

The original documents are located in Box 29, folder “State Visits - Kekkonen of Finland” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Ron Nessen donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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

THE STATE VISIT OF
HIS EXCELLENCY DR. URHO KEKKONEN
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. URHO KEKKONEN

The President of the Republic of Finland

Pronunciation: KECK-o-nen
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. President, Sir
Place Card: The President of the Republic of Finland

HIS EXCELLENCY KALEVI SORSA

The Minister for Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: SORE-sah
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister, Sir
Place Card: The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Finland

HIS EXCELLENCY LEO TUOMINEN

The Ambassador of the Republic of Finland to the United
States

Pronunciation: TWO-oh-me-nen
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, Sir
Place Card: The Ambassador of the Republic of Finland
to the United States

DR. KAUKO SIPPONEN

Secretary General for the Chancer of the President

Pronunciation: SEEP-oh-nen
Form of Address: Dr. Sipponen
Place Card: Dr. Sipponen

PROFESSOR PENTTI I. HALONEN

Personal Physician to the President

Pronunciation: HAL-oh-nen
Form of Address: Professor, Doctor
Place Card: Professor Halonen

COMMODORE BO KLENBERG

First Aide-de-Camp to the President

Pronunciation: KLEN-berry
Form of Address: Commodore Klenberg
Place Card: Commodore Klenberg

MR. PAAVO RANTANEN

Director for Commerical Affairs, Ambassador

Pronunciation: RAHN-tuh-nen
Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Sir
Place Card: Mr. Rantanen

DR. KLAUS TORNUDD

Deputy Director for Political Affairs, Ambassador

Pronunciation: TORE-nude
Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Dr. Tornudd
Place Card: Dr. Tornudd

MR. JAAKKO BLOMBERG

Assistant Director for Political Affairs

Pronunciation: BLOM-berry
Form of Address: Mr. Blomberg
Place Card: Mr. Blomberg

MR. SEPPO KAUPPILA

Secretary of Section

Pronunciation: COW-peel-la
Form of Address: Mr. Kauppila
Place Card: Mr. Kauppila

THE HONORABLE SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK

The Chief of Protocol of the United States

Form of Address: Ambassador Black

Place Card: The Chief of Protocol of the United States

Spouse: Mr. Charles Black

THE HONORABLE MARK EVANS AUSTAD

The American Ambassador to the Republic of Finland

Form of Address: Ambassador Austad

Place Card: The American Ambassador to the Republic of Finland

Spouse: Mrs. Lola Austad

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	Government Reports,		A

FILE LOCATION

Ron Nessen Papers, Box 29, " State Visits - 7/30-8/5/76 - KeKkonen

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (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.

SD
2/25/14

THE STATE VISIT
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY DR. URHO KEKKONEN
PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

JULY-AUGUST 1976

DETAILED SCENARIO

THE OFFICIAL FINNISH PARTY

His Excellency Dr. Urho Kekkonen
President of the Republic of Finland

His Excellency Kalevi Sorsa
Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Leo Tuominen
The Ambassador of the Republic of
Finland to the United States

Mrs. Tuominen

Dr. Kauko Sipponen
Secretary General for the Chancery
of the President

Professor Pentti I. Halonen
Personal Physician to the President

Commodore Bo Klenberg
First Aide-de-Camp to the President

Mr. Paavo Rantanen
Director for Commercial Affairs,
Ambassador

Dr. Klaus Tornudd
Deputy Director for Political Affairs,
Ambassador

Mr. Jaakko Blomberg
Assistant Director for Political
Affairs

Mr. Seppo Kauppila
Secretary for Section

ACCOMPANYING FINNISH PARTY

Mr. Arto Tanner
Counselor, Embassy of Finland
(Washington Only)

Mrs. Tanner
(Washington Only)

Mr. Jaakko Bergqvist
Counselor, Embassy of Finland (Press)

Mr. Pekka Vilpas
Maitre d'Hotel to the President

ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

Hon. Shirley Temple Black
Chief of Protocol of the United
States

Mr. Charles Black
(Washington only)

Hon. Mark Evans Austad
American Ambassador to the
Republic of Finland

Mrs. Austad

Mr. William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol
of the United States

Miss Marylou Sheils
Protocol Officer

Mr. Thomas (Tim) Trombly
Agent in Charge, U.S. Secret Service

Miss Mary Masserini
Press Liaison
(Washington only)

Mr. James T. Payne
Logistics Officer (Baggage)

Mr. Joseph Pinto
USIA Official Photographer

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY
JULY 30, 1976

5:05pm ARRIVE John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, via Finnair Flight.

6:00pm ARRIVE the Waldorf Towers hotel, New York City.

Overnight:
Waldorf Towers

SATURDAY
JULY 31, 1976

11:30am Luncheon cruise on the yacht "Highlander".

6:30pm Cocktail reception hosted by the Finnish American Chamber of Commerce, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Conrad Suite, 4th floor.

7:30pm Dinner hosted by the Finnish American Chamber of Commerce, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Conrad Suite, 4th floor.

Overnight:
Waldorf Towers

Summary Sched - 1

SUNDAY
AUGUST 1, 1976

9:00am DEPART Waldorf Towers hotel
enroute LaGuardia Airport
(Butler Marine Aviation
Terminal).

9:25am ARRIVE LaGuardia Airport.

9:30am DEPART New York via USAF
VC-9 aircraft enroute
Hancock, Michigan.

Flight Time: 2 hrs
15 mins
Time Change: none

Breakfast will be
served.

11:45am ARRIVE Holton County
Airport, Hancock, Michigan.

Summary Sched - 2

SUNDAY
AUGUST 1 (continued)

12:00noon ARRIVE Suomi College for
luncheon and Finn Fest '76.

3:15pm DEPART college enroute
airport.

3:30pm DEPART Michigan via USAF
VC-9 Aircraft enroute
Virginia.

Flight Time: 2 hours
30 minutes
Time Change: none

6:00pm ARRIVE Patrick Henry Inter-
national Airport, Newport
News, Virginia.

6:30pm ARRIVE Colonial Williamsburg,
Virginia.

Overnight: Colonial
Williamsburg

MONDAY
AUGUST 2, 1976

Private day in Colonial
Williamsburg.

7:30pm Dinner at Carters Grove
Plantation.

Dress: Business Suit

Overnight: Colonial
Williamsburg

Summary Sched - 3

TUESDAY
AUGUST 3, 1976

9:20am DEPART Colonial Williamsburg
via US Presidential Heli-
copters enroute Washington,
D.C.

Flight Time: 1 hour
05 minutes

10:25am ARRIVE Washington Monument
Grounds and depart by car.

10:30am White House Arrival Ceremony.

11:00am Meeting with President Ford,
at the White House.

12:30pm Luncheon hosted by the
National Press Club.

3:00pm Meeting with Finnish Press,
at Blair House.

3:30pm Meeting with the Mayor of
the District of Columbia,
at Blair House.

4:00pm Meeting with the Mayor of
Minneapolis, at Blair House.

8:00pm Dinner hosted by President
and Mrs. Ford, at the White
House.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

Summary Sched - 4

WEDNESDAY
AUGUST 4, 1976

- 8:00am Breakfast meeting with members of Congress, at Blair House.
- 10:00am Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
- 11:00am Meeting with the Secretary of Transportation, at Blair House.
- 1:00pm Luncheon hosted by the Vice President at the Anderson House.
- 5:30pm Reception hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Tuominen, at the Embassy Residence.
- 8:00pm Dinner hosted by President Kekkonen, at the Madison Hotel.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

THURSDAY
AUGUST 5, 1976

10:05am Departure Ceremony at the
Washington Monument Grounds.

10:15am DEPART Washington, D.C. via
US Presidential Helicopters
enroute Andrews Air Force
Base.

10:30am DEPART Andrews Air Force Base
via USAF VC-9 Aircraft enroute
Minnesota.

Flight Time: 2 hours
30 minutes
Time Change: -1 hour

12:00n ARRIVE Minneapolis-St. Paul
International Airport,
Minnesota.

12:30pm ARRIVE University of Minnesota
for luncheon and awards
ceremony.

3:30pm DEPART university enroute
airport.

4:00pm DEPART Minnesota via USAF
VC-9 Aircraft enroute New
York.

Flight Time: 2 hours
25 minutes
Time Change: +1 hour

Summary Sched - 6

THURSDAY
AUGUST 5 (continued)

7:25pm ARRIVE John F. Kennedy
International Airport, New
York (Finnair Terminal).

9:30pm DEPART the United States
via Finnair Flight.

* * *

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	Portion of the Detailed Scenario for the State Visit of Urho Kekkonen, 28 pgs. (double-sided)		B

FILE LOCATION

Ron Nessen Papers, Box 29, "State Visits - 7/30/76-8/5/76 - Kekkonen

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (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.

480
2/28/14

background NOTES

Finland

department of state * may 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Finland

GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

Helsinki is the northernmost capital on the continent of Europe. It is

situated on the southern coast of Finland which lies almost entirely between the 60th and 70th parallels with fully one-third of its length north

of the Arctic Circle. Finland has common frontiers in the west with Sweden (335 miles), in the north with Norway (453 miles), and in the east with the U.S.S.R. (788 miles). Its seacoast is bounded by the Gulf of Finland in the south, the Baltic Sea in the southwest, and the Gulf of Bothnia in the west.

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 130,160 sq. mi. (about the size of New England, New York, and New Jersey combined). CAPITAL: Helsinki (pop. 499,509). OTHER CITIES: Tampere (165,058), Turku (163,059).

People

POPULATION: 4.69 million (1975 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 0.4% (1975). DENSITY: 36 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Finns, Swedes, 2,500 Lapps. RELIGIONS: Evangelical Lutheran 92%, Russian Orthodox 1.3% (both State churches). LANGUAGES: Finnish 93.5%, Swedish 6.5% (both official), Lappish dialect. LITERACY: 100%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: Male 66 yrs., female 74 yrs.

Government

TYPE: Constitutional republic. INDEPENDENCE: December 6, 1917. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: July 17, 1919.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government), Council of State (Cabinet). *Legislative*—unicameral Parliament (*Eduskunta*). *Judicial*—Supreme Court, regional appellate courts, local courts.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Social Democratic Party (SDP), People's Democratic League (SKDL), Center Party (K), National Coalition (Conservative) Party (KOK), others. SUFFRAGE: Universal over 18. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 12 Provinces (*Läänit*).

FLAG: Light blue cross on a white field. The colors represent the country's myriad

lakes and the deep snows of its long winters.

Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$17.7 billion (1974 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 5.5%. PER CAPITA INCOME: \$3,750. PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 5.1%.

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 9.6% cultivated. *Labor* 16% (includes forestry). *Products*—dairy, wheat and other grains, livestock, potatoes, sugar beets, furs, berries.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 38%. *Products*—timber and forest products, machinery, ships, clothing, transportation equipment, food products, electrical equipment, appliances.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Timber and some ores.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$5.9 billion (1974): wood and wood products, paper, metal and agricultural products. *Partners*—U.K., Sweden, U.S.S.R., F.R.G., U.S. (3.8%, 1974). *Imports*—\$7.3 billion (1974): raw materials, consumer goods, machinery and equipment, fuels and lubricants. *Partners*—U.S.S.R., Sweden, F.R.G., U.K., U.S. (5.1%, 1974).

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 3.502 Finnmarks=US\$1 (March 1975). Finnmark floats against the dollar.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and its specialized agencies, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Nordic Council, Associate Member of European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

The lay of the land is generally lower than in the regions to the west in Sweden and Norway and to the east in northern Russia. The average altitude in Finland does not exceed 600 feet above sea level. Most hills are in the north and do not rise above 1,500 feet. The highest mountain, in the far northwest next to the Norwegian border, is less than 5,000 feet.

Although Finland extends far into the frigid zone, its climate is moderated by the influence of the Gulf Stream off the northern Norwegian coast and the Baltic Sea in the south, by the extensive forests, and by the tempering effect of more than 60,000 lakes which make up 9 percent of its total area.

As in the rest of Scandinavia, Finland's population is ethnically homogeneous. Finland has no immigrant population of any consequence, and few tensions exist today between the Finnish-speaking majority and the Swedish-speaking minority. This minority is being gradually assimilated (down from about 15 percent at independence to less than 7 percent now).

Complete religious freedom exists. Education is free through university level and is compulsory from ages 7 to 16. Finland has an extensive social



welfare system which, in addition to a variety of pension and assistance programs, includes a comprehensive health insurance program covering the entire population. Taken as a whole the total cost of the welfare system is about one-fifth of the national income.

HISTORY

Finland began its nearly 700-year association with the Kingdom of Sweden with the introduction of Christianity by Sweden's King Eric about 1154. During the ensuing centuries Finland played an important role in the political life of the Swedish-Finnish realm, and Finnish soldiers often predominated in the armies of the Swedish Kings. Finns also formed a significant proportion of the first "Swedish" settlements in 17th century America.

In 1809 Finland was conquered by the armies of Alexander I and thereafter remained an autonomous Grand Duchy connected with the Russian Empire until the end of 1917. On December 6, 1917, shortly after the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, Finland declared its independence. In 1918 Finland experienced a brief but bitter civil war, which has colored its domestic politics to the present day.

During World War II Finland twice fought the Soviet Union—in the Winter War of 1939-40 and again in the Continuation War of 1941-44. The Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on February 10, 1947, limited the size of Finland's defense forces and provided for the cession to the Soviet Union of the Petsamo area on the Arctic coast, the Karelian Isthmus in southeastern Finland, and some other territory along the former eastern border. Another provision leased the Porkkala area near Helsinki to the U.S.S.R. for use as a naval base and gave free access to this area across Finnish territory. Porkkala was returned to the Finns in accordance with a 1955 agreement with the U.S.S.R. The treaty also called for Finland to pay to the Soviet Union reparations of 300 million gold dollars (amounting to an estimated \$570 million in 1952—the year payments ended). The United States was

not a signatory to the treaty since it had not been at war with Finland.

In April 1948 Finland signed with the U.S.S.R. an Agreement of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance by which Finland is obligated to resist armed attacks by Germany or its allies against Finland or against the U.S.S.R. through Finland and, if necessary, with the aid of the Soviet Union. At the same time, the agreement recognizes the Finnish desire to remain outside great-power conflicts. This agreement was extended for 20 years in 1955 and again in 1970.

Finland joined the United Nations and the Nordic Council in 1955 and in 1961 became an associate member of the European Free Trade Association. In 1973 Finland concluded a free-trade agreement with the European Communities (EC) and signed an association agreement with the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA).

GOVERNMENT

Under the Finnish Constitution political power is divided between the Parliament and the President of the Republic, with substantial powers reserved to the President.

The President is elected for a term of 6 years, with no legal limits on the number of times he may succeed himself. He handles foreign policy, except for certain international agreements and decisions of peace or war that must be submitted to Parliament; he is Commander in Chief of the armed forces and has wide decree and appointive powers; he may initiate legislation, block legislation by pocket veto, dissolve Parliament, and call extraordinary sessions of that body; and he appoints the Cabinet. President Kekkonen's current term of office expires in 1978.

The Council of State is made up of the Prime Minister and Ministers for the various departments of the central government as well as an ex-officio member, the Chancellor of Justice. Ministers are not obliged to be members of Parliament, and often one or more of them are not formally identified with any political party.

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 Finland*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

Hallas, Nickels, and Friedman, eds. *Finland, An Introduction*. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1973.

Jakobson, Max. *Finnish Neutrality*. New York: Praeger, 1969.

Linna, Vaino. *The Unknown Soldier*. New York: Putnam's, 1958.

Nousiainen, Jaakko. *The Finnish Political System*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971.

Wuorinen, John H. *A History of Finland*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1965.

Constitutionally, the 200-member Parliament is the supreme authority in Finland. It may alter the Constitution, bring about the resignation of the Council of State, and override presidential vetoes. Its acts are not subject to judicial review. Legislation may be initiated by the President, the Council of State, or one of the members of Parliament. Parliament is elected on the basis of proportional representation. All persons 21 or over, except military personnel on active duty and a few high judicial officials, are eligible for election. The regular parliamentary term is 4 years. The President may, however, dissolve Parliament and order new elections at any time.

The judicial system is divided between courts with regular civil and criminal jurisdiction on the one hand, and special courts with responsibility for litigation between the public and the administrative organs of the state on the other. Judicial procedure differs from that in Anglo-Saxon countries. Finnish law is codified. While there is no writ of habeas corpus or bail, formal charges must be brought

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Helsinki's climate is similar to Boston's in the winter, but summer temperatures rarely exceed 75° F. Northern and parts of interior southern Finland sometimes experience arctic conditions in mid-winter. Buildings are well-heated. Visitors should bring warm outdoor clothing during late autumn, winter, and early spring. Sweaters and raincoats are recommended at other times of the year.

Health—Public health standards are on a par with those in the U.S. Tap water is safe to drink. Medical facilities are of a high standard.

Telecommunications—Telephone and telegraphic services, domestic and international, are efficient and available to most parts of Finland and the world.

Transportation—Bus and taxi service is readily available in most cities of Finland, and reliable tram service is also available in Helsinki. Helsinki is served by daily flights to many European cities. Although no American carrier currently serves Finland, Finnair flies to and from New York several times a week. Finland's domestic air network is one of the best in Europe. The country also has efficient rail and long distance bus services. The road network is well-maintained. Nearly all major highways and most important secondary roads are paved.

within 3 days of detention on suspicion. Courts of first instance must hear a case within 8 days of arrest. The Finnish court system consists of local courts, regional appellate courts, and a Supreme Court.

Finland's 12 Provinces are divided into cities, townships, and communes administered by municipal and communal councils elected by proportional representation once every 4 years. The 11 mainland Provinces are administered by provincial boards composed of civil servants, each headed by a presidentially appointed Governor. The boards are responsible to the Ministry of the Interior and play a supervisory and coordinating role within the Provinces.

The island Province of Åland enjoys local autonomy by virtue of an international convention of 1921, imple-

mented most recently by the Act on Åland Self-Government of 1951. The islands are further set apart by the fact that they are almost entirely Swedish-speaking. Government is vested in the provincial council which consists of 30 delegates directly elected by Åland's citizens.

Principal Government Officials

President—Urho K. Kekkonen
Prime Minister—Kalevi Sorsa
Foreign Minister—Ahti Karjalainen
Ambassador to the U.S.—Leo Tuominen
Ambassador to the U.N.—Aarno Karhilo

Finland maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 1900 24th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Finland's proportional representation system encourages a multitude of political parties and has resulted in a number of short-lived coalition governments. The average life of post-independence governments has been about one year.

Since World War II, after which Communist participation in politics was legalized, four major parties have dominated the political arena, although none of them comes close to having a majority position. The largest is the Social Democratic Party (SDP) which commands the support of nearly 30 percent of the electorate, mainly among the urban working class but also with some support among small farmers, white-collar workers, and professionals. The SDP's great rival on the left is the People's Democratic League (SKDL), which is the front party in Parliament for the Finnish Communist Party (SKP). The SKDL attracts a traditional portion of votes from the working class and several protest groups. The SKDL's parliamentary effectiveness and potential participation in government is impaired, however, by the deep split in the Communist party between its "liberal" majority and "Stalinist" minority.

The two other major parties are the Center Party—primarily representing

rural interests—from which President Kekkonen came, and the Conservative Party, which draws its major support from the business community. These two parties, and the SKDL, each average somewhat less than 20 percent of the vote in national elections.

The core of the present majority government is a Social Democrat-Center Party coalition. Although they often find it painful to compromise their differing approaches to domestic politics, this coalition nucleus is likely to persist for the foreseeable future. Finnish politics ever since independence have been remarkably stable with regard to basic philosophical divisions.

Present representation in the Parliament, reflecting the birth of two splinter parties and the defection of a Liberal to the Social Democrats since the January 1972 elections, is as follows:

Social Democrats (SDP)	56
People's Democratic League (SKDL)	37
Center Party (K)	35
Conservatives (KOK)	33
Finnish People's Unity Party (SKYP)	13
Swedish People's Party (SFP)	9
Liberal People's Party (LKP)	6
Finnish Rural Party (SMP)	5
Christian League (SKL)	4
Constitutionalist People's Party (SPK)	2
TOTAL	200

ECONOMY

The Finnish economy is based on the wood processing industry, which primarily uses domestic raw materials, and on the metals (machinery) industry, originally established to support the forestry industry and vastly broadened to meet post-World War II reparations requirements. Finland now produces a wide array of modern products from ships and trucks to color television sets.

Most Finnish farms are small, usually with timber stands. (Timber is cut to meet periodic cash needs.) Finland is self-sufficient in dairy products and virtually so in meat and grains, but imports large amounts of fruits and vegetables.

With the exception of timber, Finland is dependent upon imported raw materials, energy, and some components for its manufactured products. Therefore trade is a critical element in the economy, and Finland is vulnerable to world market conditions and fluctuations. Finland has traditionally imported capital to offset perennial trade deficits. The sudden increase in world oil prices at the end of 1973 (Finland gets most of its petroleum products from the U.S.S.R., which raised its prices to OPEC levels); the general inflation, coming atop an already high level in Finland; recession in Finland's major export markets; and the rising cost of borrowing scarce capital combined to cause Finland severe economic problems, both domestically and in trade, in 1974. One major resort—because of the necessity to buy oil and the clearing account arrangement with the U.S.S.R., which enabled Finland to use its scarce reserves for other trade—was to increase the share of Finland's trade conducted with state-trading countries. As of early 1975 Finland had signed reciprocal free-trade agreements with Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and the German Democratic Republic and had formal links with the CEMA. On the other hand, Finland is an associate member of EFTA and has a free-trade agreement with the EC. The obligation incurred to pay for oil in 1974 and thereafter will require substantial exports to the U.S.S.R. in years to come.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Fundamental to Finland's foreign relations is a policy of neutrality with special emphasis on the maintenance of friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Also emphasized is cooperation with the other Scandinavian countries

and membership in the United Nations.

Finland's relations with the other Scandinavian states is symbolized by its membership in the Nordic Council. Under its auspices, the Scandinavian countries have abolished passports and visas among themselves, created a common labor market, and coordinated social and cultural policies.

While Finland is a Western nation—culturally, socially, and politically—the Finns realize the need to live in peace with their giant eastern neighbor and to refrain from any action that the U.S.S.R. might interpret as a threat to its security. The principal architect of this postwar policy of neutrality and friendly relations with the Soviet Union was the late President J. K. Paasikivi. After the election of President Urho Kekkonen in 1956 this policy was further developed and is now popularly known as the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line."

On his visit to the United States in July 1970 President Kekkonen emphasized that neutrality is the keystone of Finnish foreign policy: "As a neutral country, Finland seeks security not through military alliances or the protection of one group of powers against another but through a foreign policy designed to keep us outside of any possible conflict. Such a policy does not mean a withdrawal from international life. On the contrary, Finland has a vital national interest in working actively, together with other nations, for the containment of international conflicts and the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations."

This active interest in working with other nations has led Finland in recent years to promote itself as a site for international meetings—most notable have been the first round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and the Conference on

Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Finnish troops participate in U.N. peacekeeping activities—a Finnish general commands the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East. Within the limitations of its resources, Finland also seeks to play an active role in the Third World—it has technical assistance programs in several developing countries.

U.S.-FINLAND RELATIONS

Finns and Americans regard each other with mutual respect, and relations between the two countries are warm and friendly.

It has long been U.S. policy to express sympathy and understanding for Finnish neutrality and to encourage the Finns to be as balanced as possible in this neutrality. We also favor maintenance and reinforcement of Finland's historic, cultural, and economic ties with the West. The United States maintains in Finland one of the largest exchange programs in Western Europe, financed in part by Finland's World War I loan repayments. We also encourage U.S. businessmen to expand their efforts in Finland's admittedly small but sophisticated market.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Mark Evans Austad
Deputy Chief of Mission—Robert B. Houston, Jr.
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Robert C. Voth
Chief, Economic Section—Paul R. Hughes
Chief, Political Section—Carl J. Clement
Defense and Air Attache—Col. Roy W. McLain
The U.S. Embassy in Finland is located at Itäinen Puistotie 14A, 00140 Helsinki 14.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8262
Revised May 1975

Office of Media Services
Bureau of Public Affairs

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1975 O - 584-085 (2181)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402
Price 30 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$23.10 per year; \$5.80 additional for foreign mailing.

The Department of State BULLETIN

Published weekly, the *Department of State Bulletin* provides information on developments in foreign relations and on the work of the Department and Foreign Service. It contains statements and addresses made by the President, the Secretary of State, the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, and other principal officers of the government, together with selected press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department. Information is included on treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party.

How To Obtain

The *Bulletin* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402: 52 issues, domestic \$42.50; foreign \$53.15, single copy 85¢. A sample copy for prospective subscribers may be obtained without charge from the Office of Media Services, Room 4831, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

ENTER MY SUBSCRIPTION TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN (DSB)

@ \$ 42.50 Add \$ 10.65 for foreign mailing. No additional postage is required for mailing within the United States, its possessions, Canada, Mexico, and all Central and South American countries except Argentina, Brazil, Belize, French Guiana, Guyana, and Surinam. For shipments to all other foreign countries include additional postage as quoted for each periodical or subscription service. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Send Subscription to:

NAME—FIRST, LAST

COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

Remittance Enclosed (Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents)

Charge to my Deposit Account No.

MAIL ORDER FORM TO:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government
Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
501
SPECIAL FOURTH-CLASS RATE
BOOK



THE OFFICIAL FINNISH PARTY

His Excellency Dr. Urho Kekkonen
President of the Republic of Finland

His Excellency Kalevi Sorsa
Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Leo Tuominen
The Ambassador of the Republic of
Finland to the United States

Mrs. Tuominen

Dr. Kauko Sipponen
Secretary General for the Chancery
of the President

Professor Pentti I. Halonen
Personal Physician to the President

Commodore Bo Klenberg
First Aide-de-Camp to the President

Mr. Paavo Rantanen
Director for Commerical Affairs,
Ambassador

Dr. Klaus Tornudd
Deputy Director for Political Affairs,
Ambassador

Mr. Jaakko Blomberg
Assistant Director for Political
Affairs

Mr. Seppo Kauppila
Secretary for Section

ACCOMPANYING FINNISH PARTY

Mr. Arto Tanner
Counselor, Embassy of Finland
(Washington Only)

Mrs. Tanner
(Washington Only)

Mr. Jaakko Bergqvist
Counselor, Embassy of Finland (Press)

Mr. Pekka Vilpas
Maitre d'Hotel to the President

ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

Hon. Shirley Temple Black
Chief of Protocol of the United
States

Mr. Charles Black
(Washington only)

Hon. Mark Evans Austad
American Ambassador to the
Republic of Finland

Mrs. Austad

Mr. William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol
of the United States

Miss Marylou Sheils
Protocol Officer

Mr. Thomas (Tim) Trombly
Agent in Charge, U.S. Secret Service

Miss Mary Masserini
Press Liaison
(Washington only)

Mr. James T. Payne
Logistics Officer (Baggage)

Mr. Joseph Pinto
USIA Official Photographer

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY
JULY 30, 1976

- 5:05pm ARRIVE John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, via Finnair Flight.
- 6:00pm ARRIVE the Waldorf Towers hotel, New York City.

Overnight:
Waldorf Towers

SATURDAY
JULY 31, 1976

- 11:30am Luncheon cruise on the yacht "Highlander".
- 6:30pm Cocktail reception hosted by the Finnish American Chamber of Commerce, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Conrad Suite, 4th floor.
- 7:30pm Dinner hosted by the Finnish American Chamber of Commerce, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Conrad Suite, 4th floor.

Overnight:
Waldorf Towers

Summary Sched - 1

SUNDAY
AUGUST 1, 1976

9:00am DEPART Waldorf Towers hotel
enroute LaGuardia Airport
(Butler Marine Aviation
Terminal).

9:25am ARRIVE LaGuardia Airport.

9:30am DEPART New York via USAF
VC-9 aircraft enroute
Hancock, Michigan.

Flight Time: 2 hrs
15 mins
Time Change: none

Breakfast will be
served.

11:45am ARRIVE Holton County
Airport, Hancock, Michigan.

Summary Sched - 2

SUNDAY
AUGUST 1 (continued)

12:00noon ARRIVE Suomi College for
luncheon and Finn Fest '76.

3:15pm DEPART college enroute
airport.

3:30pm DEPART Michigan via USAF
VC-9 Aircraft enroute
Virginia.

Flight Time: 2 hours
30 minutes
Time Change: none

6:00pm ARRIVE Patrick Henry Inter-
national Airport, Newport
News, Virginia.

6:30pm ARRIVE Colonial Williamsburg,
Virginia.

Overnight: Colonial
Williamsburg

MONDAY
AUGUST 2, 1976

Private day in Colonial
Williamsburg.

7:30pm Dinner at Carters Grove
Plantation.

Dress: Business Suit

Overnight: Colonial
Williamsburg

Summary Sched - 3

TUESDAY
AUGUST 3, 1976

9:20am DEPART Colonial Williamsburg
via US Presidential Heli-
copters enroute Washington,
D.C.

Flight Time: 1 hour
05 minutes

10:25am ARRIVE Washington Monument
Grounds and depart by car.

10:30am White House Arrival Ceremony.

11:00am Meeting with President Ford,
at the White House.

12:30pm Luncheon hosted by the
National Press Club.

3:00pm Meeting with Finnish Press,
at Blair House.

3:30pm Meeting with the Mayor of
the District of Columbia,
at Blair House.

4:00pm Meeting with the Mayor of
Minneapolis, at Blair House.

8:00pm Dinner hosted by President
and Mrs. Ford, at the White
House.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

Summary Sched - 4

WEDNESDAY
AUGUST 4, 1976

- 8:00am Breakfast meeting with members of Congress, at Blair House.
- 10:00am Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
- 11:00am Meeting with the Secretary of Transportation, at Blair House.
- 1:00pm Luncheon hosted by the Vice President at the Anderson House.
- 5:30pm Reception hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Tuominen, at the Embassy Residence.
- 8:00pm Dinner hosted by President Kekkonen, at the Madison Hotel.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

THURSDAY
AUGUST 5, 1976

10:05am Departure Ceremony at the
Washington Monument Grounds.

10:15am DEPART Washington, D.C. via
US Presidential Helicopters
enroute Andrews Air Force
Base.

10:30am DEPART Andrews Air Force Base
via USAF VC-9 Aircraft enroute
Minnesota.

Flight Time: 2 hours
30 minutes
Time Change: -1 hour

12:00n ARRIVE Minneapolis-St. Paul
International Airport,
Minnesota.

12:30pm ARRIVE University of Minnesota
for luncheon and awards
ceremony.

3:30pm DEPART university enroute
airport.

4:00pm DEPART Minnesota via USAF
VC-9 Aircraft enroute New
York.

Flight Time: 2 hours
25 minutes
Time Change: +1 hour

Summary Sched - 6

THURSDAY
AUGUST 5 (continued)

7:25pm ARRIVE John F. Kennedy
International Airport, New
York (Finnair Terminal).

9:30pm DEPART the United States
via Finnair Flight.

* * *