligible for a 20% discount in many stores.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS: Passport. No visa required for holders of *Carpati* vouchers; otherwise, visa is obtainable (free) on arrival. Reasonable quantities of tobacco products, liquor, and gifts for residents enter duty free. No import or export of Romanian currency.

DRUGSTORES: Take along whatever you might need, including camera film.

ELECTRIC CURRENT: 50 cycles, a.c. but voltage varies. Many newer buildings have 220 volts; older ones, 110 or 115. Round-prong plugs are used.

FOOD: The great national dish is *mamaliga*, cornmeal prepared in different delicious ways. Try *mititei*, spicy sausages; *sarmale*, meat and rice wrapped in cabbage leaves; *vacuta cu gutui*, beef combined with quinces; *ciuperci*, an imaginative mushroom dish; *taetei cu nuci*, noodles with nuts. Romanian caviar is excellent. *Tzuica* (plum brandy) and many fine wines are inexpensive local products. Pasteurized milk is available in cities.

LANGUAGE: Romanian. French is widely spoken and understood, and local people do their best to speak English too. They are extremely friendly toward Westerners and use energetic sign language to express their hospitality.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING: Recommended only at the best hotels.

MEDICAL FACILITIES: Your hotel will call a doctor, if necessary, and serve any special diet he prescribes. Fuller treatment is available at clinics, and Romania also has more than 100 spas, some in use since Roman times. Gerovital H3, used at the Institute of Geriatrics in Bucharest and at Eforie, is a therapy to delay the onset of old age and to relieve the physical problems of aging; treatment takes a minimum of two weeks.

RESTAURANTS: All major hotels around the country have orchestras for dinner dancing, which starts about 10 p.m. Some interesting Bucharest restaurants are the *Pescarul* (seafood), *Hanul cu Prepeleac*, *Plosca de Aur*, *Bucur*, *Doina* and *La Doi Cocosi* (storybook atmosphere) for typical Romanian food. Interesting wine cellar res-

taurants are the *Carul cu Vin* (the Wine Wagon, in the cellar of *Carul cu Bere*, the Beer Wagon) and *Pădurea Băneasa* (Băneasa Woods). Romanian restaurants are great fun, and even a bottle of beer or soda is served with great flourish in an ice bucket. Among Bucharest nightclubs with floor shows, open until 6 a.m., are the *Athénée Palace*, *Atlantic*, *Continental*, *Melody Bay* and *Cabaret "Mon Jardin"*. Newest is the rooftop supper club of the *Inter-Continental* serving Romanian specialties with folk music. The hotel has several other restaurants and cocktail lounges.

SPORTS: The Black Sea resort of Mamaia is especially well equipped for swimming, boating and many other sports and games. The Carpathian Mountains have a few sharp peaks to challenge climbers but are more generally softly rounded with excellent expanses for skiers. Hunters and fishermen head for the Danube Delta, a vast reedy wilderness teeming with wild birds, boars and wolves, and the sturgeon so famous for their caviar.

THEATERS: Bucharest has a wealth of theaters that you can enjoy without understanding Romanian. The best seats at the RSR Opera and Ballet Theater cost only 8-18 lei; concerts at the ornate RSR Athenaeum and the Radiotelevision Concert Hall; lighter fare at the State Operetta Theater and C. Tănase Musical Comedy Theater; delightful puppet and marionette shows at the Tândărică Theater. In summer, there are open-air opera performances, variety shows and folklore programs. Smaller towns and resorts also have active cultural lives.

TIME: Noon in Bucharest is 5 a.m. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING: Tip waiter 5 to 10% of the bill if service has been especially good. Tip taxi drivers and porters 2-3 lei. Local people, helpful from sheer friendliness, prefer cigarettes to money if you insist on repaying their kindness.

TRANSPORTATION: City taxi fares are very low, but better order a cab in advance if you must catch a train or plane. Cars with or without drivers may be rented from the National Tourist Office of any major town. Self-drive rates are \$42 a week and up, plus 6¢-7¢ a kilometer. The NTO also has excellent organized tours to all parts of the country. Tarom planes fly to many cities, and international railways, such as the Orient Express, serve Romania.

WHAT TO BUY: Antiques, handwoven fabrics (carpets, wall hangings in vivid colors), woodcarvings, magnificent embroideries, folk music records. Most stores are open from 8 a.m. to noon, and from 5 to 8 or 9 p.m. While stores are closed, nearly everyone in Bucharest goes window shopping or for strolls through the parks.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING...

Bucharest. This is a proud, modern city with lovely parks and gardens, wide tree-lined avenues and a conscious Parisian atmosphere. The most picturesque old buildings are the Stravropoleos, Cretulescu and Coltea churches, built in the elaborate Brancovanian

style of 18th-century Romania. Dating from the same period is the lovely Mogosoia Palace, now a museum of feudal art, 10 miles from the city.

Black Sea Resorts. Breezily situated on a sandspit between the Black Sea and Lake Siutghiol, Mamaia is a Miami Beach of hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, shops, a gambling casino, summer theater and sports of all kinds. Of the numerous smartly modern hotels, the *International* (\$14-\$17.50 single, \$20-\$28 double) and *Perla* (\$9.50-single, \$19 double) are most popular with Americans. Rates include meals. A dazzling new galaxy of resorts (named Neptune, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn) now rivals Mamaia for splendid beaches, holiday fun, and modern hotels with very reasonable rates. Constanta, founded by Greek colonists in the 6th century B.C., is Romania's major seaport. It is only 3 miles from Mamaia and is also a popular resort. In the center of town is a statue of Ovid, the great Roman poet who died in the city in about 17 A.D. The 3rd century Roman mosaic in the main square, the Genovese lighthouse, Aquarium, excellent Archaeological Museum, Casino and Opera House are all interesting. The *Continental Hotel* is first class. There are numerous *Carpati* excursions from Constanta, including trips to Eforie Nord, international health resort, where mud-caked enthusiasts bake in the sun before rinsing off in the warm, buoyant waters of Lake Tekirghiol.

Moldavia. This enchanting region is known for the intensely blue houses of the rural people who have decorated them with elaborate carvings, and for the many Orthodox churches and monasteries covered inside and out with brilliant frescoes. Painted in the 15th and 16th centuries, these infinitely detailed pictures are unique for their freshness of color undimmed by time or weather. Suceava is a convenient headquarters for excursions to the frescoed buildings. The seat of Moldavian princes from 1401 to 1565, Suceava is an interesting combination of medieval quaintness and modern industrialization.

Brasov. This industrial city has maintained its medieval appearance and is attractively set in the Transylvanian Alps section of the Carpathian Mountains, legendary home of Count Dracula. The *Carpati Hotel* is luxurious and serves wonderful food; about \$17.50 single \$28 double with meals. The walled inner town contains many picturesque old buildings: the "Black Church," smoke-stained by the fire of 1689; St. Nicholas Church (1392); the Rathaus (1420); St. Bartholomew's Church (13th century) and the hilltop Citadel (1553). Dine at the *Cerbul Carpatin*, in the vaults of a 16th-century building, where the staff wears folk costumes and stages a lively program of songs and dances. About 16 miles south of Brasov is Bran Castle, a rugged fortress dating from 1377. At nearby Risnov is the "peasants fortress" in which farmers once sheltered from marauding Mongols. On a 3,264-foot-high plateau, 20 minutes by car from Brasov, stands the lovely Poiana Brasov resort. The *Sport*

YUGOSLAVIA



WEATHER IN BELGRADE—Lat. N44°48'—Alt. 453 ft.

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Ave. Low	27°	27°	35°	45°	53°	58°	61°	60°	55°	47°	39°	30°
Ave. High	37°	41°	53°	64°	74°	79°	84°	83°	76°	65°	52°	40°
Days of No Rain	23	22	24	21	22	21	25	24	24	23	23	22

LOCATION: On the Adriatic Sea, bordering on Austria, Greece, Italy, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.

CHARACTERISTICS: With its beautiful mountain and coastal resorts, lively festivals, low prices and hospitable people, Yugoslavia is a vacationer's dream. Best times to visit are April to October on the coast, December to April for winter sports.

POPULATION: Approximately 21,000,000.

SIZE: 98,766 square miles: 550 miles long, 250 miles wide.

CAPITAL: Belgrade, with a population of 1,071,000.

GOVERNMENT: A Socialist Federal Republic of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro.

HOW TO GET THERE: By Pan Am jet in 12 hours from New York to Belgrade via Shannon and Düsseldorf.

ACCOMMODATIONS: High season rates in luxury hotels (L) are \$10-\$14 single, \$18-\$28 double EP (without meals). Moderate hotels (M) are \$6-\$12 single, \$10-\$20 double EP; or about \$8-\$15 single, \$15-\$28 double AP (meals included). Budget hotels (B) are \$2.50-\$5.50 single, \$4.50-\$10 double EP; \$6-\$7 single, \$8-\$14 double AP. In Belgrade are the new *Yugoslavia* (L), the *Excelsior* (M), *Majestic* (M) and *Metropol* (M). Others, also modern, are the *Kasina* (B), *Moskva* (B), *Palace* (B) and *Slavija* (B). If you have a car you might enjoy staying on Mt. Avala, 12 miles south of Belgrade with a beautiful view of the city. The *Avala Hotel* (B) and *Motel 1000 Roses* (B) are new, modern and have good restaurants. With a few exceptions in the most popular resorts, hotel rates in Yugoslavia are still almost unbelievably low, and there are numerous new motels, holiday villages and camping sites throughout the country with accommodations

that are even less expensive.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE: Bus fare for the 14-mile ride from Surčin Airport into Belgrade is 3 dinars (24¢); taxi fare is \$8, plus 10% tip. Porters are tipped 1 dinar per bag. Air departure taxes are 15 dinars for European flights; 25 dinars for intercontinental.

ARTS: Music, drama and folklore festivals abound in summer. Best known are at Dubrovnik in July–August; Bled and Split, July–August; Sarajevo in July; Opatija, June 1 to September 30. Colorful frescoes painted on medieval monasteries and churches in Serbia and Macedonia from the 9th to 15th centuries are still vivid. Excellent copies of the originals can be seen in Belgrade's Fresco Gallery. An evocative panorama of Yugoslav arts, crafts and folklore is in the Ethnographic Museum. Belgrade has a great many museums, ranging from the scientific Nikola Tesla to the May 25th Museum housing gifts to President Tito. There are spirited performances of Yugoslav *Kolo* dances every week in Belgrade. Opera and ballet are staged from September through June. The Zagreb Opera is outstanding.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS: Shops and museums are closed on January 1 and 2, New Year; May 1 and 2, Labor Holiday; July 4, Veterans Day; November 29 and 30, Republic Days. When a holiday falls on a Sunday, it is also observed on Monday.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS: Yugoslavia is one of the most genuinely friendly countries in Europe. Tourists may go where they please and wear what they like without censure, but any form of reckless driving or jaywalking against traffic lights may earn a reprimand. Every public place has a cloakroom where you are definitely expected to leave any wrap; tip 1 dinar.

CURRENCY: There are 12.50 Yugoslav dinars to U.S. \$1. See currency chart, page 28.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS: Passport; visa (obtainable free on arrival). 100 new dinars and unlimited foreign currency may be brought in; 50 dinars (in 10-dinar notes) may be taken out. Duty-free allowances: 200 cigarettes or 20 cigars; 1 bottle of wine and 1 quart of other spirits.

DRUGSTORES: Mostly European pharmaceutical brands.

ELECTRIC CURRENT: 220 volts, 50 cycles, a.c. Round-prong plugs are used.

FOOD: Fruits and vegetables have a picked-an-hour-ago freshness. Meat is often grilled over open fires. Yugoslavs love raw onions and highly spiced seasonings but major hotels favor Viennese-style cooking. Local wines are excellent and local beer very good. Most available coffee is the Turkish kind. Tap water is safe to drink but bottled water is available.

GAMBLING: There is a smart casino in Zagreb's *Hotel Esplanade Inter-Continental*, and about a dozen resort towns have casinos.

LANGUAGE: English is increasingly spoken in tourist centers, but you'll please the local people if you say *molim vas* for "please," and *hvala vam* for "thank you."

LIQUOR: Imported whiskies cost about the same as in the States. Much cheaper are *šljivovica* (plum brandy) and such good Yugoslav wines as *Zilavka*, *Traminac*, *Rizling*, *Prokupac* and *Hamburg*; *Ružica* is a rosé wine, and *Bakarska Vodica* and *Fruškogorski Biser* are good sparkling wines. Yugoslav beer (*pivo*) is good on draft, pretty thin in bottles; Danish *Tuborg* beer is also available.

NIGHT LIFE: Restaurants with music stay open long after the dinner service and people drop in for wine or brandy. Belgrade nightclubs with foreign entertainers include those in the Metropoli and Majestic hotels, the *Lotos* and *Crystal Bar*.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Good black and white developing, but take color film home to be processed. Polaroid film is available.

RELIGION: Protestant interdenominational services at the American Embassy Club in Belgrade at No. 50 Kneza Miloša, near the Excelsior Hotel. There is a synagogue at No. 19 Kosmajka. St. Peter's and Church of Christ the King are Roman Catholic.

RESTAURANTS: Especially good places to dine in downtown Belgrade are the *Skadarlija* (authentic Serbian cuisine and music); the *Srbija* (looks like a vast underground living room, local music); *Gradska Kafana* (local and European dishes, dancing); *Vltava* (good Czech food); *Lovac* (wild game specialties); *Dva Jelena* (old and atmospheric, good for grilled meats and game); *Tri Sesira* and *Tri Lista Duvana* (also noted for grilled meats); *Sumadija* (good seafood and Danube sturgeon); the *Kasina* and *Zagreb* (good, inexpensive cafeterias); *Stadion* (out near the stadium, local cooking, dancing); *Dušanov Grad* (nice atmosphere, fine food). See *Beograd Information*, published by the Tourist Board, for other suggestions.

TIME: Noon here is 6 a.m. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

SPORTS: Major winter sports centers are Planica, just south of the Austrian border, where international ski-jumping contests are held in late March; Pokljuka and Pohorje near Maribor in the Slovene Alps. Ski resort hotels charge only \$7 or \$8 a day, all meals included, and a day's supply of tickets for ski lifts is only 80¢. Famous resorts in the lake district are Bled, Bohinj and Ohrid. The Adriatic coast is perfect for almost every known water sport.

TIPPING: Tip waiters 5–10% in addition to the included service charges. Tip one new dinar for an average taxi ride and for hat-check.

TRANSPORTATION: Roving taxis are not found in a flash; have one called in advance if you must catch a plane. Self-drive cars can be rented from several agencies, including Hertz and Avis. Your regular license is sufficient and motoring around Yugoslavia is pleasant and uncomplicated. The new scenic highway down the coast is especially good. Good motoring maps with a sign guide and general information can be obtained at any border point or embassy. If you

have time, there are delightful steamer trips along the coast, calling at innumerable small interesting islands (Marco Polo was born on Korčula). JAT planes fly at low rates to all major tourist centers. Trains are crowded in summer; make advance bookings.

WHAT TO BUY: Fine leather goods at reasonable prices; hand-woven rugs; lace; dolls; wood carvings and other folk crafts. Shops in areas frequented by tourists are open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. weekdays; Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.; also Sundays at coastal resorts. Show your passport and ask for the 10% or 20% discount allowed in many shops when you pay with travelers checks. There are excellent duty-free shops in the Belgrade, Dubrovnik and Zagreb airports.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING...

Itineraries can be arranged prior to or on arrival. Yugoslav travel agencies are most helpful.

Belgrade. The National Museum is known for its unusually fine frescoes, ikons and illuminated manuscripts. The new Museum of Modern Art is very interesting. Visit the prehistoric fortress park of Kalemegdan, high above the confluence of the Sava and Danube rivers. Hydrofoil rides can be taken down the Danube as far as the Romanian border. Consult *Centroturist* (Tel. 622-279).

Dubrovnik. This is the "Pearl of the Adriatic" with its ancient walls and winding narrow streets. Fort Lovrijenac, built in the 14th century, is often the setting for festival performances of Shakespeare. The Rector's Palace, completed in 1441, is now a palatial museum and inside the West Gate is a pharmacy that has been in business since 1318. View the whole delightful scene from the restaurant, reached by cable car, atop Mt. Srđ. There are water sports of all kinds and year-round concerts and folk dance programs. Make advance reservations during the high season (May 1 to September 30) at the *Argentina* (L) and *Excelsior* (L), beautifully situated de luxe hotels. Also recommended: the *Adriatic* (M; AP), *Neptun* (M; AP), *Splendid* (B) and *Villa Dubrovnik* (M) on the waterfront; and the *Grand Hotel Imperial* (M) and *Grand Hotel Park* (M). Especially beautiful places to dine are the terrace restaurants of hotels *Excelsior* and *Argentina*, looking out over the sea. The *Labirint*, near the Ploče Gate in the old city, combines a harbor view with romantic atmosphere, dancing and floor shows. The *Jadran*, near the Onofrio Fountain, is also tremendously attractive; dinner dancing. *Gradska Kavana* is a picturesque seafood restaurant in the old harbor and also has dancing. Drive inland to quaint old Mostar, known for its much-photographed bridge.

Split. Located in the center of the Dalmatian coast, Split treasures the immense 4th-century palace of the Emperor Diocletian and makes it the setting for its annual summer festival. The town is a gem of Venetian-Gothic architecture, and folk dance performances, opera, ballet and concerts offer music the year around. Advance hotel reservations are advisable at the *Marjan* (M; AP), the *Park* (B) and *Bellevue* (B; AP).

Opatija. Former resort of Austro-Hungarian nobility, Opatija enjoys a balmy climate with lidos, lovely walks through luxuriant woods and many excellent restaurants. The old chandelied casino is active. Special events are celebrated throughout the year and "October in Opatija," with an accent on musical programs, is especially popular with foreigners. The weather is still warm enough for sunbathing and swimming in the Adriatic and for the numerous concerts and recitals in the Pozornica Opatija outdoor theater. From June through September, there is nightly dancing on the terraces of the major hotels, and the music also entertains strollers on the 7-mile-long seaside promenade. Class A hotels are the ultramodern new *Ambassador* (L), the *Kvarner* (M; AP), *Adriatic* (M), *Belvedere* (B; AP), *Motel Icici* (B; AP) and *Slavija-Bellevue* (B; AP). The town is a convenient headquarters for excursions to Pula with its amphitheater; the spectacular Plitvice Lakes lying on 16 levels connected by waterfalls; Rovinj; and the beautiful Postoina Caves. Other popular seaside resorts: Budva, Crikvenica, Herceg Novi, Portoroz and the islands of Rab, Hvar (numerous modern hotels) and Sveti Stefan (the whole village is a hotel).

Ljubljana. Capital of Slovenia and noted for its baroque buildings. Convenient to mountain resorts. *Lev* (M), *Grand Hotel Union* (M), and *Slon* (M) hotels.

Ohrid. Idyllic town on an ancient lake with great frescoes in St. Sophia Cathedral. The *Grand Palace* (B) is the place to stay.


Zagreb. Internationally known for its International Fair that has been held every spring and autumn for hundreds of years, and also known for its beautiful women, Zagreb is the capital of Croatia, a major cultural center with over 20 museums and 8 art galleries. It is an interesting architectural mélange of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and 20th century. *Hotel Esplanade Inter-Continental* (L), near the Railway Station, offers air-conditioned American comforts; fine dining rooms, nightclub with floor shows, gambling casino. Others are the *Palace* (M), *Dubrovnik* (B), *International* (B) and the modern *Motel Zagreb* (B). Interesting restaurants are the old-time *Gradska Podrum* (Croatian dishes) and *Kornat* (seafood).

Skopje. Luckily, many of the Roman, Byzantine, Serbian and Turkish antiquities survived the disastrous earthquake of 1963 and are still major sightseeing attractions. But Skopje today is of unique interest for the new city now being erected by architects from 20 different countries. The *Grand* (B) is a new hotel.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION: The Yugoslav State Tourist Office, 509 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022 (Tel. 753-8710). Pan Am office in Hotel Slavija, Belgrade (Tel. 448-487). JAT is general agent for Pan Am at Marsala Tito 18 (Tel. 642-453 and 642-773). The *Daily News*, published in English from June 15 to September 30, contains much useful local information. In Belgrade, the Tourist Information Center is in the underground passage, Terazije Square (Tel. 644-054 and 629-522).

GUEST LIST

WIVES OF MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS TO THE CSCE CONFERENCE:



United States	Mrs. Gerald R. Ford Mrs. Albert Sherer Mrs. Walter Stoessel (wife of US Amb. to USSR)
Great Britain	Lady David Hildyard
Ireland	Mrs. Garret Fitzgerald Wife of the Foreign Minister
Norway	Mrs. Trygve Bratteli Wife of the Prime Minister
Poland	Mrs. Edward Gierek Wife of the Party Secretary Mrs. Jarocziwicz Wife of the Prime Minister Mrs. Olczowska Wife of the Foreign Minister
Sweden	Mrs. Andersson Wife of the Foreign Minister

WIVES OF PROMINENT FINNISH MEN:

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Mrs. Olavi J. Mattila	Wife of the Foreign Minister
Mrs. Grels Tier	Wife of the Minister of Health and Social Affairs
Mrs. Erkki Huurtamo	Wife of the Minister of Defense
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Mrs. Heikki Koski	Wife of the Minister of Interior
Mrs. Joel Pekuri	Wife of Ambassador/Executive Secretary to Finnish CSCE Secretariat
Mrs. Matti Tuovinen	Wife of Secretary General, Foreign Office

Mrs. Jaakko Iloniemi
Wife of Director of Political
Affairs, Foreign Office

Mrs. Kalevi Sorsa
Wife of Former Prime Minister

Mrs. Ahti Karjalainen
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Mrs. Ralph Enckell
Wife of Ambassador

Mrs. Richard Totterman
Wife of Ambassador

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Wife of Director of Protocol,
Foreign Office

Mrs. Kauko Sipponen
Wife of Chief of Chancery

Mrs. Bo Kelnberg
Wife of Principal Aide-de-Camp
to the President

Mrs. Jaakko Hallama
Wife of Ambassador/Foreign Office
Protocol

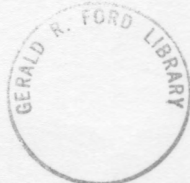
Mrs. Olli Auero
Wife of the Deputy Chief of Protocol,
Foreign Office

Mrs. Klaus Snellman
Wife of Consul General, Foreign
Office Protocol

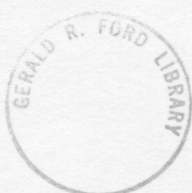
Miss Niiranen
Attache, Foreign Office Protocol

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Germany, Democratic Republic	Mrs. Heinz Oelzner
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Austria	Mrs. Heinrich Pfusterschmid-Hardtenstein
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Turkey	Mrs. Ergun Sav (Wife of Charge d'Affaires)
USSR	Mrs. V.S. Stepanov
Yugoslavia	Mrs. Sava Obradovic



MENU

BISQUE D'ECREVISSE AU PAUPIETTES DE SOUDRE

(Shrimp Bisque)

FARCIES DE POIREAUX

(Pike Perch)

NOISETTES DE REINE FORESTIERE

(Reindeer)

BAVAROIS AUS MURES DES MARIAS

(Dessert)

Wines: White - Niersteiner Oelberg Spatlese 1970
 Red - Chambolle Musigny 1969
 Champagne - Lanson Brut



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AMEMBASSY BONN

DE RUDKHLQ #1583/1 2061140

ZNR UUUUU ZZH

P 251100Z JUL 75

FM AMEMBASSY HELSINKI

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 8916

RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE PRIORITY

INFO RUFHOL/AMEMBASSY BONN PRIORITY 1192

BT

UNCLAS HELSINKI 1583

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PRIORITY

ACTION

ADV-18 BONN FOR MARY LOU SHIELDS, ADVANCE PARTY

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AFPLD

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DEPT FOR A/O AND INR/OIL/B

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: OVIP, PINR, FI

SUBJECT: BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON PIRKKO LIINAMAA

1. THE FINNISH WOMEN'S MAGAZINE JAANA HAS JUST PUBLISHED AN INTERVIEW WITH PIRKKO LIINAMAA, THE WIFE OF KEIJO LIINAMAA WHO WAS APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER OF FINLAND LAST MONTH. THE INTERVIEW PROVIDES A WEALTH OF BIOGRAPHIC DETAIL ON FINLAND'S "FIRST LADY," AS SHE LIGHTEARTEDLY DESCRIBED HERSELF AT DINNER AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY EARLIER THIS MONTH. MRS. LIINAMAA EXPLAINED WITH A TWINKLE IN HER EYE THAT ALTHOUGH HER HUSBAND IS ONLY "SECOND MAN" - AFTER PRESIDENT KEKKONEN " SHE IS FIRST LADY, SINCE KEKKONEN IS A WIDOWER AND SINCE PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN DISSOLVED PENDING NEW ELECTIONS (THE SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT OUTRANKS THE PRIME MINISTER ACCORDING TO FINNISH PROTOCOL). THE JAANA INTERVIEW, WHICH FOLLOWS, GIVES SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF PIRKKO LIINAMAA'S OFTEN IRREVERENT FRANKNESS AND MAKES CLEAR THAT SHE STANDS A FEW PACES TO HER HUSBAND'S RIGHT ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

2. BEGIN INTERVIEW TRANSLATION.

PIRKKO LIINAMAA, PRIME MINISTER KEIJO LIINAMAA'S WIFE, IS AN ACTIVE MOTHER OF FOUR AND HOUSEWIFE. SHE IS ACCUSTOMED TO BEING MARRIED TO A MAN WHOSE CAREER SHIFTS HIM FROM ONE HIGH OFFICE TO ANOTHER. BEING THE PRIME MINISTER'S WIFE HAS ONLY MEANT THAT PIRKKO HAS DONE AS IRENE SORSA ADVISED - ACQUIRE TWO HATS, ONE FOR SUMMER AND ONE FOR WINTER.

PROTOCOL REQUIRES THE PRIME MINISTER'S WIFE TO WEAR A HAT ON MORE DIGNIFIED OCCASIONS. PIRKKO LIINAMAA HAS NEVER BEEN A STEADY CUSTOMER IN HAT SHOPS: "I CAN NEVER BE ELEGANT IN A HAT, SOMEONE IN THE CROWD ALWAYS PUSHES IT DOWN OVER MY EYES," SAYS PIRKKO LIINAMAA, FIVE FEET TALL AND EIGHT KILOS LIGHTER THAN A FEW MONTHS AGO AS THE RESULT OF A SUCCESSFUL DIET.

"I'LL SURELY TURN INTO A BUTTERBALL AGAIN," THE PRIME MINISTER'S WIFE SAYS, DESCRIBING HER POSSIBLE ROUNDER SHAPE. BUT SHE HAS FIRMLY DECIDED TO KEEP HER WEIGHT UNDER CONTROL WITH THE ATKINS DIET WHICH HAS PROVED SO EFFECTIVE.

ACTION

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AMEMBASSY BONN

PIRKKO IRIS ILONA LIINAMAA, BORN LINDROOS, IS A PLEASANT PERSON, AN OPEN AND EXTROVERTED WOMAN, WHO OBSERVED THE WORLD WITH HER ALMOST COMPLETELY ROUND EYES. SHE, HERSELF, THOUGH DESCRIBES HER EYES AS SLIGHTLY SQUINTING.

SHE WAS BORN IN HELSINKI OF PARENTS WHO CAME FROM TAMPERE. SHE THEREFORE USES SOME EXPRESSIONS OF PURELY TAMPERE ORIGIN. SHE GREW UP IN A HOME LOCATED ON RUNEBERGINKATU, AND HER CHILDHOOD COMPANIONS NUMBERED SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE SINCE BECOME WELL KNOWN. PIRKKO LINDROOS WAS BROUGHT UP BY HER MOTHER (HER FATHER DIED WHEN SHE WAS 7). SHE WAS EDUCATED AT THE REVERED GIRLS' NORMAL HIGH SCHOOL.

AFTER GRADUATION PIRKKO BEGAN TO STUDY LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY AND TO WORK AS A BANK CLERK. SHE SAYS SHE WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL IN THE BANK BUT NOT IN HER LAW STUDIES-- WITH ONE EXCEPTION. " I WAS TALENTED IN STUDYING FOR MYSELF THIS LIINAMAA. THAT WAS MY DIPLOMA AND IT'S NOT A BAD ONE EITHER," SHE SAYS.

THE COUPLE WAS MARRIED IN APRIL 1955 UNDER STARS WHICH WERE LUCKY IN ALL RESPECTS, DESPITE THE FACT THAT STUDENT ORGANIZATION COMRADES SCENTED THE ALLIANCE WOULDN'T WORK OUT BECAUSE OF THE IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PARTNERS. BUT: "KEIJO AND I LOOK THE SAME. WHEN MY MOTHER MET HIM FOR THE FIRST TIME, SHE SAID THAT THE GIRL HAD REALLY FOUND A BOY WHO RESEMBLED HER FATHER!"

WHEN THE LIINAMAA'S GOT MARRIED THEY DECIDED TO HAVE ONE CHILD EVERY YEAR--TWO CHILDREN DURING THE BEST YEARS. TWO CHILDREN WERE IN FACT BORN DURING THE SECOND YEAR OF MARRIAGE: FIRST A SON IN JANUARY AND A DAUGHTER IN DECEMBER. BUT THEN THE SPEED PROBABLY SLOWED DOWN BECAUSE WE NOTICED ON THE DAY OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR WEDDING THAT WE HAD ONLY HAD FIVE CHILDREN, PIRKKO LIINAMAA LAUGHS.

THE OLDEST SON HAS JUST APPLIED FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY; HE PLANS TO MAKE A CAREER AS A PILOT. THE OLDEST DAUGHTER IS GOING THROUGH HER LAST YEAR AT SCHOOL BEFORE GRADUATION; THE MIDDLE ONE IS IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL. THE YOUNGEST ONE IS ILKKA, THE VERY IMAGE OF HIS FATHER. THEIR FOURTH CHILD, A BOY MARKKU, DIED BEFORE THE AGE OF ONE. THIS DEEPLY DISTURBED THE ENTIRE FAMILY FOR MANY YEARS. IT IS REALLY ONLY NOW THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT IT.

BOTH THE LIINAMAAS ARE FOND OF CHILDREN: KEIJO LIINAMAA WAS AN ONLY CHILD, BUT THERE WERE AS MANY AS 15 CHILDREN IN HIS FATHER'S FAMILY. PIRKKO HAS BOTH BROTHERS AND SISTERS. "NOW WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE



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AMEMBASSY BONN

ALMOST GROWN UP, I OFTEN THINK THAT WE MIGHT TAKE A FOSTER CHILD. SO FAR I HAVE NOT, HOWEVER, MOVED FROM THOUGHT TO ACTION," PIRKKO LIINAMAA SAYS.

"EACH OF OUR CHILDREN HAS HIS OWN WILL, AND OF COURSE IT COMES TO CLASHES. ON MORE IMPORTANT MATTERS KEIJO STEPS IN. HE HAS A GREAT DEAL OF AUTHORITY, AND SETS THINGS MOVING BY HIS EXAMPLE. HE DOESN'T HAVE TO SHOUT AND QUARREL. HE CAN LISTEN TO CHILDREN, THINK MATTERS OVER, AND REACH A COMPROMISE."

DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE THE LIINAMAAS LIVED IN TAPIOLA, THEN SEVEN AND A HALF YEARS IN MANTTA, AND NOW THEY LIVE IN VUOSAARI, AN EASTERN SUBURB OF HELSINKI. PIRKKO LIINAMAA NOTES THAT IF ANYTHING HAS WORN OUT DURING THE YEARS, IT WOULD BE HER PIONEER SPIRIT. "THERE IS NOT A SINGLE DROP LEFT ANY MORE. NEXT TIME I MOVE IT WILL BE EITHER TO BULEVARDI (IN DOWNTOWN HELSINKI) OR TO AN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, BECAUSE I HAVE SEEN MORE THAN ENOUGH OF BUILDING SITES AND UNFINISHED ROADS. NOWADAYS I LIKE LIVING IN VUOSAARI."

THE OTHER RESIDENTS IN THE APARTMENT HOUSE IN VUOSAARI ARE PLEASANT PEOPLE, AND THE WHOLE HOUSE OFTEN CELEBRATES SPECIAL FESTIVITIES TOGETHER. NILO HAMALAINEN (FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE FINNISH TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION) AND HIS FAMILY LIVE RIGHT BELOW THE LIINAMAAS. "MY HUSBAND SAYS THAT THIS IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE HE IS ON TOP OF NILO," PIRKKO JOKES.

WHEN KEIJO LIINAMAA WAS TOWN MANAGER FOR MANTTA, PIRKKO WAS A HOUSEWIFE. THE TOWN MANAGER IS AN IMPORTANT PERSON, AND THIS ALSO LENDS SOME SIGNIFICANCE TO HIS WIFE. PIRKKO HAD TO LEARN THE WORKING ASPECTS OF REPRESENTATION WHILE AT THE SAME TIME STRIVING TO COPE WITH FOUR SMALL CHILDREN. "BUT, I HAVE ALWAYS LIKED MEETING NEW PEOPLE," SHE SAYS, "AND KEIJO LIINAMAA IS ALSO THE SORT OF HUSBAND WHO LIKES TO TAKE HIS WIFE ALONG."

WHEN KEIJO LIINAMAA HAD BEEN APPOINTED STATE MEDIATOR AND THE FAMILY HAD MOVED BACK TO HELSINKI, CIRCUMSTANCE WERE REALLY MORE DIFFICULT. CONTACTS WITH FORMER FRIENDS HAD GONE STALE; KEIJO ALWAYS SEEMED TO BE BUSY MEDIATING; PIRKKO HAD NOT YET ACQUIRED ANY FRIENDS IN VUOSAARI, AND VISITS TO THE THEATRE AND MOVIES WERE VERY LIMITED BECAUSE OF THE CHILDREN. NO BREATHING HOLES SEEMED TO EXIST. "GOD HELP ME IF IT CONTINUES LIKE THIS. IT WILL KILL ME," PIRKKO LIINAMAA THOUGHT.

"IT WAS BEGINNING TO SEEM AS A NIGHTMARE TO ME. HOUSEWIVES WERE NOT HIGHLY VALUED. THEY WERE CONSIDERED PARASITES SPONGING OFF THEIR HUSBANDS, AND THE PAPERS WERE FULL OF STORIES REGARDING THEIR WORTHLESSNESS." HOWEVER, KEIJO LIINAMAA TOLD HIS WIFE THAT HE COULD NOT COPE WITH HIS JOB UNLESS MATTERS AT HOME RAN SMOOTHLY. AND THIS THEY COULD NOT DO UNLESS PIRKKO LIINAMAA COPE WITH THEM.

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AMEMBASSY BONN

"TODAY I AM VERY CONTENT WITH MY LOT. A HUSBAND'S APPRECIATION IS IMPORTANT FOR ANY WOMAN WORKING AT HOME, BECAUSE BEING AT HOME CAN GIVE RISE TO ALL KINDS OF FRUSTRATIONS," PIRKKO LIINAMAA NOTES. SHE DESCRIBES HERSELF AS A SYSTEMATIC, BUT NOT PEDANTIC HOUSEWIFE, WHO EASILY MAY BE DISCOVERED ENGROSSED IN AN INTERESTING BOOK TOTALLY UNCONCERNED WITH MOUNTAINS OF DUST SURROUNDING HER.

PIRKKO LIINAMAA IS AN AVID READER, AND THE HOUSE IS REPORTEDLY OVERRUN WITH HALF-READ BOOKS. DURING THE DAYTIME SHE DOESN'T DARE TOUCH THEM, FOR FEAR THAT AT THE END OF THE DAY SHE MIGHT FIND HERSELF WITH A BOOK IN HER HAND INSTEAD OF A SAUCEPAN.

SHE SOMETIMES GETS FITS OF THRIFTINESS, ALTHOUGH SHE IS NOT VERY EXTRAVAGANT AT ANY TIME. SHE SAYS THAT A CIVIL SERVANT'S WIFE HAS TO KEEP WITHIN HER BUDGET.

BEING A HUSBAND WHO APPRECIATES HIS WIFE'S WORK, KEIJO LIINAMAA HAS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FURNISHED HIS HOUSE WITH ALL THE REQUIRED HOUSEHOLD MACHINES. PIRKKO COMPLAINS THAT SHE NO LONGER HAS THE NERVE TO SPEAK OF WASHING DAYS. IT IS HARDLY ANY TROUBLE TO PUSH THE WASHING INTO THE MACHINE, WHEN THE MACHINE TAKES CARE OF THE REST:

SHE GENERALLY BELITTLES HER OWN TALENTS ALTHOUGH SHE AT THE SAME TIME HAS OFFERED US SANDWICHES WHICH WOULD QUALIFY FOR A DIPLOMA AT A COOKING SCHOOL. "LIINAMAA (REFERRING TO HER HUSBAND BY FAMILY NAME AS IS HER HABIT) IS SO HANDY AT EVERYTHING." NOT ME, SHE SAYS, AND MARVELS THAT ANYONE CAN BE SO TALENTED. "HE SUCCEEDS IN EVERYTHING HE ATTEMPTS."

PIRKKO LIINAMAA DESCRIBES HERSELF AS A TERRIBLE WIFE BECAUSE SHE ALWAYS PRAISES HER HUSBAND. WHY SHOULDN'T SHE, THE MONTH SPEAKS WHEREOF THE HEART IS FULL. PIRKKO AND KEIJO LIINAMAA ARE UNDOUBTEDLY AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMPATIBLE COUPLE. APART FROM THEIR PHYSICAL RESEMBLANCE, THEY ARE VERY SIMILAR IN MANY RESPECTS--AND VERY DIFFERENT IN OTHERS. ACCORDING TO HIS WIFE, KEIJO LIINAMAA IS DELIBERATE AND CONCILIATORY, WHEREAS SHE HERSELF IS RASH AND HASTY. KEIJO IS CALM, WHILE HIS WIFE IS AS LIVELY AS A SQUIRREL. IN FACT SHE SLIGHTLY RESEMBLES ONE. KEIJO LIINAMAA IS ALSO VERY ACTIVE IN THE MORNING, WHEREAS SHE IS SLEEPY IN THE MORNING, AND AT LEAST UNTIL EIGHT IN THE MORNING SHE ONLY SEES THE WORLD THROUGH A HAZY VIEL. THEIR PLANS FOR A JOINT JOGGING PROGRAM CAME TO NOTHING, BECAUSE PIRKKO LIINAMAA FOUND THAT SHE IN SOME STRANGE MANNER BECAME THE MOST IRATE PERSON IN THE WORLD IF FIRCED OUT OF BED AND OUT IN THE OPEN EARLY IN



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AMEMBASSY BONN

THE MORNING. "NO ONE HAS PROBABLY EVER BEEN IN A WORSE HUMOR THAN I WHEN I RETURNED FROM MY JOGGING EXPEDITION. AS A RESULT I NEVER INTEND TO RUN ANOTHER METER," SHE SAYS. THESE ARE, IN GENERAL, THEIR MOST CONSPICUOUS DISSIMILARITIES.

THEIR SIMILARITIES LIE, FOR INSTANCE, IN MATTERS OF TASTE. ONCE THE LIINAMAAS ALMOST FOUND THEMSELVES WITH TWO IDENTICAL SETS OF COFFEE CUPS FOR TWELVE, BECAUSE EACH WITHOUT THE OTHER'S KNOWLEDGE HAD ADMIRERED THE SAME SET AND INTENDED TO BUY IT AS A SURPRISE FOR THE OTHER.

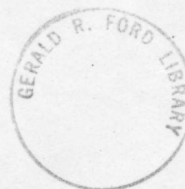
THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THEIR JOINT PREFERENCES IS MUSIC. "ALL THE LIINAMAAS ARE MUSICAL, AND I HAVE ACQUIRED THE BUG," SAYS PIRKKO WHO TOGETHER WITH HER HUSBAND AND CHILDREN VISITS THE OPERA AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE. THEY ALSO GO TO THE THEATER REGULARLY.

PIRKKO LIINAMAA COMES FROM A CONSERVATIVE HOME, WHILE KEIJO LIINAMAA HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP IN THE TRADITION OF THE WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT. IN TERMS OF PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE, THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN THE SAME AS THEY ARE AS INDIVIDUALS: VERY DIFFERENT - AND VERY SIMILAR.

"I AM MORE OF A SOCIAL-SPIRITED DEMOCRAT THAN A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT," SAYS PIRKKO WHO CLAIMS SHE HITS THE ROOF WHENEVER PEOPLE SPEAK OF SOCIALIZATION. "BUT, PERHAPS I SHOULD BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE QUESTION, IT MAY BE A BETTER SOLUTION IN SOME CASES."

BE THAT AS IT MAY, THE LIINAMAA FAMILY IS ALWAYS DISCUSSING SOMETHING. EVEN POLITICS ARE DISCUSSED ALTHOUGH KEIJO LIINAMAA IS NOT AN ACTUAL POLICYMAKER. PIRKKO LIINAMAA MAKES A HABIT OF OFFERING HER HUSBAND HER OWN, IN HER OPINION, BRILLIANT IDEAS, WHICH HE REALISTICALLY REJECTS, EXPLAINING THAT THERE IS NO POLITICAL BASIS FOR CARRYING THEM OUT. "NO, THANK HEAVENS, HE HAS NEVER TRIED TO INFLUENCE EITHER ME OR THE CHILDREN IN OUR OPINIONS. IN OUR FAMILY EVERYONE IS ALLOWED TO THINK AS THEY LIKE," PIRKKO LIINAMAA SAYS. END TRANSLATION. AUSTAD

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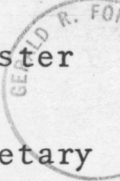


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Poland	Mrs. Edward Gierek Wife of the Party Secretary Mrs. Jarocziwicz Wife of the Prime Minister Mrs. Olczowska Wife of the Foreign Minister
Sweden	Mrs. Andersson Wife of the Foreign Minister



WIVES OF PROMINENT FINNISH MEN:

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Mrs. Jaakko Iloniemi
Wife of Director of Political
Affairs, Foreign Office

Mrs. Kalevi Sorsa
Wife of Former Prime Minister

Mrs. Ahti Karjalainen
Wife of Former Foreign Minister

Mrs. Ralph Enckell
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Mrs. Richard Totterman
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Protocol

Mrs. Olli Auero
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WIVES OF CSCE AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED TO HELSINKI:

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Germany, Democratic Republic Mrs. Heinz Oelzner

United States Mrs. Mark Evans Austad

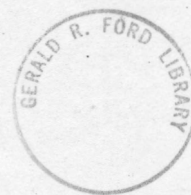
Austria Mrs. Heinrich Pfusterschmid-Hardtenstein

Belgium Mrs. Jacques Eggermont

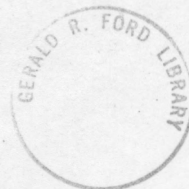
Bulgaria, People's Republic Mrs. Assen Neykov

Canada Mrs. Ernest Adolphe Cote

Cyprus Mrs. Demos Hadjimiltis



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Spain	Mrs. Guillermo Cebrian
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Sweden	Mrs. Goran Ryding
Switzerland	Mrs. Jacques-Albert Mallet
Chzechoslovakia	Mrs. Oldrich Pavlovsky
Turkey	Mrs. Ergun Sav (Wife of Charge d'Affaires)
USSR	Mrs. V.S. Stepanov
Yugoslavia	Mrs. Sava Obradovic



MENU

BISQUE D'ECREVISSE AU PAUPIETTES DE SOUDRE

(Shrimp Bisque)

FARCIES DE POIREAUX

(Pike Perch)

NOISETTES DE REINE FORESTIERE

(Reindeer)

BAVAROIS AUS MURES DES MARIAS

(Dessert)

Wines: White - Niersteiner Oelberg Spatlese 1970
Red - Chambolle Musigny 1969
Champagne - Lanson Brut

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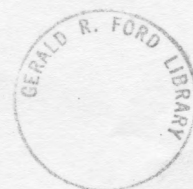
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Briefing History of Ayers Kaserne

The 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division is the major unit located at Ayers Kaserne in Kirschgoens, FRG. The kaserne was built on what was Hessian farmland until it was taken over by the German Luftwaffe (Air Force) in the 1930's as an airfield. The air strip and support facilities were completely destroyed in air raids during WWII. Ayers Kaserne, built in 1952, under the direction of the US Army, was named in honor of SSG Lovel E. Ayers of Company B, 22d Infantry Regiment. He was killed in action near Prum, Germany, and was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.



BACKGROUND INFORMATION - KIRSCHGOENS



The history of the First Brigade Summer Picnic can be traced back to the early formation of the U.S. Land Armed Forces. As early as the 18th century, units celebrated the organization of their unit.

This type gathering of the unit became more formalized with the establishment of the Regimental Unit System. Following WWII. The Regimental System was disbanded in the Army with the exception of the Cavalry Regiment. This took place due to doctrinal pressure, which stressed tailoring of units (Combined Arms) to each mission. Thus, the Regimental System was thought to be rigid except for specialty missions.

The elements that were left after the Regiment was split were referred to as Battalions. These Battalions continue the tradition of holding an organization day, though it may not, in some cases, be held on the exact day of founding.

From this tradition comes the 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division Summer Picnic. It is an annual event, normally held during the summer months, which allows the members and families of all the Battalions in the Brigade to "get together". This picnic normally includes games for the young and old, vehicle displays, music and a general carnival atmosphere.

While overseas, these "get togethers" take on even more importance because they allow all present to feel at "home away from home", allow a feeling of oneness to develop in the Brigade, and allow all concerned to see each other as human beings enjoying a good time!

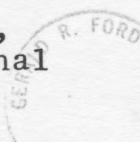
The stated goal of Project Partnership is to increase mutual understanding among NATO soldiers by increasing soldier-to-soldier contacts. These contacts take dozens of forms.

One of the most important parts of Partnership is the sister-unit program. An American unit will team up with a counterpart unit of another NATO service through a formal exchange of scrolls. After that the two units will get together for activities of all kinds, both on and off duty. The units will usually have similar missions - e.g., a USAREUR artillery battalion will pair up with an artillery battalion of the German Army. These Sister relationships can be valuable for training purposes as well as for the friendships that come about. Some 150 units have sister relationships with units of other NATO forces, mostly Bundeswehr outfits.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The German Federal Government is parliamentary in form and is based on a democratic constitution (Basic Law) emphasizing the protection of individual liberty and divided power in a Federal structure. The Republic consists of 10 states or Laender.

West Germany's Head of State is the President who is elected every 5 years by a specially constituted Federal Assembly consisting of the whole membership of the Bundestag (popularly elected house of the legislature) supplemented by representatives from the various states. The current President, chosen in June 1974, is Walter Scheel. The position of the President is chiefly a formal and ceremonial one, but the President also has important constitutional functions to perform, such as the convening and dissolution of the Bundestag.



The Chancellor is the Head of Government in the Federal Republic. He is elected by an absolute majority of the Bundestag's membership. Almost all West German governments since the foundation of the Federal Republic have been coalitions. Generally, the chairman of the subordinate coalition party has been appointed Vice-Chancellor. The current Chancellor is Helmut Schmidt. The Vice-Chancellor, and Foreign Minister, is Hans Dietrich Genscher.

The legislative authority in the Federal Republic is exercised by a bicameral parliament.

The Bundestag is elected for a term of 4 years -- most recently in November, 1972 -- by a system of mixed direct and proportional representation. Of the two houses, it is the one most directly responsive to the electorate and it bears the primary legislative responsibility. At present, it consists of 496 members elected from the 10 states of the Federal Republic, and 22 additional members, chosen by the Berlin House of Representatives, who do not have full voting rights.

The Bundesrat, or Federal Council, represents the interests of the states in Bonn. It consists of 41 members delegated by the 10 states, plus four representatives of the Berlin government who have non-voting status.

At present, three parties are represented in the Bundestag.

The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) is a moderate conservative party. It has traditionally made a strong appeal to the instinct for security and stability in the West German electorate. Until the September 1969 election, it led every government in the Federal Republic. The CSU is the Bavarian sister-party of the CDU. Although they maintain separate party organizations, they consider themselves one party in the Bundestag.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) is the lineal descendant of the historic Social Democratic Party of Ferdinand Lassalle. In the intervening years, it has unburdened itself of its revolutionary heritage and of much of the rest of its Marxist ideology as well. It has played down nationalization of industry and economic planning, but continues to lay major stress on social welfare programs. At present, it is a moderate left-of-center party which, while it still depends strongly on labor support, also appeals widely to the professional classes, to intellectuals, and to some extent to business people as well.

The Free Democratic Party (FDP) has traditionally been composed of middle- and upper-class Protestants who consider themselves "independents" and range from classic liberals to nationalists.

The SPD and FDP have governed West Germany in coalition since 1969. Both the President, Walter Scheel, and the Vice-Chancellor, Hans Dietrich Genscher, come from the FDP. Helmut Schmidt (SPD) replaced Willy Brandt as Chancellor in 1974, but Brandt has remained Chairman of the SPD.



THE RHINELAND

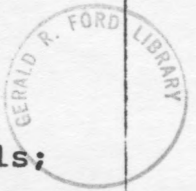
The Rhine River originates in Switzerland and flows for 820 miles along the French-German border, through Germany and Holland before emptying into the North Sea. It is one of the most beautiful and popular tourist regions in the world, particularly the portion which passes through Germany. It is navigable for 500 miles and is the greatest European artery of waterborne traffic. Since the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 it has been an international waterway. The Rhine is the heart of the FRG's 3,700 miles of inland waterways and carries 75% of her inland water transport. Barges of up to 1,500 tons utilize it.

The Rhine is the largest major river in the world which flows from south to north, so that when one refers to going "upstream" on the Rhine he is talking about going south toward the Swiss border. The current is extra strong and runs about 9 knots with increased velocity in the narrow turns, of which there are many. The river winds like a snake throughout Germany.

Because of the current, industrial development which has contributed to pollution, and the vast amount of commercial barge and tourist boat traffic on the river, swimming is not advisable. Small boating is not the rule either, except for kayaks. One of the most colorful sights on the river, therefore, is the picture of long barges (on which families live) from Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands and other European countries plying the waters with their trade. An onlooker will note the difficulties many boats have in traversing the current upstream and the relative ease with which they head north.

For the President's trip, the following places will be of interest:

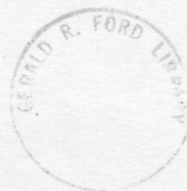
- From Bonn upstream to Bad Breisig (the turnaround point):
 - . Bad Godesberg on right, with castle on hill. (The US Embassy is located in Bad Godesberg and can be seen near the river edge.)
 - . Königswinter on left, the most popular tourist region of the Rhine. Famous for hiking; several castles on hills; most famous one is ruins of Drachenfels (same name as boat on which tour is being made) which was Snow White's castle; also Petersburg castle, used for state visit residence.
 - . Bad Honnef on left, famous watering spot for persons with stomach and intestinal disorders and circulation problems.
 - . Nonnenwerth island on right across from Bad Honnef, with an old (from 1122) monastery.
 - . Banks of river on left (eastern side), from Drachenfels upstream, begin the famous Rhine vineyards. Drachenfels area is farthest north vines can be cultivated in Germany.



- . Unkel on left, a famous resort spot with important vineyards and an impressive view from the tops of the Seven Hills.
- . Remagen, on right, a Romanic-origin town, famous for the bridge that was the first to fall into the hands of the Allies in 1945 and led to a major Rhine crossing during the assault on the German heartland. The bridge has been since destroyed but its pilings and towers remain and are obvious.
- . Erpel, on left, across from Remagen is notable for the 153-foot high cliff that towers over the river and stands above the spot where the bridge connected to the eastern bank.
- . Linz on left, the spot of a Presidential stop, is a famous town known for the remains of many middle ages and 17th-18th century buildings. It is 1,100 years old (1974).
Remains of the old city walls can be seen. The church on the hill was begun in the 14th century. The population of Linz is about 6,000.

The Rhine wines are world famous (most notably the Reislings^G, Sylvaners, and Traminers) and are somewhat sweeter in taste than the Mosels. The Mosel River meets the Rhine at Koblenz, farther upstream from Remagen and not visited on the Presidential trip. Of interest is the fact that in German the Mosel is a "female" river (die Mosel) and the Rhine is "male" (der Rhine). When they meet at Koblenz you have what may be the world's only river marriage.

At Linz, it is expected that the wine offered the President will be a local (Linzer) wine in the city's large ceremonial cup. It is expected that President Scheel will also be offered wine from the same cup.



BACKGROUND INFORMATION: *BoAT* FOR RHINE RIVER CRUISE

The President will ride the MS DRACHENFELS, owned by the Cologne-Duesseldorfer Company. The MS DRACHENFELS was built in 1961 in Cologne and cost about \$3 million. It is one of the largest passenger boats in Europe and can carry 3,200 passengers standing, or 1,200 seated.

When President Scheel was inaugurated in 1974 an inauguration party was held aboard the MS DRACHENFELS. In 1965 when Konrad Adenauer died the ship carried the former Chancellor's body from Cologne to his home at Rhoendorf. Other highlights of the DRACHENFELS' history include a meeting of the European Economic Council on board in 1961 and a cruise by President De Gaulle of France in 1962.

The ship is 297' long, 51' wide, and has a draft of 4.8'.

The captain of the MS DRACHENFELS is Captain Holst VON DER WERTH. Capt. von der Werth was born in East Germany and is 43 years old. He has worked for the Cologne-Duesseldorfer Company since 1953 and first held the position of Captain in 1965. He is married, has 1 son and his family live in Cologne.

The Koeln-Duesseldorfer River Company, owner of the MS DRACHENFELS, is based in Cologne and next year will celebrate its 150th anniversary. The company operates 24 passenger boats plus a hydrofoil built in Russia. K/D employs about 500 people and is the largest firm of its type in the FRG.

* MOTOR SHIP



SCHLOSS GYMNICH

(Located south-west of Cologne; about 45 minutes by car from the Cologne/Bonn Airport.)

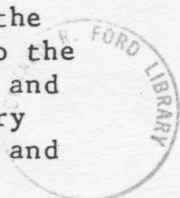
Schloss Gymnich with its moat and extremely beautiful grounds is both a typical and historic Rhenish country residence.

The German Federal Government has rented the castle as a residence for official guests and as a venue for international conferences, having altered the building accordingly and given it the appropriate interior appearance.

The knights of Gymnich, named after their castle, appear on record for the first time in 1150, this distinction going to Azzelin von Gymnich. They won fame during the Crusades, Arnold von Gymnich having belonged to the Emperor Frederick II's inner circle. His son Arnold II was of considerable economic influence and gave financial support to the Emperor Conrad.

The original castle was destroyed in 1390 by order of Archbishop Frederick III. It was later rebuilt, with parts of the old construction being retained. An alabaster relief dated 1575 in the German Church of Santa Maria del Anima in Rome depicts Werner von Gymnich as Marshal of Juelich. During the Thirty Years' War the French Marshal Guebriant had the new castle burnt down and parts of it razed to the ground. From 1655 to 1659 its west wing with the corner tower housing the chapel was reconstructed. In 1722 a new wing was added to the north at right angles to the plain, rectangular building, and in later years was lavishly appointed. In the 19th century the castle was endowed with gardens of exceptional beauty and a rare collection of trees.

In 1825 Max Felix Reichsgraf von Wolff-Metternich became the new master of Gymnich castle by his marriage to Johanna, Countess of Gymnich, the last in this line to bear the name. His granddaughter made her grandson Baron Joerg Holzschuher von Harrlach - the present owner - her sole heir (Jerome Holzschuher was painted by Duerer: Free imperial city of Nuernberg).



SCHLOSS GYMNICH MEAL HOURS

BREAKFAST	7-9 AM
LUNCH	12-2 PM
DINNER	7-9 PM

Official party will be served in the main-floor dining room.

Staff and USSS will be served in the "Keller" in the basement.

Room Service can be obtained by calling the Schloss Gymnich White House operator.

Sandwiches and Coffee will be available during the night for the USSS.



SOME VITAL STATISTICS ABOUT GERMANY

Population: 62,500,000 (including West Berlin)

Area: 96,000 square miles

Capital City: Bonn (population, incl. suburbs: 280,000)

Other Principal Cities:

West Berlin	(2,084,000)
Hamburg	(1,782,000)
Munich	(1,338,000)
Cologne	(847,000)
Frankfurt	(658,000)
Duesseldorf	(650,000)
Stuttgart	(633,000)
Bremen	(595,000)
Hannover	(517,000)

Principal Ports:

Air	-	Frankfurt
Ship	-	Bremen
		Hamburg

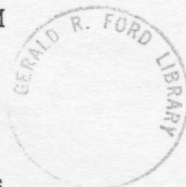
Religion: Almost evenly divided between Protestant and Roman Catholics.

Currency: Deutsche Mark - exchange rate floating; about DM 2.55 equal U.S. \$1.00.

System of Government: Parliamentary with a Lower Chamber (Bundestag) and Federal Council (Bundesrat). The Federal Republic consists of ten states or Laender. West Berlin is closely integrated into the Federal Republic's political, economic and administrative system and adopts nearly all federal legislation.

Composition of Government: Social Democratic (SPD) and Free Democratic (FDP) Coalition formed 1969 and renewed 1972. Christian Democrats in opposition.

Federal President: Walter Scheel (FDP)



X

Federal Chancellor (Prime Minister): Helmut Schmidt (SPD)

Foreign Minister: Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)

German Flag: Three horizontal bars - black, red, yellow

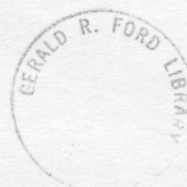


GENERAL INFORMATION

Currency - The German monetary unit is the Deutsche Mark (DM), worth approximately 37¢. The Deutsche Mark is made up of 100 Pfennings (Pfg). The following coins and notes are currently in circulation:

<u>Coins</u>	<u>approx. \$ rate</u>
1 Pfg	.004
2 "	.007
5 "	.019
10 "	.037
50 "	.19
1 DM	.37
2 "	.74
5 "	1.85
<u>Notes</u>	
5 DM	1.85
10 "	3.70
20 "	7.41
50 "	18.52
100 "	37.04
500 "	185.19
1,000 "	370.37

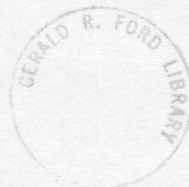
Time - Central European time (one hour ahead of GMT) is used in Germany. The time difference Washington, D.C., and Bonn is six hours, except during daylight saving time in the U.S. when it is five.



THEATERS, CONCERTS, OPERA

Musical and theater performances occupy a position of great importance in Germany's cultural life. Approximately 20 million people visit the theaters every year. It is not unusual to meet with difficulty in obtaining tickets for certain events at short notice.

The Visitors's Bureau of the Embassy in Room 2046, Tel. Embassy extension 3156/3456, will assist visitors in obtaining tickets for operas, plays or concerts in the local area. Experience has shown, however, that success in obtaining such tickets depends to a great extent on timely knowledge of a certain performance and, consequently, an early reservation of seats. The more important cultural events are announced by the Bonn city administration in its "Kulturkalender". A copy of this publication can be picked up in Room 2046.



ART GALLERIES AND ART MUSEUMS

Bonn

Galerie Pudelko (Modern - Aggressive Art) - 33 Koenigstrasse, Tel. 226644; open on weekdays from 1000-1300 hours and from 1500-1830 hours; on Saturdays from 1000-1400 hours.

Galerie Wuensche (very small collection) - 19 Poppelsdorfer Allee, Tel. 634198; open weekdays from 1000-1300 hours and from 1500-1830 hours; Saturdays from 1000-1400 hours.

Rhineland Regional Museum (Art and Culture of Rhineland from Primitive Times until Present Time) - 14-16 Colmantstrasse, Tel. 632158. Open daily except Mondays from 1000-1700 hours; Wednesdays also from 1000-2100 hours.

Cologne

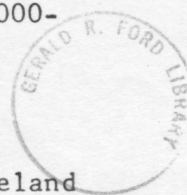
Galerie Der Spiegel (Modern Art) - 10 Richartzstrasse, Tel. Cologne (prefix 92) 215677. Open Monday through Friday from 0900-1300 hours, and from 1430-1830 hours; Saturdays from 0900-1300; Wednesdays also from 2000-2200 hours.

Kunsthaus Lempertz (Art of all types - Auctioning) - 3 Neumarkt, Tel. Cologne (prefix 92) 210251. Open Monday through Friday from 0900-1300 hours and 1500-1830 hours; Saturdays from 0900-1300 hours.

Wallraf-Richartz Museum - Cologne School (Medieval) - Opposite Broadcasting House, Tel. Cologne (prefix 92) 2211. Open daily from 1000-1700 hours; Tuesdays and Fridays from 1000-2200 hours.

Kommern - Eifel

Rheinisches Freilichtmuseum (Rhenish Open Air Museum) - Old Rhineland country living - Cottages, wine cellars, windmills. Located in Kommern between Euskirchen and Gemuend. Tel. Mechernich (prefix 02443) 2450. Open daily from April 1 to October 31: 0900-1800 hours; and from November 1 to March 31: 1000-1600 hours.



PLACES OF INTERESTBonn-Bad Godesberg

Godesburg - Located one-half mile to the north of the train station. Ruins of a castle which was built in 1210 by the Archbishop of Cologne on Roman foundations. Destroyed by the Bavarians in 1583. Now a scenic attraction and a restaurant. Fine view from the platform of the tower (98 feet high).

Drachenfels - (Dragon's Rock). Ruins of a castle; one of the Seven Mountains located on the right bank of the Rhine across from the Embassy Office Building. This is the site where Siegfried, the Teutonic Knight, slew a dragon with one jab and bathed in the dragon's blood, making his body invulnerable except for one spot where a leaf had fallen on him. Hagen later was able to slay him because of this.

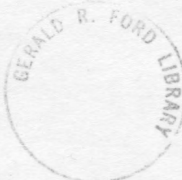
Bonn

Beethoven House - Birthplace and Museum located at 20 Bonngasse. Beethoven was born here December 16, 1770. He lived in Bonn until 1792 (with interruptions), and then moved to Vienna. Open Monday through Saturday from 0930 - 1300 and 1500-1700 hours; Sundays from 0930-1300 hours.

Bundeshaus - 15 Goerresstrasse. Seat of the Federal Diet and Council. Can be visited on days when no meetings are held; Monday through Thursday from 0900-1600 hours, Friday from 0900-1500 hours. Hourly conducted tours.

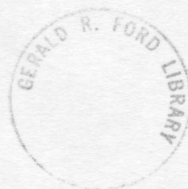
Ernst-Moritz-Arndt House - 79 Adenauerallee. This is the house where Arndt, professor, poet and statesman, lived and died. Museum and regional collections. Open Tuesday through Saturday from 1000-1700 hours; Sundays from 1000-1300 hours.

Schumann House - 182 Sebastianstrasse. This is the house where Robert Schumann died. Music library. Open Monday through Saturday (except Tuesday) from 1000-1200 hours; afternoon schedule is Mondays and Fridays from 1600-1900 hours; Wednesdays and Thursdays from 1500-1800 hours.



Church (Muenster) - Located in the center of Bonn. Erected on the site of a Carolingian Basilica in the first half of the 11th century. Romanesque style.

Rathaus (Old Town Hall) - Located on the triangular market square, was built in the reign of Elector Clemens August in 1737.



GERMAN WINE

Up the Rhine from Bonn to Lake Constance stretch Germany's great vineyards. We believe it proper to add, for the convenient use of our visitors, a few remarks on German wine.

German wines are nearly all light and delicate, with in most cases low alcoholic content. There is about six times as much white wine produced as red, the white being far superior in quality. All German wines should be drunk cool, but should never be ice-cold like champagne. Cooling them too much will spoil the flavor.

German wine is classed according to the district in which it is grown, which always appears somewhere on the label. Chief districts are:

Rheingau - The most famous German wines are produced here, called in English "Hock". Unmistakable for their combination of fragrance, fruitiness and freshness. Rheinhesse and the Nahe valley produce full and robust wines, as well as some soft ones with delicate flavor and sweetness.

Pfalz (Palatinate) - wines sometimes have an earthy tang, not to be found elsewhere in Germany and caused by the slaty soil on which they grow.

Mosel - wines, and wines of the tributary rivers, the Saar and the Ruwer, are light and dry. They have an elegant bouquet. In popularity they rank with the wines of the Rheingau.

Less well known wines are grown in the valley of the River Ahr, and in Franconia, Baden and Wuerttemberg.

From the label one can learn the date of the vintage, and the place where the wine was grown. This is sometimes followed by the name of the particular vineyard and the type of grape from which the wine was made. Where a specific type of gathering has been made this is also shown, such as:

Spaetlese

-

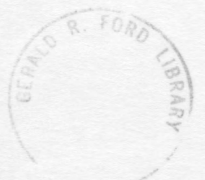
late gathering



Auslese	-	gathering of selected bunches
Beeren-Auslese	-	gathering of selected single berries chosen from the ripest bunches
Trockenbeeren-Auslese	-	gathering of selected grapes which have been allowed to remain on the vine until they are almost dried up, like raisins.

Now that the 1971 wines have hit the market, it is much easier for laymen to determine precisely what they are getting. Under a new law all German wine labels must bear one of three designations.

TAFELWEIN. Ordinary table wine, pure and inexpensive, which tastes good to most laymen but is not for the connoisseur nor for special occasions.



Germans probably have glorified the sausage as have no other people on earth. This meat delicacy can take a great variety of forms and there are quite a few to be tried in Germany. We couldn't begin to name them all, but here are some of the popular ones:

Bratwurst - The finger-sized pork sausage for which Nuremberg is noted as well as Regensburg. You eat at least a half-dozen of them, better a full dozen, usually on a pewter plate with sauerkraut. The bratwurst is larger elsewhere in Germany, but is essentially the same sausage. The big difference is that you probably can't manage more than one.

Frankfurter - Though this was the inspiration for the American hot dog, and is about the same size and shape, that is where the resemblance ends. The American version is looked on as inexpensive, whereas the juicy German variety is just the opposite. It is an expensive delicacy, made from lean pork, with a delicate flavor that comes exclusively from a "top secret" smoking process. It should be eaten "as is": in the fingers, without bread and most definitely without mustard or relish. Oddly enough, most of the factories producing the frankfurter are not in Frankfurt, but in a suburb called Neu-Isenburg.

Weisswurst - A Munich speciality, very mild and eaten with sweet mustard. It is generally taken for breakfast and is very perishable. Hence the old saying "a weisswurst must never hear the noonday bells".

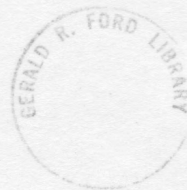
Bockwurst - Juicy like the frankfurter, but much larger. It is good dipped in mustard, or floating in a bowl of bean soup.

Leberwurst - Made from ground liver. Best removed from the casing and spread on buttered bread. Should be very fresh.

Mettwurst - Also for spreading. Made with lots of lean pork and spices. Best in Westphalia where it (along with many other kinds of meat) is baked in a jacket of dough.

Fleischwurst - Similar to bologne, but generally smaller in diameter and not sliced so thinly. Very good on rye bread with butter.

Electricity - 110 volt U.S. appliances need a transformer in order to use 220 volt German current. Clocks and other appliances which require 60 cycle current will not function properly even with a transformer.



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Warsaw—An Ancient

By Norman Kahl

Washington Star Staff Writer

WARSAW — The feeling you get the moment you set foot on Polish soil is that you are welcome here. This is not always true in Western European capitals, where you get the impression they would like you to leave your money and depart quickly and quietly without a fuss. It is never true at Kennedy Airport in New York.

But at the airport here, you are greeted with an air of unforced friendliness, of casual hospitality. If the required visa is stamped into your passport, there is no hassle. Everybody trusts you. Nobody wants to go poking around the dirty laundry in your suitcase. Lines move swiftly through immigration and customs, and almost before you're quite ready for it, you find yourself happily outside in the bright Polish sunshine.

especially to produce the kind of materials that were needed.

The results are striking. The old Market Square is a case in point. Families

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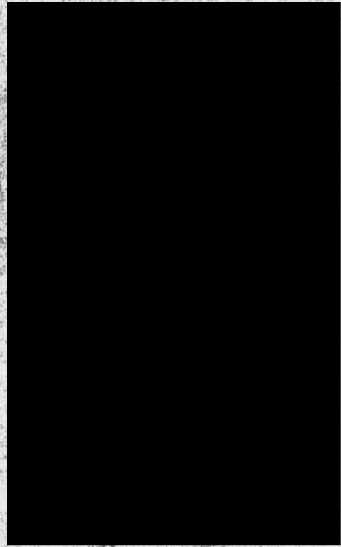
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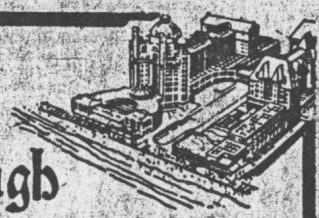
seat of the Radziwills, have been completed. For the most part, though, Polish authorities grasped the calamity of Warsaw's destruction as an opportunity to forge a new capital, using the very best of modern architecture and capitalizing on the open spaces that were thrust on them by bombs and shells.

Avenues were widened before the buildings that once lined them were rebuilt. Where an occasional church or building still stood on its original site, it was carefully moved back to the new building line. Only the trees are a giveaway. Since they were not spared in the general destruction, new ones were planted along the boulevards and, even after a quarter-century, still look youthful.



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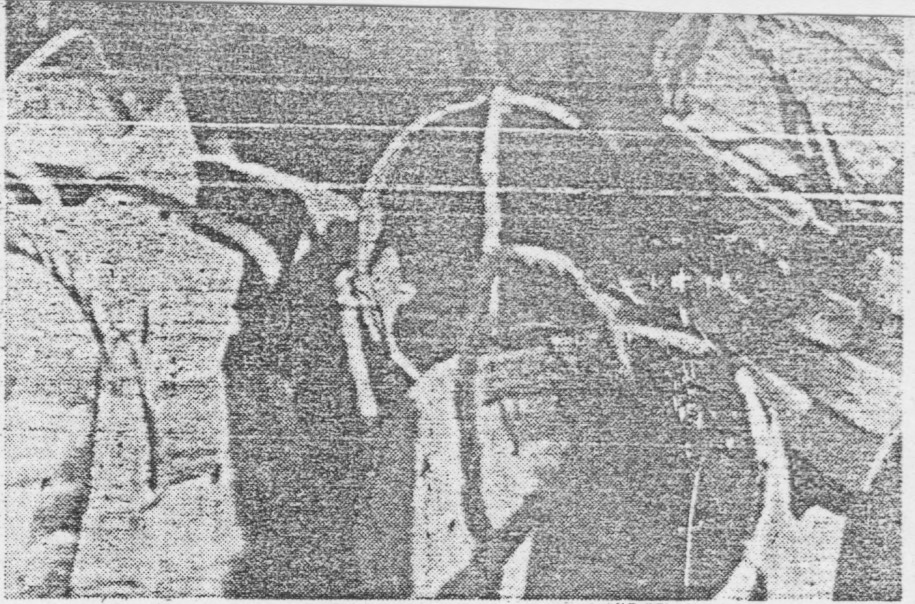
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—AP Wirephoto

First Lady visits shops in Helsinki's old town

HELSINKI, Finland (AP) — America's First Lady, Betty Ford, said Wednesday she was feeling "absolutely marvelous" after overcoming jet-lag and fatigue that plagued her earlier on her whirlwind tour of Europe with the President.

While President Ford held a minisummit with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and then attended the opening of the mammoth European security conference, his wife did some window-shopping in Helsinki's old town and toured a harborside street market.



INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

Marylou Sheils, Protocol Officer 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:
same as above

Date of this report: July 28, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:
gift received by Protocol Officer from Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Messenger - delivered to Parkowa Hotel, Warsaw, Poland

Recipients Name: Mrs. Gerlad R. Ford

Donor's Name: Mrs. Edward Gierek (wife of 1st Secretary of the Central
Title: Committee of the Polish United Workers'
Address: Party)
Mrs. Henryk Jablonski (wife of the President of the Council
of State of the Polish People's Republic
Mrs. Piotr Jaroszewicz (wife of the Chairman of the Council
of Ministers of the Polish People's
Republic

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes xx no

Description of Gift: Porcelain plate (approx 14") - rose-colored design
of "Wilanow" the guest residence used by the President and Mrs. Ford
during their visit to Warsaw, Poland.

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

Mrs

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no xxx

If so, by whom:

when:

how:



Disposition of Gift: On Plane To be sent Other in Gift Trunk #2

INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

MARYLOU SHEILS, PROTOCOL OFFICER 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

SAME AS ABOVE

Date of this report: JULY 28, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

GIFT RECEIVED BY PROTOCOL OFFICER FROM MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
PROTOCOL MESSENGER = DELIVERED TO PARKOWA HOTEL, WARSAW, POLAND.

Recipients Name: MR. JACK FORD, SON OF PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD

Donor's Name: His Excellency Edward Gierek

Title: First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish

Address: United Workers' Party

Warsaw, Poland

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes xx no

Description of Gift: oval shaped cut amber crystal vase with etched
sailing vessel on one side and flowers on the other side

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

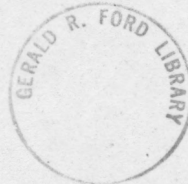
Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no xxx

If so, by whom:

when:

how:

Disposition of Gift: On Plane To be sent Other in Gift Trunk #2



INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

Marylou Sheils, Protocol Officer - 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

same as above

Date of this report: July 28, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

Gift received by Protocol Officer from Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Protocol Messenger - delivered to Parkowa Hotel, Warsaw, Poland.

Recipients Name:

PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD

Donor's Name: H.E. Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee
Title: of the Polish United Workers' Party
Address: HE Henryk Jablonski, President of the Council of State
of the Polish Peoples' Republic
H.E. Piotr Jaroszewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Polish Peoples' Republic

Warsaw, Poland

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes xx no

Description of Gift: cylindrical leaded-crystal vase (approx 24")
with etched emblem of ~~the~~ polish eagle.
the

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor: see attached suggested letters

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no xx

If so, by whom:

when:

how:



Disposition of Gift: On Plane To be sent Other in Gift Trunk #2

INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

Marylou Sheils, Protocol Officer 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

same as above

Date of this report: July 28, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

Gift received by Protocol Officer from Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Protocol Messenger - delivered to Parkowa Hotel, Warsaw, Poland.

Recipients Name: MRS. GERALD R. FORD

Donor's Name: (no gift card enclosed - Michael Davidson of AMEMBASSY WARSAW)
Title: to find out exact donor)
Address:

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes xxx no

Description of Gift: silver necklace with amber pendant.

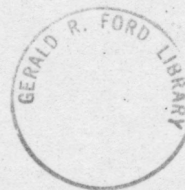
Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no xx

If so, by whom:

when:

how:



Disposition of Gift: On Plane To be sent Other in Gift Trunk #2

INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

MARYLOU SHEILS, PROTOCOL OFFICER 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

SAME AS ABOVE

Date of this report: JULY 28, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

GIFT RECEIVED BY PROTOCOL OFFICER FROM MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS PROTOCOL MESSENGER - DELIVERED TO PARKOWA HOTEL,
WARSAW, POLAND

Recipients Name:

NO CARD ATTACHED - presumably for
Pres & /or MRS. FORD

Donor's Name:

Title:

Address:

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes XX no

Description of Gift: 24" hand-cut leaded crystal serving plate with
center etching of a ~~px~~ palace.

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

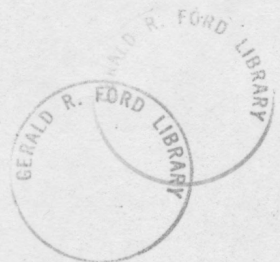
Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no XX . . .

If so, by whom:

when:

how:

Disposition of Gift: On Plane To be sent Other



INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:
Marylou Sheils, Protocol Officer 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:
Same as above

Date of this report:
August 3, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:
Bucharest, Romania (8/3/75 at 10:30am) - gift received from
MFA Protocol Gift Officer - delivered to Intercontinental Hotel

Recipients Name: Mrs. Gerald Ford

Donor's Name: His Excellency the President of the Socialist
Title: Republic of Romania and Mrs. Ceausescu
Address: Bucharest, Romania

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes XX no

Description of Gift: white embroidered (snowflake design) tablecloth
and 12 napkins.

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

Dear President and Mrs. Ceausescu

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no XX

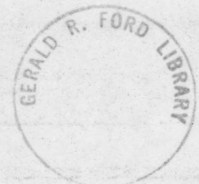
If so, by whom:

when:

how:

how:

Disposition of Gift: On Plane XXX To be sent Other



INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

MARYLOU SHEILS, PROTOCOL OFFICER, 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

SAME AS ABOVE

Date of this report:

AUGUST 3, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA (8/3/75 at 10:30am) GIFT RECEIVED FROM
MFA GIFT OFFICER - DELIVERED TO INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Recipients Name:

PRESIDENT FORD

Donor's Name: HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST
Title: REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND MRS. CEAUSESCU
Address: BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes XX no

Description of Gift: TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN (PERHAPS FROM OLTENIAN
REGION) RUG - DESIGNED WITH ALTERNATING BANDS OF COLOR WITH
FLOWER AND LEAF DESIGN.

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

DEAR PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no XX

If so, by whom:

when:

how:

Disposition of Gift: On Plane XX To be sent Other



INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

MARYLOU SHEILS, PROTOCOL OFFICER, 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

SAME AS ABOVE

Date of this report:

AUGUST 3, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA (8/3/75 at 10:30am) GIFT RECEIVED FROM
MFA PROTOCOL OFFICER - DELIVERED TO INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Recipients Name: PRESIDENT FORD

Donor's Name: HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST
Title: REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND MRS. CEAUSESCU
Address: BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes XX no

Description of Gift: GREEN LEATHER ALBUM OF ROMANIAN FOLKLORE
MUSIC (10 records)

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

DEAR PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no XX

If so, by whom:

when:

how:

Disposition of Gift: On Plane XX To be sent Other



Name & Address of Person Making Report:

MARYLOU SHEILS, PROTOCOL OFFICER, 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

SAME AS ABOVE

Date of this report:

AUGUST 3, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA (8/3/75 at 10:30am) GIFT RECEIVED FROM
MFA GIFT OFFICER - DELIVERED TO INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

Recipients Name: PRESIDENT FORD

Donor's Name: HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST
Title: REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND MRS. CEAUSESCU
Address: BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes XX no

Description of Gift: TRADITIONAL TEA SET (from the city of Cluj)
CONSISTING OF TEA POT, SUGAR BOWL, 12 CUPS AND SAUCERS ...
HAND-PAINTED GOLD & WHITE DESIGN WITH FLOWER ACCENTS

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

DEAR PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no XX

If so, by whom:

when:

how:

Disposition of Gift: On Plane XX To be sent Other



INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

MARYLOU SHEILS, PROTOCOL OFFICER, 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

SAME AS ABOVE

Date of this report:

AUGUST 3, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA (8/2/75 at late evening)

Recipients Name:

SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER

Donor's Name:

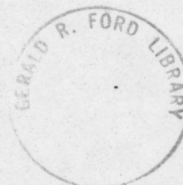
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST

Title:

REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND MRS. CEAUSESCU

Address:

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA



Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes XX no

Description of Gift: TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN FRINGED RUG - BLUE WITH
FLOWER DESIGN

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

DEAR PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no XX

If so, by whom:

when:

how:

Disposition of Gift: On Plane XX* To be sent Other

* in box marked for S (Jerry Bremer)

INITIAL REPORT OF A GIFT RECEIVING DURING A TRIP

Name & Address of Person Making Report:

MARYLOU SHEILS, PROTOCOL OFFICER, 632-1277

Name and Agency of Person Familiar with this Gift:

SAME AS ABOVE

Date of this report:

AUGUST 3, 1975

Country (w/City)/Date/Time/Event and Circumstances of Gift Presentation:

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA (8/2/75 at late evening) -

Recipients Name: SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER

Donor's Name: HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST

Title: REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND MRS. CEAUSESCU

Address: BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

Is the donor an official or agent of a foreign Government? yes XX no

Description of Gift: 16 " (approx) LONG NECKED VASE WITH
FLOWER MOTIF

Thank you date - correct salutation of donor:

DEAR PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU

Has this gift been acknowledged? yes no XX

If so, by whom:

when:

how:

Disposition of Gift: On Plane XX* To be sent Other

* in box marked for S (Jerry Bremer)



PRESIDENTIAL GIFT REGISTER

POST: Bucharest1. GIFT FOR President Ford

(Name)

DATE RECEIVED August 1, 19752. DONOR Cornel LefterCOMPLETE ADDRESS Bd. Magheru 20, Et. 7, Ap. 7BucharestTITLE, OCCUPATION AND OTHER
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Painter (has also done por-
traits of President Nixon
and Secretary of State
Kissinger)

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF GIFT

Framed oil portrait of President Ford with signature of artist in
lower right hand corner of painting.

☐ GIFT ACKNOWLEDGED BY POST
(COPY OF LETTER ATTACHED)☒ TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED BYPresidential letter

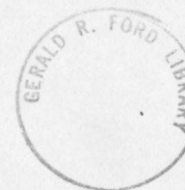
All letters prepared for signature
by members of official party should
be typed in final and given to
Mr. _____
prior to departure.

NOTE: FIVE COPIES OF THIS FORM SHOULD BE PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

1. COPY GIVEN TO MR. _____ WITH DRAFT LETTERS ATTACHED.
2. COPY GIVEN TO MR. _____
3. COPY AFFIXED OUTSIDE SHIPPING CONTAINER.
4. COPY ENCLOSED IN BOX WITH GIFT.
5. COPY RETAINED BY POST GIFT OFFICER.

NON PERISHABLE GIFTS SHOULD BE SENT TO: Office of Protocol
Room 1238
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520

PERISHABLE GIFTS Such as flowers, fruit or candy should be retained by Post Gift Officer
Disposition of such items to be determined by Mr. _____



PRESIDENTIAL GIFT REGISTER

POST: Bucharest1. GIFT FOR President Ford

(Name)

DATE RECEIVED July 31, 19752. DONOR Gyorgy OrioldCOMPLETE ADDRESS Xenopol 19Cluj, RomaniaTITLE, OCCUPATION AND OTHER
IDENTIFYING INFORMATIONPainter

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF GIFT

Unframed oil portrait of President Ford (82 x 107 cm.)
signed in lower right-hand corner and inscribed on back of canvas
- President Gerald Ford of the United States, 1-3. VIII - 1975
Oriold Gyorgy

Artist's name and address in lower right hand of canvas back

☐ GIFT ACKNOWLEDGED BY POST
(COPY OF LETTER ATTACHED)☒ TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED BY
Presidential letter

*All letters prepared for signature
by members of official party should
be typed in final and given to
Mr. prior to departure.*

NOTE: FIVE COPIES OF THIS FORM SHOULD BE PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

1. COPY GIVEN TO MR. WITH DRAFT LETTERS ATTACHED.
2. COPY GIVEN TO MR.
3. COPY AFFIXED OUTSIDE SHIPPING CONTAINER.
4. COPY ENCLOSED IN BOX WITH GIFT.
5. COPY RETAINED BY POST GIFT OFFICER.

NON PERISHABLE GIFTS SHOULD BE SENT TO: Office of Protocol
Room 1238
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520

PERISHABLE GIFTS Such as flowers, fruit or candy should be retained by Post Gift Officer
Disposition of such items to be determined by Mr.

