

**The original documents are located in Box 34, folder “State Dinners - 7/27/76 - Australia” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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Revised  
7/27/76 - 3:20 p. m.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF  
THE HONORABLE  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA  
AND MRS. FRASER

*See  
Page 2*

July 27, 1976  
8:00 p. m.

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

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser, Ambassador Black.
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet.
- Photo coverage of greeting.

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger; Minister for Foreign Affairs Andrew Peacock; American Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Hargrove; and Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Nicholas F. Parkinson will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser and Ambassador Black.
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser will depart at this time.

Grand Entrance:

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

- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (Prime Minister Fraser to your right ... Mrs. Fraser to your left ... then Mrs. Ford).
- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (Prime Minister Fraser to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Mrs. Fraser).
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played.

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Black will present your guests.
- After receiving line, proceed to the Blue Room to the South Portico and down the steps ... follow guests into the Rose Garden.

Dinner:

- Rectangular head table ... round tables
- No press coverage of dinner ... toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press -- there will be press photo pool coverage and mini-camera coverage.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p. m. ... guests proceed from the Rose Garden through the driveway and up the steps to the South Portico Balcony to the parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser up the steps to the South Portico Balcony and into the Red Room where you will visit informally with your guests.
- 10:05 p. m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, Mrs. Ford, Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser (Prime Minister Fraser to your right ... then Mrs. Ford



... then Mrs. Fraser) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats.

Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford, Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser.
- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the center of the east wall of the East Room and introduce Mr. Sherrill Milnes.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A).

- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser to the stage to thank Mr. Sherrill Milnes.

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment, including mini-camera coverage of your introduction, first and last portions of the program, and of your thanking Mr. Sherrill Milnes. Also, there will be photo coverage.

- After you have thanked Mr. Sherrill Milnes, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser to the State Dining Room for dancing.

Departure:

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

NOTES:

- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B).
- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- White House photographer will be present.
- Army String Ensemble will be playing in the East Wing Garden Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.
- Marine Harpist will be playing in the Ground Floor Hall area as your dinner guests arrive.
- Marine String Ensemble, Woodwind Quintet and Harpist will be playing in the west end of the Rose Garden during dinner.
- Army Chorus will sing during dessert.
- Marine String Ensemble will be playing in the Grand Hall while your dinner guests are being served demitasse, liqueurs and cigars and during the time you are receiving your after-dinner guests.
- Marine Dance Combo will be playing in the State Dining Room.

Maria Downs



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA  
AND MRS. FRASER

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

Receiving Line:

- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Black will present your guests.
- After receiving line, proceed to the Grand Hall to the elevator ... walk through the Ground Floor Hall and through the Diplomatic Reception Room ... follow guests into the Rose Garden.

Dinner:

- Rectangular head table ... round tables
- No press coverage of dinner ... toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press -- there will be press photo pool coverage and mini-camera coverage.

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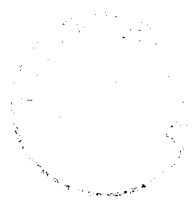
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- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.
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- Marine Dance Combo will be playing in the State Dining Room.

Maria Downs



Malcolm Forbes

Forbes Mag

Mike Wallace

Gregory Peck

John Newcomb

Tennis Player

Ayn Rand

Paul Harvey

Cyril Richard

British Actor

Rod Sleiger



Gregory Peck  
Louise Newelton  
Mike Wallace  
John Newcomb  
(Jimmy Conmas?)





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20<sup>27</sup>

Ann Selthorst, WWD

Guy Deloit, photos.

Dorothy McArdle

Lillian Levy

George James, N.Y. Times  
(photos.)

Sonya Adler

Melina Stevenson

Noami Novin

Donnie Radcliffe

Jennette Smythe

Betty Beale



MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

*EMO  
responded*

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

*Sally*

YOU WERE CALLED BY—

YOU WERE VISITED BY—

*Susan Duncan*

OF (Organization)

*Me 8-5900 - Rm. 748*

PLEASE CALL →

PHONE NO.  
CODE/EXT. \_\_\_\_\_

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*54*  
*205*  
*205*  
About pictures  
of Mrs. Frasier  
Women's Australian  
Club 3 mil

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

*R.* | *7/27* | *8:25*

STANDARD FORM 63

REVISED AUGUST 1967

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

GPO : 1969-o48-16-80341-1 332-389

63-108

YOU WERE CALLED BY—  YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

PLEASE CALL ←  
PHONE NO. CODEEXT.

WILL CALL AGAIN  
 RETURNED YOUR CALL  
 IS WANTING TO SEE YOU  
 WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*Handwritten:* 1584  
~~1584~~  
*Handwritten:* [Large scribble]

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ALL WHITE HOUSE/O.E.O.B. STAFF

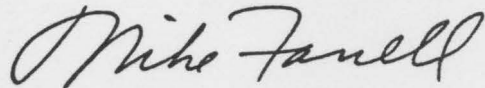
SUBJECT:

Arrival Ceremony  
The Honorable  
The Prime Minister of Australia  
and Mrs. Fraser  
Tuesday, July 27, 1976-10:30 a.m.

You and your family and friends are invited to attend the Arrival Ceremony on the South Lawn for The Honorable The Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Fraser.

The Ceremony begins at 10:30 a.m. and guests accompanied by a White House or O.E.O.B. pass holder will be admitted through the Southwest Gate on Tuesday, July 27, 1976, beginning at 9:30 a.m. If you are unfamiliar with the proper standing areas, one of the Executive Protective Service Officers will be happy to assist you.

The President and Mrs. Ford hope you will enjoy joining them in extending a warm welcome to our distinguished guests.



Michael J. Farrell

Director

Office of White House Visitors



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA AND  
MRS. MALCOLM FRASER

TUESDAY - JULY 27, 1976

The South Grounds

From: Terry O'Donnell <sup>TOD</sup>

SEQUENCE

10:28 a. m.

You depart Oval Office and proceed to Diplomatic Room where Mrs. Ford will join you.

Following announcement and "Ruffles and Flourishes", you and Mrs. Ford proceed out the Diplomatic Reception Room entrance, cross the driveway, and take your positions facing the entrance to the Diplomatic Reception Room.

10:31 a. m.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser arrive and are introduced to you and Mrs. Ford by Chief of Protocol Shirley Temple Black. You in turn introduce them to Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and to Admiral and Mrs. Holloway.

You and the Prime Minister move to the platform and stand facing the troops with the Prime Minister on your right. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Fraser move to right of platform.

2.

10:33 a.m.

National Anthems and 19-gun salute.

Inspection of troops - you and the Prime Minister guided by Commander of Troops. The Prime Minister should be on the left closest to the troops. The Troop Commander is in the middle.

NOTE: Your cue for escorting Prime Minister Fraser down to the Commander of Troops to inspect the troops will be the Commander's report, "Sir, the Honor Guard is formed."

Inspection begins at the right front of the band and proceeds along the front rank of troops. You render salutes when passing in front of the Colors.

At the left flank of the troops, the Inspection Party turns and proceeds toward the platform.

You escort Prime Minister Fraser onto the platform and take your original positions facing the troops for the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps "pass in review."

10:40 a.m.

After the Commander of Troops reports, "Sir, this concludes the Honors," you usher Prime Minister Fraser to stand adjacent to you at the podium while you deliver welcoming remarks.

#### FULL PRESS COVERAGE

Prime Minister Fraser will respond.

10:50 a.m.

You usher your guest back to the original platform position facing the troops to await the Command, "Sir, this concludes the ceremony."

3.

10:52 a.m.

You and your guest depart the platform, join Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Fraser, and you lead the way up the right outside staircase to the portico, escorting Mrs. Fraser. Prime Minister Fraser will escort Mrs. Ford and follow behind.

10:54 a.m.

You will pause at the center of the South Portico balcony for a photograph. The order is as follows:

Prime Minister Fraser to your right,  
Mrs. Fraser to your left--  
then Mrs. Ford

You enter the Blue Room where you will be joined by Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and Admiral and Mrs. Holloway. Members of the Official Party (List attached at TAB A) and the Welcoming Committee are escorted into the Blue Room and are presented to the receiving line.

Coffee and tea are served.

11:00 a.m.

You escort Prime Minister Fraser to the Oval Office for a private meeting.

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL AUSTRALIAN PARTY

The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, M. P.  
Prime Minister of Australia

Mrs. Fraser

The Honorable Andrew Peacock, M. P.  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Nicholas F. Parkinson  
Ambassador of Australia to the  
United States

Mrs. Parkinson

Mr. J. L. Menadue  
Secretary, Department of the Prime  
Minister and Cabinet

Mr. A. P. Renouf, O.B.E.  
Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs

Sir Arthur Tange, C.B.E.  
Secretary, Department of Defence

Mr. J. D. Moore  
First Assistant Secretary, Department  
of the Treasury

Mr. Dale Budd  
Principal Private Secretary to the  
Prime Minister

Mr. A. T. Griffith  
First Assistant Secretary, Department  
of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Mr. David Barnett  
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Form	Executive Protective Service admittance request form. (1 page)	7/27/1976	C

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 34, Folder: 7/27/1976 - Australia

SD 2/9/2017

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- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

DINNER

Wente Brothers

~~Fume Blanc~~ *Sauvignon Blanc*

1974

Mirassou Premier

Gamay Beaujolais

1975

Melon and Prosciutto

Supreme of Duckling

Saffron Rice

Asparagus Tips in Butter

Bibb Lettuce Salad

Port Salut Cheese

Beaulieu

Extra Dry

1970

Chocolate Mousse Chantilly

Petits Fours

Demitasse

The White House

Tuesday, July 27, 1976





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 27, 1976

INFORMATION FOR PRESS RELEASE AFTER STATE DINNER:

AUSTRALIAN GIFTS

1776 - 1976 Australia and America Through 200 Years

by Norman Bartlett,

Forward by Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia  
Published by Sam Ure Smith at the Fine Arts Press, Sidney 1976  
Published in collaboration with The Australian Exhibit  
Organization, Department of Administrative Services  
with the assistance of the Literature Board of the Australian  
Council, copyright: the Australian Exhibit Organization

"U.S. Bicentennial Celebrations - Australian Contributions"  
1776 - 1976

Program of Participation

Opening paragraph by Malcolm Fraser, June 1976

Examples: Australian Ballet, 4 week season in Wash. D.C.

Australian Boys Choir - U.S. Tour

Sister Cities Program

Aboriginal Art

6 Koalas

Naval Ships

America on Record --- for the Senate Library

Given to the President for forwarding to the Senate Library;  
a guide to books relating to the U.S. in the National  
Library of Australia, compiled by C.A. Burmester to mark  
the Bicentenary of American Independence.

The publication was made possible by a grant from the  
Australian Government funds allocated to celebrate the  
Bicentenary of American Independence.

Photograph: in black leather frame with seal  
of Prime Minister Fraser (black and white photo)  
signed "Malcolm Fraser" Dimensions: 9" x 12"



IN RETURN: The President and Mrs. Ford will give a  
colored photograph of the arrival ceremony in a silver  
frame with the Presidential Seal.



## PRIME MINISTER

FOR PRESS

27. JULY 1976

### WHITE HOUSE DINNER

Mr President, thank you for your invitation to join you on this occasion, for your generous hospitality and for the opportunity it has given us to see America celebrating her Bicentennial.

We were delighted to have your Vice-President and his wife in Australia a short while ago. During his visit we reaffirmed the friendship that has long existed between our peoples. I would like to say, Mr President, that your Vice-President was a warm and gifted ambassador for your country, and the discussions we had were constructive and useful.

Earlier this year we were also delighted to welcome Mrs Kissinger. I would also like to express our appreciation to Secretary Kissinger for making himself so frequently available for discussions between my Foreign Minister and himself.

Australians probably have more cause to celebrate the Bicentennial with you than any other country. If it had not been for your successful War of Independence against the British, it is most unlikely that the British would have settled Australia when they did.

I know I speak for the many Australians here when I say how pleased we have been to make some contribution to your Bicentennial celebrations. Amongst the many different contributions that were made I would like to mention the Australian Ballet. I hope that those of you who saw their performance enjoyed it.

Mr President, we did have cause to be grateful to the United States even in the early days. There are many who think that our nation's beef trade is a recent development. But in 1792 the struggling colony of Port Jackson received an important shipment from the American ship "Philadelphia". The voyage took nine months so by the time it arrived the cargo of barrels of American beef was well cured. Our local crops had not been very successful and your beef was greeted enthusiastically. It is a shipment we are prepared to return a thousand-fold.

Mr President, Australia and America have many things in common - our frontier experience, and the fact that we are both migrant nations. We both value our independence and our democratic institutions, our ideals of freedom and opportunity.

Our histories have taught us both that we have our freedom not as of right, but only so long as we remain vigilant and resourcesful. I know that in support of our ideals we will work together in the future as we have in the past.

In our countries the state is regarded as the servant of the people. In other countries these values are set aside - the state is paramount. Such differences have often led to conflict. The great challenge of the next twenty five years will be whether or not countries with differing social systems can learn to live together, and resolve their international differences by negotiation.

In the uncertain world which faces us the need for cooperation is strong. This is especially so because over recent years there has been criticism where there should have been understanding.

We are aware that there has been vigorous debate within the United States on your world role. We believe that out of such debate emerges a stronger and a freer nation - one more able to provide the leadership the world requires.

We appreciate the manner in which the United States has persisted. In future years the resolution of the American people is going to be more important for securing the peace of the world than it has ever been.

- That is by no means to suggest that countries such as mine do not have responsibilities. Whatever others may feel, no Australian assumes that we are entitled to a free ride, that your efforts are a reason why we should be complacent or negligent about our responsibilities. It is merely recognition that as the world's greatest free power, there are many things that only the United States can do. Of the United States does not do them they will remain undone. Others may contribute, but your strength is indispensable in supporting the diplomacy and negotiation essential for the building of peace. The fact that your nation attracts criticism in its international role is much less important than the fact that the task is done.

Mr President, over the last two hundred years there have been many revolutions. But whatever some other ideologies may claim for their revolution, yours is distinguished by its unequalled democratic character, by its purpose and by its morality.

The ideas contained in the Declaration of Independence still stir the hearts of men and women around the world. We can find in that Declaration the philosophy of the best social reforms that have taken place in the years since.

3.

Mr President, we know the great responsibility that rests on democratic leadership. That is one of the reasons why meeting the demands of the office you hold must be the most difficult but at the same time the most rewarding task in the world.

Your country, Mr President, has made an immeasurable contribution to world peace, and to the ideal of liberty. There has never been a time when support of these ideals has required more dedication, more firmness, more persistence than now.

My wife and I are honoured to be here and I ask you now to rise and drink the toast:

The President of the United States

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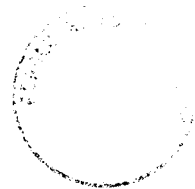
EXCHANGE OF GIFTS:

From Prime Minister of Australia to President

1. Book entitled "Australia and American through 200 Years"  
by Norman Bartlett with forward by Malcolm Fraser  
Copyright 1976
2. Book in a white leather case: "U.S. Bicentennial Celebration,  
Australian Contributions"  
Program of participation -- things that Australia sent  
over for Bicentennial
3. Book -- "America on Record" for Senate Library.  
Prime Minister wanted President to see it.
4. Photograph of Prime Minister -- Black and white, 9x12  
head shot in black leather frame with Prime Minister's Seal.  
Signed: "Malcolm Fraser"

From President to Prime Minister

Color photograph of arrival ceremony in a silver frame with  
Presidential Seal.





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For Immediate Release  
Monday, July 26, 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY TO MRS. FORD

---

The President and Mrs. Ford have invited Metropolitan Opera baritone Sherrill Milnes to entertain Tuesday, July 27 at the State Dinner in honor of The Honorable, The Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Fraser.

This will be Milnes' first appearance at the White House. The singer was born in a suburb of Chicago, but grew up on a farm in Downers Grove, Illinois. He studied voice at Drake University, where he received a bachelor's and master degrees.

Milnes made his Met debut in 1965 in the role of Valentin in Gounod's "Faust." He began his professional singing career in the Chicago Symphony Chorus under Margaret Hillis. He then spent five years with the Goldovsky Opera Company of New York and Boston. He toured the country with that company under the direction of Boris Goldovsky.

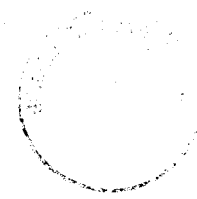
His first full-scale professional opera debut was with the Baltimore Opera in the role of Charles Gérard in "Andrea Chenier." In 1964, he made his New York debut with the New York City Opera.

His first major season at the Met was the winter of 1967-68. He sang the role of Miller in Verdi's "Luisa Miller."

Milnes has received enthusiastic acclaim for his performances in both America and Europe. He also has won awards for his recording. In addition to his large vocal repertoire, he also has mastered the piano, violin and other instruments. He recently began to pursue his interest in being a conductor.

Milnes is married to soprano Nancy Stokes. They live in New York City with their young son, Shawn.

# # #



For immediate release  
July 26, 1976

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

---

The President and Mrs. Ford will host a State Dinner in honor of The Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser, on Tuesday evening, July 27, 1976 at 8:00 P.M. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Guests will arrive through the East Wing and be received by the President and Mrs. Ford and Prime Minister Fraser and Mrs. Fraser in the East Room on the State Floor.

Centerpieces for the round tables in the Rose Garden will be floral arrangements contributed by Garden Clubs in the area. The arrangements will be made of varieties of garden and wild flowers. Tables will be draped with Scalamandre cloths printed with sprays of daisies on a white and gray background and crisscrossed with a pink ribbon design. The tables will be set with the vermeil silver, Johnson China, and Morgantown crystal.

Following dinner, entertainment will be provided by Metropolitan Opera baritone Sherrill Milnes in the East Room. The Marine Dance Combo will then provide music for dancing in the State Dining Room.

The menu: Melon and Prosciutto, Supreme of Duckling and Saffron Rice, Asparagus Tips in Butter; Bib Lettuce Salad and Port Salut Cheese; Chocolate Mousse Chantilly and Petits Fours, and Demitasse.

The wines: Wente Brothers Sauvignon Blanc; Mirassou Premier Gamay Beaujolais; and Beaulieu Extra Dry.

# # #



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This will be Milnes' first appearance at the White House. The singer was born in a suburb of Chicago, but grew up on a farm in Downers Grove, Illinois. He studied voice at Drake University, where he received a bachelor's and master degrees.

Milnes made his Met debut in 1965 in the role of Valentin in Gounod's "Faust." He began his professional singing career in the Chicago Symphony Chorus under Margaret Hillis. He then spent five years with the Goldovsky Opera Company of New York and Boston. He toured the country with that company under the direction of Boris Goldovsky.


His first full-scale professional opera debut was with the Baltimore Opera in the role of Charles Gérard in "Andrea Chenier." In 1964, he made his New York debut with the New York City Opera.

His first major season at the Met was the winter of 1967-68. He sang the role of Miller in Verdi's "Luisa Miller."

Milnes has received enthusiastic acclaim for his performances in both America and Europe. He also has won awards for his recording. In addition to his large vocal repertoire, he also has mastered the piano, violin and other instruments. He recently began to pursue his interest in being a conductor.

Milnes is married to soprano Nancy Stokes. They live in New York City with their young son, Shawn.

# # #



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1976


MEMORANDUM FOR

Usher's Office  
Visitor's Office  
WH Garage  
Social Office,  
Nell Yates

Exec Protective Service  
GSA (EOB)  
Press Office  
USSS  
WHCA

Susan Porter  
Sheila Weidenfeld  
Exec Grounds Office  
WH Florist

FROM: BILL GULLEY



A full honor arrival ceremony will be held for The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, MT, Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Fraser, on the South Grounds at 10:30 am on July 27, 1976.

The following are needed in connection with the ceremony:

- a. The review stand, associated equipment and stanchions for VIP area, positioned on the South Grounds on July 26.
- b. Overhead awning removed from the entrance to the South Portico.
- c. Furniture cleared for the receiving line and refreshments served to guests in the Blue Room.
- d. Sound set-up for South Grounds. No interpreter microphone will be required.
- e. Car checkers with equipment available no later than 10:00 am.
- f. Two Social Aides report to the Military Duty Aide by 10:00 am.
- g. A bouquet of roses for Mrs. Ford to present to Mrs. Fraser be prepared and delivered to the Usher's Office by 10:15 am. The stems should be wrapped.

In case of inclement weather, the East Room will be used.

Guest list for the dinner to be given by the President and Mrs. Ford in honor of The Right Honorable The Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Fraser on Tuesday, July 27, 1976 at eight o'clock, The White House

The Right Honorable The Prime Minister of Australia  
and Mrs. Fraser

The Honorable Andrew Peacock, M. P.  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency The Ambassador of Australia  
and Mrs. Parkinson

Mr. J. L. Menadue  
Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Mr. A. P. Renouf, O. B. E.  
Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs

Sir Arthur Tange, C. B. E.  
Secretary, Department of Defence

Mr. J. D. Moore  
First Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury

Mr. Dale Budd  
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. A. T. Griffith  
First Assistant Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister & Cabinet

Mr. David Barnett  
Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger

Mr. Justice Stevens and Mrs. Stevens

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare  
and Mrs. Mathews

The Honorable Frederick B. Dent and Mrs. Dent  
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

The Honorable Strom Thurmond and Mrs. Thurmond  
U. S. Senate (South Carolina)

The Honorable Jacob K. Javits  
U. S. Senate (New York)

The Honorable Hugh Scott and Mrs. Scott  
U. S. Senate (Pennsylvania)

The Honorable Hiram L. Fong  
U. S. Senate (Hawaii)

The Honorable Clifford P. Hansen and Mrs. Hansen  
U. S. Senate (Wyoming)

The Honorable William V. Roth, Jr. and Mrs. Roth  
U. S. Senate (Delaware)

The Honorable Silvio O. Conte and Mrs. Conte  
House of Representatives (Massachusetts)

The Honorable Edward J. Derwinski and Mrs. Derwinski  
House of Representatives (Illinois)

The Honorable Barber B. Conable, Jr. and Mrs. Conable  
House of Representatives (New York)

The Honorable Floyd D. Spence  
House of Representatives (South Carolina)

The Honorable Thad Cochran and Mrs. Cochran  
House of Representatives (Mississippi)

The Honorable William S. Cohen and Mrs. Cohen  
House of Representatives (Maine)

The Honorable Robert W. Daniel, Jr. and Mrs. Daniel  
House of Representatives (Virginia)

The Honorable Trent Lott  
House of Representatives (Mississippi)

The Honorable Richard T. Schulze and Mrs. Schulze  
House of Representatives (Pennsylvania)

The Honorable Richard B. Cheney and Mrs. Cheney  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft  
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

The Honorable Charles W. Robinson  
Deputy Secretary of State

The Honorable Philip C. Habib and Mrs. Habib  
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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

The Honorable George Bush  
Director of Central Intelligence

The Honorable James W. Hargrove and Mrs. Hargrove  
U. S. Ambassador to Australia

The Honorable Shirley Temple Black  
Chief of Protocol

The Honorable William C. Battle and Mrs. Battle  
Former Ambassador to Australia

The Honorable Edward Clark and Mrs. Clark  
Former Ambassador to Australia

The Honorable Philip Handler and Mrs. Handler  
President, National Academy of Sciences

The Honorable Ronald S. Berman and Mrs. Berman  
Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities

The Honorable Michael J. Farrell and Mrs. Farrell  
Director, White House Visitors Office

Mr. David H. Kennerly  
Personal Photographer to the President

Miss Paula Ahalt  
Guest of Mr. David Kennerly

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton D. Anderson  
Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. B. Baldwin  
President, Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., New York, New York

Mr. Peter Barnett  
Australian Broadcasting Commission

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Barnes, Jr.  
The Washington Star, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry R. Bass  
President, Perry R. Bass, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Bluhdorn  
Chairman, Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., New York, New York

Mr. Laszlo Bonis  
Guest of Miss Sarah Caldwell

Mrs. Martin Brown  
Guest of Mr. Cyril Ritchard

Mr. Robert B. Byrd  
Guest of Mrs. William C. Welch

Miss Sarah Caldwell  
Conductor, Opera Company of Boston

Mrs. R. R. M. Carpenter, III  
Daughter and guest of Mr. David Conklin

Mr. and Mrs. Jack H. Cohen  
Executive Vice President, Greyhound Corporation, Phoenix, Arizona

Mr. David Conklin, Wilmington, Delaware

Mr. Jimmy Connors, Belleville, Illinois  
Professional tennis player

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce S. Crampton, Dallas, Texas  
Professional golfer

Professor and Mrs. David Derham  
Chairman, Australian Committee, Endowment Fund for  
Harvard University

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Doumar, Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Durrell, Fairfield, Connecticut  
Publisher, People Magazine

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Eggers  
Attorney, Dallas, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Wray Finney  
President, American National Cattlemen's Association, Denver, Colo.

Mr. Malcolm Forbes, Far Hills, New Jersey  
Publisher, Forbes Magazine

Miss Moira Forbes  
Daughter and guest of Mr. Malcolm Forbes

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Galvin  
Chairman, Motorola, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. John Gambling  
Radio personality and announcer, WOR Radio, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Garman, Sundance, Wyoming

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Grant  
Chairman, Business Men's Assurance Company of America, Kansas City

The Honorable Bryce N. Harlow and Mrs. Harlow, Arlington, Virginia  
Vice President, National Government Relations, Proctor & Gamble Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Harvey  
Paul Harvey News, American Broadcasting Company, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hauenstein, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dr. and Mrs. Solomon G. Hershey  
Mrs--Lenore Hershey, Editor, Ladies' Home Journal, New York, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford C. Hubbell, Des Moines, Iowa

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Jackson  
President, National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin M. Jarman  
President, Genesco, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Bruce Jones  
Australian Associated Press

The Honorable Thomas H. Kean and Mrs. Kean  
Minority Leader, General Assembly of New Jersey

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Kirkpatrick  
Vice President and Editor, Chicago Tribune

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kraft  
Field Newspaper Syndicate, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lazar  
Fashion designer, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Littlefield  
Chairman, Utah International, Inc., San Francisco, California

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd M. Marsh  
President, National Woolgrowers Association, Williams, California

Mr. and Mrs. Donald McKellar  
Horse breeder, Lake Forest, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. McWilliams, Jr., Covington, Louisiana

Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill Milnes, New York, New York  
Mr--Opera singer

The Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton and Mrs. Morton  
Chairman, President Ford Committee

Mrs. Louise Nevelson, New York, New York  
Sculptor

Mr. and Mrs. John Newcombe, New Braunfels, Texas  
Australian tennis champion

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Connor, New York, New York  
Mrs--author Ayn Rand

The Honorable Richard B. Ogilvie and Mrs. Ogilvie  
Partner, Isham, Lincoln and Beale, Chicago, Illinois

The Honorable John Ostlund and Mrs. Ostlund  
Partner, Ostlund Investments, Gillette, Wyoming

Mr. James Paxson  
President, Standard Chemical, Omaha, Nebraska

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Peck  
Actor

Mr. Cyril Ritchard  
Actor

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Shabecoff  
New York Times, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Silha  
Publisher, Minneapolis Star and Tribune

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith  
President, Farrell Lines, Inc., New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Stakes  
President, Evening Star Newspaper Company, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Rod Steiger  
Actor

The Honorable George Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan  
Mayor of Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Raymond Tapp  
Lubbock, Texas

The Honorable William E. Timmons and Mrs. Timmons  
President, Timmons & Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Miss Marjorie Wallace  
Guest of Mr. Jimmy Connors

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Wallace  
CBS Commentator, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. E. Leland Webber  
Director, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Kate I. Welch  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Mrs. William C. Welch  
Fashion designer Frankie Welch, Alexandria, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. Don L. Wolfsberger  
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Young  
Devils Lake, North Dakota



# PRESS

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE



July 22, 1976

No. 350

PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. OF  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE J. MALCOLM FRASER, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA,  
AND MRS. FRASER.

July 27-29, 1976

Sunday, July 25

2:20 p.m.

The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland aboard a chartered aircraft.

Arrival at Blair House.

Private afternoon and evening.

Monday, July 26

Private day.

Tuesday, July 27

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where the Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Holloway, and Mrs. Holloway, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

Military honors will be rendered.

11:00 a.m.

Prime Minister Fraser will meet with President Ford at the White House.

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Fraser will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and members of the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

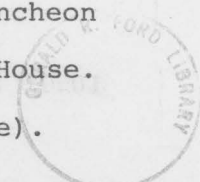
12:30 p.m.

Prime Minister Fraser will host a luncheon for the Honorable William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, at Blair House.

(No press coverage inside Blair House).

For further information contact:

Mary A. Masserini 632-0685



- 2 -

Tuesday, July 27 (continued)

- 4:00 p.m. Prime Minister Fraser will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
- 8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of the Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser, at the White House.

Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, July 28

- 9:30 a.m. Prime Minister Fraser will meet with the Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the Pentagon.
- 12:00 Noon Prime Minister Fraser will meet with the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State at the Department of State.
- 1:00 p.m. The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State will host a working luncheon for the Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia at the Department of State, Secretary's Dining Room.
- 4:00 p.m. Prime Minister Fraser will meet with the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States, at Blair House.
- 8:00 p.m. The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Fraser will give a dinner in honor of the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States, and Mrs. Rockefeller at the Residence, 3120 Cleveland Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, July 29

- 8:00 a.m. Prime Minister Fraser will have a Breakfast-meeting with Members of Congress at Blair House.  
(No press coverage inside Blair House).
- 9:30 a.m. Prime Minister Fraser will meet with members of the House International Relations Committee at the Rayburn Building, Room 217D.
- 10:15 a.m. Prime Minister Fraser will meet with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the U.S. Capitol, Room S-116.

- 3 -

Thursday, July 29 (continued)

- 12:30 p.m.           The National Press Club will host a luncheon in honor of the Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, at the National Press Building, 529 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
- 3:20 p.m.           The Right Honorable J. Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, Mrs. Fraser and their party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland for the Departure Ceremony.
- 3:30 p.m.           Prime Minister Fraser, Mrs. Fraser and their party will depart Andrews Air Force Base via United States Presidential aircraft for a private visit to New York City, New York and Boston, Massachusetts.

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Report	Government report, 10 pages.		A

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Form	Detailed Scenario for the official visit of the Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Fraser, July 25-30, 1976. (36 two-sided pages)	ND	B

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 34, Folder: 7/27/1976 - Australia

SD 2/9/2017

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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# background NOTES



## Australia

department of state \* july 1976

OFFICIAL NAME: Commonwealth of Australia

### GEOGRAPHY

Australia, the smallest continent but one of the largest nations, is located below the Southeast Asian archipelago and is bounded on the

east by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the Indian Ocean.

Most of the continent is a low, irregular plateau. The center generally is flat, barren, and arid, much of it resembling the Sahara Desert. The

mountain chains lie close to the coasts. In the southeastern quarter of the continent are 500,000 square miles of fertile plain. Average elevation is slightly more than 900 feet above sea level. The 12,000-mile coastline is singularly free from deep indentation, the most remarkable exceptions being the Gulf of Carpentaria on the northern coast and the Great Australian Bight on the southern coast. The Great Barrier Reef, the longest coral reef in the world, stretches for 1,200 miles off the coast of Queensland in the east.

The mountain masses lie roughly parallel to the east coast, in the center of the continent, and in Western Australia. Chief of the eastern group are the Great Dividing Range, which runs from north to south almost the length of the coast, and the Australia Alps, extending as a continuation for about 300 miles through New South Wales and Victoria in the southeast. The highest point in Australia, 7,314 feet, is the summit of Mt. Kosciusko in the southeast.

In general, the coastal region is well watered by rivers, although many are short, swift, and unnavigable. The greatest of the rivers is the Murray (1,609 miles long), which forms the major part of the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria before entering the sea in South Australia southeast of Adelaide. Its chief tributaries are the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Lachlan. Many other rivers become mere trickles in the dry season. Availability of water is the dominant factor in settlement; one-third of the continent is desert and another third consists of marginal grazing areas.

Because of its size, Australia experi-

### PROFILE

#### Geography

AREA: 2.9 million sq. mi. (5.2% of world's land area, about the size of continental US). CAPITAL: Canberra (pop. 170,000). OTHER CITIES: Sydney (2,874,380), Melbourne (2,583,900).

#### People

POPULATION: 13.3 million (1973, 0.3% of world total). ANNUAL GROWTH: 1.57% (0.39% immigration). DENSITY: 4.4 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: European, Aboriginal. RELIGIONS: Anglican 31%, Roman Catholic 12%, Methodist 8.6%, Presbyterian 8.1%. LANGUAGE: English. LITERACY: 98.5%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: Male 67 yrs., female 74 yrs.

#### Government

TYPE: Democratic, self-governing, federal Commonwealth member. INDEPENDENCE (federation): Jan. 1, 1901. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: July 9, 1900.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Governor General (represents the Sovereign and Chief of State, Queen Elizabeth II), Prime Minister (Head of Government). *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (64-member Senate, 127-member House of Representatives). *Judicial*—High Court of Australia.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Australian Labor, Liberal, National Country. SUFFRAGE: Compulsory over 18. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 6 States, 2 federated Territories.

FLAG: Union Jack of the UK in top left corner on a blue background with a large white star directly beneath symbolizing fed-

eration and five smaller white stars on the right half of the banner representing the Southern Cross constellation.

#### Economy

The following figures are based on constant FY 1967 prices. GDP: A\$32 billion (FY 1975). ANNUAL GROWTH: 2.96% (FY 1972-75). GDP PER CAPITA: A\$2,362 (FY 1975). GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH: 1.54% (FY 1972-75).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 5% cultivated, 58% grazing. *Labor* 6.1%. *Products*—cereals, sugarcane, fruits, wine grapes, sheep, cattle, dairy.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 26%. *Products*—motor vehicles, iron and steel, textiles, chemicals.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Iron ore, bauxite, zinc, lead, tin, coal, oil, uranium, timber.

TRADE (FY 1975): *Exports*—A\$8.7 billion (\$1.048 billion to US): wheat 18%, iron ore 8%, wool 8%, coal 8%, beef and veal 4%. *Imports*—A\$8.1 billion (\$2.127 billion from US): transport equipment 12%, petroleum and its products 9%, electrical machinery and appliances 9%, textiles 5%. *Partners*—US, UK, Japan, FRG.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE (floating): A\$1=US\$1.2269 (June 1, 1976).

ECONOMIC AID EXTENDED: A\$328 million (FY 1975): Papua New Guinea 51%, bilateral 34%, multilateral 15%.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UN, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty (ANZUS), Five-Power Defense Arrangements.





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ences wide variations in climate, but its insular position and the absence of striking physical features make it less subject to extremes of weather than countries in corresponding latitudes. Since it is south of the Equator, the seasons are opposite to those of the Northern Hemisphere. Most of southern Australia has warm summers and

long hours of sunshine. Nearly 40 percent of the country lies within the tropics; it suffers intermittently from disastrous droughts and floods. Snow is unusual outside the mountain region.

Australia lies within the zones of prevailing westerly winds and the southeast trades, both of which condi-

tion the rainfall. On the coast rainfall generally is plentiful, but a great part of the interior has less than 10 inches of rain a year. Parts of the tropical north, with an annual rainfall of 60-100 inches, have been compared with the monsoon area of India. Between the parts affected by these extremes of aridity and heavy rainfall

are extensive areas, especially in the southeast and southwest, that enjoy adequate and gentle rains of about 40 inches a year.

## PEOPLE

The people of Australia are predominantly of British origin. Their culture and customs are similar to those of the United States. About 20 percent of the population are foreign born (1971 census). Of these, 42 percent came from the British Isles and 43 percent from other European countries, the latter being referred to as "new Australians." Principal nationality groups include British, Italian, Greek, Yugoslav, and Dutch.

The Aboriginal population is estimated at about 1 percent of the total. Early Aboriginal tribes lived as seminomadic hunters and foodgatherers and did not cultivate crops or domesticate animals. Today tribal Aboriginals lead a settled but traditional life in remote areas of northern and central Australia. In the southern States, where most

Aboriginals are of mixed descent, movement to the cities is increasing.

Australia's remarkable population increase of 75 percent since World War II is attributable to the high birth rate of the postwar years and to an extensive planned immigration program. Between 1947 and 1971, there was a net gain from immigration of about 2,676,000 settlers, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the population gain in that 25-year period. Settler arrivals fell steeply from the very high level of 185,000 in 1969-70 to 107,000 in 1972-73. Increasing unemployment in recent years has prompted the Australian Government to limit future immigration to sponsored relatives and selected workers needed to meet community needs. At least 1.6 million immigrants, including 200,000 refugees, have received financial assistance for passage and temporary housing after their arrival under various Assisted Passage programs of the Australian Government.

Australians are mainly an urban people, with about 60 percent living in the capital cities:

Capital City	Population (1973 est.)
Sydney, New South Wales	2,874,380
Melbourne, Victoria	2,583,900
Brisbane, Queensland	911,000
Adelaide, South Australia	868,000
Perth, Western Australia	739,200
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	170,000
Hobart, Tasmania	157,870
Darwin, Northern Territory	40,855

(Much of the population of Darwin was evacuated to other cities following a destructive typhoon in December 1974.)

## HISTORY

Little is known of Australia before its discovery by Dutch explorers in the 17th century. In 1770 Capt. James Cook explored the east coast and annexed it for Great Britain. On January 26, 1788 (a date now celebrated as Australia Day), the Colony of New South Wales was founded by Capt. Arthur Phillip, and formal proclamation on the site of Sydney followed on February 7. Many, but by no means all, of the first settlers were convicts, a number of them condemned for offenses which today would be thought trivial. About the middle of the 19th century a policy of emancipation of the convicts and assisted immigration of free men emerged. The discovery of gold led to increased population, wealth, and trade.

Dates of creation of the six colonies that now comprise the States of the Australian Commonwealth are: New South Wales, 1823; Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1838; South Australia, 1842; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859. Settlement had preceded these dates in most cases. Desire for a close union resulted, after discussions between Australian representatives and the British Government, in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900.

The first Federal Parliament was opened at Melbourne in May 1901 by the Duke of York (later King George V). In May 1927, the seat of government was transferred to Canberra, and the first session of Parliament in that city was opened by another Duke of York (later King George VI). Australia

## TRAVEL NOTES

**Climate and Clothing**—Most of southern Australia has warm summers and mild winters (seasons are reversed). Lightweight clothing can be worn year round, except in the more temperate regions during the winter, where warmer clothes and an overcoat are required.

**Customs**—In general, when visitors arrive in Australia, they must present: (1) a passport valid for 6 months longer than intended stay; (2) a visitor visa; (3) a return or onward passage ticket; and (4) an International Certificate of Vaccination against smallpox. Visitor visas are valid for multiple entries within 48 months of issue or until passport expires. Stays of 6 months for each entry are permitted. Smallpox immunizations may be waived in some instances and cholera and yellow fever inoculations required in others. Before departure, check current regulations with airline ticket offices, the Embassy in Washington, or the nearest Australian Consulate General.

No restrictions are placed on bringing U.S. dollars into or out of Australia. Letters of credit, travelers checks, U.S. currency, and personal checks drawn on

American banks are freely negotiable. Australia uses a decimal system of currency of dollars and cents. Personal property of tourists is generally exempt from customs duty. Domestic pets are strictly prohibited entry.

**Health**—There are no unusual health problems or serious endemic diseases in Australia, and no special health precautions are necessary for tourists. Hospitals are modern and competently staffed and accept Blue Cross or Blue Shield insurance. Drugstores carry familiar brand-name medicines, are open 24 hours, and provide delivery service.

**Telecommunications**—Reliable international telephone, telegraph, telex, and postal services are available.

**Transportation**—International airlines operate regularly in and out of Australia. The Pacific Far East Line operates passenger ships between the West Coast and Sydney, sailing at 3-month intervals, and the trip takes 20 days. Domestic airlines, trains, and buses provide reliable, comfortable, and reasonably priced service between major cities. Rent-a-car services are available in all cities. Public transportation and taxi service are good.



## READING LIST

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

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Horne, Donald. *The Australian People*. Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1972.

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Perkins, James O. N. *Australia in the World Economy*. Melbourne: Sun Books, 1968.

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Walker, Howell. "South Australia, Gateway to the Great Outback." *National Geographic*. April 1970.

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The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six federated States, each with its own elected legislature headed by a Premier elected by the legislature. In addition, Australia has two Territories, the Australian Capital Territory (similar in status to the District of Columbia) and the Northern Territory, and is responsible for the administration of several external Territories, including the Australian Antarctic Territory, a claim which is nearly the size of Australia and extends over half of Antarctica; Norfolk Island (930 miles northeast of Sydney); Cocos Islands (27 coral islands, 2,994 miles west of Darwin in the Indian Ocean); Christmas Island (1,622 miles northwest of Fremantle, Western Australia); the uninhabited Coral Sea Islands Territory; and the Ashmore and Cartier Islands (in the Timor Sea).

### Principal Government Officials

Governor General—John R. Kerr  
Prime Minister—J. Malcolm Fraser  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Overseas Trade—J. Douglas Anthony  
Treasurer—Phillip R. Lynch  
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Andrew S. Peacock  
Minister for Defense—D. James Killen  
Ambassador to the U.S.—Nicholas F. Parkinson  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Ralph L. Harry

Australia maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 1601 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20036, and Consulates General in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Honolulu.

### POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Essentially, Australia has a 3-party system, consisting of the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, and the National Country Party. In very general terms, the three draw their strength, respectively, from the trade unions and labor movement, business interests, and agricultural interests.

In the December 1975 Federal elections, the Liberal and National Country Parties won a massive victory, ending 3 years of Labor rule. The coalition won 91 of the 127 seats in the House and 35 of the 64 Senate seats.

The coalition government is headed by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of

the Liberal Party. National Country Party leader Douglas Anthony is the Deputy Prime Minister. E. Gough Whitlam is the leader of the opposition Australian Labor Party.

### ECONOMY

The economy is based on a system of free enterprise with considerable Federal Government controls in the fields of banking, credit, agriculture, minerals, and energy. To aid economic growth, the Federal and State Governments invest heavily in transportation and education facilities, electric power, and housing. Railroads, utilities, telecommunications, international air services, and one domestic airline are owned by Federal and State Governments.

Australians enjoy a high standard of living, and wage rates are among the highest in the world. Wages are largely determined by a system of State and Federal wage boards. In the past the labor market generally operated as near as possible to full employment; however, the rate of unemployment is presently between 4 and 5 percent, which is considered extremely high in Australia.

Participation in international trade is of fundamental importance to the economy. Australia depends heavily on agricultural products for export earnings; output has continued to expand generally but has suffered periodically from declining world demand and prices. Mineral exports are equally important to the economy. The value of mining and quarrying output continues to grow as a result of the increasing development of iron ore, bauxite, and nickel deposits. The future development of uranium and natural gas deposits will add significantly to the value of mining output. Australia imports a wide range of capital goods and materials in order to sustain a growing manufacturing sector.

### Manufacturing

The rapid development of manufacturing in the past several years has been shared by most industries. Those associated with technological changes and rising standards of living and with opportunities to replace imports have grown the fastest. Although originally directed primarily toward supplying

internal markets, Australian production now accounts for an increasing proportion of exports.

In terms of production, the motor vehicle manufacturing and assembling industry occupies a dominant place in the economy. The manufacturers and most of the assemblers are subsidiaries of American, British, and European companies. Australia's heavy engineering industries have greatly expanded in the postwar years, primarily in response to growth in related industries. Engineering products include heavy machinery, farm equipment, and machine tools. The electrical and electronic industries produce a wide range of household appliances and sophisticated electronic components, consumer goods, and telecommunications equipment. Other major industries are steel production, oil refining, textiles and clothing, shipbuilding, and aircraft assembly.

### Investment

During the 1960's Australia had a very open investment policy. Rich mineral discoveries attracted large mining investments, and the general prosperity of the economy during the mining boom attracted a great variety of foreign industrial and commercial investment.

The open policy toward foreign investors began to change when Australian sensitivity to the large proportion of foreign capital and control in its economy began to rise in 1970. The Liberal government then enacted the first law to screen foreign takeovers and commenced Senate committee studies of the effect of foreign investment on Australia.

The trend accelerated during much of the tenure of the Labor government elected at the end of 1972. During 1973-75 the inflow of foreign investment dropped sharply. This resulted from a variety of specific measures and from the uncertainty and confusion which prevailed concerning precisely what the government's policies and requirements toward new investors were and would be in the future.

Progressively, however, the government began to ease its position, and in September 1975 it issued new and less restrictive guidelines on foreign investment. In broad outline and subject to certain exceptions, the new policy called for majority Australian owner-

ship and control of major investments as an objective, but made provision for exceptions to this policy where it could not reasonably be achieved.

An essentially similar policy statement was issued shortly thereafter by the then opposition Liberal/National Country coalition. This policy has been followed since the coalition came into office in December 1975.

As in many other countries, the areas of media, banking, and transport are closed to foreign investors. In addition there are at present special limitations on investments in real estate and in so-called "non-bank" financial intermediaries, though even in these areas the policy allows considerable official discretion.

The present depressed state of the Australian and world economies is retarding the flow of investment into Australia. Moreover, the liberal foreign investment policy of the 1960's is unlikely to return. Nevertheless, for the long term the prospects for the foreign investor in Australia certainly compare favorably with the investment climate in many other foreign countries of interest to U.S. investors.

The U.S. direct investment position in Australia—the value of U.S. parents' net equity in and loans to Australian affiliates—stood at \$4.773 billion at year-end 1974, an increase of 10.5 percent over 1973. Of the \$455 million increase, net capital outflow from the United States accounted for \$173 million and reinvested earnings \$282 million. In 1973 U.S. capital outflow to Australia had virtually ceased, registering a net total of only \$9 million. But reinvested earnings were a substantial \$320 million.

U.S. investment in 1974 by industry was: \$2.306 billion, or 48 percent, in manufacturing affiliates; \$960 million, or 20 percent, in mining and smelting; \$782 million, or 16 percent, in petroleum; and \$725 million, or 15 percent, in other industries, mainly trade finance and insurance.

Australia accounted for 4.02 percent of the global U.S. direct investment position at the end of 1974, down slightly from 1973 when its share was 4.17 percent. Australia also slipped from fourth place in the world in 1973 to fifth in 1974 as host to U.S. direct investment. Only in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and

passed the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act on October 9, 1942, which officially established Australia's complete autonomy in both internal and external affairs. Its passage merely formalized a situation that had existed for years.

### GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth Government was created with a constitution patterned in part on the U.S. Constitution. The powers of the Commonwealth are specifically defined; the residual powers remain with the States.

Australia is a fully independent nation within the Commonwealth of Nations. Queen Elizabeth II is the Sovereign, represented throughout Australia by a Governor General and in each State by a Governor. The leader of the political party or coalition of parties that wins a majority of the seats in the House of Representatives is named Prime Minister. He and his Cabinet wield actual power and are

responsible to the Parliament, of which they themselves must be elected members.

The Federal Parliament is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Ten Senators from each State and two from each Territory are elected for 6-year terms, with half elected every 3 years. Representatives are elected every 3 years, including 1 Representative from the Northern Territory and two from the Australian Capital Territory, all of whom now have full voting rights. In ordinary legislation the two chambers have coordinate powers, but all proposals for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must be introduced in the House of Representatives. The last general election was in December 1975.

At the apex of the court system is the High Court of Australia. It has general appellate jurisdiction over all other Federal and State courts and possesses the power of constitutional review.



Direction of Australian Trade (A\$ millions)			
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
GNP at current prices	\$41,781	\$50,557	\$58,530
Exports			
Total	\$ 6,214	\$ 6,914	\$ 8,688
to Japan	31.1%	24.8%	27.6%
to U.S.	12.2%	10.8%	9.6%
to U.K.	9.7%	5.3%	5.5%
to N.Z.	5.2%	5.2%	6.1%
Imports			
Total	\$ 4,121	\$ 6,085	\$ 8,079
from U.S.	20.9%	22.2%	20.6%
from Japan	17.8%	17.8%	17.6%
from U.K.	18.6%	13.9%	15.0%
from F.R.G.	7.0%	7.4%	7.1%

France—for the first time in 1974—is the U.S. position larger.

Adjusted earnings of U.S. affiliates in Australia in 1974 were \$683 million, up 1.8 percent from 1973. Earnings of manufacturing affiliates actually declined as economic activity in Australia slowed markedly during the year. The rate of return on U.S. direct investment in Australia was 15 percent in 1974, well below the record global figure of almost 23 percent (which was inflated by record earnings of petroleum affiliates elsewhere in the world). Balance of payments income from U.S. direct investment in Australia rose from \$351 million in 1973 to \$401 million in 1974. As a share of the U.S. global total, however, it declined from 4 percent in 1973 to 2.3 percent in 1974.

#### Trade

Australia ranks among the dozen leading trading nations of the world, even though it stands only about 40th in population. During FY 1975 export earnings were equivalent to 15 percent of GDP versus 8 percent for the United States. Agricultural commodities, minerals, and other crude materials accounted for about 70 percent of exports despite the rapid postwar growth in manufacturing. The anticipated major expansion of the local minerals industry is significant to the development of exports. It will inject considerable wealth into the economy and generate export earnings that will provide a strong bulwark against any balance of payments problem.

Significant changes have occurred in the destinations of exports and the origins of imports since World War II. The United Kingdom is now much less important than formerly. Asian countries have recently become prominent buyers of Australian products and together take about half of exports. Japan is Australia's best export market—first in the case of wool—and now ranks second as a source of imports. Over the past 10 years the value of Australian exports to Japan has increased fourfold. The People's Republic of China has been the largest, but an irregular, market for wheat.

Imports from the United States now account for 21 percent of the total, compared to 12 percent in 1955. Major categories include transport equipment, 38%; machinery, both electric and nonelectric, about 34%; and chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 28%. Exports include beef and veal, 46%; alumina, 15%; sugar, 18%; metaliferous ores and scrap, 8%; and wool, 1%.

#### DEFENSE

In a statement to Parliament on May 25, 1976, the Minister for Defense announced that the government has decided to spend \$12 billion in real terms on defense in the next 5 years. Due to long leadtimes for major equipment and construction, most of the \$12 billion will be spent during the last 3 years of the 5-year period. However, for the forthcoming year there will be an increase in real terms

of 5-6 percent over spending in 1975-76. In terms of the budget, this means a \$300 million increase from the \$1.9 billion expenditure expected for 1975-76 to \$2.2 billion for 1976-77.

Immediate results of the new funding will be increased fleet-steaming time, added flying hours for all services, and more training activities in all services to permit the achievement of higher standards and the development and practice of techniques of combat, command, control, and logistic support.

Government policies call for more self-reliance in defense and more independent strategic and political military influence, though Australia has reaffirmed its attachment to its ANZUS alliance with the United States and New Zealand.

Under the Five-Power Defense Arrangements, announced in London April 1971, Australia, with the United Kingdom and New Zealand, has cooperated with Malaysia and Singapore for the defense of the two latter countries. Australia continues its commitment to the arrangement by providing the necessary training facilities and personnel, by maintaining the present air and naval elements in Malaysia and Singapore, and by rotating troops to Malaysia for periodic exercises.

There are three important joint U.S.-Australian defense-related installations in Australia: the Harold E. Holt Naval Communication Station at North West Cape in Western Australia; the space research facility at Pine Gap near Alice Springs in the Northern Territory; and the space communications station near Woomera in South Australia.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Australia has pursued its principal objective, the security of its own underpopulated island continent, through the support of U.N. collective security measures (it was one of the first to respond to U.N. appeals for aid to Korea by sending ground, air, and naval forces); through defense treaties, such as the ANZUS Treaty; through a good-neighbor policy and technical assistance program with South and Southeast Asia; and by an ambitious program of immigration from the United Kingdom and Europe. Aus-

tralia's traditional dependence on the British Royal Navy for protection ended with the fall of Singapore in 1942, and since then the country has looked more toward the United States.

Although still interested in the security of the Middle East, where its troops fought in both World Wars, Australia is more concerned with the closer problem of the security of Southeast Asia.

Australia is an important donor of economic aid to developing nations in its part of the world. It played a leading role in establishing the Colombo Plan and has since contributed more than \$410 million in food and technical and economic aid through the plan. Australia is also a chartered member of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Thousands of Asian students have been trained in Australian institutions of higher learning or technical institutions. Official figures show expenditures of almost \$2 billion in external aid since World War II. (This figure includes aid to Papua New Guinea.) Australia ranks fourth in the world by percentage of national income devoted to economic assistance to developing countries.

#### U.S.-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

On most international issues Aus-

tralian and Americans are in broad agreement and cooperate closely in pursuit of mutual objectives.

Both the government and the opposition fully realize that Australia's ultimate security depends on firm ties with the United States. The ANZUS Treaty has had bipartisan support.

From the inception of the United Nations, Australia has been a firm supporter of that organization and, whether under Labor or Liberal governments, has sided with the United States on most major controversies in the United Nations.

U.S. relations with Australia, because of the World War II experience as well as similarities in culture and historical background, are exceptionally close and friendly. Minor frictions sometimes arise in trade relations, and the Australians in recent years have protested against what they consider U.S. protectionist barriers against their exports of wool, meat, dairy products, lead, and zinc. They were also perturbed at U.S. balance of payments measures curbing investment in Australia and expressed apprehension that U.S. disposals of agricultural surpluses abroad would injure their position in world markets.

Australia is the location of an increasing number of U.S. scientific ac-

tivities because of its geographical position, large landmass, advanced technology, the well-developed Woomera Range in South Australia, and, above all, the ready cooperation of its government and scientists.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) maintains its largest and most important overseas program in Australia, including a number of tracking facilities vital to the U.S. space program. An agreement concluded in 1968 promises to broaden existing scientific cooperation in arid zone research, oceanography, and other fields.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—James W. Hargrove  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Leroy F. Percival, Jr.  
Political Counselor—William D. Boggs  
Economic Counselor—Robert E. Simpson  
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Robert Mount

The U.S. Embassy in Australia is located at Yarralumla, Canberra. There are also Consulates General in Sydney and Melbourne and Consulates in Brisbane and Perth.

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Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs

NOTE: This special revision of the *Background Notes* on Australia, prepared for official use in connection with the visit of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to the United States, is not for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. A revised edition for general distribution will be available July 1977. (Notes 35 cents each, 25 percent discount for orders of 100 or more Notes sent to the same address.)

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

THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE PRIME MINISTER  
OF AUSTRALIA AND MRS. FRASER

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

THE RIGHT HONORABLE J. MALCOLM FRASER, M.P.  
Prime Minister of Australia

Form of Address: Mr. Prime Minister  
Place Card: The Prime Minister of Australia

MRS. FRASER

Form of Address: Mrs. Fraser  
Place Card: Mrs. Fraser

THE HONORABLE ANDREW PEACOCK, M.P.  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Form of Address: Mr. Minister  
Place Card: The Minister for Foreign Affairs

HIS EXCELLENCY NICHOLAS F. PARKINSON  
Ambassador of Australia to the United States

Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Your Excellency  
Place Card: The Ambassador of Australia to the  
United States

MRS. PARKINSON

Form of Address: Mrs. Parkinson  
Place Card: Mrs. Parkinson

MR. J. L. MENADUE  
Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Form of Address: Mr. Menadue  
Place Card: Mr. Menadue

MR. A. P. RENOUF, O.B.E.  
Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs

Form of Address: Mr. Renouf  
Place Card: Mr. Renouf

SIR ARTHUR TANGE, C.B.E.

Secretary, Department of Defense

Form of Address: Sir Arthur  
Place Card: Sir Arthur Tange

MR. J. D. MOORE

First Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury

Form of Address: Mr. Moore  
Place Card: Mr. Moore

MR. DALE BUDD

Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Form of Address: Mr. Budd  
Place Card: Mr. Budd

MR. A. T. GRIFFITH

First Assistant Secretary, Department of the Prime  
Minister and Cabinet

Form of Address: Mr. Griffith  
Place Card: Mr. Griffith

MR. DAVID BARNETT

Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Form of Address: Mr. Barnett  
Place Card: Mr. Barnett

\* \* \* \* \*

THE HONORABLE SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK

Chief of Protocol of the United States

Form of Address: Madam Ambassador, Ambassador Black  
Place Card: The Chief of Protocol

THE HONORABLE JAMES W. HARGROVE

American Ambassador to Australia

Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Ambassador Hargrove  
Place Card: The American Ambassador to Australia or  
The Ambassador of the United States to Australia

MRS. HARGROVE

Form of Address: Mrs. Hargrove  
Place Card: Mrs. Hargrove

CORRESPONDENCE  
SALUTATION:

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

CORRESPONDENCE  
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE:

Very truly yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS:

The Right Honorable  
J. Malcolm Fraser  
Prime Minister of Australia  
Canberra

The Right Honorable  
The Prime Minister of Australia  
and Mrs. Fraser  
Canberra

IN HONOR OF LINES  
ON INVITATIONS:

In Honor of The Right Honorable J. Malcolm  
Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia

In Honor of The Right Honorable the  
Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Fraser

DIETARY  
PREFERENCES:

Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser prefer  
simple food with little or no sauces.



Post 7/28/76 Pg. B-1

## Diplomacy and Dinner With the Delegates

By Jeannette Smyth  
and Donnie Radcliffe

President Gerald R. Ford, already known for his fancy footwork on the White House dance floor, was doing the Republican Hustle last night.

It wasn't that the President had been hanging out at the discotheques. No, it wasn't *that* Hustle. He invited half a dozen uncommitted GOP convention delegates to the White House dinner for Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, in hopes of persuading them to commit themselves—the latest in a series of White House soirees this week aimed at wooing support for his presidential nomination bid just three weeks away.

But if last night's delegates were impressed by their hand-inscribed invitations, they were still hedging their bets pending the outcome of the emerging vice presidential sweepstakes.

With Sen. Richard S. Schweiker in the race as Ronald Reagan's running mate-designate and John Connally in

the Oval office yesterday, Mr. Ford was playing it free and easy. "It's been a good day," he said when he appeared on the North Portico to welcome Prime Minister Fraser, "quite a good day." As he spoke to reporters there, he clapped his hands with an air of satisfaction.

When First Lady Betty Ford wondered aloud what he meant, the President continued that he had "brought a friend of mine" out to meet reporters in the afternoon.

The "friend" was Connally, who earlier yesterday told reporters that the time had come for him (Connally) to commit his support to President Ford. "He's unmistakably better," Connally said of Ford. There was no talk, however, of Connally as Ford's vice presidential candidate.

Last night, the delegates were keeping close tabs on the situation, even as they dined in their best bib and tucker. Allen Young of Devil's Lake, N.D., said "until yesterday (Monday)" he had had some idea about Mr. Ford's running-

See DINNER, B3, Col. 1



Photos by Linda Wheeler—The Washington Post

Uncommitted delegate Allen Young and Mrs. Young, left, and Sen. and Mrs. Strom Thurmond arriving at the White House for last night's dinner.

Past 7/29/76 Pg. B-2

## *Working Out Some Favorable Trades*

*By Dorothy McCardle*

They had everything last night except the U.S. Marine Band at the dinner given by Australia's Prime Minister

Ronald Reagan's announcement of his choice of a running mate. He predicted that President Ford will not fol-



UP-071

(AUSTRALIA)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER MALCOLM FRASER WILL VISIT THE WHITE HOUSE JULY 27 AT PRESIDENT FORD'S INVITATION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"THE FORTHCOMING VISIT WILL REAFFIRM THE CLOSE TIES BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES," A WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT SAID.

IT SAID FRASER, MAKING HIS FIRST U.S. VISIT SINCE DEFEATING FORMER PRIME MINISTER GOUGH WHITLAM IN LAST YEAR'S ELECTIONS, WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREW PEACOCK.

FRASER WILL BE GIVEN A WHITE HOUSE DINNER BY THE FORDS AND A LUNCHEON BY SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER.

FRASER LAST VISITED AMERICA IN 1970 AS DEFENSE MINISTER.

KISSINGER HAD PLANNED TO VISIT AUSTRALIA, BUT CANCELLED THE TRIP WHEN FRASER SAID HE WOULD RATHER COME TO WASHINGTON, DIPLOMATS SAID.

UPI 07-06 12:56 PED

UP-024

(FRASER)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- AUSTRALIA WILL NOT SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURING PEACE IN THE WORLD, BUT THE UNITED STATES, "AS THE WORLD'S GREATEST FREE POWER", MUST BE ABLE TO LEAD IN THE EFFORT, AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER MALCOLM FRASER SAID LAST NIGHT.

FRASER RESPONDED TO A TOAST FROM PRESIDENT FORD AT A STATE DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY SAYING, "WE ARE AWARE THAT THERE HAS BEEN A VIGOROUS DEBATE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ON YOUR WORLD ROLE. WE BELIEVE THAT OUT OF SUCH DEBATE EMERGES A STRONGER AND FREER NATION -- ONE MORE ABLE TO PROVIDE THE LEADERSHIP THE WORLD REQUIRES."

FORD SAID IN HIS OWN CHAMPAGNE TOAST THAT THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA "ARE CLOSER TOGETHER THAN EVER BEFORE" AND AUSTRALIA IS "AN IMPORTANT PARTNER IN ALL COMMON ENDEAVORS."

FRASER SAID THE RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THEIR LEADERSHIP ROLE WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN IT HAS EVER BEEN "FOR SECURING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD".

"THAT IS BY NO MEANS TO SUGGEST THAT COUNTRIES SUCH AS MINE DO NOT HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES."

"WHATEVER OTHERS MAY FEEL, NO AUSTRALIAN ASSUMES THAT WE ARE ENTITLED TO A FREE RIDE, THAT YOUR EFFORTS ARE A REASON WHY WE SHOULD BECOME COMPLACENT OR NEGLIGENT ABOUT OUR RESPONSIBILITIES."

UPI 07-23 10:04 AED



WASHINGTON (UPI) -- METROPOLITAN OPERA BARITONE SHERRILL MILNES WILL MAKE HIS DEBUT AT THE WHITE HOUSE TUESDAY EVENING AT THE STATE DINNER HONORING AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER MALCOLM FRASER.

MILNES HAD HIS FIRST MAJOR SEASON AT THE MET IN THE WINTER OF 1967-68 IN VERDI'S "LUISA MILLER."

HE WAS BORN IN A SUBURB OF CHICAGO, GREW UP ON A FARM IN DOWNERS GROVE, ILL., AND STUDIED MUSIC AT DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

UPI 07-26 12:17 PED

N068

R

MILNES

WASHINGTON (AP) -- METROPOLITAN OPERA BARITONE SHERRILL MILNES WILL MAKE HIS WHITE HOUSE DEBUT TUESDAY NIGHT TO ENTERTAIN AT A STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER MALCOLM FRASER.

MILNES, WHO GREW UP ON A FARM IN DOWNERS GROVE, ILL., MADE HIS DEBUT WITH THE METROPOLITAN IN 1965 AND HAS PERFORMED IN BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD WILL ENTERTAIN FRASER AND HIS WIFE AT THE DINNER UNDER A WHITE CANOPY TENT IN THE WHITE HOUSE ROSE GARDEN.

FRASER IS SPENDING TWO DAYS IN WASHINGTON FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER ADMINISTRATION LEADERS.

07-26-76 12:25EDT

UP-038

(DELEGATE QUEST)

CHEYENNE (UPI) -- TWO OF WYOMING'S SIX UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES HAVE BEEN INVITED BY PRESIDENT FORD TO A FORMAL DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE TUESDAY NIGHT.

MARY GARMAN AND STATE SEN. JOHN OSTLUND SAID SUNDAY THEY INTEND TO GO.

TEN OF THE 17-MEMBER DELEGATION ARE LEANING TOWARD RONALD REAGAN AND ONE SUPPORTS FORD.

OSTLUND SAID HE RECEIVED THE PHONE CALL LAST WEEK, BUT HE WAS NOT TOLD WHY HE WAS BEING INVITED. "BUT I KNOW WHAT'S UP AND YOU KNOW WHAT'S UP," HE SAID.

THEY SAID THEY WERE INVITED TO ATTEND A DINNER HONORING THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA.

MRS. GARMAN RECEIVED A PERSONAL PHONE CALL FROM FORD LAST WEDNESDAY, AND ANOTHER UNCOMMITTED DELEGATE, GEORGE BOWER, ALSO TALKED WITH THE PRESIDENT LAST WEEK. BOWER, HOWEVER, WAS NOT INVITED TO THE WHITE HOUSE, HE SAID.

ANOTHER UNCOMMITTED DELEGATE, MARY MASTERSON, SAID SHE RECEIVED A CALL FROM THE WHITE HOUSE LAST WEEK BUT WAS NOT AT HOME. SHE SAID SHE REMAINS UNCOMMITTED.

UPI 07-26 10:39 AED



N007

R

-THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WASHINGTON CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, JULY 27TH-  
PRESIDENT FORD

8:30-10:30 A.M. -- STAFF MEETINGS.

10:30 A.M.-- SOUTH LAWN ARRIVAL CEREMONIES FOR AUSTRALIAN PRIME  
MINISTER J. MALCOLM FRASER.

11A.M.-- OVAL OFFICE MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER FRASER.

8 P.M. -- ROSE GARDEN STATE DINNER HONORING PRIME MINISTER AND MRS.  
FRASER.

UP-037

(FRASER)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT FORD WELCOMED AUSTRALIAN PRIME  
MINISTER J. MALCOLM FRASER TODAY AND BOTH PLEDGED THEIR NATIONS'  
ALLEGIANCE TO EACH OTHER.

"THE UNITED STATES WILL REMAIN A STRONG AND FAITHFUL ALLY," FORD  
SAID IN A WELCOMING ADDRESS IN FRONT OF THOUSANDS OF GUESTS ON THE  
WHITE HOUSE SOUTH LAWN. HE SAID AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA "ARE NATURAL  
FRIENDS AND ALLIES IN EVERY SPHERE OF LIFE".

FRASER SAID IN RESPONSE THAT U.S. LEADERSHIP OF THE WEST IS VITAL.  
"YOU HAVE OUR CONTINUING SUPPORT IN THIS DIFFICULT ROLE...AUSTRALIA  
WILL PLAY ITS FULL PART," HE SAID.

FRASER, MAKING HIS FIRST AMERICAN VISIT IN SIX YEARS AND HIS FIRST  
AS PRIME MINISTER, DID NOT MENTION IN PUBLIC HIS PRIVATE MEETINGS  
WITH FORD, SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER AND OTHER U.S.  
GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS LEADERS AIMED AT SEEKING A U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP  
IN THE INDIAN OCEAN TO COUNTER THE RUSSIAN NAVAL GROWTH IN THOSE  
AUSTRALIAN NEIGHBORING WATERS.

ACCORDING TO DIPLOMATS, FRASER ALSO SOUGHT TO WOO AMERICAN  
INVESTMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

UPI 07-27 11:20 AED

N047

R

FRASER LEAD  
BY GEORGE GEDDA

WASHINGTON (AP) -- AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER MALCOLM FRASER OPENED AN OFFICIAL VISIT HERE TODAY BY DECLARING THAT A STRONG UNITED STATES IS THE KEY TO WORLD PEACE.

FRASER WAS GREETED WITH A 21-GUN SALUTE AT AN ELABORATE WHITE HOUSE WELCOMING CEREMONY AND PLEDGED AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT FOR THE AMERICAN LEADERSHIP ROLE.

"OVER THE LAST 30 YEARS, IT HAS FALLEN TO THE UNITED STATES TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP FOR THE WESTERN WORLD," SAID FRASER, WHOSE TALKS WITH TOP FORD ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ARE EXPECTED TO FOCUS ON THE ASIAN SECURITY SITUATION IN THE POST-VIETNAM ERA.

"YOU HAVE OUR CONTINUING SUPPORT IN THIS DIFFICULT ROLE. FOR THE SAKE OF WORLD PEACE AND FOR THE IDEALS WE SHARE IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THIS LEADERSHIP CONTINUE," THE PRIME MINISTER ADDED.

PRESIDENT FORD, WELCOMING THE 46-YEAR-OLD LEADER AT THE CEREMONY ON THE WHITE HOUSE SOUTH LAWN, SAID HE SUPPORTS AUSTRALIA'S ASSUMPTION OF INCREASING RESPONSIBILITY IN WORLD AFFAIRS UNDER FRASER'S LEADERSHIP.

HE SAID HIS ADMINISTRATION APPRECIATES AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT FOR AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND HE PLEDGED THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL REMAIN "A STRONG AND FAITHFUL ALLY WORTHY OF AUSTRALIA'S TRUST."

HE CALLED AUSTRALIA "A NATURAL FRIEND AND ALLY IN EVERY SPHERE OF LIFE."

MORE THAN 1,000 INVITED GUESTS ATTENDED THE CEREMONY, MANY OF THEM WAVING SMALL AUSTRALIAN FLAGS.

AFTER THE CEREMONY, FRASER CONFERRED WITH FORD AND SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER. HE ALSO PLANS MEETINGS WITH THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS OVER THE NEXT THREE DAYS.

07-27-76 12:25EDT

## Aussie PM Welcomed at White House



Associated Press photo  
President and Mrs. Ford stand with Australian Prime Minister and Mrs. Malcolm Fraser on a White House balcony during welcoming ceremonies yesterday. Fraser said: "Over the last 30 years, it has fallen to the United States to provide leadership for the Western World. You have our continuing support in this difficult role." He later conferred with President Ford and Secretary Kissinger and then attended a state dinner.

N.Y. Times  
7/28/76

20

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Notes on People

*Australian Premier  
Welcomed by Ford*

10-11 Making his only visit since  
12-1970 and his first since as-  
13-suming office last year, Prime  
14-**Minister J. Malcolm Fraser** of  
15-Australia was welcomed by  
16-**President Ford** at the White

emeritus at Yale Law School  
since last year and a former  
president of the Association  
of American Law Schools,  
will teach a course in inter-  
national law this fall at New



# Waltzing Matilda Leads Conservatively in the Rose Garden

Once a jolly swagman  
camped by a billabong.

Under the shade of a  
coolabah tree

And he sang as he  
watched and waited 'til his  
billy boiled

You'll come a' Waltzing  
Matilda with me . . .

In the last few decades, Washington has successively heard the plummy British accents of the late Sir Robert Menzies, who, it was said, "not only governed but overpowered Australia." and the gamier Aussie accents of his Liberal successors: Vietnam supporter Harold Holt, who was tragically lost at sea skin diving; John Gorton, who was driven out of office by criticism from his then defense minister Malcolm Fraser; and William McMahon.

Also came the Labor



to reminding Americans of their common heritage with Australians. Great Britain, the 6' 4" prime minister said, sent "certain undesirable citizens" to both countries, adding that "a great majority of those undesirable citizens remain today in England — although my wife made me pledge not to tell that story in England."

THE DINNER, held in the Rose Garden tent that the Fords have used four times in past weeks for similar occasions, was served at round tables

six uncommitted and the rest I don't know." Doumar, a lawyer who said he had never been to the White House before, was saved by his wife crying: "Please, please — no comment."

SEN. STROM THURMOND, who said he hadn't changed his mind in his commitment to support Reagan, nevertheless described Reagan's choice of Pennsylvania Sen. Richard Schweiker as "a big surprise. His philosophy is different from mine and different from the

RAND, WAS outspoken in her condemnation of Ronald Reagan. "If you ask me which is the best conservative, I consider conservative a pejorative term. I'm a radical for capitalism. Who is the better advocate of capitalism? Mr. Ford, by light years.

"Mr. Reagan's campaign is contemptible. He has no program, no ideology, just a power lust."

After also describing

Jimmy Carter as a "pretentious mediocrity," she lumped him along with Reagan: "They are two beautiful power lusters." Then the elderly writer shrugged: "I'm just a philosopher."

The White House played safe on its entertainment last night. Metropolitan Opera star Sherrill Milnes sang several operatic arias and one patriotic number: the Gettysburg Address set to music.

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—Washington Star Photographers Walter Oates

## 'Til Whose Billy Boiled?

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, Ayn Rand, Strom Thurmond, Cyril Richard, Gregory Peck and a pack of uncommitted GOP delegates took to the White House last night for dinner, pleasantries and politicking. Tamara Fraser, the PM's wife, was led to the Rose Garden by an animated Betty Ford. Story, picture Page C-3.