The original documents are located in Box 30, folder "State Dinners - 11/12/74 - Austria (1)" of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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

November 12, 1974
8:00 p.m.

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

Arrival:

-- 8:00 p.m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... Chancellor Kreisky, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto

-- You and Mrs. Ford will greet

-- Photo coverage of greeting

Yellow Oval Room:

-- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; American Ambassador and Mrs. Humes; Federal Minister for Finance, Dr. Androsch; and Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Halusa will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p.m. arrival of Chancellor Kreisky and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto

-- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p.m. ... all guests except Chancellor Kreisky will depart at this time

Grand Entrance:

-- Approximately 8:12 p.m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard

-- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (Chancellor Kreisky to your right ... then Mrs. Ford)

-- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (Chancellor Kreisky to your right ... then Mrs. Ford).

-- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played.

Receiving Line:

-- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests

-- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room

Dinner:

-- Round tables

-- Strolling Strings will play during dessert

-- No press coverage of dinner; toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool

NOTE: An interpreter will be present for the toasts.

After-Dinner:

-- 10:00 p.m. ... guests proceed to parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort Chancellor Kreisky to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests.

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

Entertainment:

-- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford and Chancellor Kreisky.

-- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the north end wall and introduce Miss Vikki Carr.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A)

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

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

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

Departure:

-- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort Chancellor Kreisky to the North Portico

-- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.

-- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

-- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B).

-- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).

-- An interpreter will be present.

-- Military Social Aides will be present.

-- A Marine Cordovox player will provide music in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.

-- White House photographer will be present.

Nancy Lammerding

By _____
Revised _____

FACT SHEET
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event State Dinner honoring Chancellor and Mrs. Kreisky of Austria
Group ---
DATE/TIME Nov. 12, 1974 - 8:00 p.m.
Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927
Number of guests: Total Dinner - 120 A-D - 100 Women x Men x Children
Place State Floor
Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford
Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes
Remarks required yes
Background --

REQUIREMENTS

Social:
Guest list yes
Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes
Refreshments State Dinner Format
Entertainment yes
Decorations/flowers yes
Music yes
Social Aides yes
Dress Black Tie Coat check yes
Other --

Press:
Reporters TO BE RESOLVED
Photographers
TV Crews
White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono.
Other

Technical Support:
Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes
Recording yes
Lights yes
Transportation by cars
Parking South Grounds
Housing --
Other -- (Risers.sfage,platforms) yes (to be decided)

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.

Information copy for Mrs. Weidenfeld

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

The White House

Subject: Gifts for Austrian Chancellor's Visit

We are advised that Austrian Chancellor Kreisky will bring a gift for you and for Mrs. Ford. I would like to recommend the following as your and Mrs. Ford's gifts to them:

For the Chancellor:

Steuben crystal and sterling silver sculpture entitled "Arctic Fisherman" depicting an Eskimo spearfishing through the ice, 6 1/2" tall, 6" wide, in fitted red leather presentation case. (Photograph attached) (This piece was especially admired by Mrs. Ford at the showing of potential State Gifts.)

A pair of Arthur Ashe custom-strung tennis racquets and a dozen tennis balls. (The Chancellor is an avid tennis player.)

Silver-framed photograph of the Chancellor with you and Mrs. Ford at his White House Arrival Ceremony with the following suggested inscription:

"To His Excellency Chancellor Kreisky,
With every best wish on the
occasion of his visit to Wash-
ington,

Gerald Ford Betty Ford
November, 1974"

For immediate release
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Gifts exchanged by the President and Mrs. Ford
and Dr. and Mrs. Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of Austria

From the President and Mrs. Ford to the Chancellor:

Steuben crystal and sterling silver sculpture entitled "Arctic Fisherman," depicting an Eskimo spearfishing through the ice. The sculpture is 6 1/2" tall, 6" wide, and is fitted in a red leather presentation case.

A pair of Arthur Ashe custom-strung tennis racquets and a dozen tennis balls. (The Chancellor is an avid tennis player.)

Silver-framed photograph of the Chancellor and President and Mrs Ford at the Chancellor's arrival ceremonies. The inscription: "To His Excellency Chancellor Kreisky, With every best wish on the occasion of his visit to Washington.
Gerald Ford Betty Ford
November, 1974"

From the President and Mrs. Ford to Mrs. Kreisky:

A Burgues porcelain limited edition sculpture of a Golden Crowned Kinglet perched over a large magnolia blossom. It is 7" tall and 9 1/2" wide.

From Chancellor Kreisky to President Ford:

A Reichert Biovar laboratory and teaching microscope in a wooden traveling case with an engraved silver presentation plaque.

To Mrs. Ford from Mrs. Kreisky:

Pettit point hand embroidered rectangular evening bag with two side panels inspired by a 17th Century Gobelins tapestry depicting the months of September and October. September shows a festive boating party, and October shows a harvest festival. The panels are mounted on a gilded brass and silver frame. From the Vien firm of Jolles. In size, it is 7 1/2" x 8 1/2".

note: There are approximately 430,000 hand needle stitches in the bag.

To Susan Ford from Mrs. Kreisky:

-A black woolen cape with four woolen buttons. Street length.

-A fringed green and rose brocade silk scarf. 38" square.

-A red printed cotten umbrella with a wooden handle.

-A chamois handbag, a pouch style with drawstring handles. In a loden (earth) green.

For Mrs. Kreisky: (to be taken home to her by the Chancellor)

Burgues porcelain limited edition sculpture of a Golden Crowned Kinglet perched over a large magnolia blossom, 7" tall, 9 1/2" wide. (Photograph attached)

Stuart W. Rockwell

Stuart W. Rockwell
Acting

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Singer Vikki Carr will entertain at President and Mrs. Ford's State Dinner Tuesday night honoring Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of Austria.

Miss Carr met the President Nov. 6 in her capacity as National Chairwoman of the 1974 Christmas Seal Campaign. She and the President opened this year's campaign to fight lung disease in a ceremony in the Rose Garden.

Miss Carr will sing a variety of popular songs, including her hits "It Must Be Him" and "With Pen in Hand."

Miss Carr's promotional material refers to her as the only female singer of Mexican-American descent who has become a major recording star. She was born Florencia Bisenta de Casillas Martinez Cardona in El Paso, Tex. Since 1971, she has earmarked a portion of her earnings to help Chicanos receive better educations. Since that time, the Vikki Carr Scholarship Foundation has provided more than $40,000 to Mexican-Americans, enabling 56 students to attend universities and colleges throughout the country.

She has also become known as a crusader for non-smokers, due in part to her own toxic allergy to cigaret smoke and to her opposition to smoking for health reasons.

In addition to her work with the American Lung Association, Miss Carr has been involved in benefit work for the American Cancer Society, March of Dimes, St. Joseph's Hospital in Houston, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, the Overseas Federal Campaign Fund and Holy Cross High School in San Antonio, Tex.

A 5'1 1/2" blonde, Miss Carr is the eldest of seven children of Carlos Cardona, a construction engineer. Her first singing job was under the name Carlita with a Mexican-Irish band. Now under contract with Columbia Records, Miss Carr has appeared on every major network variety show and makes numerous nightclub appearances. In addition, she has appeared in musical comedies and does dramatic acting, debuting in 1972 as a non-singing guest star on "Mod Squad." She performed in 1967 for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Miss Carr was named "Visiting Entertainer of the Year" by the Mexican Press Association and was also honored as "Singer of the Year" by the American Guild of Variety Artists (1972). The Los Angeles Times named her "Woman of the Year" in 1970.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESS OFFICE:

For your information purposes only--

Attached are xerox copies of photographs and biographical information about the designs and designers of the Steuben designs that will be used as centerpieces in the State Dining Room for the Kreisky State Dinner. There will be twelve round tables; one design piece for each table.

We will be using the following pieces of each design:

"Illusion" - 1
"Tetrahedra" - 1
"Hyperbolas" - 2
"Prismatic Column" - 1
"One Plus One Equals Three" - 1
"Cut Prism" - 3
"Triangles" - 3

Sheila

ABOUT STEUBEN GLASS

Steuben Glass, an American enterprise devoted to the production of objects of the finest lead crystal, was established in 1933 as an outgrowth of an older company and is a part of Corning Glass Works. Steuben Glass is named for Steuben County, in New York State, where its factory is located.

In 1932, the research scientists of Corning Glass Works produced what glassmakers all over the world had been seeking for centuries—a formula for lead crystal glass entirely free from discoloration, exceedingly brilliant and pure.

This extraordinary material called for designers and craftsmen of equally high quality. Steuben's directors sought out and gathered together a small group of men and women educated in the fine arts; they would design the crystal. A well-trained team of expert craftsmen were inherited from the older company; they would execute the designs. Exacting standards were set. Any piece falling short of these standards in any way was destroyed—a policy that continues in effect. This insistence on perfection, although difficult to achieve, assures each owner of a piece of Steuben glass an object absolutely uncompromised in quality.

Beginning in 1935, the young company exhibited its work in major museums and expositions in the United States and abroad, receiving gold medal awards at the Paris Exposition of 1937 and at the San Francisco and New York World's Fairs of 1939 and 1940. Henri Matisse, upon seeing the examples shown in Paris, suggested that he make a drawing to be engraved in Steuben glass. Thus encouraged, Steuben's directors approached other painters and sculptors. Matisse, Jean Cocteau, Raoul Dufy, Isamu Noguchi, Eric Gill, Pavel Tchelitchew, Paul Manship, Sidney Waugh, and Georgia O'Keeffe were among those whose work was included in the resulting collection, exhibited in 1940 as "Designs in Crystal by Twenty-seven Contemporary Artists."

In 1947, the President of the United States and Mrs. Truman chose a Steuben bowl as their official wedding gift to the then Princess Elizabeth of England. President Eisenhower was so pleased with his Cabinet's anniversary gift of a Steuben vase that he gave the crystal on more than forty state occasions. Each succeeding President has continued this tradition.

In 1951, the French Government invited Steuben Glass to participate in its exposition *"L'Art du Verre"* at the Louvre. Shown in a special setting, the Steuben exhibit was hailed in the Paris press as the focal point of the exposition. In 1956, the National Gallery of Art, Washington, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, each held a month-long showing of a new Steuben collection, "Asian Artists in Crystal." The collection, sponsored by the United States Government, was a series of thirty-six pieces engraved with the designs of artists from sixteen nations of the Far and Near East. "Asian Artists in Crystal" then toured museums and galleries of the participating nations under the auspices of the

State Department, which ultimately presented the individual pieces to the heads of those nations for their museum collections.

During recent years, Steuben Glass has created other collections—"Poetry in Crystal," based upon original poems commissioned from thirty-one leading American poets; "Islands in Crystal," interpretations of twelve romantic islands of history, fiction, and legend; "Great Explorers," commemorating some of the world's notable discoverers; "Studies in Crystal," a continuing group of abstract designs; and one-of-a-kind examples of artistry in glass combined with silver, gold, and other precious materials. Some of the latter have been special commissions, such as *The Great Ring of Canada*, given by President Johnson on behalf of the people of the United States to the people of Canada to mark Canada's centenary, 1967. The majority have been acquired by private collectors.

Basically, however, Steuben's designers follow their own artistic inclinations, creating objects—some for use and others for decoration—that make the most of the special possibilities of their material.

Striving for quality rather than quantity, Steuben makes only a limited number of pieces each year; the simplest bowl receives the same kind of careful attention as the most intricate composition. This uncompromised standard has established the reputation of Steuben throughout the world; each piece is a tangible example of the excellence that can be attained by American design and craftsmanship.

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

Steuben Glass is represented in many public collections throughout the world, some of which are listed here.

In the United States

California, *M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco*
District of Columbia, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington*
Illinois, *Art Institute of Chicago*
Massachusetts, *Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*
Michigan, *Detroit Institute of Arts*
Missouri, *William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City*
Missouri, *City Art Museum of St. Louis*
New York, *Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York*
Ohio, *Cleveland Museum of Art*
Ohio, *Toledo Museum of Art*
Pennsylvania, *Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh*

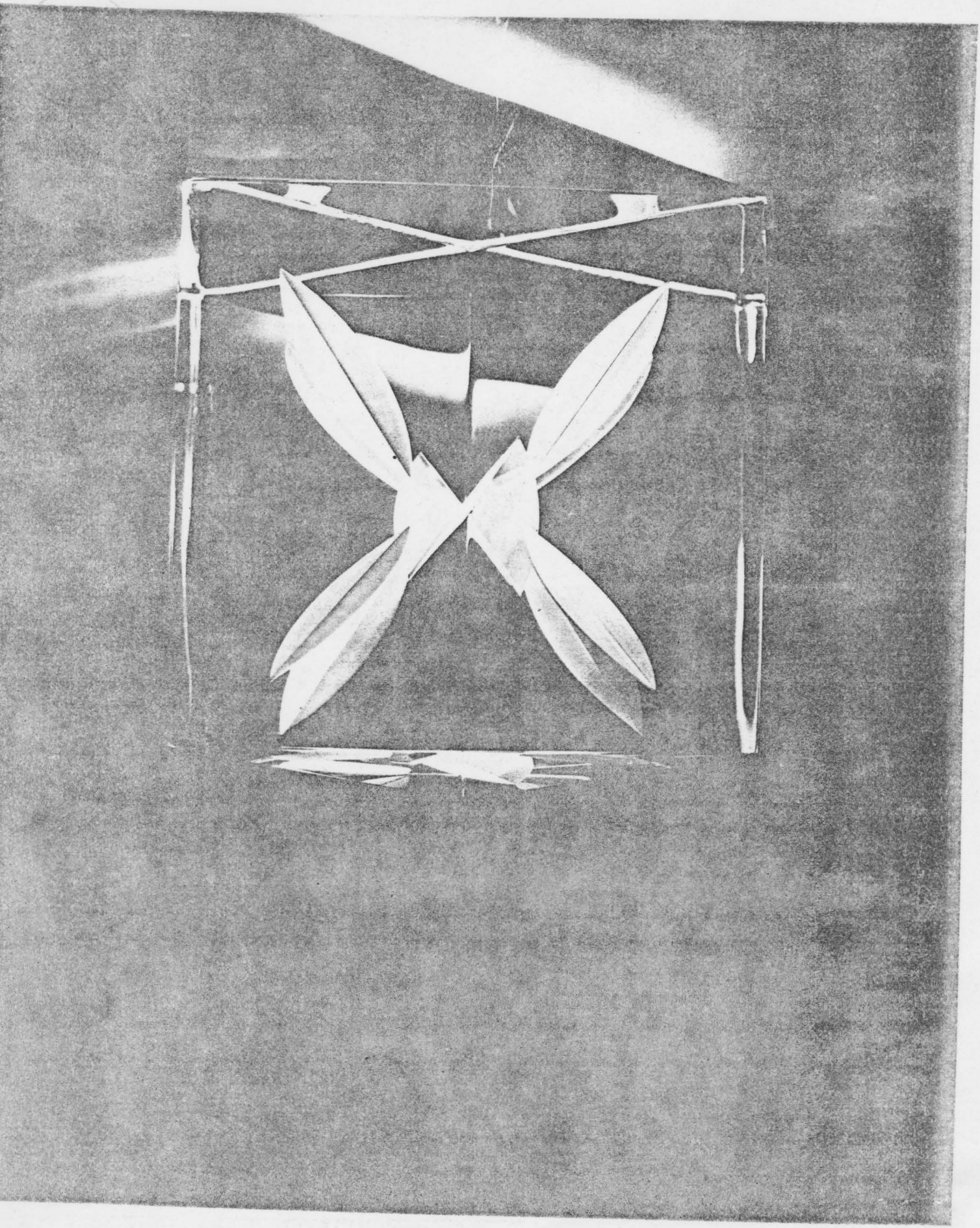
In Other Countries

Belgium, *Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels*
Canada, *Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto*
England, *Victoria and Albert Museum, London*
France, *Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Palais du Louvre, Paris*
India, *National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi*
Italy, *Vatican Museum*
U.S.S.R., *Hermitage Museum, Leningrad*

STEUBEN GLASS

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
CORNING GLASS CENTER • CORNING, N.Y. 14830

1974



CUT PRISM

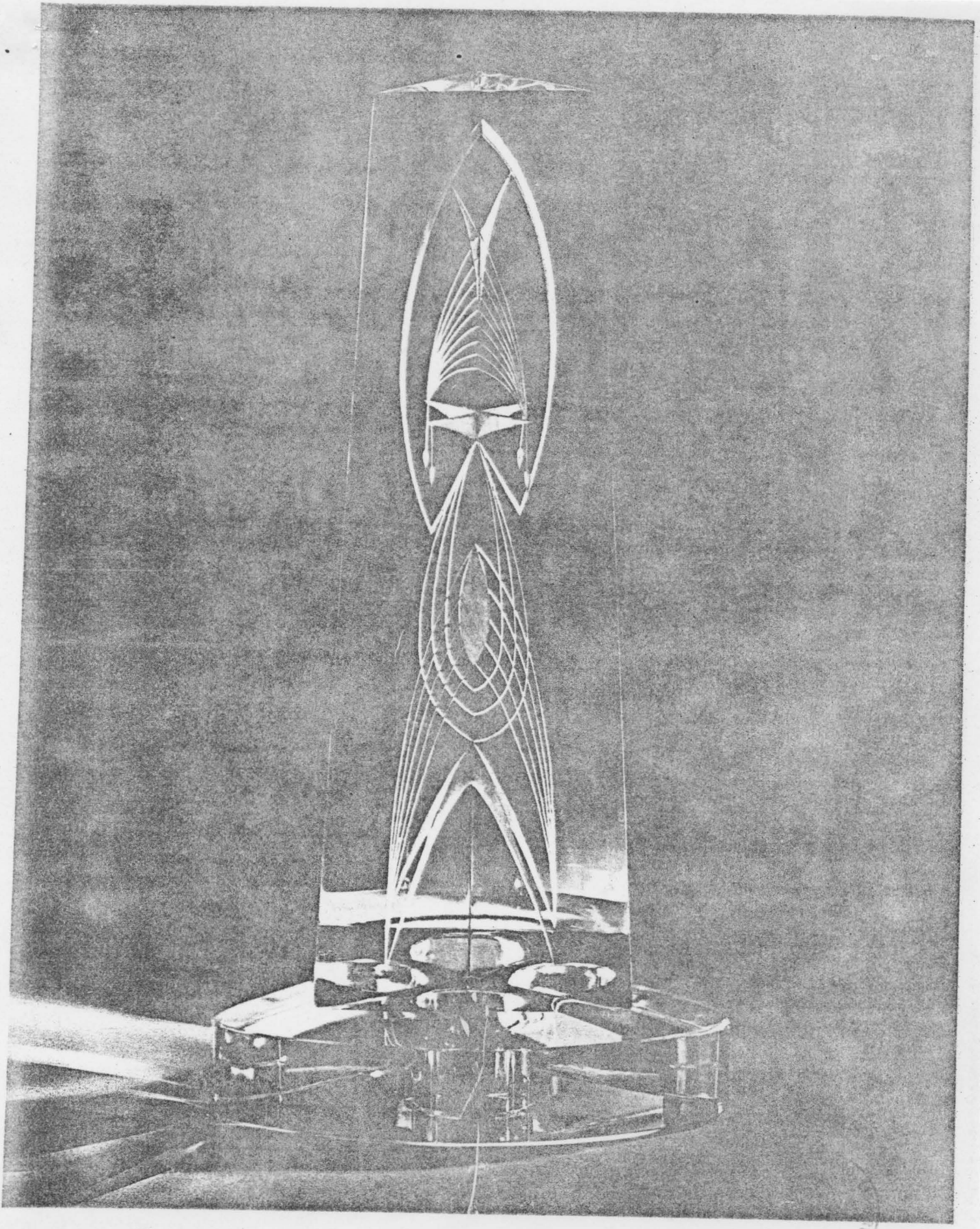
Designed by George Thompson

Height 8" · Width 8"

Prism of clear crystal, within which internal cuts reflect as double crescents.

George Thompson, an architect by training and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joined the Steuben design department upon its formation in 1936. Among his many designs for Steuben are "The Crown Cup," collection of Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, and "Cathedral," collection of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

STEUBEN GLASS
New York



ILLUSION

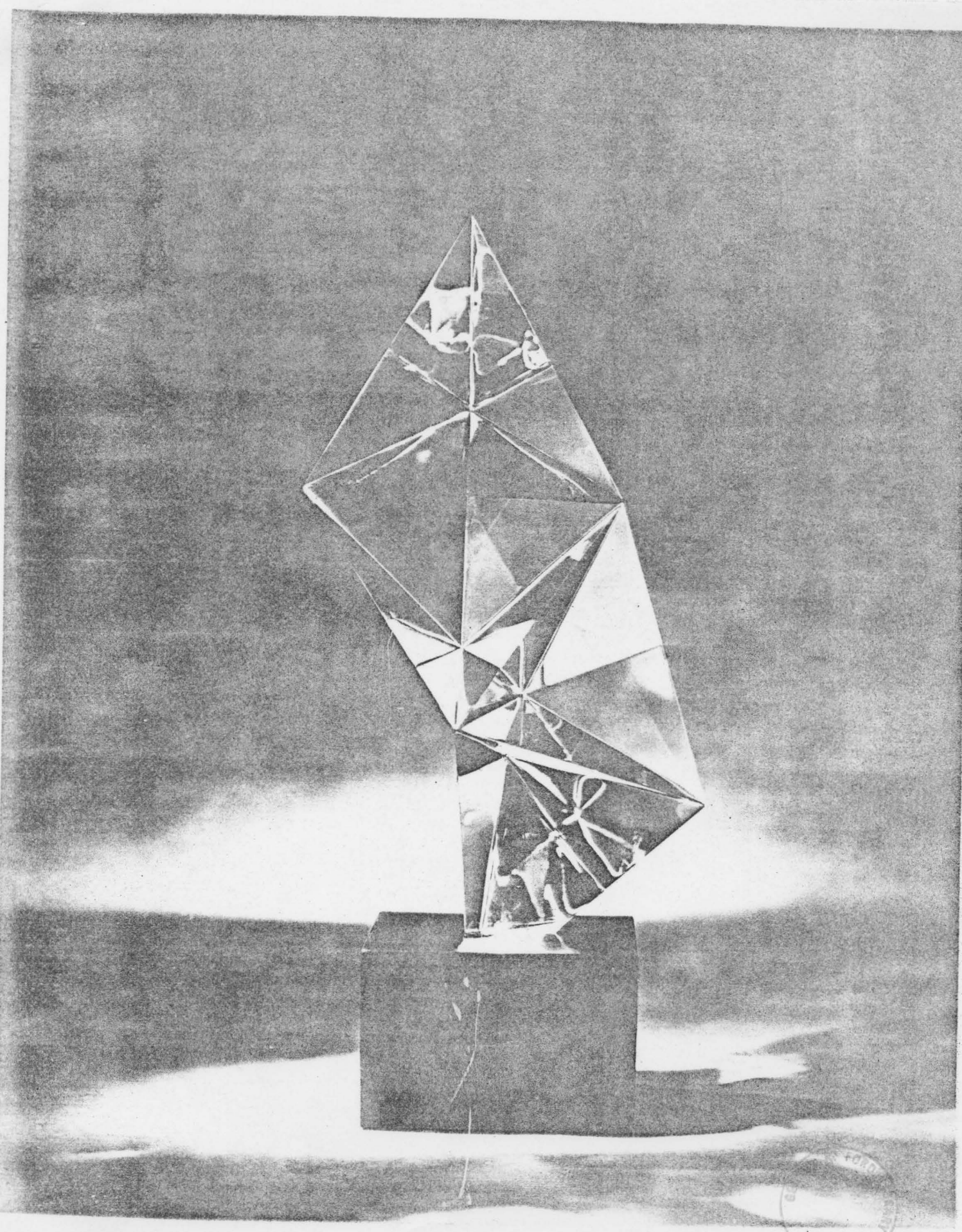
Designed by George Thompson

Height 9"

Prismatic form, engraved with an abstract design reminiscent of a frozen mobile. By optical illusion, the decoration appears to be suspended in three dimensions within the glass itself.

George Thompson, an architect by training, joined the Steuben design department upon its formation in 1936. Examples of his work have been shown in every major Steuben exhibition and are represented in museum collections in this country and abroad.

STEUBEN GLASS
New York



TETRAHEDRA

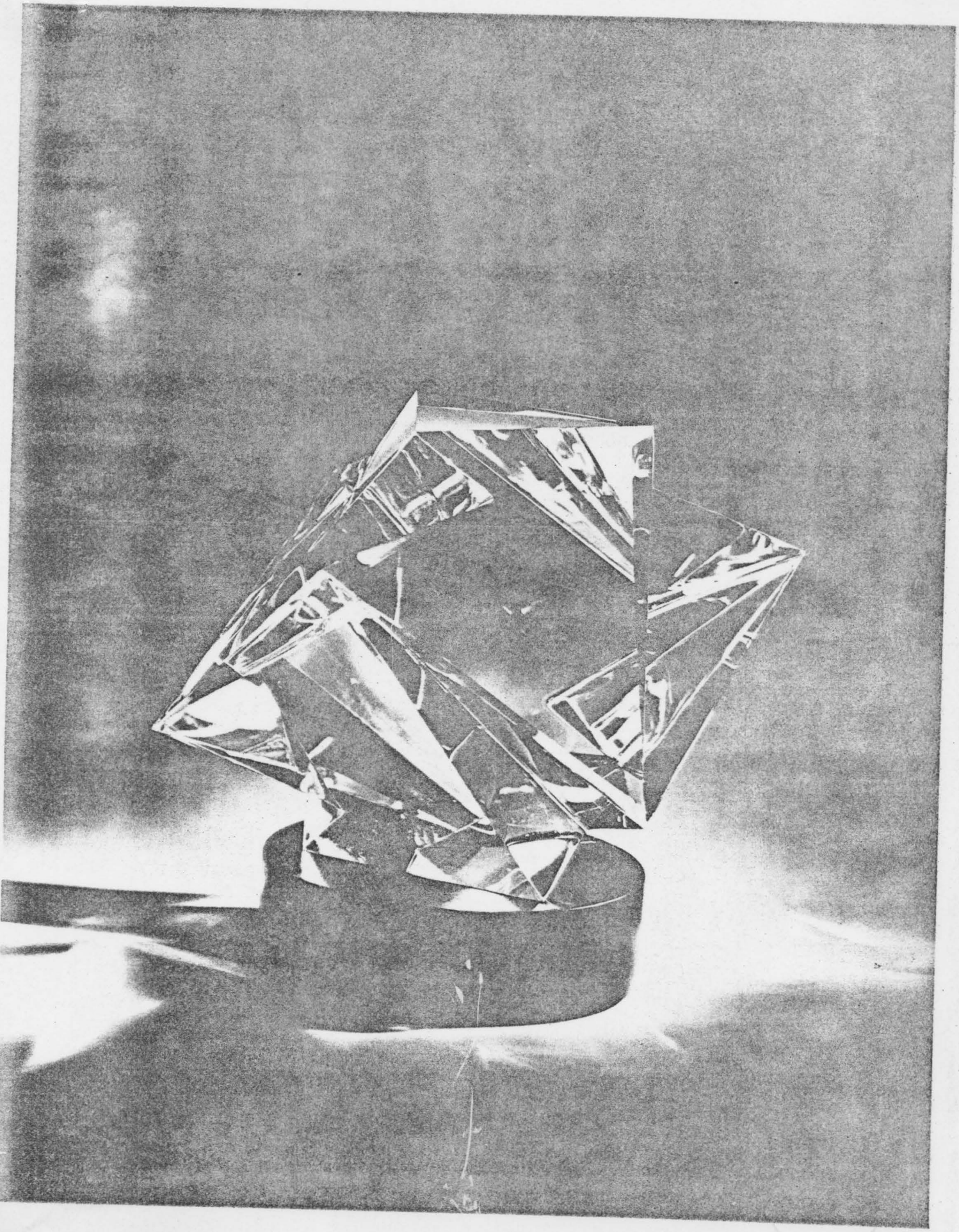
Designed by Lloyd Atkins

Height, with base, $12\frac{1}{2}$" · Width 6"

A single spiral structure of clear crystal develops from the fusion of five tetrahedral forms. The glass rests on a rotatable base of black leather.

Lloyd Atkins, a graduate of Pratt Institute, joined the Steuben design department in 1948. Among his other designs in crystal are a score of representational and decorative figures and many crystal forms for engraving, now represented in public and private collections.

STEUBEN GLASS
New York



TRIANGLES

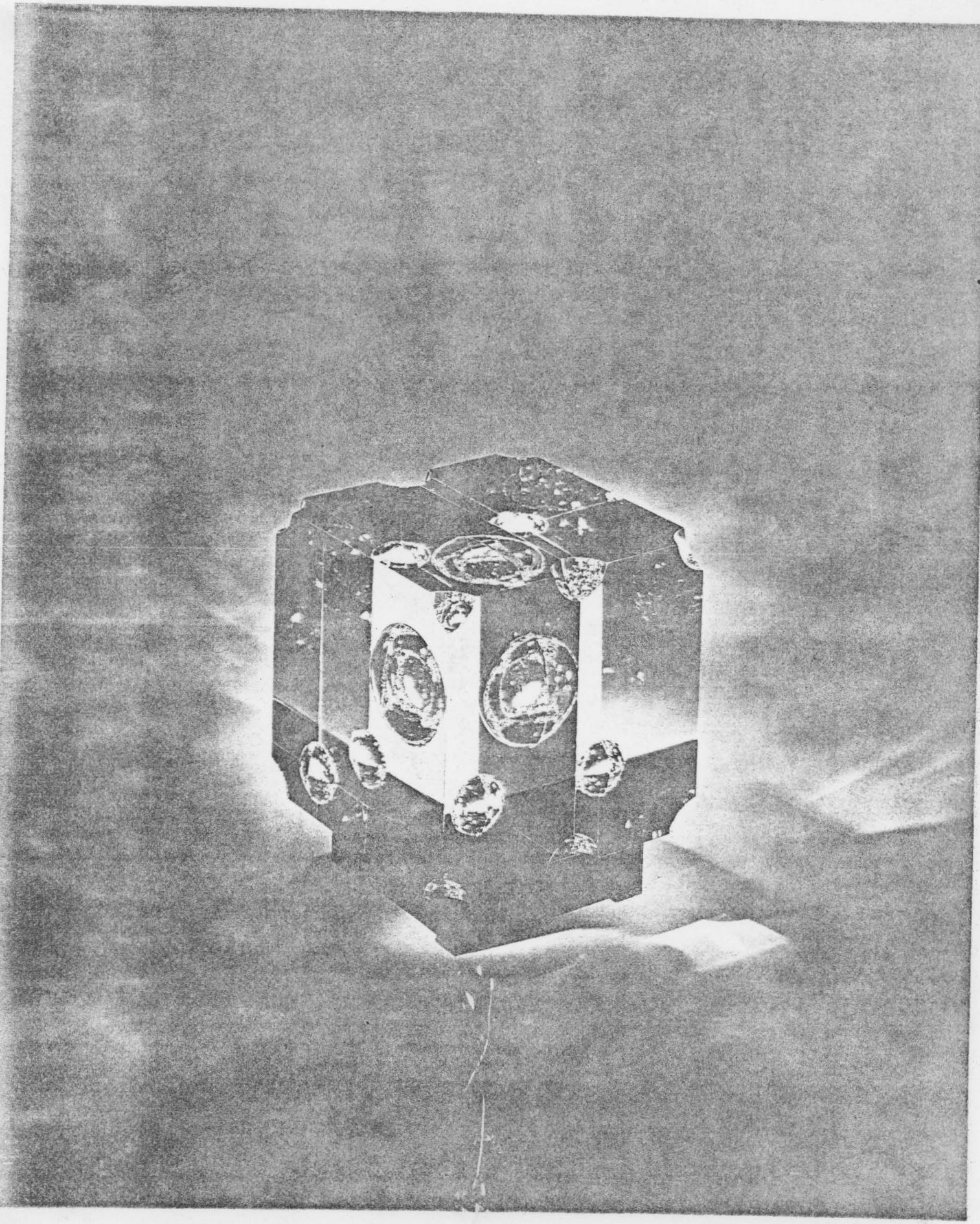
Designed by Rush Dougherty

Height, with base, 6" · Width $5\frac{3}{4}$"

Crystal polyhedron, based on a cube and deeply cut to form multiple light-refracting triangular planes -- some flat, some incised. The piece rests on a low turntable of black leather.

Rush Dougherty, a graduate of Parsons School of Design, joined the Steuben design department in 1971.

STEUBEN GLASS
New York



ONE PLUS ONE EQUALS THREE

Designed by George Thompson

Height 5" · Width 5"

Cube of clear crystal made of two sections cut to form a central sphere. Circular cuttings at the corners reflect as smaller spheres floating around the center. The crystal rests on a low revolving stand.

George Thompson, an architect by training and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joined the Steuben design department upon its formation in 1936. Among his many designs for Steuben are "The Crown Cup," collection of Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, and "Cathedral," collection of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

STEUBEN GLASS
New York

HYPERBOLAS

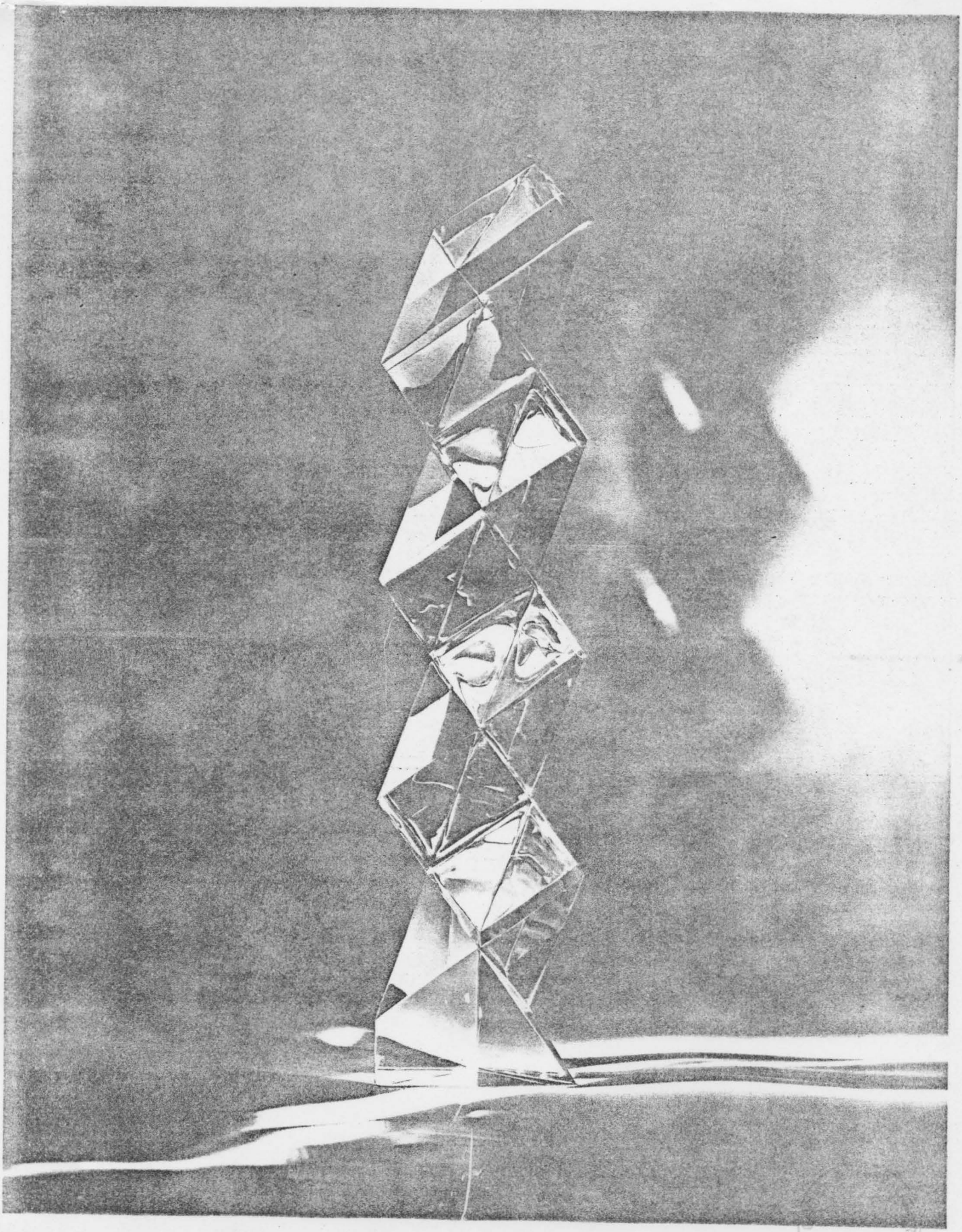
Designed by George Thompson

Height 12" · Width 4"

Tall, rectangular crystal block, its front and back each deeply cut in a narrow arch -- one pointing up, the other pointing down.

George Thompson, an architect by training and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joined the Steuben design department upon its formation in 1936. Among his many designs for Steuben are "The Crown Cup," collection of Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, and "Cathedral," collection of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

STEUBEN GLASS
New York



PRISMATIC COLUMN

Designed by Paul Schulze

Height 16"

Column composed of a continuous series of right-angled prisms.

Paul Schulze, director of Steuben design, is a graduate of Parsons School of Design, where he now teaches, and of New York University. He has illustrated articles for Industrial Design magazine and a book, Organics, published in 1961.

STEUBEN GLASS
New York

LLOYD ATKINS
Designer

Born: Brooklyn, New York, 1922

Studied: Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York; B.I.D.

Represented in the collections of the:

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

University of Kyoto, Japan

National Historical Museum, Taipei, Formosa

State Opera House, Ankara, Turkey

National Museum of the Philippines, Manila

Fine Arts Department of Thailand, Bangkok

National Museum, Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, Burma

Florence Museum, Florence, South Carolina

Decorative Arts Museum, Teheran, Iran

And other public and private collections

Designs for Steuben Glass include, among many others:

Engraved Bowl, collection of Chairman Nikita S. Khrushchev, Council of Ministers, U.S.S.R.

Engraved Cup, collection of Prime Minister John Aloysius Costello, Ireland

"Ploughshares," collection of President Jose Maria Lemus, El Salvador

"The Plains," collection of Archbishop Makarios III, President of Cyprus

continued

Designs for Steuben Glass include, among many others (cont'd)

"Balinese Funeral," collection of President Achmed Sukarno, Indonesia

"Sea Horse Vase," collection of H.S.H. Prince Rainier III, Monaco

"Tiered Prism," collection of Premier Chou En-lai, People's Republic of China

Works exhibited in the following Steuben exhibitions:

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, 1950

"L'Art du Verre," Musee des Arts Decoratifs, Palais du Louvre, Paris, 1951

"British Artists in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1954

"Studies in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1955

Park Lane House, London, 1955

"Asian Artists in Crystal," National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., and Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, 1956; and Palais de l'UNESCO, Paris, 1958

"Steuben Crystal in Private Collections," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1961

"Poetry in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1963

"Islands in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1966

"The Animal Fair," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1971

Position: Designer, Steuben Glass, New York City

Steuben Glass Public Relations
September . 1972

RUSH DOUGHERTY
Designer

Born: Washington, D. C., 1945

Rush Dougherty, designer, joined the design staff of Steuben Glass in 1971. A graduate of Parsons School of Design, he had first studied at the American College, Paris, and the University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France. Presently Mr. Dougherty is concentrating on a series of geometric forms and variations in Steuben crystal. He is also involved in designing and mounting Steuben exhibits such as "Studies in Crystal" which appeared at the Corning Glass Center during the summer of 1971

PAUL SCHULZE
Designer

Born: New York City, 1934

Studied: New York University, B.S.

Parson School of Design, New York City, Certificate

Awards: Student Competition Award, A.S.I.D., 1959

Memberships: Guild for Organic Environment, New York City, 1959-1963

National Alumni Council of the Parsons School of Design, New York City, 1962-1964

Art Glass Technology Advisory Committee, Corning Community College, New York, 1970-1972

Designs for Steuben Glass include, among others:

Crystal cross, St. Clement's Episcopal Church, New York City

"Fireflies," collection of Prime Minister Indira Ghandi, India

"Quintessence," collection of H.I.H. Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, Iran

"Carrousel of the Seasons," collection of H.I.H. Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, Iran

Works included in the following Steuben exhibitions:

"Studies in Crystal 1966," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1965

"Islands in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1966

continued

Works included in the following Steuben exhibitions (cont'd)

"The Animal Fair," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1971

Books illustrated:

William Katavolos, Organics, Holland: Steendrukkerij and Co., 1961

Various articles in "Industrial Design" and "Progressive Architecture" magazines

Positions:

Office interior designer, Business Equipment Sales Co., New York City, 1960-1961

Instructor, Parsons School of Design, New York City, 1962-1970

Visiting Lecturer, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, 1970-1971

Designer, Steuben Glass, New York City, 1961-

Assistant Director of Design, Steuben Glass, 1969-1970

Director of Design, Steuben Glass, 1970-

Steuben Glass Public Relations
September . 1972

GEORGE THOMPSON
Designer

Born: Winnetoon, Nebraska, 1913

Studied: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; B.S. in Architecture

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; M.S. in Architecture

Awards: Boston Society of Architect's Prize, 1936

Class Medal, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1936

Membership: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association

Represented in the collections of the:

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri

Palais du Louvre, Paris

Skinners Hall, London

Louise Crombie Beach Memorial Collection, University of Connecticut, Storrs

The Hermitage, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

National Historical Museum, Taipei, Formosa

National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi, India

National Museum, Seoul, Korea

Arnot Art Gallery, Elmira, New York

continued

Represented in the collections of the (cont'd)

Wichita Art Museum, Kansas

And many other public and private collections

Designs for Steuben Glass include, among many others:

"The Crown Cup," collection of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, Great Britain

"Nautilus," collection of President Dwight D. Eisenhower

"Cathedral," collection of President Charles de Gaulle, France

"Bhima and the Snake," collection of President Achmed Sukarno, Indonesia

"Transportation," collection of Prime Minister John Kotelawala, Ceylon

"The Papal Cup," collection of Pope Pius XII

"Agriculture," collection of President Richard M. Nixon

"Trade and Commerce," collection of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, India

"Sea Drift," collection of Their Majesties King Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid, Denmark

"United Nations Bowl," collection of Secretary-General Trygve Halvdan Lie, United Nations

"Angel," collection of Their Royal Highnesses Don Juan Carlos de Bourbon and Princess Sophia

"The Liberia Cup," collection of President William V. S. Tubman, Liberia

continued

Designs for Steuben Glass include, among many others (cont'd)

"The Four Freedoms," collection of President Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana

"East of the Sun, West of the Moon," collection of H.R.H. Crown Princess Martha, Norway

"The La Fayette Medallion," collection of President Rene Coty, France

"The Green Idyll," collection of H.I.H. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Iran

"The Queen's Cup," collection of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh

American Ballad Cigarette Urns, collection of Prime Minister Nobusuke, Japan

"Mountains of The Moon," collection of Secretary-General U Thant, United Nations

"The Star of the President," collection of President Richard M. Nixon

"The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial," collection of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Works included in the following Steuben exhibitions:

Steuben traveling exhibitions in museums of leading cities throughout the United States, 1936, 1938, 1948, 1949, 1953

Exposition Internationale, Paris, 1937

Golden Gate International Exhibition, San Francisco, California, 1939

New York World's Fair, 1939-1940

continued

Works included in the following Steuben exhibitions (cont'd)

"Designs in Glass by Twenty-seven Contemporary Artists," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1940

"British Artists in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1954

"Studies in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1955

"L'Art du Verre," Musee des Arts Decoratifs, Palais du Louvre, Paris, 1951

Park Lane House, London, 1955

"Asian Artists in Crystal," National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., and Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, 1956; and Palais de l'UNESCO, Paris, 1958

"Steuben Crystal in Private Collections," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1961

"Poetry in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1963

"Studies in Crystal 1966," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1965

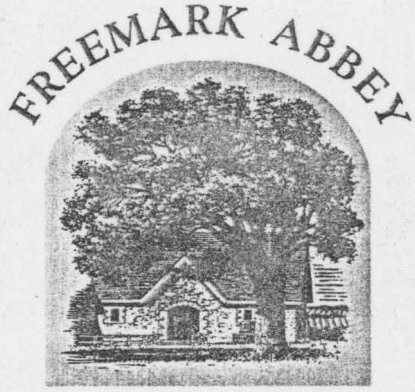
"Islands in Crystal," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1966

"The Animal Fair," Steuben Glass, New York City, 1971

<u>Position</u>: Designer, Steuben Glass, 1936-

Steuben Glass Public Relations
September . 1972

A California Offering



1969
NAPA VALLEY

PINOT NOIR

Produced and Bottled by
FREEMARK ABBEY WINERY, ST. HELENA, CALIFORNIA
Alcohol 13.3% by volume

FREEMARK ABBEY

A short distance north of the Napa Valley town of St. Helena lies Freemark Abbey, a small, but exceptional California winery. Founded in 1890 by an Italian immigrant, the cellars have changed hands many times and are now owned and watched over by winemakers totally committed to producing only quality offerings. For years, the feeling has been that this end could best be achieved by specialization, by producing only a few wines and working to make them perfect. Consequently, today Freemark Abbey offers only four varietals, two reds and two whites, Cabernet Sauvignon and Pinot Noir, Pinot Chardonnay and Johannisberg Riesling. All are wines of distinction.

Since actual production at Freemark Abbey is based on the premise that given the proper conditions wine will make itself, of paramount consideration in the winemaking is the quality of the grapes crushed. The majority of these grapes come from Freemark Abbey vineyards, but occasionally other special Napa Valley vineyards provide the fruit for the fine Freemark Abbey wines; notably the grapes from the John Bosche vineyard used for the exceptional "Cabernet Bosche," a wine that author Harry Waugh referred to as "a splendid achievement . . . a most impressive wine."

Vineyard Brands

69 Cabernet - bottled in August 72 - 22 mo i
approx 5000 cs for the entire county

TASTING APPRECIATIONS

Pinot Chardonnay 1971
The style of this wine reflects the heritage of the 1969 and 1970 Freemark Chardonnary with a magnitude of richness somewhere between these two. The 1971 Chardonnay exhibits a light golden color, a typically generous, varietal bouquet and flavor, and a lingering finish. Its acid balance, while contributing a satisfying freshness, foretells a promising future.

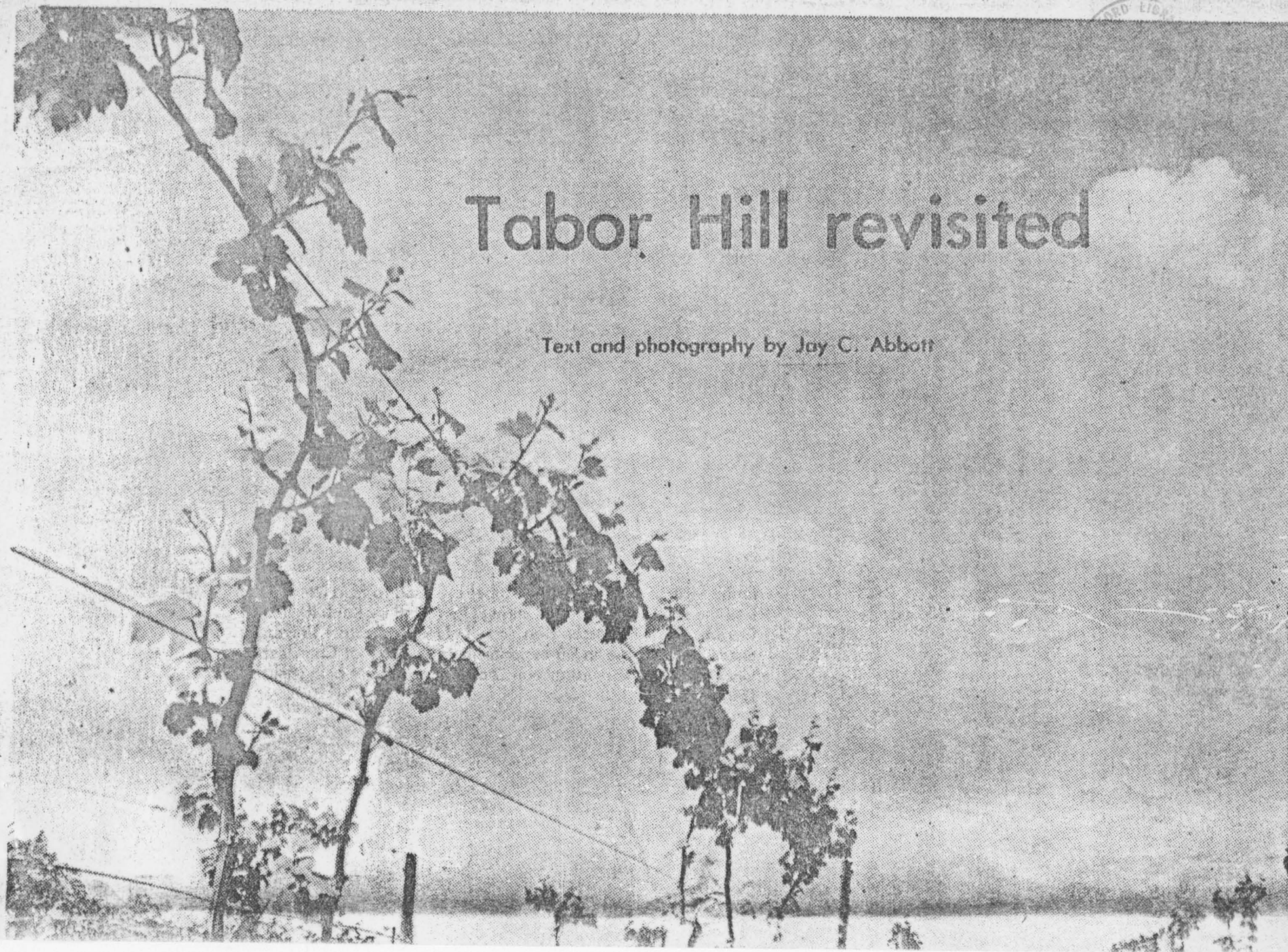
Johannisberg Riesling 1971
This wine reflects a more typical varietal charm than any of the Freemark's previous Rieslings. In the mouth a subtle dryness and soft texture reflect the ripe grape flavors. It's a sturdy wine without being aggressive. It has a paler green-gold color than the earlier Rieslings, yet exhibits much stronger fruit fragrances.

Cabernet Sauvignon, 1970
Reminiscent of the '68 Cabernet, this vintage shows a comparable medium body and color, and again includes a small percentage of Merlot. It does, however, have more fruit, almost cherry-like with an elusive sweetness and pronounced acidity. The wine has discernible oak with moderate tannin. It's pleasant enough to drink now, though 3 or 4 years bottle age should greatly enhance its balance and complexity.

Pinot Noir 1969
Again, like the 1968 Pinot Noir, a light, brick-red color belies the medium body and flavor of this wine. The fragrance and flavor are characterized by varietal complexities and overtones of strawberries, caramel and smokiness. The acid and tannin balance is pleasantly soft but still indicates additional bottle aging would be rewarding.

75% come from vineyards
308 acres
Crush 4000 tons - sell off what you don't consider the best.

current winery started in 1967 - 7 partners
4 active + 3 rd
1 viticulturist + 1 oenologist + 1 gen manager + owner
Total production 2200 cases annually - bottle
4 varietals.
100% varietal except cabernet - 69 - 12%
merlot - Classic type Bordeaux
Stainless Steel Fermenting & Settling tanks
18-24 month



Tabor Hill revisited

Text and photography by Jay C. Abbott

Success of this planting of Pinot Chardonney vines at Tabor Hill will soon lead to the planting of an additional 50 acres — plus, perhaps, 50 acres of Riesling vines

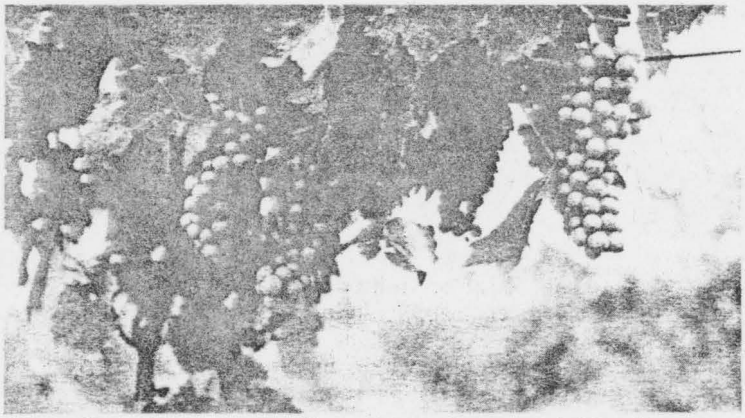
EDITOR'S NOTE: Tabor Hill Vineyard and Wine Cellar opened six years ago in Berrien County, Michigan's wine country. The vineyard, which is located on the same latitude as the southern Burgundy country in France, is growing European vines like nobody's business. Ralph Truax of The Press' business staff reported on Tabor Hill for Wonderland Magazine last September. Press Staff Photographer Jay C. Abbott revisited Tabor Hill recently and returned with this report.

European grape vines have firmly established their roots in Michigan soil, and the 1974 crop forecast is for a record yield.

This good news for wine connoisseurs is from Leonard Olson of Tabor Hill, the Midwest's only vineyard to produce premium European wine varieties exclusively from European vines. This optimistic forecast is made at a time when spring frosts have dealt a serious setback to grape production for the second consecutive year in Southern Michigan.

Tabor Hill opened in 1968 when Leonard Olson and a few close friends purchased 45 acres of land near Buchanan. There they planted the first European grape vines in Michigan. Three years later these vines produced the first premium European varieties in the state.

Since 1968 Olson, working in close cooperation with Professor Stan Gordon Howell of Michigan State University, has conducted hundreds of experiments in pruning, fertilizing and weed



Photos by Roy Klotz

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

The Grapes of TABOR HILL

by Roy Klotz

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

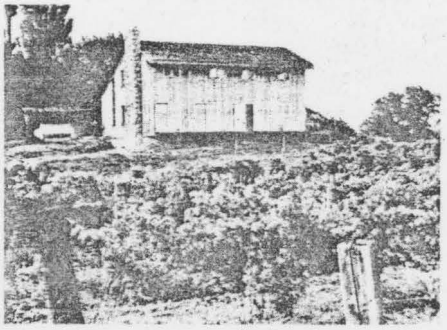
However, at least one Midwesterner has turned the dream into reality. Leonard Olson, the 31-year old founder and owner of Tabor Hill Vineyards in Michigan, recently celebrated his first vintage by drinking a toast with his own wine produced from the Chardonnay grape.

Fertile area

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

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

It is not easy to find the Tabor Hill Vineyards, although Olson promises to do something about that. Future plans include advertising signs along the roads. In the meantime, one can only ask directions and start off along the county roads near Buchanan, in the southwest corner of the state.



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

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

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

Warm greeting

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

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

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

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

Berger
Conner
&
company
public relations etcetera
1960 lincoln park west
chicago, illinois 60614
312 / 871-4664

RE: TABOR HILL VINEYARD and WINECELLAR
Mt. Tabor Road.
Buchanan, Michigan

Not every young man would leave a financially rewarding career in the steel business and move his wife and four children to Berrien County, Michigan to begin his own vineyard. Len Olson, 32-year-Old founder and President of Tabor Hill Vineyard and Winecellar, in Buchanan, Michigan, did just that.

Len, who was a well respected wine connoisseur, always dreamed of owning his own vineyard, and to live a life free of urban stress where he and his family could work together to build a business that would be gratifying and rewarding.

So, in 1968, Len purchased ~~150~~ 45 acres of hilly, uncultivated land in Buchanan, Michigan, and not long afterward, left his Chicag suburban home and career in the steel business to move his wife and children to their new home.

With the help of his wife, Ellen, a few friends and several antiquated tools, Len cleared and plowed the land...planted the first vines...withstood the unpredictable elements of nature... and waited for the vines to nurture.

More....

Now, six years later, Len's hard work and struggle has led to success. His vineyard has established a reputation for producing premium "Showcase Wines", comparable to many of Europe's finest wines, and as a result of his dedication and devotion to this enterprise, Len's name appears in Who's Who in Michigan - for establishing a new agricultural economy in the state.

Len, his wife Ellen and their four children exemplify the courage and resolute conviction to a venture they believed in. Now living in a renovated old farmhouse, they have not only achieved their goal in business, but are enjoying the work and life in the country.

As Len Olson states...."We suffered. But we loved it. We were working at what we wanted to do."

####

Berger
Conner
&
company
public relations etcetera
1960 lincoln park west
chicago, illinois 60614
312 / 871-4664

Re: Tabor Hill Vineyard
Mt. Tabor Road
Buchanan, Michigan

TABOR HILL WINES - PREMIUM EUROPEAN WINES -

IMPORTED FROM MICHIGAN

The world's finest wines come from Europe for very specific reasons. The same reasons why they now also come from Tabor Hill - in Michigan!

Tabor Hill lies right on the line with some of Europe's greatest wine producing regions, and the grapes are taken from genuine European vines. Also, the conditions found in European vineyard locations are identical to those at Tabor Hill: soil type, rainfall, "degree days", to name a few.

And when it comes to making the wines, Tabor Hill's method is also distinctly European. Tabor Hill crushes indoors, with controlled temperatures, just like the best Europeans do. Tabor Hill also completes the process - from fermentation to bottling - right in step with European standards.

The following is a list of the fine wines made at Tabor Hill

Baco Noir.	A full, fruity Cote de Rhone type red wine; with a soft rasberry-like nose, full body and strong finish.
Vidal Blanc.	A full-bodied white wine with an outstanding bouquet.
Cuvee Rouge.	A fine Bordeaux-type red wine... full bodied and dry.

Tabor Hill Red. A full, fruity Burgundy-like wine with a hint of sweetness.

Cuvee Blanc. A light, Burgundy-type white wine. Alive, yet pleasantly dry.

Tabor Hill White. A slightly sweet fine wine variety, predominantly Chenin Blanc.

Limited quantities of other Tabor Hill vintages - including new Johannisberg Riesling and Chardonnay, plus Rhine, Rosé and more - are also available.

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

November 5, 1974

Nancy Lammerding
Social Secretary
White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Nancy;

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

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

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

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

Tabor Hill

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

November 5, 1974

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

Sincerely,

Len Olson

L. R. Olson
President
Tabor Hill

Schramsberg

Founded in 1862 - by Jacob Schram
Now owned by Jack Davies

1st Hillside winery in Napa Valley
All of the cellars are entirely underground.
3. Came to literaray prominence when Robert Louis Stevenson visited the vineyard and wrote about them in his book Silverado Squatters 1880
4. With all of the original buildings intact they were officially made a California Historic Landmark in 1957.
5. They produce only champagne - using the same grapes as those used in France: Pinot Chardonnay & Pinot Noir, and the same methods "Methode Champagnoise"
6. Grapes used from Schramsberg vineyards are only Pinot Chardonnay & Pinot Noir, They do buy other Chardonnay and Pinot Noir & Gamay grapes from other Napa Valley vineyards.
7. All Champagne is bottle fermented vintage dated, and are fully aged "on the yeast" before disgorgement

8. A total of 250 cases of this Reserve Cuvee 1970 was produced. They used only the finest Pinot Chardonnay grapes and allowed the champagne to age longer on the yeast, therefore obtaining an even finer bottle of wine.

9. Schramsberg is known as the "Champagne specialists of this country"

I hope this will help

Many Thanks

Elliott

Additional Information - Schramsburg

1. Current winery started in 1967 - there are 7 partners - 4 active - of the active, 1 is a viticulturist + another is an onologist.

2. Total production of the 308 acres is 22,000 cases divided ~~betw~~ amongst the 4 types

3. The wines are 100% grape variety except for the Cabernet which has 12% Merlot (Made in the style of the great Bordeaux)

4. The fermenting vats and the settling tanks are stainless steel while the wines are aged in small French oak barrels

5 The reds are generally in wood from 18-24 months while the white for apprx. 9 months

6. This 69 Cabernet was bottled in August-72 and had spent 22 mo. in oak. Only 5000 cs were produced for the entire country.

PRESS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

November 7, 1974

No. 487

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

November 12-14, 1974

Saturday, November 9

2:30 p.m.	His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria and his party will arrive at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York aboard Swissair Flight # 100.
3:20 p.m.	Arrival at Waldorf Towers.
	Private afternoon and evening.

Sunday, November 10

	Private morning and afternoon.
5:00 p.m.	Chancellor Kreisky will arrive at NBC-TV Studios, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, where he will do a taping of the show "Speaking Freely".
8:00 p.m.	His Excellency Peter Jankowitsch, Austrian Ambassador to the United Nations, and Mrs. Jankowitsch will host a dinner, at their home, in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria.
	Dress: Business suit.

Monday, November 11

10:30 a.m.	The Honorable Angier Biddle Duke, Commissioner of the Department of Civic Affairs and Public Events of the City of New York will present the Key to the City to Chancellor Kreisky.
11:00 a.m.	Chancellor Kreisky will meet with UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, at the United Nations.
11:30 a.m.	Chancellor Kreisky will meet with the President of the UN General Assembly, Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria.
12:00 Noon	Chancellor Kreisky will address the United Nations General Assembly at UN Headquarters Building.
12:45 p.m.	The Secretary General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, will give a luncheon in honor of Chancellor Kreisky at the United Nations.
3:00 p.m.	His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria and his party will depart from LaGuardia Airport (Butler Marine Air Terminal) for Patrick Henry International Airport, Hampton Roads, Virginia, aboard a Special USAF Convair.
4:30 p.m.	Arrival at Patrick Henry International Airport.
5:00 p.m.	Chancellor Kreisky and his party will tour Colonial Williamsburg restorations.
8:00 p.m.	The Honorable Carlisle H. Humelsine, President of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and Mrs. Humelsine will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria at Carter's Grove Plantation.

Monday, November 11 (continued)

Dress: Business suit.

Tuesday, November 12

9:20 a.m.	Chancellor Kreisky and his party will depart from Colonial Williamsburg for Washington, D. C. via Special United States Presidential Helicopter.
10:30 a.m.	Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. Military honors will be rendered.
11:00 a.m.	President Ford will meet with Chancellor Kreisky at the White House.
1:00 p.m.	The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, at the Department of State, John Quincy Adams Room. Chancellor Kreisky will meet with Secretary Kissinger at the Department of State.
8:00 p.m.	The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria at the White House. Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, November 13

10:00 a.m.	Chancellor Kreisky and his party will arrive at Arlington National Cemetery where the Chancellor will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns.
12:30 p.m.	The National Press Club will host a luncheon in honor of Chancellor Kreisky at the National Press Building. Chancellor Kreisky will be greeted by the President of the National Press Club, Kenneth Scheibel.
3:00 p.m.	Chancellor Kreisky will meet with the Honorable William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, at Blair House.
5:00 p.m.	His Excellency Arno Halusa, Ambassador of the Republic of Austria and Mrs. Halusa will give a reception in honor of His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, 16th and K Streets, Northwest, the Crystal Room. Dress: Business suit.
7:20 p.m.	Chancellor Kreisky and his party will arrive at the Pentagon Helo pad for the Departure Ceremony.
7:40 p.m.	Chancellor Kreisky and his party will arrive at Dulles International Airport, Chantilly, Virginia.
7:45 p.m.	His Excellency Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria and his party will depart the United States via Pan American Flight # 106 for Vienna, Austria.

* * * * * *

background notes

Austria

department of state * august 1974

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Austria

GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

Austria, located in central Europe, shares common borders with three Communist countries—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia—and four non-Communist countries—the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein. It is primarily a mountainous country, with the Alps and their approaches dominating the western and southern provinces. The eastern provinces and Vienna are located in the Danube River Basin.

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

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

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

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

PROFILE

Geography

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

People

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

Government

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

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

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

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

Economy

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

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

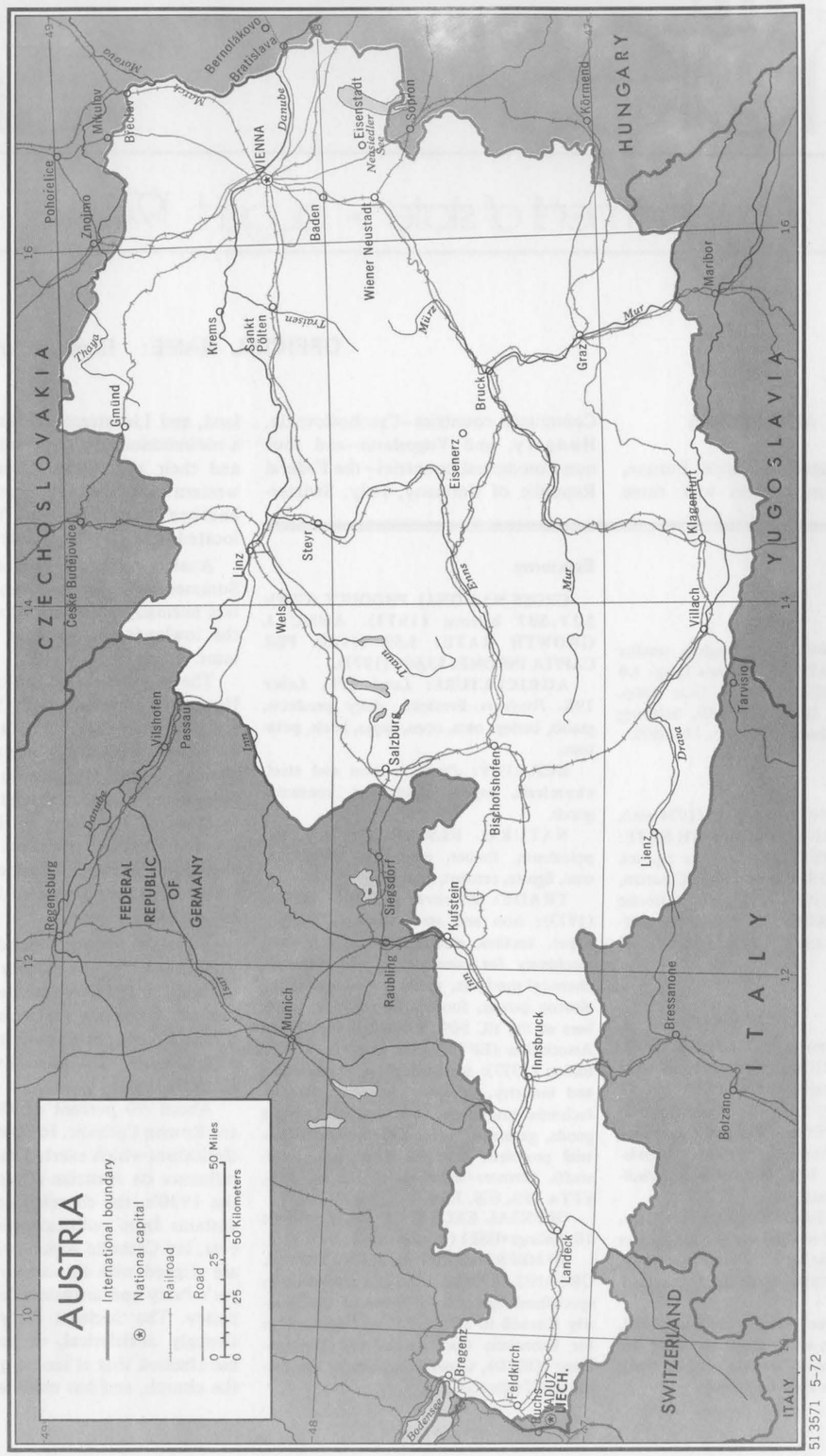
INDUSTRY: *Products*—iron and steel, chemicals, capital equipment, consumer goods.

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

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

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

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



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

HISTORY

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

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

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

Forces of both East and West liberated Austria in April 1945. The country was subsequently divided into zones of occupation in somewhat the same pattern as Germany, but with the important difference that the avowed purpose of the occupation forces was only to maintain control in order to permit the establishment of a representative and democratic Austrian Government which would have full authority throughout the whole country. The organization of an Austrian administration was undertaken with remarkable success by a Socialist elder statesman, Dr. Karl Renner. General elections were held in November 1945 in which the conservative People's Party obtained 50 percent of the vote and 85 seats in the National Council (lower house of the parliament); the Socialists 45 percent and 76 seats; and the Communists only 5 percent and 4 seats, despite the support they received from the U.S.S.R. in the Soviet zone of Austria. The People's Party and the Socialists then formed a coalition which continued to govern Austria until 1966. There followed a one-party government of the People's Party until March 1970 which was succeeded by a one-party Socialist government, reconfirmed at the polls in October 1971.

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

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

GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

READING LIST

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

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Principal Government Officials

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

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

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

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

The Socialist Party draws its support mainly from workers and a large part of the white-collar employees, so that most of its strength lies in the urban and industrialized areas. The Socialists reject dogmatic Marxism and are anti-Communist. The party advocates the nationalization of Austria's key industries (now largely achieved), the extension of social security benefits, and a full-employment policy.

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

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

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

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

ECONOMY

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

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

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

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

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

There is a strong labor movement in Austria. The Austrian Trade Union Federation (ATUF) comprises 16 constituent unions with a total membership of more than 1.5 million, representing two-thirds of the country's wage and salary earners. Since 1945 the ATUF has followed moderate policies and generally has cooperated with industry and the government in measures to check inflationary tendencies. As a consequence of these policies, as well as the low level of unemployment (about 1.6 percent in 1973) and the comprehensive social welfare system in Austria, strikes with serious economic consequences have been rare. In recent years the annual increase in real earnings has been more than 4 percent. In 1973 there were about 226,400 foreign workers in Austria.

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

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

As a rule, Austria has experienced deficits in its merchandise trade which have been offset by earnings from tourism and by long-term private capital inflows. In 1973, however, Austria experienced a balance of payments deficit of $305 million, mainly because of a large deficit in the trade account. Gold and foreign exchange reserves in 1973 were $2.171 billion.

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

FOREIGN RELATIONS

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

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

TRAVEL NOTES

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

Telecommunications—Telegraph and telephone services are efficient.

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

Roads are good, though occasionally steeply graded in alpine passes. Limited-access highways connect Vienna with Graz, Salzburg, and the German border. Extensive use is made of the Austrian State Railways which provide inexpensive service throughout the country and connections to both Eastern and Western Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Austria is active in what the Austrians call "bridge-building to the East," which encompasses increasing contacts at all levels with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The Austrians feel that they can make a contribution toward lessening East-West tensions through a constant exchange of businessmen, political leaders, students, cultural groups, and ordinary tourists going to and from Eastern Europe. The Austrians believe that their country, as a gateway to the Danube River Basin, is uniquely qualified for this role.

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

U.S. POLICY

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

Principal U.S. Officials

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

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

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

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

PRONUNCIATION, PLACE CARD & FORM OF ADDRESS

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. BRUNO KREISKY
Federal Chancellor of Austria

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

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HANNES ANDROSCH
Federal Minister for Finance

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

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. ARNO HALUSA
Ambassador of Austria

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

MRS. CONSTANCE HALUSA

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

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HEINRICH HAYMERLE
Secretary-General of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

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

THE HONORABLE DR. LUKAS BEROLDINGEN
Chief of Protocol at the Federal Chancellery

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

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HANS THALBERG
Special Advisor to the Federal Chancellor

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

THE HONORABLE DR. ALFRED REITER
Chef de Cabinet of the Federal Chancellor

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

THE HONORABLE DR. FRANZ VRANITSKY
Special Advisor to the Finance Minister

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

MRS. MARGIT SCHMIDT
Personal Secretary to the Federal Chancellor

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

NAME & TITLE:	His Excellency Dr. Bruno Kreisky Federal Chancellor of Austria
FORM OF ADDRESS IN CONVERSATION:	Your Excellency, Mr. Chancellor
CORRESPONDENCE SALUTATION:	Dear Mr. Chancellor:
CORRESPONDENCE COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE:	Respectfully yours,
ENVELOPE ADDRESS:	His Excellency Dr. Bruno Kreisky Federal Chancellor of Austria Vienna
"IN HONOR OF" LINES ON INVITATIONS:	In Honor of His Excellency Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of Austria
PLACE CARDS:	His Excellency the Federal Chancellor of Austria
NAME OF COUNTRY:	Austria
LANGUAGE:	German
DIET:	No restrictions.
BEVERAGES:	Alcoholic beverages may be served.

TOASTS:

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

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

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

NATIONAL ANTHEMS:

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

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

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