

The original documents are located in Box 48, folder “11/12/74 - State Dinner - Chancellor Bruno Kreisky (Austria) (1)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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(AUSTRIA)

(SEAL)

DINNER

Green Turtle Soup with Sherry
Cheese Straws

Tabor Hill
Trebbiano
1971
(Michigan)
Freemark Abbey
Cabernet Sauvignon
1969
(California)

Cold Smoked Rainbow Trout
Cream Horseradish Sauce

Breast of Pheasant
Bread Sauce
Wild Rice
Puree of Chestnuts

Bibb Lettuce Salad
Brie Cheese

Schramsberg
Blanc de Blancs
Reserve
1970
(California)

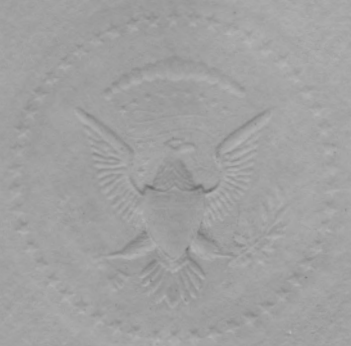
Chocolate Whipped Cream Cake

Demitasse

The White House
Tuesday, November 12, 1974







In honor of
His Excellency
DR. BRUNO KREISKY
Federal Chancellor of the
Republic of Austria

THE WHITE HOUSE
Tuesday, November 12, 1974

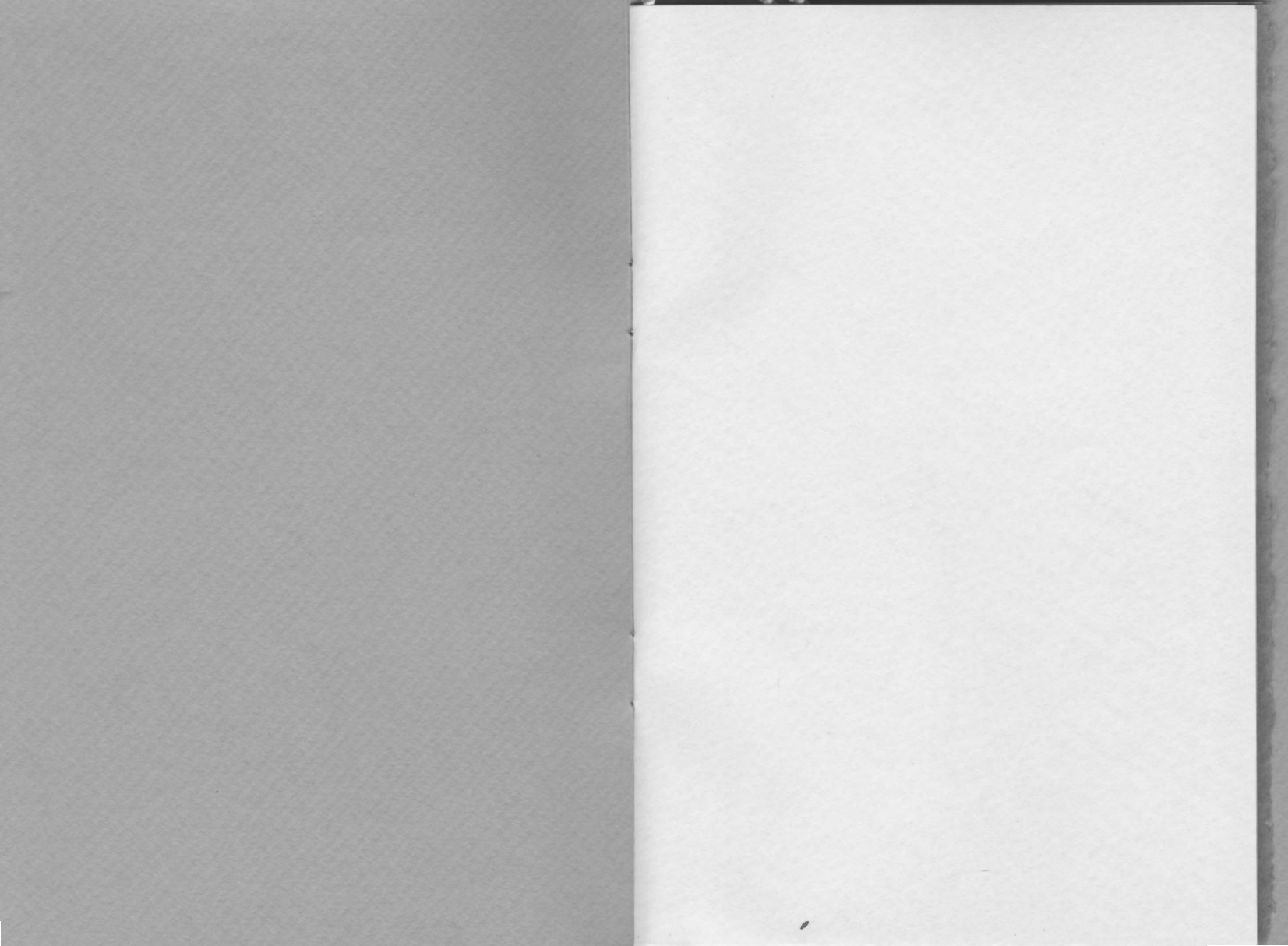
MISS VIKKI CARR has come into her own this year as one of the finest popular singers of this generation. She has appeared at the famous Palace Theater in New York and on numerous television and variety shows. An international performer, Miss Carr has hosted her own television series in England and has performed for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth at a Royal Command Performance in 1967. She has also made appearances in Australia, Japan and Italy.

Miss Carr likes to remind her audiences that she was born Florencia Bidenta de Casillas Martinez Cardona, as the only woman singer of Mexican-American descent who has made it to the top as a major recording and night club star. She is fiercely proud of her heritage, just as her fellow Mexican-Americans are fiercely proud of her.

Miss Carr annually presents scholarships to help some of the bright, deserving young Chicanos go on to college. Since 1971, the Vikki Carr Scholarship Foundation that she has set up to earmark a portion of her earnings for this purpose, has provided more than \$40,000 to enable some 56 students to attend universities and colleges throughout the country.

For this, as well as other contributions to the community, the Los Angeles Times gave her its coveted "Woman of the Year" award in 1970.







—Star-News Photographer John Bowden

Susan Ford (right) talks about Mount Vernon College with teachers Cathy Allen (left), Ellen Morrell.

Susan Checks Styles

Susan Ford went shopping for a school yesterday.

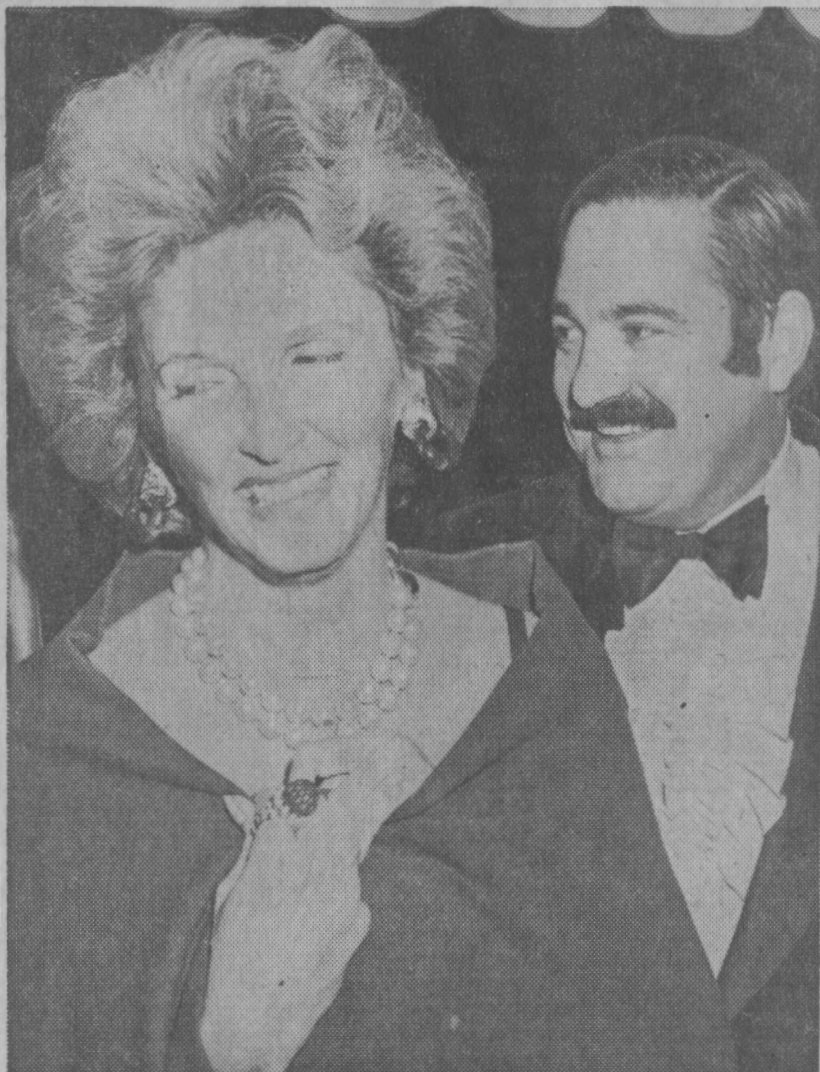
The President's daughter dropped in at a fashion presentation by Star-News fashion editor Eleni and staff photographer John Bowden for the annual alumni luncheon of Mount Vernon College which Susan, now at Holton Arms, hopes to attend.

The luncheon served as an introduction to many of the alumni of the new business administration department of the school.

Susan has just finished a modeling stint for the Ladies Home Journal. The fashions will be in the December issue. "I'm really more interested in retailing," Susan admitted.

TANNER

- Television
- People
- Amusements
- The Arts



—Star-News Photographer Walter Oates

All smiles at last night's state dinner were (from left): Barbara Howar and escort Richard Growald, President Ford and singer Vikki Carr, and Cathie Douglas — followed by her husband, Justice William O. Douglas.

Ford's 'Open' Party Brings Back Out-of-Favor Faces

By Isabelle Shelton
Star-News Staff Writer

Last night's White House state dinner for Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was like one of those Washington-based novels written by people who don't know very much about the Washington scene.

Only this time it was all true—almost every character out of the Washington legend was there in the flesh.

There was the glamorous femme fatale from the Kennedy years — Jackie Kennedy Onassis's sister, Lee Bouvier Radziwill.

THERE WAS the tart-tongued "enfant terrible" from the Johnson years, Barbara Howar (who made sure all the reporters knew she had not been there for "eight years").

There was diva Anna Moffo, already noted in White House annals with Henry Ford's wife Cristina because of the time her bodice slipped when she was performing at a Nixon-era state dinner (Miss Moffo is to be married tomorrow to Robert Sarnoff Jr., her companion last night.)

There was Supreme Court Justice Wil-

liam O. Douglas, whom President Ford, when he was House minority leader, sought to have impeached.

AND THERE was an impressive array of figures from the world of the arts, where Betty Ford plans to focus her attention. They included J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art; Schuyler Chapin, director of the Metropolitan Opera; architect Philip C. Johnson; art collector and National Symphony patron David Lloyd Kreeger; John Anthony, Coty

award-winning designer; sculptor Louise Nevelson; and Thomas S. Buechner, president of Steuben Glass.

There also were late evening "Drop-ins" Rex Harrison, Julie Harris and Martin Gabel (with his wife, Arlene Francis), who came over after their opening performance of "In Praise of Love" at the Kennedy Center.

Also, ski champions, in honor of the Austrian guests and the Fords' devotion to the sport.

BETTY FORD, presiding at her first

state dinner since her surgery for breast cancer, looked well and cheerful in a beautiful navy and silver brocade dress with stand-up collar and long sleeves.

President Ford obviously thoroughly enjoyed both the after-dinner entertainment and the entertainer, singer Vikki Carr, with whom he danced several times. Just before the Ford went upstairs at 12:40 a.m. Miss Carr, whose Mexican-American ancestry Ford had noted on the East Room

See DINNER, B-3



Mrs. Ford

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 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, stage, platforms) yes (to be decided)

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1974

Dear Mrs. Ford,

Re: Kreisky State Dinner

The following items are attached:

1. Background Notes on Austria
2. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Biography
3. Schedule of Kreisky's Visit

Thank you.

Nancy L.



background notes



Austria

department of state * august 1974

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Austria

GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

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

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

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

PROFILE

Geography

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

People

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

Government

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

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

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

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

Economy

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

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

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

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

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

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

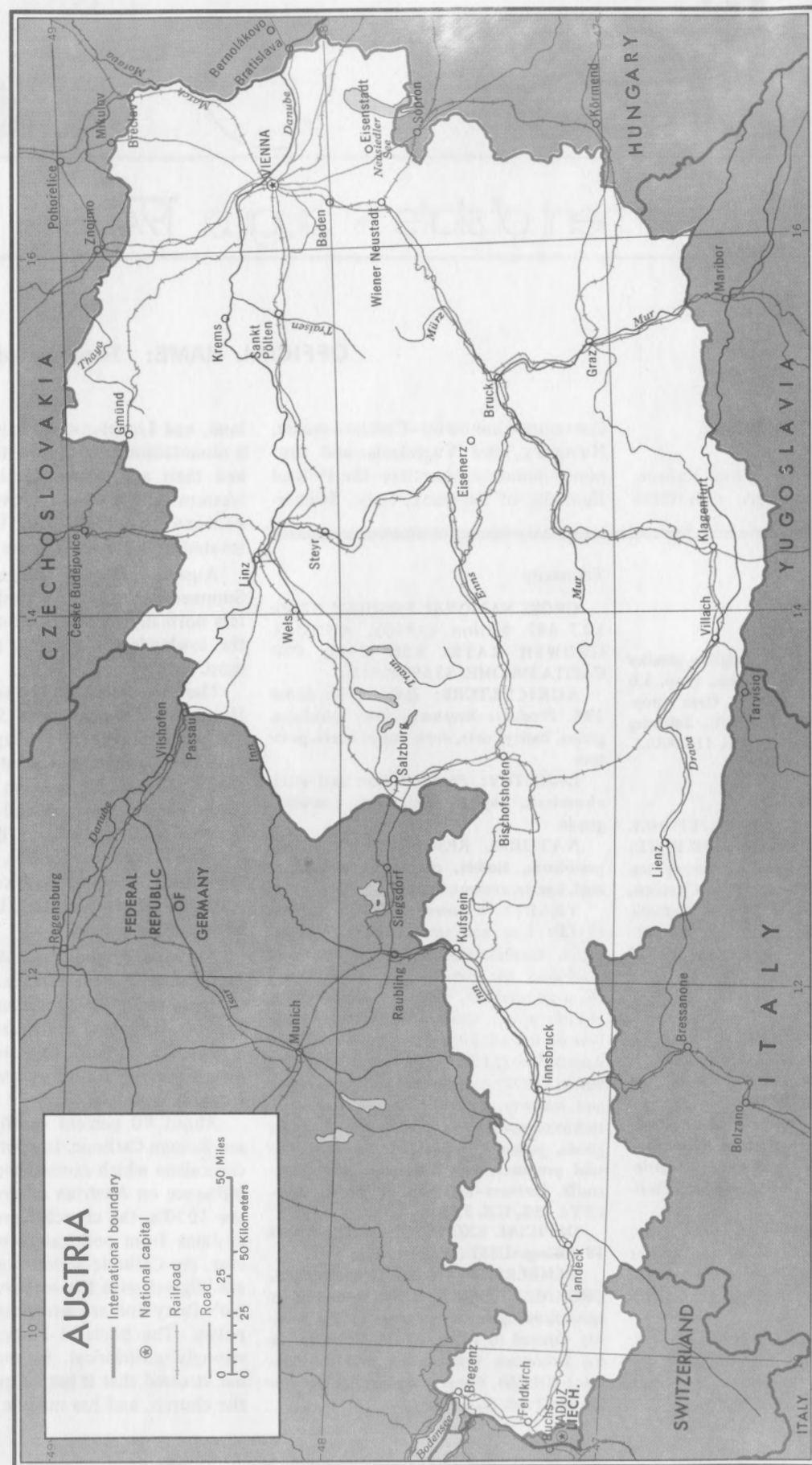
MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and several of its specialized agencies (member of the Security Council in 1974), EFTA, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

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

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

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

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



513571 5-72

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

HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

READING LIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMY

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRAVEL NOTES

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

Telecommunications—Telegraph and telephone services are efficient.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREIGN RELATIONS

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

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

Principal Government Officials

Federal President—Rudolf Kirchschlaeger
Federal Chancellor—Bruno Kreisky

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. POLICY

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

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

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—John P. Humes
Deputy Chief of Mission—John W. Mowinckel
Counselor for Political Affairs—Frank G. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7955

Revised August 1974

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Bureau of Public Affairs

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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
STA-501



Bruno KREISKY
(Phonetic: KRYskee)

AUSTRIA

Chancellor

Addressed as:
Mr. Chancellor

In March 1970, Bruno Kreisky, 63, became Austria's first elected Socialist Chancellor since World War II. A distinguished diplomat and successful politician, he served during the 1950's and 1960's as State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and then Foreign Minister.

Long regarded as his nation's foremost expert in foreign affairs, Kreisky is the architect of Austria's neutrality.

Kreisky knows the United States well. A Foreign Leader Grantee in 1957, he has also traveled and lectured extensively in this country.

Witty, alert and intelligent, Kreisky is an excellent conversationalist. His Viennese charm has won him the friendship of many world leaders. The Chancellor is married to the former Vera Fuerth; they have two children. Kreisky speaks English, French and Swedish fluently.



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.



- 2 -

Monday, November 11

10:30 a.m.

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

11:00 a.m.

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

11:30 a.m.

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

12:00 Noon

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

12:45 p.m.

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

3:00 p.m.

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

4:30 p.m.

Arrival at Patrick Henry International Airport.

5:00 p.m.

Chancellor Kreisky and his party will tour Colonial Williamsburg restorations.

8:00 p.m.

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

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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.



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Monday, November 11 (continued)

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.

* * * * *

The following have regretted for dinner, November 12, 1974

Senator & Mrs. Roman Hruska (Nebraska) - they will be on the West Coast

Senator & Mrs. Howard Baker (Tennessee) - they will be in Tennessee

Senator & Mrs. James B. Allen (Alabama) - they will be flying back from Alabama

Representative & Mrs. Daniel Flood (Pennsylvania) - he will be speaking to a cancer group in New York and is very sorry they cannot attend

Representative & Mrs. Samuel Stratton (New York) - no reason

Representative & Mrs. Donald Fraser (Minnesota) - previous engagement in Detroit

Representative & Mrs. John Hammerschmidt (Arkansas) - they won't be back from Arkansas

Mrs. Brent Scowcroft - she is ill

Mr. & Mrs. Roger E. Anderson - on their way to Europe
(Mr. Anderson is Chairman of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.)

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Bernstein - he just returned from abroad and is suffering from bronchitis and exhaustion - deeply regrets

Mr. & Mrs. Rudolf Bing - he is lecturing in New York
(Mr. Bing is the former Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association)

Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Calder - they are returning to France Wednesday morning

Mr. & Mrs. Bing Crosby - he is filming his Christmas show

Mr. & Mrs. Edward J. Frey - Mrs. Frey is quite ill, very sorry and would definitely like to be included again

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Hirshhorn - they are on an extended vacation currently at sea and regret very much not being able to attend

Mr. & Mrs. Erich Leinsdorf - he is abroad for a concert tour

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Robinson - he has a very heavy schedule
(Mr. Robinson is the manager of the Cleveland Indians Baseball Club)

Mr. & Mrs. Julius Rudel - he is conducting in Los Angeles

Mrs. Jouett Shouse - she is abroad

Mr. & Mrs. James Stewart - he has a commitment in Texas



Mr. & Mrs. Art Buchwald - he is speaking at Chestnut Hill College

Mr. & Mrs. Hank Aaron - he has to be in Milwaukee

Mrs. Claiborne Pell - no reason (Senator Pell will be coming)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The following guests will be arriving at the White House between 11:15 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. :

Kennedy Center Attendees

Hon. & Mrs. Roger L. Stevens
Chmn. , JFK Center for the Performing Arts

Mr. & Mrs. Rex Harrison

Mr. & Mrs. Martin Gabel
(Mrs. -Arlene Francis)

Miss Julie Harris

Sir Terence Rattigan
Playwright

Mr. Arthur Cantor
Producer, "In Praise of Love"



Kreis



DINNER

Tabor Hill
Trebbiano
1971

Turtle Soup

Cold Smoked Rainbow Trout

Freemark Abbey
Cabernet
Sauvignon
1969

Breast of Pheasant
Wild Rice
Chestnut Purée

Schramsberg
Blanc de Blancs
Reserve
1970

Bibb Lettuce Salad
Brie Cheese

Chocolate Delight

Demitasse

THE WHITE HOUSE
Tuesday, November 12, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 11, 1974

Dear Mrs. Ford,

Re: Kreisky State Dinner

Attached are the dinner and after-dinner guest lists, and the list of regrets for your dinner tomorrow evening. I am also attaching an information sheet on Mr. Philip Johnson.

Thank you.

Nancy L.



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

His Excellency Dr. Bruno Kreisky

Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria

His Excellency Dr. Hannes Androsch

Federal Minister for Finance

His Excellency The Ambassador of Austria

and Mrs. Halusa

His Excellency Dr. Heinrich Haymerle

Secretary-General of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Dr. Lukas Beroldingen

Chief of Protocol at the Federal Chancellery

His Excellency Dr. Hans Thalberg

Ambassador, Special Adviser to the Federal Chancellor

The Honorable Alfred Reiter

Chef de Cabinet of the Federal Chancellery

Dr. Franz Vranitsky

Special Assistant to the Finance Minister

Mrs. Margit Schmidt

Personal Secretary to the Chancellor

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger

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

Mr. Justice Douglas and Mrs. Douglas

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Simon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

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

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

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

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

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

General Clark was the first United States High Commissioner in Austria

Lieutenant General William W. Quinn, USA (retired)

Father and escort of Miss Sally Quinn

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Kennedy

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

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

Mr. Anthony is the Coty Award Winning Designer

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

Mr. Clark Bingham, Las Vegas, Nevada

Manager for Miss Vikki Carr

Colonel and Mrs. Frank Borman, Miami, Florida

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

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

Director, National Gallery of Art

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

Mr. Buechner is the President of Steuben Glass

Miss Vikki Carr, Beverly Hills, California

Singer

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

Mr. Chapin is the Director of the Metropolitan Opera Association

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

Guest of Mr. Anderl Molterer

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

Mr. Deak is President, Deak National Bank

Mr. and Mrs. James Deakin, Bethesda, Maryland

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

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

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



Mr. and Mrs. Pepi Gramshammer, Vail, Colorado

Mr. Richard Growald, Washington, D. C.

Correspondent with United Press International

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

Mr. Houghton is Chairman of Steuben Glass

Mrs. Barbara Howar, Washington, D. C.

Guest of Mr. Richard Growald

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

Mr. Johnson is President of the Johnson Publishing Company

Mr. Philip C. Johnson, New Canaan, Connecticut

Architect

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Jones, Potomac, Maryland

Mr. Jones is a correspondent with Columbia Broadcasting System

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Lauder is Chairman, Estee Lauder, Inc.

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

Mr. Lauder is President, Estee Lauder, Inc.

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

Correspondent with the Associated Press

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

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

Miss Anna Moffo, New York, New York

Opera singer and guest of Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff

Mr. Anderl Molterer

Austrian ski champion, Aspen, Colorado

Mrs. Louise Nevelson, New York, New York

Sculptor

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

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

Miss Sally Quinn, Washington, D. C.

Reporter, Style Section, The Washington Post

Mrs. Lee Bouvier Radziwill, New York, New York

Guest of Mr. Philip C. Johnson

Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff

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

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Seawell

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



GUEST LIST FOR ENTERTAINMENT FOLLOWING DINNER IN HONOR
OF HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. BRUNO KREISKY, FEDERAL CHANCELLOR
OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1974,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Arnold

Mr. Arnold is the Public Affairs Officer of the American Embassy
in Vienna, Austria.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Bader

Franz Bader Gallery; Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Beasley

Mr. Beasley is Administrative Assistant to The Honorable Strom
Thurmond, United States Senate (South Carolina).

Mr. Hans Benedict

Austrian radio and television in Austria

Mr. and Mrs. Guenter Birbaum

Mr. Birbaum is a Counselor at the Embassy of Austria.

Mr. Fritz Blumenberg

Bunte Illustrierte, an Austrian publication

Mr. Arthur Cantor

Producer, "In Praise of Love" which is now playing at the John F.
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Mr. Philip Carlson

Mr. Carlson is Minority Counsel, Government Operations Committee,
House of Representatives.

Mr. Michael S. Cassedy

Escort of Miss Tracy Mullin

Mr. and Mrs. A. Denis Clift

Mr. Clift is Senior Staff Member of the National Security Council.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Cornelius

Mr. Cornelius is Deputy Director, Office of Minority Business,
Department of Commerce.

Miss Jonna Lynn Cullen

Assistant to Minority Counsel, Rules Committee, House of Repre-
sentatives

Mr. Franz Cyrus

Mr. Cyrus is Press Counselor at the Embassy of Austria.

Mr. Mike Dineen

Escort of Miss Jonna Lynn Cullen

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce A. Flatin

Mr. Flatin is Country Officer for Austria, Department of State.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fleishell

Mr. Fleishell is with the Republican National Committee in
Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gabel

Actor, "In Praise of Love" which is now playing at the John F.
Kenne- Center for the Performing Arts



Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Gates

Mr. Gates is a Staff Member of the National Security Council.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott George

Mr. George is Director, Office for Central European Affairs,
Department of State.

Mr. Thomas M. Gilbert

Escort of Miss Shirley Hays

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard W. Glitman

Mr. Glitman is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for
International Trade Policy.

Dr. and Mrs. Heinz A. Gorges

Dr. Gorges is President of the American-Austrian Society of
Washington.

Miss Heidi Gromansperg

National Independent Daily (Kurier), an Austrian publication

Miss Julie Harris

Actress, "In Praise of Love" which is now playing at the John F.
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Harrison

Actor, "In Praise of Love" which is now playing at the John F.
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Miss Shirley Hays

Secretary to Mr. Bill Timmons, The White House

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Hittmair

Mr. Hittmair is Deputy Treasurer, World Bank, Washington, D.C.

The Honorable David C. Hoopes, Special Assistant to the President
and Mrs. Hoopes

Mr. David K. Katz

Desk Officer for Austria, Bureau of International Commerce,
Department of Commerce

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Kohler

Mr. Kohler is a correspondent with Newhouse National News
Service; Washington, D.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Peter F. Krogh

Dr. Krogh is with the Foreign Service School, Georgetown University.

Mr. Ludwig Laab

Photographer, Bunte Illustrierte, an Austrian publication

Miss Mildred V. Leonard

Personal Assistant to the President

Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis

Mr. Lewis is with the Republican National Committee in
Washington, D.C.

Miss Margaret R. Lynch

Personal Secretary to The Honorable Hugh Scott, United States
Senate (Pennsylvania)

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Macbeth

Mrs. Macbeth works for the Vice President's Capitol Hill office.



Mr. Hans Mahr

Kronen Zeitung, an Austrian publication

Mr. William F. Matthews

Central Files, White House

Mr. and Mrs. John Meagher

Mr. Meagher is Minority Counsel, Ways and Means Committee,
House of Representatives.

Mrs. Jerry A. Moore, Jr.

Wife of Reverend Jerry A. Moore, Jr., D.C. City Councilman

Mr. Jerry A. Moore, III

Son of Reverend Jerry A. Moore, Jr., D.C. City Councilman

Miss Tracy Mullin

Press Department of The Honorable Hugh Scott, United States
Senate (Pennsylvania)

Colonel and Mrs. Franz Nahrgang

Colonel Nahrgang is Defense, Military and Air Attache at the
Embassy of Austria.

The Honorable and Mrs. Thomas O. Paine

Mr. Paine is Senior Vice President of the General Electric Company.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Edward Peete

Mr. Peete is with the Republican National Committee in
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Dwight Porter

United States Representative, Atomic Energy Commission, Vienna,
Austria

Mrs. Phyllis Prentis

Date of Mr. W. Frank Matthews

The Honorable William C. Pryor, Judge, D.C. Superior Court,

and Mrs. Pryor

Sir Terence Rattigan

Playwright, "In Praise of Love" which is now playing at the John F.
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Mr. Rob Robertson

Escort of Miss Louise Willett

The Honorable Hans Georg Rudofsky, Minister Counselor, Embassy of

Austria, and Mrs. Rudofsky

Mr. John H. Safer

Sculptor, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. John H. Safer, Sr.

Mother of Mr. John H. Safer

Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Schneider

Mr. Schneider is the Austrian Representative, International Monetary
Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Marty Schram

Mr. Schram is a correspondent with Newsday, Washington, D.C.



Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D.H. Sidley

Mrs. Sidley is secretary to Mr. Bill Timmons, White House.

Mr. John Slavick

Escort of Miss Margaret R. Lynch

Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Spallinger

Mr. Spallinger is Second Secretary at the Embassy of Austria.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells Stabler

Mr. Stabler is Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, Department of State.

The Honorable and Mrs. Roger L. Stevens

Mr. Stevens is Chairman, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Mr. Rudolf Stoiber

Austrian Press Agency in Austria

Miss Deborah M. Sullivan

Desk Officer for Austria and Switzerland, Office of International Monetary Affairs, Department of the Treasury

Mr. Gunter Traxler

Arbeiter Zeitung, Socialist Party organization in Austria

Mr. and Mrs. Hans E. Tutch

Mr. Tutch is Chief, Neue Zuercher Zeitung (newspaper), in Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vickerman

Mr. Vickerman is Administrative Assistant to The Honorable Anne Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wieghardt

Mr. Wieghardt is a correspondent with New York Daily News, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Wiesner

Mr. Wiesner is Director, Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, Department of State.

Miss Louise Willett

Receptionist for The Honorable Hugh Scott, United States Senate (Pennsylvania)

Mr. Hans Winkler

Second Secretary at the Embassy of Austria

