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9am by air pres to  
Sinaia (1 1/2)

Grk Orth service

Guest House service

11:30, by + mc to peles  
castle (10 mins)

walking

1:15 luncheon

2:30 Rom folk dances

3 concl

3:15 dep Sinai

5:05 pm dep ceremony

5:20 dep

**MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL**

**TO:**

☐ **YOU WERE CALLED BY—**

☐ **YOU WERE VISITED BY—**

**OF (Organization)**

☐ **PLEASE CALL** →

**PHONE NO.  
CODE/EXT.**

☐ **WILL CALL AGAIN**

☐ **IS WAITING TO SEE YOU**

☐ **RETURNED YOUR CALL**

☐ **WISHES AN APPOINTMENT**

**MESSAGE**

**RECEIVED BY**

**DATE**

**TIME**

ROMANIA

124040

Embassy: ~~7-9~~ Tudor Arghezi  
bucharrest, romania

Mrs. Ford contact: DICK SCISSORS x17 12-00-58

Incs

Ashley Wills (press)

"Aury" Fernandez - pao

Ambassador: Harry G. Barnes Dcm: Dick Viets

Schedule

Leads

John Gilden  
Mary Fisher

Bob Caughey

Ker Pakula

Jim Walsh

Mike Hoffman

John Drufinger





AMERICAN EMBASSY  
BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

KEY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Embassy Switchboard .....	12-40-40	
	Home Telephone Numbers	Embassy Extension
Ambassador Harry G. Barnes, Jr. ....	18-01-54	10
Deputy Chief of Mission Richard N. Viets ....	33-04-16	12
Defense/Army Attache Col. Wyatt J. Mitchell	33-75-96	36
Air Attache Maj. Nicholas P. Costa, Jr. ....	17-76-61	36
Political Officer Edward A. Mainland .....	12-35-50	38
Econ/Commercial Officer Richard C. Scissors..	12-00-58	17
Vice Consul Jean Gunther .....	15-80-22	39
Administrative Officer H. Clarke Rodgers ....	33-22-10	24
Public Affairs Officer Aurelius Fernandez ...	11-25-25	21
Information Officer Ashley Wills .....	12-00-95	26
Nurse Catherine Chaddic .....	50-41-70	33



VV FHT070EHV932 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AMEMBASSY BONN  
 PP RUFHOL  
 DE RUDKAR #3554 2070959  
 2NY CCCCC ZZH  
 O 260927Z JUL 75  
 FM AMEMBASSY BUCHAREST  
 TO AMEMBASSY BONN IMMEDIATE 1526  
 BT

IMMEDIATE  
 003044

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BUCHAREST 3554

BONN FOR PATTY MATSON, MRS. FORD'S PRESS OFFICE

E.O. 11652: GDS  
 TAGS: OVIP (FORD, GERALD R.) 25 11 51 AM '75  
 SUBJ: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT -- SITES BACKGROUNDEERS FOR AMERICAN PRESS

FOLLOWING SENT WHITE HOUSE, STATE INFO USIA BEING PASSED TO YOU  
 FOR YOUR INFO  
 C O N F I D E N T I A L BUCHAREST 3486

WHITE HOUSE FOR PRESS OFFICE  
 STATE FOR A/O

E.O. 11652: GDS  
 TAGS: OVIP  
 SUBJ: PRESIDENTIAL VISIT - SITES BACKGROUNDEERS FOR AMERICAN PRESS

1. FOLLOWING ARE BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF SITES OF PRESIDENTIAL  
 ACTIVITY DURING VISIT; SCHEDULE HAS NOT BEEN FIRMED UP AND  
 SITES D THROUGH G BELOW MAY NOT BE INCLUDED IN FINAL PROGRAM:

A. SAT AUG 2. OTOPENI AIRPORT AND MOTORCADE ROUTE -  
 WHERE THE PRESIDENT'S PLANE WILL LAND. OTOPENI AIRPORT  
 WAS COMPLETED JUST PRIOR TO THE VISIT OF FORMER PRESI-  
 DENT NIXON IN 1969. LOCATED 14 KM FROM THE CENTER OF  
 BUCHAREST, OTOPENI IS ONE OF THE MOST MODERN AIR-  
 PORTS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTORCADE WILL MOVE DIRECTLY FROM  
 THE AIRPORT TARMAC ONTO HIGHWAY E-15, THE PRINCIPAL  
 ROAD LINK BETWEEN BUCHAREST AND PLOIESTI. COMING INTO

(1) PIATA SCINTEII (LITERALLY SPARK SQUARE) - IS  
 LOCATED IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF THE IMPOSING  
 SCINTEIA BUILDING, A GIFT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT  
 TO THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE AND SEAT OF BUCHAREST'S  
 PRINCIPAL PUBLISHING, CULTURAL AND IDEOLOGICAL ORGAN-  
 IZATIONS. THE MOTORCADE MAY STOP HERE SO THAT THE  
 PRESIDENT MAY RECEIVE THE KEYS TO THE CITY.RH

(2) ARC DE TRIOMPHE (AR  
 CH OF TRIUMPH) - WAS COPIED AFTER THE  
 FRENCH ORIGINAL AND SYMBOLIZES THE INFLUENCE OF FRENCH CULTURE  
 ON ROMANIA.

B. SPRING PALACE - WHERE THE PRESIDENT WILL STAY. THE  
 SPRING PALACE WAS BUILT IN THE MIDDLE SIXTIES SPECIFICALLY  
 TO HOUSE VISITING HEADS OF STATE. IT IS LOCATED IN A

ACTION	ADV-18
AMB	1
DCM	1
POL	3
POLMIL	
ECON	4
CON	
ADM	3
PER	1
B&F	1
SY	1
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COM	
BAX	
GSO	1
TR	
RCO	
USIS	1
OCA	3
LEGAT	
DAO	1
MAAG	1
MLO	2
RDLB	
RAFLO	
MBT	
AFPLD	
EUPLD	
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMEMBASSY BONN

TIGHTLY CONTROLLED COMPOUND OF HOMES AND OFFICIAL RESIDENCES INCLUDING PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU'S. THE SPRING PALACE BORDERS LAKE FLOREASCA, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF BUCHAREST'S MANY LAKES. THE CITY IS IN FACT KNOWN AS THE "CITY OF LAKES."

C. COUNCIL OF STATE - WHERE DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE TWO PRESIDENTS WILL TAKE PLACE WHEN THEY ARE IN BUCHAREST. THE COUNCIL IS LOCATED IN THE PALACE OF THE REPUBLIC ON GHEORGHE GHORGHIU-DEJ SQUARE. THE PALACE ALSO HOUSES THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART. THE PALACE WAS BUILT BETWEEN 1930 AND 1937, ON THE SITE OF A GRAND BOYAR'S 19TH CENTURY TOWN HOUSE AND THE RESIDENCE OF UNITED ROMANIA'S FIRST LEADER, ALEXANDER CUZA. THE MODERN PALACE SERVED AS A ROYAL RESIDENCE UNTIL 1944. IT WAS HERE THAT THE AUGUST 23, 1944 UPRISING AGAINST THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT ENDED SUCCESSFULLY, AND WHERE IN 1947 THE END OF THE MONARCHY WAS OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED. THE PALACE IS BUILT IN A U-SHAPE, IN NEOCLASSICAL STYLE. THE COUNCIL OF STATE IS LOCATED IN THE RIGHT WING AS YOU FACE THE BUILDING.

D. SUN AUG 3 OPTIONAL PROGRAM 1. TRAIN ROUTE FROM BUCHAREST TO SINAIA - COVERS A DISTANCE OF 127 KM. THE TRAIN WILL PASS THROUGH GENTLY SLOPING PLAINS TO THE CITY OF PLOIESTI, ROMANIA'S LEADING OIL REFINING CENTER. PLOIESTI WAS BOMBED BY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PLANES DURING WW II, SINCE IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GERMAN SOURCES OF OIL. THE TRAIN WILL PASS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE LARGEST OIL REFINING COMPLEX IN EUROPE. ABOUT 30 KM BEYOND PLOIESTI, THE TRAIN WILL BEGIN ASCENDING INTO THE PRAHOVA VALLEY, ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE IN ROMANIA. THE ENTIRE TRAIN TRIP SHOULD LAST APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

E. SINAIA AND PELES CASTLE - WHERE THE TWO PRESIDENTS WILL SPEND SUNDAY MORNING IF THIS OPTION CHOSEN. SINAIA IS AN OLD AND BEAUTIFUL ALPINE RESORT, WHERE 19TH CENTURY NOBLES FROM ALL OVER SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE USED TO SPEND THEIR SUMMERS. IT IS LOCATED AT A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 1500 FEET, AT THE BASE OF THE BUCEGI MOUNTAINS. PELES CASTLE, WHICH THE TWO PRESIDENTS WILL TOUR, IS A GERMAN RENAISSANCE STRUCTURE BUILT BY THE HOHENZOLLERNS BETWEEN 1875 AND 1883. THE CASTLE IS NOTEWORTHY FOR ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR WOOD CARVINGS, AND FOR THE DIVERSITY OF STYLES USED IN THE PRINCIPAL CHAMBERS. THESE INCLUDE ITALIAN AND ENGLISH RENAISSANCE, BAROQUE, ROCOCO, MOORISH, AND BYZANTINE. THE CASTLE HAS 160 ROOMS, AND CONTAINS EXHIBITS OF ANCIENT WEAPONS, ORIENTAL CARPETS, STAINED GLASS WINDOWS AND TAPESTRIES AND FURNITURE OF VARIOUS PERIODS.

THE PELES CASTLE STANDS IN THE MIDDLE OF SIX HECTARES OF A TERRACED PARK. NEAR PELES IS THE PELISOR CASTLE, WHERE DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE TWO PRESIDENTS WILL TAKE

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AMEMBASSY BONN

PLACE. THIS CASTLE WAS BUILT BETWEEN 1899 AND 1903, ALSO IN THE GERMAN RENAISSANCE STYLE. IT IS SMALLER THAN PELES, HAVING A MERE 70 ROOMS.

F. SUN AUG 3 OPTIONAL PROGRAM 2.

AMERICAN LIBRARY -- A FACT SHEET ON THE AMERICAN LIBRARY WILL BE PLACED IN EACH JOURNALIST'S PRESS KIT, WHICH WILL BE GIVEN OUT UPON ARRIVAL IN BUCHAREST. THE LIBRARY WAS OPENED IN 1972 PURSUANT TO AN UNDERSTANDING SIGNED DURING PRESIDENT NIXON'S 1969 VISIT TO ROMANIA.

G. UNITY MARKET -- WHERE THE PRESIDENT WILL TOUR A TYPICAL ROMANIAN OUTDOOR MARKET. THIS PARTICULAR ONE IS AMONG THE OLDEST IN BUCHAREST, DATING FROM THE 16TH CENTURY. THE MARKET IS PARTICULARLY BUSY AND PICTURESQUE ON SUNDAY MORNINGS, WHEN THOUSANDS OF ROMANIANS MILL ABOUT THE VEGETABLE STANDS AND ARTISTS' BOOTHS.

NEXT TO THE MARKET IS MANUC'S INN, A BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED 19TH CENTURY HUNTING LODGE WHICH HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A RESTAURANT AND HOTEL WHERE THE PRESIDENT AND MRS FORD WILL SEE A FOLK DANCING TROUPE PERFORM IN THE LARGE INTERIOR COURTYARD.

2. WISH TO REPEAT SCHEDULE STILL NOT FIRMED UP AND SITES D. THROUGH G. MAY NOT BE INVOLVED IN PROGRAM. MOTORCADE ROUTE COUNCIL OF STATE AND SPRING PALACE WILL BE IN FINAL SCHEDULE IN ANY CASE.

3. N.B. THIS MESSAGE IS CLASSIFIED OWING TO REFERENCES TO PRESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE STILL UNDER DISCUSSION. DESCRIPTIVE DATA ON INDIVIDUAL SITES CAN BE TREATED AS UNCLASSIFIED IF NOT TIED TO PRESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE. BARNES  
BT

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AMEMBASSY BONN

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FM AMEMBASSY BUCHRESTS

TO AMEMBASSY BONN IMMEDIATE 1523 ✓

BT

CONFIDENTIAL BUCHAREST 3525

IMMEDIATE

FOR WHITE HOUSE ADVANCE PARTY

JUL 25 9 56 AM '75

E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: OVIP (GERALD FORD)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED SCHEDULE- DEPARTURE FROM SINAIA

IT SEEMS AS THOUGH THERE MAY BE DIFFICULTY USING HELICOPTERS IN SINAIA. THEREFORE, WE ARE FORWARDING PROPOSED SCHEDULE BASED ON RETURN FROM SINAIA BY TRAIN. WE DO HAVE SCHEDULE LOCALLY IN THE EVENT HELICOPTERS ARE USED. DEPARTURE TIME FROM SINAIA DOES NOT VARY SIGNIFICANTLY.

## PROPOSED SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD'S VISIT TO  
SINAIA, ROMANIA

AUGUST 3, 1975

8:30 AM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BOARD MOTO  
ZADE AT SPRING PALACE.

## PRESS POOL COVERAGE

MOTORCADE DEPARTS SPRING PALACE EN ROUTE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE.

(DRIVING TIME: 5 MINUTES)

8:35 AM MOTORCADE ARRIVES AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD WILL BE MET BY:  
AMBASSADOR HARRY PARNES

## PRESS POOL COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY  
AMBASSADOR BARNES, PROCEED TO COURTYARD.

8:36AM THE PRESIDENT, MRS. FORD AND AMBASSADOR BARNES ARRIVE  
COURTYARD TO GREET AMERICAN COMMUNITY.

8:49 AM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD DEPART AMERICAN COMMUNITY  
RECEPTION EN ROUTE MOTORCADE FOR BOARDING.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ KR 3/25/86

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMEMBASSY BONN

8:50 AM MOTORCADE DEPARTS AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE EN ROUTE VIP TRAIN STATION.

(DRIVING TIME: 5 MINUTES)

8.55 AM MOTORCADE ARRIVES VIP TRAIN STATION.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD WILL BE MET BY:  
PRESIDENT AND MRS. NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, PROCEED EN ROUTE TRAIN FOR BOARDING.

9:00 AM TRAIN DEPARTS BUCHAREST EN ROUTE SINAIA.

(TRAVELING TIME: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES)

10:30AM TRAIN ARRIVES SINAIA TRAIN STATION (VIP ENTRANCE).

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD WILL BE MET BY:

LOCAL OFFICIALS

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, PROCEED TO MOTORCADE FOR BOARDING.

10:35 AM MOTORCADE DEPARTS SINAIA TRAIN STATION EN ROUTE GUEST HOUSE RESIDENCE VIA TOUR OF THE CITY.

(DRIVING TIME: 15 MINUTES)

10:50 AM MOTORCADE ARRIVES GUEST HOUSE RESIDENCE.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, PROCEED INSIDE GUEST HOUSE RESIDENCE.

11:00 AM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BOARD MOTORCADE AT FRONT ENTRANCE OF GUEST HOUSE RESIDENCE.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS GUEST HOUSE RESIDENCE EN ROUTE SINAIA MONASTARY.

(DRIVING TIME: 5 MINUTES)

11:05 AM MOTORCADE ARRIVES SINAIA MONASTARY.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD WILL BE MET BY:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMEMBASSY BONN

## OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY -----,  
PROCEED INSIDE ----- CHAPEL FOR GREEK ORTHODOX SERVICE  
IN PROGRESS.

11:23 AM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD DEPART ----- CHAPEL  
EN ROUTE MOTORCADE FOR BOARDING.

11:25 AM MOTORCADE DEPARTS SINAIA MONASTARY EN ROUTE GUEST HOUSE  
RESIDENCE.

(DRIVING TIME: 5 MINUTES)

11:30 AM MOTORCADE ARRIVES GUEST HOUSE RESIDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD WILL BE MET BY:

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

11:31 AM THE PRESIDENT, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU, PROCEEDS  
TO THE RECEPTION ROOM.

11:31 AM MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY MRS. CEAUSESCU PROCEEDS ON FOOT  
TO PELES CASTLE.

(QCLKING TIME: 10 MINUTES)

11:33 AM THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU ARRIVE RECEPTION  
ROOM FOR HEAD-TO-HEAD MEETING.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

11:35 AM HEAD-TO-HEAD MEETING BEGINS.

DURATION: 1 HOUR

12:45 PM LUNCHEON GUESTS ARRIVE GUEST HOUSE RESIDENCE.

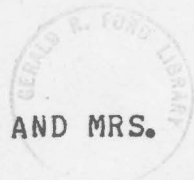
1:05 PM HEAD-TO-HEAD MEETING CONCLUDES.

THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU PROCEED TO LUNCHEON ROOM  
WHERE THEY WILL BE JOINED BY MRS. FORD AND MRS. CEAUSESCU TO GREET  
GUESTS.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

1:10 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS.  
CEAUSESCU, ARE SEATED.

1:15 PM LUNCHEON SERVICE BEGINS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMEMBASSY BONN

2:20 PM PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU OFFERS TOAST.

2KCWT PM THE PRESIDENT OFFERS RESPONSE TOAST.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

2:30 PM PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, PROCEED TO VIEWING AREA FOR ROMANIAN FOLK DANCES.

2:32 PM ROMANIAN FOLK DANCE ENTERTAINMENT BEGINS.

3:00 PM ENTERTAINMENT CONCLUDES.

3:00 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, PROCEED TO MOTORCADE FOR BOARDING.

3:02 PM MOTORCADE DEPARTS GUEST HOUSE RESIDENCE EN ROUTE SINAIA TRAIN STATION.

(DRIVING TIME: 8 MINUTES)

3:10 PM MOTORCADE ARRIVES SINAIA TRAIN STATION.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

3:14 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, BOARD TRAIN.

3:15 PM TRAIN DEPARTS SINAIA EN ROUTE BUCHAREST VIP TRAIN STATION.

(TRAVELING TIME: 1 HOUR 25 MINUTES)

4:40 PM TRAIN ARRIVES BUCHAREST VIP TRAIN STATION.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, PROCEED TO MOTORCADE FOR BOARDING.

4:41 PM MOTORCADE DEPARTS TRAIN STATION EN ROUTE OTOPENI AIRPORT.

(DRIVING TIME: 19 MINUTES)

5:00 PM MOTORCADE ARRIVES OTOPENI AIRPORT.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

CROWD SITUATION

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. FORD, PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, PROCEED TO DEPARTURE CEREMONY.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMEMBASSY BONN

5:05 PM DEPARTURE CEREMONY BEGINS.

5:15 PM DEPARTURE CEREMONY CONCLUDES.

5:15 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD, ESCORTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. CEAUSESCU, PROCEED TO AIR FORCE ONE FOR BOARDING.

5:20 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD BOARD AIR FORCE ONE.

AIR FORCE ONE DEPARTS OTOPENI AIRPORT, BUCHAREST ROMANIA,  
EN ROUTE BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA.

BT

#3525

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CITY Bucharest

DATES OF VISIT Sat, Aug 2 - Sun, Aug 3  
Signal tel. # \_\_\_\_\_

Probable weather: mid to high 80s, very humid

Events we'll have: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

You'll be staying: \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Ford will be: The Guest House

Ambassador's wife: mrs. harry barnes (will be out of the city)

Wife of head of state: mrs. nicolae ceausescu (elena)

STAFF LOCATIONS

Patti \_\_\_\_\_

Pete \_\_\_\_\_

Carolyn \_\_\_\_\_

Mary Lou \_\_\_\_\_

Karl \_\_\_\_\_

Jeanne \_\_\_\_\_

pick \_\_\_\_\_

PRESS INFORMATION

Press hotel Intercontinental

press center location Intercontinental, Ronda ballroom- First floor

staff room tel # \_\_\_\_\_

AP \_\_\_\_\_

UPI \_\_\_\_\_

Network Pool coordntr \_\_\_\_\_

USIS message center \_\_\_\_\_

KEY CONTACTS

Mrs. Ford Dick Scissors

Jack Ford Dick Scissors

Press Auri Fernandez,  
Ashley Wills

ADVANCE TEAM

lead John Gildea

press Michael Hoffman

press trnsptn John Dreylinger

WHCA Ken Pakula

USSS Bob Caughey

State Jim Walsh

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

MRS. FORD

A.) OPTION I

Saturday, August 2

1545

3:45

\*

{ Arrival at airport  
Airport ceremony

1630

Depart airport for motorcade

1715

Arrival at guest house

President and Mrs. Ceausescu remain for 15 minutes

1730

Free time

2100

\*

{ Supper given by President and Mrs. Ceausescu

(Entertainment - songs by Romanian choral group  
and American Ambassadors for Friendship  
choral group.)

B.) OPTION II

1545

Arrival at airport

Airport ceremony

1630

Depart airport for motorcade

1715

Arrival at guest house

President and Mrs. Ceausescu remain for 15 minutes

1745

Depart for visit to Village Museum or childcare center

1900

Return to guest house

Free time

2100

Supper given by President and Mrs. Ceausescu

(Entertainment - songs by Romanian choral group  
and American Ambassadors for Friendship  
choral group.)



Sunday, August 3rd

(Depending on Mrs. Ford's wishes visits could

be arranged to one or more of the following: Folkore Museum

Bucur Church and Radu Voicu Monastery, the Antim

Monastery, the National Theatre or a dance class

rehearsal if one is in session.)

A.) OPTION I

In Bucharest

1000 Visit the Village Museum (if not done previous day)

1100 Depart Village Museum for the Piata Unire

1115 Arrive at the Piata Unire

Tour the market place and the Curtea Veche church ✓

1200 Attend folkmusic dances at Hanu lui Manuc ✓

(Joined by President Ford)

1230 \* } Depart for luncheon hosted by President and Mrs. Ford

1300 Luncheon hosted by President and Mrs. Ford

1440 Motorcade to airport

1530 Departure

-----  
B.) OPTION II

In Snagov

0900 Depart for Urziceni (by helicopter)

0930 Arrival in Urziceni

Visit to area heavily damaged by recent flood





PROPOSED SCHEDULE

MRS. FORD

3

1015	Depart for Snagov (by helicopter)
1045	Arrive in Snagov
1115	Tour Snagov Monastery (with President Ford)
1215	Return to Bucharest
1245	Attend meeting of President with American community and Embassy employees (possibly in Residence garden)
1300	Attend luncheon hosted by President and Mrs. Ford
1440	Motorcade to airport
1530	Departure

-----  
C.) OPTION III

	In Sinaia
0815	Depart for Sinaia (by helicopter)
0900	Arrive in Sinaia
	Walking tour of city
1115	Tour of Peles Castle
1200	Depart for Bucharest
1245	Meeting with American community / and Embassy employees (possibly in Residence garden)
1300	Luncheon hosted by President and Mrs. Ford
1440	Motorcade to airport
1530	Departure



*Petty*

CITY BUCHAREST Dates of Visit August 2 - 3

U.S. EMBASSY

Ambassador Harry G. Barnes, Jr. Telephone # 12-40-40 (switchboard)  
DCM Richard Viets Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_  
PAO Auerilius Fernandez (Auri) Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Ashley Wills - Information Officer Joel Levy - Public Affairs (transportation)  
Clark Rogers - Administration (hotels)

ADVANCE TEAM

Lead John Gildea  
USSS Bob Caughey  
WHCA Ken Pekula  
Aide \_\_\_\_\_  
Press Michael Hoffman John Dreylinger

HOST COUNTRY OFFICIALS

Agerpresse  
Information Officer Tuiu (Sue-You) Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_  
min. " ~~XXXXXX~~ Rosianu & Rusu Telephone # 14-52-54 & 14-77-65  
Secretary/Other \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone # respectively  
Local TV contact \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_  
Local Telephone contact \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_  
Local Credentials Contact Ashley Wills Telephone # 12-40-40  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Also with Foreign Ministry is Rolulus Bene.

HOTEL

Name Intercontinental General Manager \_\_\_\_\_  
Address 4 Nicolae Balcescu Blvd. PR Person \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone # 13-70-40 or 14-04-00 Security Officer \_\_\_\_\_  
Cable \_\_\_\_\_  
Telex # 011-541-542

PRESS CENTER

Location in Hotel Intercontinental Hotel - Ronda Ballroom, 1st floor.  
Telex location Intim Room 1st floor  
Staff Office Location Rapsodia Room, 1st floor  
Briefing Room (if different from press center) \_\_\_\_\_  
Secure Storage Room \_\_\_\_\_

CITY BUCHAREST

PRESS CENTER FACILITIES

Long Distance Telephones 20 : Are they broadcast quality? \_\_\_\_\_  
Telex 15 Limit on copy accepted? \_\_\_\_\_  
Runners \_\_\_\_\_  
Couriers \_\_\_\_\_  
Film shipment arrangements \_\_\_\_\_  
Payment: Collect Calls? yes International credit cards? yes  
going through the local operators slows calls immesurably!!!!

COURTESIES

Bar & flod will be available set up right outside the ballroom

Bar: Location \_\_\_\_\_ Hours of Operation \_\_\_\_\_  
Gratis \_\_\_\_\_ Cash XXXXX

Food: Availability \_\_\_\_\_ Hours of availability \_\_\_\_\_  
Gratis \_\_\_\_\_ Cash XXXXX  
Places to eat in hotel restaurants in hotel but service is slow.....

Currency Exchange Desk: Hours of Operation \_\_\_\_\_ Cashier at hotel-one exchange rate  
Arrival \_\_\_\_\_ Departure for everyone.

Message Center: Hours of Operation \_\_\_\_\_ Paging System yes  
Special phone # or thru hotel switchboard thru switchboard  
Bulletin Board yes for messages & postings

Check cashing facilities: In Hotel \_\_\_\_\_  
American Express nearby \_\_\_\_\_  
Primarily for staff cashing perdiem checks.

USIS

Transportation Officer Joel Levy  
Press Center Officer Auri & Ashley  
Baggage Officer Christian (?)  
Hotel Officer Joel Levy & Ashley

Telephone # 12-40-40(switchboard)  
Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Press Kits available.
2. Interpreters available.
3. Buses available.
4. Manning of wire machines, clip every half hour, put in folders marked:  
"Domestic," "Foreign," and "President's Trip" give to designated person  
in Press Secretary's office.



CITY BUCHAREST

5. Message Center.
6. Make releases, postings and pool reports available on bulletin board and extras.
7. Clocks, 2, Eastern time and Local time.
8. Coordinate with Embassy personnel to send back to Washington information for Press Books: Principle officials' bios; color background on places the President will visit, stay, and rooms in which meetings will be conducted.
9. XEROX machines
10. Press room lists made available
11. Guest Lists.
12. Menus.
13. Motorpool dispatcher for Press Office (6 cars).

CREDENTIALS REQUIREMENTS

Once again, we NEED lists of passport #'s, nationality of passport, Date of birth, organization

Passports \_\_\_\_\_

Visas hoping for "block" visas for press # of pictures required \_\_\_\_\_

Local country credentials yes-need list # of pictures required \_\_\_\_\_

Special pool passes probably \_\_\_\_\_

White House press passes accepted yes-with other credentials

Third country restrictions? \_\_\_\_\_

Auri Fernandez needs the list of passports etc.... to be able to negotiate for the block visas at the airport and to work on getting credentials in advance.

POWER

Volts/Cycle 220/50

Type of plug (number and shape of prongs) two prong round - they are recessed in

Converters & adapter plugs available yes the wall so should bring special plug adapters.

WEATHER

Temperature: High 80's Low 60's

Precipitation outlook rain

Special clothing considerations \_\_\_\_\_

DRESS

Any special dress requirements for press and/or Press Office staff?

Formal wear for any pool events Dark suit





CITY BUCHAREST

AIRPORT OTOPENI AIRPORT

Where do press planes land \_\_\_\_\_

How do press get to press area: walk \_\_\_\_\_ buses \_\_\_\_\_

Press area location \_\_\_\_\_

Airport Manager \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

Airport Security \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

Facilities:

Long Distance telephones 10

Telex ----

Runners/Couriers \_\_\_\_\_

Film Shipment \_\_\_\_\_

Coverage \_\_\_\_\_

Crowd situation expectation \_\_\_\_\_ any efforts made \_\_\_\_\_

Unusual requirements for cameras? dollies? moving? \_\_\_\_\_

Names of greeters \_\_\_\_\_

Names of welcoming groups (bands, honor guards etc...) \_\_\_\_\_

MOTORCADE

Crowd situation expectation \_\_\_\_\_

Number of press buses in motorcade hope to

USIS interpreter on each bus yes

FINANCES (Who pays? White House, Local Government, USIS)

Press Center \_\_\_\_\_

Wire machines (AP, UPI, Reuters) \_\_\_\_\_

food/bar \_\_\_\_\_

Press Offices \_\_\_\_\_

Pool cars we negotiate

Baggage trucks we negotiate

Buses \_\_\_\_\_

Choppers \_\_\_\_\_

Communications \_\_\_\_\_

Camera platforms \_\_\_\_\_

All bills must receive White House approval before payment is made by USIS.

CITY BUCHAREST

TRANSPORTATION

Motor Pool Cars (6) \_\_\_\_\_

Wire Cars \_\_\_\_\_

Camera Cars \_\_\_\_\_

Buses for 150 \_\_\_\_\_

4 - 2.5 ton baggage trucks \_\_\_\_\_

Airplane crew minibuses \_\_\_\_\_

SITE LOCATION

Site address \_\_\_\_\_

Site Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

Site Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

Camera platform \_\_\_\_\_

Lighting \_\_\_\_\_

Number of press allowed \_\_\_\_\_

Size of pools \_\_\_\_\_

Request color background of meeting rooms (historic significance, description, setting etc...) and places the President will visit.



SUMMARY SCHEDULE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MRS. FORD</u>	<u>JACK FORD</u>
Sat 7/26	8:45p Arrive BONN 9:30p Arrive guest res. (Schloss Gymnich)	Arrive BONN Arrive guest res. (Schloss Gymnich) Night tour of Cologne
-----		
Sun 7/27	8:45a Depart guest res. w/President 9:30a Arrival Ceremony (Schaumberg) 10:00a Tea w/Mrs. Schmidt (Tea House) Staff time following at Schmidt Residence 12:00n Lunch w/Mrs. Scheel (Hammerschmidt) 1:30p Depart enroute guest res. 2:15p Arrive guest res. 6:35p Depart guest res. w/President 7:15p Courtesy Call on Scheels 7:30p State Dinner, aboard boat	Boar hunt (3-6am)    Depart guest res. enroute Schaumberg helopad Depart w/Pres to Ayers Kaserne (1:15-4:45p) Depart guest res. w/staff  State Dinner, aboard boat
Mon 7/28	8:55a Depart guest res. w/President 9:45a Departure Ceremony, at airport 10:00a Depart BONN  11:45a Arrive WARSAW Arrival Ceremony at airport 1:00p Arrive guest res. (Wilanow) & courtesy tea 1:40p Depart guest res. 2:00p State Luncheon, at Council of Ministers Bldg. (ROMANIAN) Tour of Old Town w/President 4:25p Depart enroute guest res. 4:50p Arrive guest res. 8:30p State Dinner, at Wilanow (US)	Depart guest res. w/Pres. Departure Ceremony, Depart BONN  Arrive WARSAW Arrival Ceremony Arrive guest res.  Depart guest res. State Luncheon  Tour of Old Town Depart enroute guest res. Arrive guest res. Pool party at Amb's res.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MRS. FORD</u>	<u>JACK FORD</u>
Tues 7/29	8:35a Depart guest res. w/Pres. 9:00a Depart Warsaw 9:45a Arrive KRAKOW 10:10a Visit Colegio Amius 11:15a Depart enroute castle 11:20a Arrive Wawel Castle Staff time til 12:30p 12:30p Luncheon at Wawel Castle (US) 2:00p Depart castle w/Pres 2:30p Departure Ceremony, Krakow 2:35p Depart KRAKOW  6:00p Arrive HELSINKI 6:50p Arrive USEmb. res.	Depart Warsaw Arrive KRAKOW Visit Colegio Amius Walk over to Town Square  Luncheon at Wawel Castle Depart castle w/Pres Departure Ceremony Depart KRAKOW  Arrive HELSINKI Arrive USEmb. res.
-----		
Wed 7/30	11:50a Depart Emb. res. w/Pres 12:00n Opening session CSCE, Finlandia Hall 12:30p Depart Finlandia Hall  (7) → Open Afternoon  7:50p Depart Emb. res. 8:00p Ladies Dinner, at Smolna.	Depart Emb. res. w/Pres Opening session CSCE, Finlandia Hall Depart Finlandia Hall  Trip into the country  ron - in the country
-----		
Thurs 7/31	10:50a Depart Emb. res. 11:00a Arrive City Hall for tour of Helsinki sites (Official Womens Program) (7) 12:30p Boat ride 1:15p Lunch at Walhalla (island restaurant) 3:30p Depart by boat ride 4:10p Arrive Emb. res. 7:30p/ Govt' Reception w/Pres 9:30p at Kalastajatorppa restaurant	Return to Helsinki in am  Sailing  Gov't Reception w/Pres.

DATEMRS. FORDJACK FORD

Fri 8/1

9:15a Depart Emb. res. w/Pres  
 9:25a Arrive Finlandia Hall  
 9:30a CSCE session  
 11:00a Depart Finlandia Hall

Open Afternoon

Open Evening

Depart Emb. res. w/Pres  
 Arrive Finlandia Hall  
 CSCE session  
 Depart Finlandia Hall

Visit to Forest Products Co.

Open Evening

Sat 8/2

11:40a Depart Emb. res. w/Pres  
 12:10p Arrive airport  
 12:15p Depart HELSINKI  
  
 3:30p Arrive BUCHAREST  
 Arrival Ceremony, at airport  
 4:10p Depart for guest res. (Spring Palace)  
 4:55p Arrive guest res. & visit w/ Mrs. Ceaurescu (til 5:15p)  
 8:10p Depart guest res.  
 8:20p State Dinner, at Palace of the Republic

Depart Emb. res. w/Pres  
 Arrive airport  
 Depart HELSINKI

Arrive BUCHAREST  
 Arrival Ceremony  
 Depart for guest res.

Marine House in pm

Sun 8/3

*cable reference  
 bucharest 3573  
 P. 2.*

Depart guest res. w/Pres  
 Arrive USEmb. Res. for mtg w/ Embassy staff  
 Depart for SINAIA  
 Arrive SINAIA  
 Motor/walking tour & church visit w/Pres

Depart for SINAIA  
 Arrive SINAIA  
 Motor/walking tour & Church visit w/Pres

*subj: David's travels  
 #3 13:15 Tour of castle*

*Kiss' of  
 COVEY*

DATEMRS. FORDJACK FORD

Sun 8/3 (cont)

Depart SINAIA  
 Arrive Bucharest Airport  
 Depart BUCHAREST

5:20p Arrive BELGRADE  
 Arrival Ceremony, at airport

6:40p Arrive guest res. (Old Palace)

8:45p Depart guest res.

8:55p Arrive Fed. Office Building

9:00p State Dinner, at Fed. Office  
 Building

Depart SINAIA  
 Arrive Bucharest Airport  
 Depart BUCHAREST

Arrive BELGRADE  
 Arrival Ceremony  
 Arrive guest res.

Depart guest res.

Arrive Fed. Office Bldg.

State Dinner, at Red.  
 Office Bldg.

Mon 8/4

Lunch w/Madame Broz, at

5:25p Depart guest res. w/Pres

5:50p Arrive airport  
 Departure Ceremony

6:00p Depart BELGRADE enroute U.S.

Wreath laying Ceremony  
 (11a)

Attend Pres' working lunch

Depart guest res. w/Pres.

Arrive airport  
 Departure Ceremony

Depart BLEGRADE enroute US

S. Weidenfeldt  
1701

August 2, 1975  
0145

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA  
INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL INFORMATION

Welcome to the Intercontinental Hotel. We hope your stay will be most enjoyable. If you have any questions, call Mr. Wayman in the State Control Room by dialing "9" on the hotel phone and then asking for Room 1521, or by asking your White House operator for the "Control Room."

VISITORS' CENTER

For your convenience, a visitors' center is located in Room 1522.

ROOM SERVICE

Room service is available 24 hours a day. Dial "2" on the hotel phone in your room. English is spoken.

MEALS IN HOTEL

<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Lunch</u>	<u>Dinner</u>
6:30 am		12:00 pm

TRANSPORTATION

During your stay in Bucharest, you will have use of assigned vehicle #10. Ask the White House operator for the "Intercontinental Dispatcher" or dial "9" on the hotel phone and ask for "2060."

# background notes

## Romania

department of state \* april 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Socialist Republic of Romania

### GEOGRAPHY

Extending inland halfway across the Balkan Peninsula and covering a large elliptical area of 91,699 square miles, Romania occupies the greater part of the V-shaped lower basin of the Danube River system and the hilly

eastern regions of the middle Danube basin. It lies on either side of the mountain system—the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps—which forms, with the Balkan Mountains, the natural barrier between the two Danube basins. In the past two centuries Romania has served as the natural gate

for Russian expansion in the Balkans and the Mediterranean basin.

Romania's location gives it a definitely continental climate, particularly in the Old Kingdom (that part east of the Carpathians and south of the Transylvanian Alps), where temperatures approximate the extremes of the Russian climate, and to a lesser degree in Transylvania, where the climate is more moderate. A long and at times severe winter (December-March), a hot summer (April-July), and a prolonged autumn (August-November)—these are the three principal seasons of the year. The change from winter to summer is so rapid that there is very little springtime. At Bucharest the daily minimum temperature in January averages 20°F and the daily maximum in July averages 85°F.

### PROFILE

#### Geography

AREA: 91,699 sq. mi. (somewhat smaller than N.Y. and Pa. combined). PERIMETER: Land 1,845 mi. Sea 140 mi. CAPITAL: Bucharest (pop. 1.6 million). OTHER CITIES: Cluj (208,125), Timisoara (199,987), Iasi (193,998).

#### People

POPULATION: 20.9 million (1974 est). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: .96%. DENSITY: 228 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Romanians (87.7%), Magyar (8.5%), Germans (2%), Jews, Serbo-Croats, Ukrainians, Greeks, Turks. RELIGIONS: Romanian Orthodox (80%), Roman Catholic (9%), Calvinist, Jewish, Lutheran. LANGUAGES: Romanian (85%), Hungarian, German. LITERACY: 98%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 70 yrs.

#### Government

TYPE: Communist. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: August 21, 1965. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 40 Counties (includes city of Bucharest).

BRANCHES: Executive—President (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government), Council of Ministers. Legislative—unicameral Grand National Assembly (GNA) and its Council of State. Judicial—

Supreme Court, county courts, people's courts.

FLAG: Three vertical bands from left to right—blue for sky, yellow for wealth of soil, red for courage. Centered is a coat of arms depicting mountain forest and wheat field, with a red star atop the emblem.

#### Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$34.1 billion (1973, in 1972 prices). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 8.8% (1973). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,630.

AGRICULTURE: Land 63%. Labor 42%. Products—corn, wheat, oil seeds, potatoes.

INDUSTRY: Labor 28%. Products—power, mining, forestry, construction materials, metal producing and processing, chemicals, machine building, food processing, textiles.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Oil, timber, natural gas, coal.

TRADE: Exports—\$3.74 billion (1973): foodstuffs, lumber, fuel, manufactures. Imports—\$3.5 billion (1973): machinery, equipment, rolled steel, iron ore, coke and coking coal, cotton. Partners—Soviet Union, Federal Republic of Germany.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 12 lei=US\$1 (Jan. 1975).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and most of its specialized agencies, Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), Warsaw Pact, Danube Commission, Interpol.

### PEOPLE

About 88 percent of the people are ethnically Romanian, a group which, in contrast to that of Slav or Magyar (Hungarian) neighbors, is traced back to ancestors closely related to the French, Italians, Spanish, and other "Latins." As a result, the Romanian language, although containing many elements of Slavic, Turkish, and other origins, is loosely related to those of France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Romania was a Roman colony during the first and second centuries, and modern Romanians consider themselves descendants of the Roman civilization. Hungarian and German are also spoken in the country.

The minority population resides in Transylvania or areas to the north and





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west of Transylvania. Among the principal minorities are the Hungarians, Germans, and Jews, with smaller numbers of Serbo-Croats, Ukrainians, Greeks, and Turks.

Before World War II minorities represented more than 28 percent of the total, but that percentage was halved in large part by the loss of the border areas of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina (to the U.S.S.R.) and southern Dobruja (to Bulgaria), as well as by postwar expulsions of ethnic Germans. However, in Transylvania, which was part of pre-1918 Hungary, Romania retains areas where the ethnic "minority" sometimes makes up three-fourths of the local population and is therefore politically significant. The Romanian Government is

following a policy designed to disperse and assimilate these minorities gradually despite their desires for a degree of communal autonomy. The Jewish community has been reduced in recent years as a result of emigration to Israel.

Religious allegiances generally follow ethnic lines with about 80 percent of all Romanians nominally belonging to the Romanian Orthodox Church. The Greek Catholic or Uniate Church, to which about 10 percent of the populace belonged, was incorporated into the Romanian Orthodox Church by fiat in 1948. Roman Catholics, largely Magyar, constitute about 9 percent of the population; Calvinists, Jews, and Lutherans comprise most of the remaining 11 percent.

## HISTORY

Romania has had 23 centuries of violent and dramatic history. From about 200 B.C., when it was first colonized by the Dacians (a Thracian tribe), to the present day this territory has been the scene of many invasions and many migrations. It has been conquered and ruled by various peoples who have left their mark on the country and its inhabitants. Today the Romanians form an island between the Slavic and the Hungarian peoples.

Before the postwar Communist regime, Romania looked to the Western countries, particularly France, for cultural, educational, scientific, and social inspiration and development. Among all the Balkan countries,

Romania was considered the most Gallicized; the French language, along with Romanian, was compulsory in the schools. In 1948 the Romanian Government closed all French and other Western-operated schools and took stringent measures to eliminate all French and other Western cultural and educational influences from the country, substituting in their place the Russian language and Soviet institutions. At present, however, Russian is no longer compulsory, and French and English are widely studied.

Romania was an independent kingdom from 1881 until December 30, 1947, when the Communist-dominated government forced the abdication of young King Michael. Before 1947 Romania had a series of governments dominated by a land-owning aristocracy, based only nominally on a liberal constitutional system, with a de facto limitation of suffrage. In the 1930's an anti-Semitic, anti-Soviet, Fascist Iron Guard movement first threatened and then achieved control of the government, taking Romania into World War II on the side of the Axis Powers. A Social Democratic Party, which controlled the small labor movement, was tolerated by the monarchy but never had political power.

A coup d'etat led by King Michael and opposition politicians, with the support of the army, deposed the Iron Guard dictatorship on August 23, 1944 (Romania's national holiday). An armistice, secretly negotiated in advance at Cairo, was signed September 12 and brought Romanian forces into the war, on the side of the Allies, against the Germans in Transylvania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. The peace treaty, signed at Paris on February 10, 1947, and entered into force on September 14, 1947, confirmed the Soviet annexation of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, originally occupied after a 1940 ultimatum to Romania, and ceded a largely Bulgar-populated area of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria. It also reincorporated into Romania that portion of northern Transylvania granted to Hungary in 1940 under the Second Vienna Award imposed by German and Italian arbitration between Romania and Hungary and

provided for substantial payments of war reparations to the Soviet Union.

Soviet occupation forces supported Communist organizers, and the non-Fascist, non-Communist political leaders were purged. In March 1945 King Michael was forced to appoint a Communist-front government which called for elections in November of that year and consolidated Communist power. The King abdicated under pressure in December 1947 when the Romanian People's Republic was declared. With their accession to power, the Communists effectively subordinated national Romanian interests to those of the U.S.S.R. Since late 1961, however, Romanian communism has assumed an increasingly nationalistic cast. On April 22, 1964, the government in effect declared its political independence of the Soviet Union, and a change in Romania's foreign policy has resulted.

A new Constitution was adopted in 1965. It provided that the name of the country be changed to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In February 1968 a sweeping reorganization of the administrative structure and territorial division was carried out. The new territorial division was reminiscent of that existing before the imposition of the Soviet-style regime.

## GOVERNMENT

Romania is governed by a centralized executive appointed by the legislative branch, the Grand National Assembly. Real power, however, lies in the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP; until July 1965, the Romanian Workers' Party), and this leading role of the party has been written into the Constitution.

The three principal branches of the government are the Grand National Assembly with its Council of State; an executive consisting of a Council of Ministers, operating ministries, and state committees; and a judiciary.

Like the 1952 Constitution which it replaced, the Constitution of 1965 provides for a unicameral Grand National Assembly (GNA). Its 349 members are elected from single-member electoral precincts of equal

## 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.

American University. *Area Handbook for Romania*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Cretzianu, Alexander, ed. *Captive Romania*. New York: Praeger, 1956.

Fischer-Galati, Stephen A. *The New Romania*. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1967.

Fischer-Galati, Stephen A., ed. *Romania*. New York: Praeger, 1957.

Floyd, David. *Rumania—Russia's Dissident Ally*. New York: Praeger, 1965.

Hale, Julian. *Ceausescu's Romania*. London: Harkar, 1971.

Ionescu, Ghita. *Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962*. London: Oxford University Press, 1964.

Jowitt, Kenneth. *Revolutionary Breakthroughs and National Development: The Case of Romania, 1944-1965*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971.

Montias, John Michael. *The Economic Development of Romania*. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1967.

Roberts, Henry L. *Rumania*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1951.

Seton-Watson, R. W. *A History of the Romanians from the Roman Times to the Completion of Unity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1939.

population for regular terms of 5 years which may be extended in times of emergency.

Although the GNA is theoretically the primary legislative body of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the "supreme organ of state power," until recently it met for only a few days

## TRAVEL NOTES

Many foreign tourist agencies arrange travel and hotel reservations in advance for groups or individuals. The official Romanian travel agency, Carpati, has an office at 500 5th Ave., Room 328, New York City.

Visas are available, without fee, from Romanian Consulates or on arrival. Be aware, however, of a recently enacted requirement that each visitor spend the equivalent of \$10 in hard currency each day in Romania. Retain receipts for all money exchanges and other expenditures carefully for presentation on departure.

*Climate*—Romania has hot Mediterranean summers and rather cold winters with low humidity.

*Health*—Normal immunization precautions include smallpox, tetanus, typhus, typhoid/paratyphoid, and polio.

*Telecommunications*—Local telephone service is automatic and fairly dependable. International telephone and telegraph connections are generally good, but there may be delays in placing calls.

*Transportation*—Bucharest has many inexpensive, but often crowded, buses and streetcars. Taxis are fairly inexpensive.

Driving to Bucharest from December through February is not advised, as mountain passes can be hazardous. Otherwise, the main roads are reasonably good. Rail and air facilities are also available for both domestic and international travel. The daily Wiener-Walzer Express and the Orient Express from Vienna take roughly 20 hours to reach Bucharest.

each year and, in practice, performed little actual legislative work. It discussed briefly the main laws placed before it and normally adopted them unanimously. Since 1969 the GNA's sessions have been somewhat more lengthy. There has been some open debate and small numbers of votes against government measures. It is premature, however, to state that the GNA is evolving into a truly democratic parliament. The GNA is charged with electing the President of the Republic, the Council of State, the Supreme Court, the Chief Public Prosecutor, and the Council of Ministers. Its other powers include amending the Constitution; creating, abolishing, merging, and renaming ministries;

altering the territorial divisions of the country; and granting amnesties. The GNA follows party policies on all these matters.

The bulk of the legislative work is performed by the Council of State, a permanent body elected from and by the GNA for the duration of the Assembly's mandate and until the time a new Council is elected by a new GNA. It acts when the GNA is not in session. The Council consists of a president, four vice presidents, 22 members, and a secretary elected by and from its members. The Council is constitutionally accountable for all its activities to the GNA. Its president is the President of the Republic. On March 28, 1974, Nicolae Ceausescu was elected to this position as the country's first President.

Within constitutional limits, the Council has the power to issue decrees and decisions with the force of law. The other powers of the Council closely parallel those of the GNA. Since the Assembly only meets a few days each year, the "power of state" is actually exercised by the Council.

The Constitution defines the Council of Ministers as the "supreme administrative organ" of the state. The Council is formally appointed by and theoretically subordinate to the Assembly. In fact, however, it executes the policies established by the leadership of the Communist Party. The Council is composed of the Prime Minister (Head of Government), vice premiers (presently seven), and ministers and heads of various other central administrative organs.

The Constitution gives the Council of Ministers extensive powers to carry out the state economic plan, manage the country's economy, insure public order, defend the interests of the state, protect the rights of the citizens, run the country's armed forces and military conscription, conduct foreign affairs, and suspend decisions of the county people's councils which do not conform to the law. In the fulfillment of its functions, the Council of Ministers is authorized to issue decisions and orders. In March 1969 a Defense Council was formally set up to take over many of the prerogatives of the Council of Ministers with regard to defense matters.

Following the July 1972 National Party Conference, several combined party and state bodies were formed to control a wide variety of party and government activities, further eroding the authority of the Council of Ministers. The Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development, headed by President Ceausescu, was established in 1973 to coordinate social and economic planning—both short and long term. Other new party and state organs are the Council for Social and Economic Organizations (to control the size and functions of ministries and economic enterprises) and the Central Council of Workers' Control over Economic and Social Activities (to police fulfillment of Economic Plan targets).

As defined by the Constitution, the functions of the judiciary are limited to "defending the Socialist order and personal rights, educating citizens to the respect of law," and, by applying sanctions, "reeducating lawbreakers and preventing the commission of new infractions." None of the courts—the Supreme Court, the county courts, the people's courts, etc.—has the authority to review the constitutionality of laws. The Supreme Court guarantees uniformity of procedures by supervision and decision in procedural matters.

The Supreme Court is elected anew by each GNA and is responsible to it and, between sessions, to the Council of State. Theoretically, judges and assessors (lay judges) are independent and subject only to the law.

The office of the Chief Public Prosecutor, an important institution borrowed from the U.S.S.R., is also given constitutional status. The Chief Public Prosecutor is vested with the "supreme supervisory power to insure the observance of the law by ministries and other central organs, by the local organs of state power and administration, as well as by officials and other citizens," and is appointed by each Assembly for a term equal to that of the Assembly.

For territorial/administrative purposes, Romania is divided into 39 counties and the city of Bucharest. Each county is governed by a People's Council, whose chairman is also the First Secretary of the county's Communist Party organization.

## Principal Government Officials

President—Nicolae Ceausescu

Prime Minister—Manea Manescu

Vice President of Council of State—Emil Bodnarus

Minister of Foreign Affairs—George Macovescu

Minister of Foreign Trade—Ion Patan  
Ambassador to the U.S.—Corneliu Bogdan

Ambassador to the U.N.—Ion Datcu

Romania maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1607 23d Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Romanians are accustomed, from long experience, to the rule of small minorities susceptible to the influence of outsiders. The transition immediately after World War II from the pro-German dictatorship of Ion Antonescu to the dictatorship of Moscow-trained Communists was relatively rapid. Internally, the new government followed the Soviet example of agricultural collectivization and forced industrialization accompanied by a remodeling of the state along totalitarian Communist lines.

A general "de-Russification" of the country began in 1961 as the Romanian leadership displayed increasing independence of the Soviet Union. The growth of political nationalism in recent years has been accomplished by some relaxation of internal restrictions—evidenced most concretely by the 1964 and 1967 amnesties which released nearly all political prisoners and reduced or rescinded prison sentences of others. As its dependence on Soviet backing has decreased, the government's attention to the problem of popular support has increased. Recently there has been stress on assuring the legality of security methods, but the extensive police and internal security apparatus has maintained a powerful impact on Romanian life. Since 1864 the Romanians have permitted a sharp increase in cultural relations with the West, although the level remains low in absolute terms.

Emphasis on Romanian national interests and traditions has been met by growing popular acceptance of the

government and its policies. Increasing numbers of persons from those strata previously most antagonistic to the system—intellectuals and agricultural workers—have joined the Romanian Communist Party. The party's membership rose in 1965-73 from 1.3 million to almost 2.4 million, representing almost 20 percent of the total population.

The political leadership since the late 1950's has been remarkably stable, and the passage of power from long-time party/government chief Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, who died in 1965, to Nicolae Ceausescu was evidently smooth and uncomplicated. Ceausescu's 10 years in office (party chief since 1965, Chief of State since December 1967 and President of the Republic since 1974) have been characterized, on the domestic scene, by a slowly improving living standard and popular acceptance of the independent foreign policy of the Romanian leadership.

There has been no evidence of any prospective change in Romania's policy of independence within the Communist system, its neutrality in the Sino-Soviet dispute, or its active development of relations with non-Communist governments. Responsible officials have repeatedly declared that these policies will be continued.

## ECONOMY

After the Communist takeover in 1945, Romania set up a command economy, patterned after the highly centralized and controlled Soviet model. A conservative economic reform aimed primarily at improved planning and management rather than structural or substantive changes was introduced in 1968. Romania is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), but in keeping with its nationalistic and relatively independent foreign economic policy, Romania maintains its right to decide on participation or nonparticipation in CEMA multilateral activities, and it has resisted supranational planning on the ground that planning is a national prerogative.

Although still one of the least developed countries of Europe, Romania

has abundant natural resources, good possibilities for expansion, and a Communist government determined to show continued impressive growth rates and maintain a large measure of political and economic independence. Romania has one of the highest annual GNP growth rates in Europe (8.8 percent in 1973).

Its main economic goals are the rapid development of industrial capacity and output, especially in heavy industry; continued state ownership of industrial facilities and collectivization of agriculture; rapid improvement of technology and diversification of industrial production; and, since 1963, reduction of economic dependence on any single country or group of countries through an expansion of trade with many states.

Most of the increase in GNP has come from growth of industrial production, which has more than doubled since 1959. This has been a result of the high priority placed on the main economic goals; high rate of investment at the expense of consumption; increased availabilities of inputs from agriculture and imports; growth of the industrial labor force; and large imports of advanced technology and equipment, particularly from industrialized non-Communist countries.

The backwardness of agriculture and the low productivity of agricultural labor continue to be serious economic problems in Romania. The agricultural sector has recently received much greater attention. The government's 1971-75 economic plan called for an ambitious increase of 11-12 percent annually in industrial production, but the plan was revised in late 1972 to raise these figures slightly. Emphasis will remain on heavy industry, but the plan does call for a substantial increase in resources devoted to agriculture.

Among the East European countries Romania is second only to Poland in area and population and has long been one of the important corn and wheat growing countries of Europe and an important producer of oil, timber, and more recently of natural gas. The principal emphasis of postwar economic programs has been on heavy industry, including power, mining, forestry operations, construction



materials, metal production and processing, chemicals, and machine building. These industries now account for about three-fifths of the gross industrial output. The rapid expansion of machine building is a key part of the industrial process; that industry alone accounts for about one-fourth of the gross industrial product.

Light industry occupies a relative position in the economy much diminished from prewar years when it supplied about two-thirds rather than the present two-fifths of industrial output. Food processing and textiles lead light industry, with production and consumption of durable consumer goods being rather low. Consumer goods are receiving somewhat more attention in current plans, but continued heavy emphasis on a high rate of investment sharply limits expansion in this area.

Although not as dependent on foreign trade as other East European countries and largely self-sufficient in foodstuffs and fuels, the development of Romanian industry requires imports of technology, machinery, equipment, and industrial materials, principally rolled steel, iron ore, coke and coking coal, and cotton. An increase in imports has forced expansion of traditional exports of food, lumber, and fuel in order to reduce trade deficits. Manufactures, including a wide variety of capital equipment, have lately accounted for about one-quarter of exports. In 1973 imports were about \$3.5 billion and exports \$3.74 billion.

Before World War II less than one-fifth of Romania's trade was with nations now comprising the Soviet bloc, and half of that amount was with Czechoslovakia. Since 1947 annual trade with the Sino-Soviet countries has been as high as 86 percent. Increasingly, however, Romania is turning to trade with non-Communist countries. From 1959 to 1969 the non-Communist share of Romanian trade increased three to four times as fast as the Communist countries' share, and in 1973, Romania became the first Warsaw Pact country to conduct more than half of its trade with non-Communist nations.

Less than 25 percent of Romania's trade is with the Soviet Union, which is the most important supplier of iron ore, coke, and other raw materials.

Romania's second largest trading partner is the Federal Republic of Germany. Since 1960 Romania has received substantial credits from Western Europe. Romania's economic nationalism and refusal to resign itself to a role as supplier of unfinished or semifinished products to the Communist bloc is a primary cause of its estrangement from the Soviet Union.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Since the early 1960's Romania has increasingly asserted its national sovereignty and has sought closer ties with non-Communist countries. Major disputes with the U.S.S.R. have arisen over Soviet proposals in 1962 to subordinate Romanian economic development to a supranational planning body within CEMA. In a "declaration of independence" of April 22, 1964, the Romanian leadership sharply criticized these proposals and emphasized the right of each Communist Party to work out its own policies in all fields on the basis of national self-interest. Romania consistently followed this policy during the Czechoslovak crises in the summer of 1968; it publicly criticized and did not participate in the invasion of that country by the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact.

Since 1964 the Romanian leadership has frequently taken positions on international issues markedly different from those taken by the Soviet Union. These have included, among many others: neutrality in the Sino-Soviet dispute; recognition of the Federal Republic of Germany in January 1967; an independent line on the 1967 Arab-Israeli war; a continued "balanced" view on the Middle East generally, which includes maintenance of diplomatic relations with Israel; initial dissent from the Soviet position on a nonproliferation treaty; a formal approach to the European Common Market for trade preferences in 1972; and an independent position regarding the convocation of European and "World" Congresses of Communist parties in 1974 and 1975. On several occasions Romania has taken and defended completely independent positions in the United Nations.

The Romanians describe their foreign policy as one of amicable relations with all countries, regardless of differing social systems; noninterference in the internal affairs of other states; the pursuit of peace; and the advancement of Romanian national interests. The record bears them out. They have maintained proper relations with the Soviets while rejecting Soviet domination both directly and indirectly. They have given at least implicit support to national Communist regimes in preference to those that appear over-responsive to Soviet policy. Their participation in Soviet-sponsored international Communist activities has been unpredictable. Their former Foreign Minister, Corneliu Manescu, was the first Communist official ever to be elected President of the U.N. General Assembly.

Romania is a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; it joined the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in December 1972. Although a member of the Warsaw Pact, Romania has shown reluctance to participate with troops in Pact maneuvers abroad or to permit such maneuvers in Romania.

## U.S.-ROMANIA RELATIONS

After a 15-year period of cool restraint, U.S.-Romanian relations began to improve in 1960 with the signing of an agreement providing for partial restitution of American property claims. In the same year, notes between the two governments on cultural, scientific, and educational exchanges were traded. This arrangement has been updated biennially, and in December 1974 the two governments signed a far-ranging 5-year agreement on cultural and scientific exchanges. The increase in cultural and scientific relations has been accompanied by a marked growth in the number of U.S. citizens traveling privately to Romania. Communication has also been facilitated by the operation of information programs by the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest. (Cultural and information bulletins have been distributed since 1963.)

High-level talks at Washington, D.C. in 1964 were followed by elevation of

the legations in both countries to embassies. Limited progress on problems involving divided families and dual nationals has since been made, but this remains a difficult issue.

The volume of two-way trade has risen from approximately \$2 million in 1963 to slightly over \$400 million in 1974. Trade relations began to improve after the favorable revision of U.S. export licensing procedures for Romania in 1964. Subsequently there has been a steady increase in the number of Romanian economic delegations to the United States and of visits to Romania by U.S. economic officials and businessmen. In 1971 U.S. export controls were liberalized even further, and following congressional authorization, the President designated Romania as eligible for U.S. Export-Import Bank credits and facilities. Early in 1972 Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) facilities were granted providing for guarantees of U.S. private investments in Romania.

High-level contracts between U.S. and Romanian leaders have multiplied with the growth of friendly relations despite continuing political differences. In August 1969 President Nixon paid an official visit to Romania, the first by a U.S. President to Eastern Europe since World War II. During that visit an agreement was reached providing for the establishment of a U.S. library in Bucharest and a

Romanian library in New York. The American cultural center, opened in 1972, contains a well-stocked library of American literature and reference materials, exhibition rooms, and a theater for concerts, stage and film showings, and lectures.

In the spring and summer of 1970 Romania was hit by a series of disastrous floods. The prompt and generous response of the U.S. Government and private Americans to Romania's plight has been a highly important contribution to U.S.-Romanian relations.

In October 1970 President Ceausescu combined attendance at the 25th Anniversary Session of the United Nations with an extensive visit of the United States which included talks in Washington with President Nixon. The exchange of visits between Presidents Ceausescu and Nixon were followed by a significant increase in visits by American cabinet officers and Romanian ministers, parliamentarians of the two countries, governors and mayors, and leaders in education, science, culture, and the arts.

In July 1972 William P. Rogers became the first U.S. Secretary of State ever to pay an official visit to Romania. While there he signed a Consular Convention to facilitate the protection of U.S. citizens and property in Romania.

In December 1973, at the invitation of President Nixon, President Ceau-

sescu again visited the United States. In addition to talks with President Nixon and Secretary Kissinger, he met with congressional leaders and with officials of leading American financial institutions. During the visit a joint U.S.-Romanian Statement of Principles and an agreement on the establishment of a U.S.-Romanian Economic Commission were signed. In November 1974 Secretary Kissinger visited Bucharest at the invitation of Foreign Minister Macovescu. During this visit the two governments reaffirmed the Statement of Principles and the joint Statement on Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation signed in 1973 and agreed to open discussions for the negotiation of a trade agreement as well as one on long-term economic cooperation.

## Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Harry G. Barnes, Jr.  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Richard N. Viets  
Army Attache—Col. Wyatt J. Mitchell  
Air Attache—Lt. Col. Jerome F. Welsh  
Public Affairs Officer—Aurelius Fernandez  
Economic Affairs Officer—Richard Scissors  
Political Affairs Officer—Edward A. Mainland  
Consular Officer—Anthony C. Perkins

The U.S. Embassy in Romania is located at Strada Tudor Argezhi No. 9, Bucharest.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7890

Revised April 1975

Office of Media Services  
Bureau of Public Affairs

pool

nino mangale  
chris morrissey



9:45

ABC Terry deWitt  
gabriel romero

get back to  
frank jordan

12 noon

ABC Nino Mangelli  
Chris Morrissey

1

entrance -

CBS Jorg Weiland  
Michael Pot V'or

Kaiser  
friedrich  
strasse  
gate

NBC Peter Dehmel  
Klaus Dehmel



tour the University -

1st globe upon which "Amerika"

appears - gold - Copernicus'

all of Copernicus' instruments

300 American students

recept follows

60-100

escorted by prof Karl Estreicher

dir of Inst of Art Hist

Someone else will sit

PHRASES

<u>English</u>	<u>Romanian</u>
Good day	Buna ziua (boonah zeewa)
Goodbye	La revedere (lah ray va dai reh)
Goodnight	Buna seara
How do you do	Ce mai faceti (ch eh migh fahchayts)
Come in	Intrati (Intratsi)
Excuse me	Scuzati-ma (skoozahtsy-mer)
Yes / No	Da (dah) / Nu (noo)
Please	Va rog (ver rogh)
Thank you	Multumesc (Mooltsoosmesk)
Very good or Very nice	Foarte Bine (fwartay binay)
It is very beautiful	Foarte frumos este
How much does this cost?	Cit costa acesta?
Where is ...	Unde este (oonday yehstay)
Bathroom (men, women)	Sala de bae (domni, dames)
Do you speak English	Vorbiti englezeste





# USEFUL TRANSPORTATION PHRASES

## English

### I. LOCATIONS

- A. Otopeni Airport
- B. Train Station
- C. Spring Palace
- D. Council of State Palace
- E. American Embassy
- F. Intercontinental Hotel
- G. Dorobanti Hotel
- H. Village Museum
- I. Church
- J. Park
- K. Sightseeing

### II. PHRASES

- A. Take me to the
- B. Wait for me
- C. Meet me at (time)
- D. Meet me at (place)
- E. Where is the telephone?
- F. Come back at (time)
- G. Come back at (place)
- H. Please wait a minute
- I. Stop here
- J. Can you hurry, I'm late

### III. TIMES

1 AM	1 PM
2 AM	2 PM
3 AM	3 PM
4 AM	4 PM
5 AM	5 PM
6 AM	6 PM
7 AM	7 PM
8 AM	8 PM
9 AM	9 PM
10 AM	10 PM
11 AM	11 PM
12 AM	12 PM

## Romanian

### I. DESTINATII

- A. Aeroportul Otopeni
- B. Gara
- C. Palatul Primaverii
- D. Palatul Consiliului de Stat
- E. Ambasada Americana
- F. Hotel Intercontinental
- G. Hotel Dorobanti
- H. Muzeul Satului
- I. Biserica
- J. Parc
- K. Plimbare

### II. EXPRESII

- A. Duceti-ma la
- B. Asteptati-ma
- C. Ne intilnim la (ora)
- D. Ne intilnim la (locul)
- E. Unde este telefonul?
- F. Va intoarceti la (ora)
- G. Va intoarceti la (locul)
- H. Va rog sa asteptati un minut
- I. Opriti aici
- J. Grabiti-va, am intirziat

### III. ORE

1 dimineata	1 dupa-amiaza
2 dimineata	2 dupa-amiaza
3 dimineata	3 dupa-amiaza
4 dimineata	4 dupa-amiaza
5 dimineata	5 dupa-amiaza
6 dimineata	6 dupa-amiaza
7 dimineata	7 dupa-amiaza
8 dimineata	8 seara
9 dimineata	9 seara
10 dimineata	10 seara
11 dimineata	11 searas
12 dimineata	12 noaptea

Please read the English version of what you want to say and then point out the Romanian version to the driver.



## SINAIA

This delightfully picturesque Alpine resort is situated 127 km north of Bucharest. The town grew up around and takes its name from the late 17th Century Romanian Orthodox Monastery which is patterned after St. Catherine's on Mt. Sinai.

In the 19th Century nobles from all over southeastern Europe used to spend their summers there. Now the inhabitants of nearby Bucharest and Ploiesti flock to Sinaia during the summer to escape the heat and hubbub of the city. In addition to hiking, camping and picnicking in the cool shaded woods, they come to admire the German Renaissance splendor of Peles Castle, to reflect on the meaning of centuries of religious and social history contained within the walls of the Romanian Orthodox Monastery, and to sample the folk crafts sold in stalls by representatives of nearby cooperatives.

### THE MONASTERY OF SINAIA

The Monastery of Sinaia, at that time comprising only the small chapel and its surrounding walls, was dedicated on August 15, 1695, bearing St. Mary as its patron Saint. The chapel is a direct, but somewhat smaller, copy of St. Catherine's Church on Mt. Sinai.

The monastery was originally built as a fortress because of the unsettled political and military situation of the time and served as a refuge for the families of the builder, the Romanian Prince of Wallachia, and others under his protection.

It is interesting to note that although the small chapel was built by unknown Romanian peasants, it was painted by the most famous Romanian church painter - Pervu Mutu. The painting is al fresco. It was restored in 1795.

In 1846, the larger church was built within the confines of the monastery to accommodate the growing number of monks who joined the monastery. In 1958 the monastery became a retreat for the heads of the Romanian Orthodox Church

The large church, like all Romanian Orthodox churches, follows a uniform pattern of construction. The first Romanian element one notices is the open veranda in front of the entrance -- a folklore element taken from the peasants' houses.

The first room inside the church is called the exonarthex. It is also called the Room of the Calendar since each day of the year is represented on the wall by the most important event in the life of the respective Saint.

The second room is called the narthex, where the choir sits. Painted at the apex of the vaulted ceiling is a representation of Christ. At lower levels are scenes from the life of Christ. At eye level, on the west wall of the narthex, one finds the votive portrait -- the portrait of the prince or nobleman who built the church (Michael Cantacuzino) offering a small model of the church to God.

The third room of the church, the altar room, is separated from the other rooms by a richly decorated wall, called the iconostasis. The paintings on the iconostasis are, from bottom up: the Prophets, the Apostles and scenes from the life of Christ.

An icon is located on each side of the altar door. The icon on the left represents the Virgin Mary with the Holy Child. The icon on the right represents Jesus.

The altar room itself is sacred and no one, except the priest, is allowed to enter. The walls of this room are painted with scenes from the life of the Virgin.

The small church has several unique artistic and architectural characteristics:

First, the church has the external form of a Latin cross, not often found in Romania.

Second, the presence of some sculptural figures at the entrance is a decorative element not usually found in Romanian Orthodox churches.

Third, the open veranda at the entrance of the church is typical Brancoveanu style (a blending of Oriental, Russian, Romanian and Italian Renaissance elements characteristic to the late 17th and early 18th century in Wallachia).

Fourth, the windows in the church are extremely narrow, bordered by intricate stone sculpture.

Finally, the portrait of the builder, Michael Cantacuzino, offering a small model of the church to God was extremely progressive for its time. Instead of being presented in a stiff style, with rigid figures, the portrait is alive with the brilliant Oriental costumes of the period.

## PELES CASTLE

The Peles Castle, former summer residence of King Carol I, has been open to the public for more than 25 years now and is visited by numerous visitors from all over the world.

It stands amidst six acres of land at the foot of the Bucegi mountains, in the upper valley of the Prahova River and on the left bank of the Peles Brook.

The Castle was built in two major stages: 1875-1883 and 1896-1914. It was opened October 7, 1888. Its pre-dominant style of design is German Renaissance. However, there are rooms in various other styles.

Near the castle is the "Pelisor" Castle, frequently used as a State Guest House, and the "Foisor", a former hunting house.

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

ROMANIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

1. Under existing Romanian regulations, personnel with diplomatic status are granted duty-free privileges for the duration of their tour of duty for the import and export of their household goods, foodstuffs and beverages, cigarettes and other products for their personal use. These goods are also exempt from customs inspection, except when they are believed to contain forbidden items or goods subject to quarantine.
2. Non-diplomatic personnel have duty-free privileges for the import and export of their household effects and goods intended for their personal use for a period of 6 months following the employees arrival in Romania. Exemption from the payment of customs duties on household effects that arrive after this 6 month period shall be granted only on the basis of an import permit obtained for each shipment. Items belonging to non-diplomatic personnel may be subject to customs inspection on arrival and/or departure from Romania.
3. There are no restrictions on the sale of vehicles brought into Romania by diplomatic personnel. However if the buyer is not entitled to duty free privileges they must pay the import duties. Automobiles brought in by non-diplomatic personnel must be re-exported at the time of their departure. However, the present policy is that such cars may be sold to personnel of other diplomatic missions entitled to duty free privileges.
4. The registration of private automobiles is free for diplomatic personnel, but there is a charge of 1,000 Lei (\$70.25) for the registration of automobiles owned by non-diplomatic personnel, and they are also required to pay a small fee for the insurance of the registration plates.

July 1973

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

March 1974

RESTAURANTS

BUCURESTI - Strada Edgar Quinet 1 (telephone 13-44-82). Considered by many to have the best food in town. 19th century decor.

HANUL MANUC HOTEL - Strada 30 Decembrie 62 (telephone 13-14-15). Reconstructed old type Romanian inn with pleasant Romanian style interior and large garden restaurant in good weather.

LA DOI COCOSI - Soseaua Straulesti 6 (telephone 18-32-99). About a 15 minute taxi ride from the center of the city. Chicken dishes are the speciality in Romanian atmosphere.

MINION - Strada Biserica Amzei (telephone 14-10-40). Intimate fairly new restaurant with its own wine cellar on public display.

ATHENEE PALACE HOTEL - Strada Episcopiei 1-3 (telephone 14-08-99). Well regarded restaurant. Has nice garden restaurant in the summer.

INTERCONTINENTAL

HOTEL SERVICES

BARBER SHOP - Mezzanine Floor - 0730-2030. No appointment  
Necessary.

BEAUTY SALON - same as above.

DRY CLEANING/PRESSING SERVICE - Dial 6. 0730-1830. If  
urgent call Housekeeper from 1830-2200 - Dial 5.

ELECTRICAL CURRENT - Bathrooms have shaving plugs for  
110 V/Ac and 220 V/AC.

LAUNDRY - Dial 6 from 0730-2000. If urgent, call House-  
keeper from 1830-2200 - Dial 5.

ROOM SERVICE - 24 hour service.

SHOESHINE SERVICE - Place shoes outside of your room in the  
evening.

TELEPHONES - Dial 0 for dial tone, then dial respective  
number. For information dial 9.



### BUCHAREST RESTAURANTS

Athenee Palace Hotel ..... 14-08-99  
Strada Episcopiei 1

Berlin Restaurant..... 14-46-52  
Strada Constantin Mille 4

Bucur Restaurant ..... 13-60-54  
Strada Poenaru Bordea 2

Bucuresti Restaurant ..... 13-44-82  
Calea Victoriei 36

Carul cu Bere ..... 16-37-93  
Strada Stavropoleos 5

Cina Restaurant ..... 14-02-17  
Strada C.A. Rosetti 1

Corso - ground floor     ) Intercontinental  
Madrigal - ground floor) Hotel  
Balada - 21st floor     )

Lido Hotel ..... 14-49-30  
Blvd. Magheru 5-7

Minion Restaurant ..... 14-10-40  
Piata Anzei

Pescarul (seafood) ..... 16-11-71  
Blvd. Balcescu 9

Pescarus Restaurant ..... 33-62-52  
Herastrau Parc

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

March 1974

SHOPPING INFORMATION

The following list includes some, but by no means all, of the stores and shops which may be of interest to visitors in Bucharest. Except as otherwise noted, purchases must be made in Romanian Lei. Please remember that their hours of operation vary considerably from store to store. As a general rule, hard currency shops are open without interruption from about 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., while local currency shops usually operate from about 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., with a break from 12:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

HARD CURRENCY STORES (MERCHANDISE PURCHASED ONLY WITH US Dollars, German Marks, British Pounds, etc.)

Hotel Intercontinental Shops on the ground floor and 2nd floor.  
(Paintings, jewelry, embroidered Romanian blouses and material are among the principal attractions)

FOR YOU - Calea Victoriei 20 (fur coats, Romanian oriental carpets, embroidered dresses and blouses, sheepskin vests, table linens)

The SOUVENIR SHOP - Blvd Nicolae Balcescu 26 (fur coats, sheepskin vests, embroidered blouses, carved wooden items, Romanian materials and table linens)

ROMANIAN LEI STORES

MIORITA - Strada 13 Decembrie 24 (20% discount for tourists) (ceramics, carved wooden items, table linens)

ROMARTA ARTIZANAT - Blvd Magheru 9 (20% discount for tourists)  
(Romanian rustic carpets & wall hangings, table linens, sheepskin vests, carved wooden items and ceramics.

GALERIILE DE ARTA (Fondul Plastic) - Blvd Magheru opposite Department Store "Eva" has a wide variety of items by Romanian artisans.

ORIZONT GALLERY - Blvd Balcescu 23 - Bucharest's largest gallery for contemporary Romanian paintings, sculpture and graphics.

MESTERII FAURARI - Strada Bagroveni 6 (near Hanul Mamuc Hotel) ceramics.

LIBRARIA DACIA - Calea Victoriei 45 - books and phonograph records.

CONSIGNATIA - Strada Covaci (near Hanul Mamuc Hotel) (antiques, paintings and second-hand items of various sorts) (N.B. objects over 50 years old may not be exported from Romania)

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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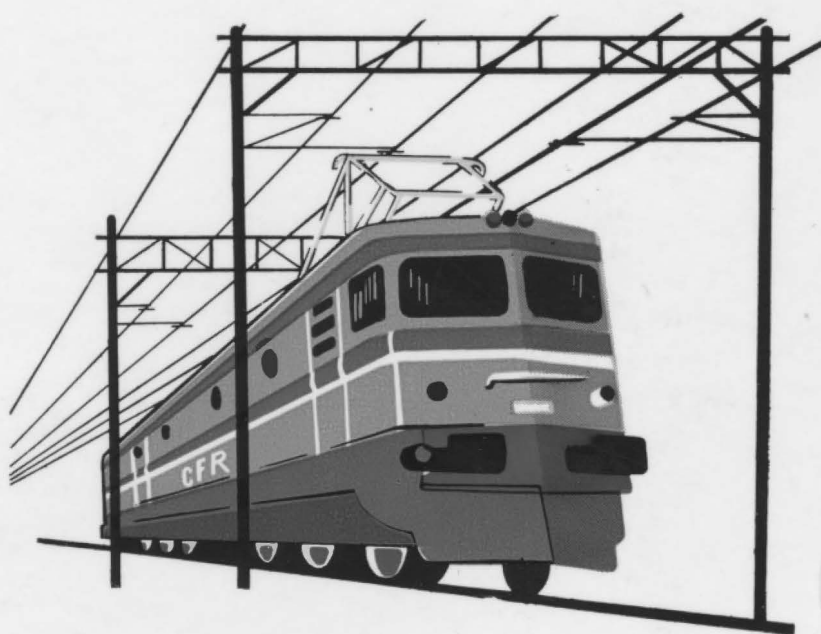
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MINISTERUL CĂILOR FERATE

SERVICIUL DE TRANSPORTURI SPECIALE

# **mersul trenului special**





TIME - TABLE OF PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN

AUGUST 3, 1975

---

BUCHAREST (BANEASA RAILWAY  
STATION) departure 8:30 a.m.

WEST PLOIESTI 9:20 a.m.

CIMPINA 9:48 a.m.

SINAIA arrival 10:20 a.m.

x  
x x

SINAIA departure 3:10 p.m.

CIMPINA 3:35 p.m.

WEST PLOIESTI 4:00 p.m.

BUCHAREST (BANEASA RAILWAY  
STATION) arrival 4:50 p.m.

- - - - -



M E R S U L  
TRENULUI PREZIDENTIAL  
din 3 august 1975

BUCURESTI BANEASA	pleacă	8,30
PLOIESTI VEST	trece	9,20
CIMPINA	trece	9,48
SINAIA	sosește	10,20

X        X  
X        X

SINAIA	pleacă	15,10
CIMPINA	trece	15,35
PLOIESTI VEST	trece	16,00
BUCURESTI BANEASA	sosește	16,50

- - - - -