

The original documents are located in Box 9, folder “5/28/75-6/03/75 - European Trip (1)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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May 12, 1975
3:00pm
c: M'lou Sheils

PROPOSED SCHEDULE
FOR
MRS. GERALD R. FORD

—
EUROPE 1975



WEDNESDAY
MAY 28, 1975

[Washington to Brussels]

8:00am DEPART Andrews Air Force Base.
8:00pm Arrival Ceremony at Brussels airport.
(King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola participating.)
9:00pm Courtesy call on the King and Queen at the
Royal Palace.

Overnight: U.S. Embassy Residence.

THURSDAY
MAY 29, 1975

[Brussels]

The President's morning will probably include working breakfast, meetings and working luncheon at the Embassy Residence. The President will spend the afternoon (4:30-6:30) at NATO.

See ATTACHED

#1

As there is no official function scheduled for you until the evening (8:00pm), I thought that you might wish to rest in the morning, then possibly window shop and sightsee with Mrs. Firestone, perhaps stopping for lunch at a local restaurant where you could be joined by Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Greenwald. I would appreciate the opportunity of talking with you about this.

8:00pm Attend the Queen Elizabeth Music Competitions, at the Borgia Palace (hosted by Queen Fabiola).

dress: to be determined by the Palace.

8:00pm - The President will attend a black tie working dinner with the King, at the Royal Palace.

THURSDAY
MAY 29, 1975 (continued)

10:15pm Return to the Residence.

11:00pm - The President returns to the Residence.

Overnight: U.S. Embassy Residence.

FRIDAY
MAY 30, 1975

[Brussels]

The President's morning will probably include working breakfast at the Residence and meetings at NATO (10:40am - 6:30pm).

SEE ATTACHED
2

note: The Belgians had thought that you might wish to see some of the countryside. As Ghent is one of Belgium's showcases, and is celebrating its 1000th Birthday, I would suggest a leisure visit.

11:30am DEPART Residence enroute Ghent.

12:30pm ARRIVE Ghent for horse-drawn carriage tour of Grand Place, cathedral, canal area, market place.

Option #1

Option #2

1:15pm Luncheon at a quaint local restaurant.

1:15pm Depart Ghent.

2:15- Depart Ghent.
2:30pm

2:15pm Arrive Residence for private lunch.

3:15- Arrive Residence.
3:30pm

evening

At this time, no event is scheduled for you and the President. It is possible that you will receive a proposal to host an early evening cocktail reception at the Embassy.

Overnight: U.S. Embassy Residence.



SATURDAY
MAY 31, 1975

[Brussels to Madrid]

- 8:00am Departure ceremony at Brussels airport.
- 11:00am Arrival ceremony at Madrid airport.
(General and Mrs. Franco participating)
- Motorcade to city will include crowds and ceremonial stops.
- 12:30pm ARRIVE Moncloa Palace (guest residence).
- 1:00pm Courtesy call on General and Mrs. Franco at Pardo Palace.
- 2:45pm - The President holds a working luncheon at Moncloa Palace.
- 2:00pm As your schedule is quite crowded with official events, you might wish to rest and have lunch privately in the suite, at Moncloa Palace. (Should you desire an official luncheon, Mrs. Arias (wife of the Prime Minister) would be delighted to host you).
- 5:00pm Courtesy call by Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sophia, at Moncloa Palace.
- 9:00pm State dinner given by General and Mrs. Franco, at the Royal Palace (also called the Oriental Palace)
- dress: Black tie.
- Overnight: Moncloa Palace

SUNDAY
JUNE 1, 1975

[Madrid to Salzburg]

- 8:00am Departure ceremony at Madrid Airport.
- 11:00am Arrival ceremony at Salzburg airport.
(Chancellor and Mrs. Kreisky participating)

The President's tentative schedule calls for an 11-11:30am meeting with Chancellor Kreisky; a 1:00pm luncheon hosted by President Sadat; a 4-5:50pm meeting with President Sadat.



SUNDAY
JUNE 1, 1975 (continued)

Your day is free from 11:30am to 7:45pm. ~~If you wish to have lunch with Mrs. Sadat and Mrs. Kreisky, you may want to consider Leopoldskron (a chateau with beautiful gardens on a lake overlooking the snow capped mountains) and possibly a visit with the two women to Hellbrunn Castle's amusing water gardens afterwards. Another option would be an informal luncheon in the nearby lake country or to one of the charming local restaurants.~~

8:00pm Dinner by Chancellor and Mrs. Kreisky, at the Residence.

dress: dark business suit.
long dress.

Overnight: Schloss Kleisheim.

MONDAY
JUNE 2, 1975

[Salzburg]

The President's tentative schedule calls for a 10:00am meeting; a working luncheon for President Sadat; and a 4-5:30pm meeting.

SEE ATTACHED
3

As your day is, at this time, free, you might wish to walk around the Old City, visiting the quaint shops and cafes, the magnificent squares and fountains.

evening Scheduled event to be determined.

Overnight: Schloss Kleisheim.

TUESDAY
JUNE 3, 1975

[Salzburg to Rome to home!]

8:00am Departure ceremony at Salzburg airport.

10:00am ARRIVE Rome airport. Helicopter to Quirinale Palace (Presidential residence).

10:30am Arrival ceremony at Quirinale Palace (President and Mrs. Leone participating).

The President has an 11:30-1:00pm meeting with President Leone.



TUESDAY
JUNE 3, 1975 (continued)

1:45pm State luncheon by President and Mrs. Leone at
to 3:30pm Quirinale Palace.

The President departs at 4:00pm
for a meeting with Prime Minister
Moro at Villa Madama.

5:00pm You depart the Palace to join up with the President
at Villa Madama.

6:00pm Audience with His Holiness Pope Paul VI at the Vatican.

Details of the Audience have not been
firmed up. It is suspected that the
Pope will receive the President for a
brief meeting; then you join them for
the formal audience.

7-7:30pm DEPART the Vatican via helicopter.

7:45pm Departure ceremony at Rome airport.

11:55pm ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base and helicopter to the
White House.

12:15am ARRIVE the South Lawn.



ATTACHMENT #1

Option 1

11:30am depart residence

11:35am arrive Gallerie St.
Hubert for walking tour
of shops & alleyways to
Grand Place

12:15pm depart Grand Place via
motorcade

12:30pm arrive Grand Sablon w/
poss. visit to Wittamer's
Pastry & Candy shop ...

12:45pm walk to local restaurant

Chez Maurince en Provence
Ecailler du Palais Royal

1:00pm luncheon with Mrs. Fire-
stone, Mrs. Bruce and
Mrs. Greenwald.

2/2:30 return to residence

Option 2

11:30am depart residence
for motor tour
of Old City with
1) stop at lace
shop next to
Mannekin Pis or
2) stop at Chateau
du Grand Bigard
3) stop at Wittamer's
Pastry shop in Grand
Sablon

1:00pm luncheon with Mrs.
Firestone (et al)

2/2:30 return to residence



ATTACHMENT #2

Horse-drawn carriage tour of Ghent

Arrive St. Bova's Cathedral in the Grand Place (Ghent) and enter Cathedral to view famous painting of The Sacrifice of the Mystical Lamb (van Eyck). Depart via front door and enter carriage. Ride circles Grand Place ... turning right to pass Town Hall ... down the second street on the left over the canal ... past the Folklore Museum ... ending up in Friday Market Square. Tour the market (suggested tour of Ghent is on Friday). Enter cars to proceed to 1) local restaurant or 2) return to Brussels.



ATTACHMENT #3

Walking/shopping tour of Old City of Salzburg

Drive up to the Festung (fortress overlooking the old city) --
brief tour of the outside of fortress and view -- descend via
tram -- walk through old cemetery of St. Peter's Church --
through St. Peter's Square -- to Dom Platz -- to Residenz Platz
to Heimatwerk (handicrafts store) -- down Landes-Hypothekenanstalt
to Cafe Tomaselli -- down the Alter Markt -- left onto
Getreidegasse with motorcade lined up at the end of the
Getreidegasse for departure.

DRESS CHANGES FOR EUROPEAN TRIP

BRUSSELS

Weather

Unpredictable, usually rains.

Clothes

- a. General Info. Dresses should be heavy (knits, ultrasuede), coats light.
- b. Detailed.

May 28th

-- Flight aboard Air Force One to Brussels (8 hours)

Orange Capraro pants outfit



(Dress Change)

① -- Arrive Brussels and courtesy call on King and Queen

Camel cape with beige ^{Esteyez} dress w/no darts
5/28/75

(Overnight: U.S. Embassy Residence

BRUSSELS

-2-

May 29th

- ✓-- Sightseeing and shopping. Lunch with Mrs. Firestone, Bruce, and Greenwald.

~~Coral ultra suede~~ ~~Grey cape~~
Red, ^{Frankie} knit - ~~Grey cape~~
Grey

(Rest and dress change)

- ✓-- Queen Elizabeth piano concert competition as guest of Queen.
(Appropriate dress not yet determined)

Mauve pink jersey - matching shoes
White mink - silver purse
white gloves -
Crystal earrings
or rhinestone drops

(Overnight: U.S. Embassy Residence)



May 30th

~~Sightsee in Ghent.~~ Luncheon hosted by Madame Luns
 Gray Estouvez:

~~Extra ultra suede, red knit,~~
~~2 piece Oscar de la Renta Bi-Gray or Navy Cape~~

Printed jersey

with shiffon scarf -

↳ tour of St. Ann's Chapel

(Rest and Free Time) Nothing currently planned for you and the President that evening, but there is a proposal for a casual dinner in a local restaurant.

~~Tangier shirt~~

~~Print jersey shirt~~

~~Gray silver feathers~~

↳ Black (3 piece long & short skirt)
 2 blouse - ~~white and lamé~~

(Overnight: U.S. Embassy)



MADRID

Weather

Similar to Washington spring.

Clothes

- a. General Info. Washington-type.
- b. Detailed.



May 31st

- ✓ -- Flight to Madrid (3 hours). Arrival ceremony. (NOTE: Mrs. Franco will be wearing hat and gloves) Courtesy call on the Francos.

~~White suit - peach hat - blouse~~
 Peach ultrasuede
 bone bag and shoes

(Rest and dress change)

- ✓ -- Courtesy call by Prince Carlos and Princess Sophia.

Coral or print Goldworm
~~white suit or beige + white jersey~~

(Rest and dress change)

- ✓ -- State Dinner (black tie)

Orange
 Red chiffon w/ sequins

(Overnight: Moncloa Palace. Quite chilly -- sweaters and heavy robe)

SALZBURG

Weather

Generally quite warm, with cooler evenings.

Clothes

a. General Info. Light dresses, with light coat for mornings and evenings. (NOTE: Cobblestone streets; need comfortable shoes.)

b. Detailed

June 1st

- ✓ -- Church services - Gray ultrasuede, ^{vest tweed skirt} beige blouse, felt hat
- ✓ -- Flight from Madrid to Salzburg (3 hours). Arrival ceremony

Tweed and suede - Done accessories

-- Arrive Residence: Schloss Kleisheim. Free Time. Perhaps sightseeing and shopping.

(Rest and dress change)

- ✓ -- State Dinner. Dark business suit, long dress.

Blue chiffon - ^{Light} Green Frankie Capraro w/sequins



(Overnight: Schloss Kleisheim)

June 2nd

- ✓ -- Free Day. Perhaps sightseeing and shopping.

Lunch w/ Miss Sadat beige Estevez who darts
~~Green Capraro knit~~
~~Beige Capraro~~
~~Beige & white Frankie knit~~

ROME

Weather

Quite warm and sunny.

Clothes

June 3d

- ✓-- ~~Flight from Salzburg to Rome~~ (2 hours). Helo to Quirinale Palace for arrival ceremony and courtesy call on the Leones.

Brown Carpano ultra suede -

(Dress change)

- ✓-- State Luncheon

~~Red + white polka dot white jacket~~
Beige Estevez w/ white trim ~~speculators~~

(Dress change)

- ✓-- Audience with Pope. Dark navy dress, long sleeves, high neck, minimum of jewelry.

navy suit white blouse
navy gloves bag shoes -

- ✓-- Helo to Rome airport, departure ceremony, and return flight to Andrews

Orange pant suit - sweater



28 May (Wednesday) - Belgium

7:25 am Depart White House

8 pm Arrive Brussels

Arrival Ceremony

Call on King and Queen

Camel cape - beige
Camel Cape & beige

9:30 pm

To Residence for overnight - robe & gown

29 May (Thursday) - Belgium

Free time until 7:45 pm

7:45 pm

Attend Queen Elizabeth piano concert
competition as guest of Queen

10:15 pm

Arrive Residence

Bruce -
Greenwald -
Firestone -

30 May (Friday) - Belgium

Free day and evening

Tangerine short
Print jersey "
Grey silver feather
Belt (3 piece long + short skirt)
2 blouse - white - lamé



31 May (Saturday) - Belgium and Spain

7:30 am Depart for airport
Departure Ceremony

11 am Arrive Madrid *Mrs. Franco - Hat on gloves*
Arrival Ceremony

12 noon La Plaza Ceremony enroute Moncloa Palace

12:30 pm Arrive Moncloa

12:45-2 pm Pay Call on Francos - *Hat and gloves*

2 - 5 pm Free Time - *Jim (2 hour hair shampoo, set)*

5 - 5:30 pm Prince and Princess Pay Call

5:30 - 8:50 pm Free Time

9 - 11:30 pm State Dinner at Royal Palace



1 June (Sunday) - Spain and Austria

7:00 AM

Church —

8:45 am

Depart Moncloa Palace for airport

Departure Ceremony

10:30 am

Arrive Salzburg

Arrival Ceremony

11 am

Arrive Schloss Klessheim (Residence)

Free time until 7:45 pm

7:45 pm

Depart for State Dinner

8 - 10:30 pm

State Dinner

10:45 pm

Arrive Residence

2 June (Monday) - Austria

Free Day

Shopping
Luncheon

Luncheon ~~with Mrs. Sadat~~

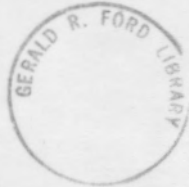


3 June (Tuesday) - Austria and Italy

7:25 am	Depart Residence Departure Ceremony
7:45 am	Depart Austria
10 am	Arrive Rome Helo to Quirinale Palace Arrival Ceremony Call on President and Mrs. Leone
11:50-1:40 pm	Free Time — <i>change for luncheon</i>
1:45 - 3:35 pm	State Luncheon
3:35-4:50 pm	Free Time <i>change for Vatican — Navy suit — navy accessories</i>
4:50-7:25 pm	Vatican Audience
7:55 pm	Depart Rome for Washington



BRUSSELS



BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Weather:

While it can get quite warm in the afternoons, Brussels weather is quite unpredictable. A day without rain is a rarity!

Clothing:

As a general rule, dresses should be heavy (knits), coats light. This allows one flexibility in adapting to the chilly buildings, and to the possibility of warm sunshine outside. Brussels is not a "dressy" city. Should long dress be required, its generally more tailored in style. Streets are often cobblestone, so comfortable shoes are a must.

You might consider planning day dresses for the arrival ceremony, the courtesy call on the King and Queen, for sightseeing and shopping excursions, for the departure ceremony. The dress for the evening with the Queen has not been decided as yet.

Residence:

You will be staying at the U.S. Embassy Residence. It is informally elegant and very comfortable, with an enclosed atrium between the entrance hall and the ballroom. Electric current is both 110 (US) and 220 (European). Outlets are appropriately marked.

Franz, the Belgium major-domo, runs an efficient household. John, the chef, is reputed to be one of Europe's finest. Both are excited to be involved in your visit.

Ambassador:

US - Leonard (and Nicky) Firestone.
NATO - David (and Evangeline) Bruce.
Common Market - Joseph (and Virginia) Greenwald.



BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

The Galeries St. Hubert

19th century glass-covered shopping mall (first arcade of its kind in Europe) - 1846. This fashionable promenade now houses various shops and cafes.

The Grand 'Place

The city's first market place, dates back to the 12th century. Bordering one side is the Hotel d'Ville, symbol of Brussels independence. Unrivalled example of 15th century architecture. Quaint cafes, restaurants, pubs. Flower sells in the center. Winding alleyways lead into the Place.

Mannekin-Pis

Personifies Brussels ribaldry in a charming 19th century bronze statuette (very small, sits caty-corner on a street, can very easily miss it). Wardrobe of over 250 outfits donated by individuals and organizations. Next door is Mrs. Firestone's favorite lace shop.



The 'Place du Grand Sablon

Heart of the antique dealers district. Three sides plaza. Cafes, Wittamer's Pastry and Candy Shop. The Minerva Fountain in the middle, donated by Lord Bruce (Count of Allesbury) in gratitude of Belgium hospitality shown him during his exile.

Museum of Ancient Art

Fine collection of Flemish art. Current exhibit on loan from Spain.

Erasmus' House

In the suburb of Anderlecht. From 1517 to 1521, the Prince of Humanists (author of In Praise of Folly) lived in this patrician residence. Five small rooms. Quite charming. Curator: Jean-pierre vander Brandon (author of Museums of Belgium).

Queen Elizabeth Competition

Named after Belgium's favorite queen and accomplished musician. Ranks with other European music competitions.

Rob's Supermarket

Very ultra.

Wittamers Pastry and Candy Shop (Grand Sablon)

Run by Paul (3rd generation). Renown for its beautiful pastries. Unique designs. All baking done in the back by artisans.

Chateau du Grand Bigard

Everything you thought a small castle should be. Privately owned and shown to the public. Surrounded by a moat. Rooms delightfully done.

Edith Covell Hospital

Modern hospital. Princess Paola, patron.

Petit Sablon

Small park in the vicinity of Grand Sablon. Formal gardens ringed by decorative fence. Each post different, each represents a guild.

Bejart Ballet

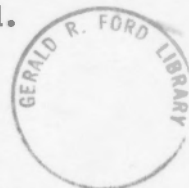
The season has just ended. Possible rehearsals being explored.

Ghent, Belgium

one hour's drive from Brussels. Celebrating its 1000th year. Art city with medieval center. Gothic and baroque style Place, cathedral of St. Bova houses van Eyck's Painting of the Mystic Lamb (1432), considered the first oil painting. Extraordinary to see. Canal runs through the old section, cobblestone streets, Folklore museum, the Friday Market on Friday Market Square.

Chateau Laarne

Spectacular moated castle with Guide Michelein restaurant over looking moat. Nothing inside.



MADRID



MADRID, SPAIN

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Weather:

While Spain is generally sunny and warm, it has been experiencing the same kind of spring as Washington (cool!)

Clothing:

No particular rule of thumb. The Spanish Chief of Protocol informed me that Mrs. Franco will almost certainly wear a hat and gloves to the airport arrival. It is not necessary that you do the same.

You might consider planning for day dresses for the arrival ceremony (having just departed Brussels), for the courtesy call on the Francos, for the courtesy call by Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sophia, and for the departure ceremony. A formal evening dress will be required for the State Dinner (black tie).

Residence:

You will be staying at the Moncloa Palace, a small chateau located within its own gardens. It is quite chilly, so sweaters and a heavy robe might be needed. The electric current in 200 so a transformer will be placed in your suite for use with electric appliances.

US Ambassador:

Wells (and Emily) Stabler.



MADRID, SPAIN

The Prado

World famous for the best collection of Goyas. Museum itself, uninspiring. Painting magnificent, but poorly lit. However, unlike anything else in Madrid, its open during lunch hours.

Plaza Major

Starting in the picturesque restaurant of "Botin" (a Hemingway favorite), you wind up a tiny street, stopping in snack shops, to the Mercado de San Miguel (100 year old market), then into the Plaza proper. Apartment houses make up the curved walls of the plaza which was once used as a bullring. Outdoor cafes, fish shops.

Park Retiro

Peaceful park in the center of town.

PS - shops et al open after 5-5:30pm.



SALZBURG

WILD R. FORD LIBRARY

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Weather:

Generally quite warm, with cooler evenings.

Clothing:

Light weather clothes, with light coat for mornings and evenings. Salzburg is more of a large town than a small city and the people seem to dress accordingly. Streets are often cobblestone, so shoes should be comfortable.

You might consider planning for day dresses for the arrival ceremony (having just departed Madrid), for sightseeing and shopping excursions, and for the departure to Rome. A long dress for the State Dinner (men will be dressed in dark business suit)

Residence:

You will be staying at the Schloss (castle, palace, chateau) Klessheim, an elegant guest residence set in its own formal gardens. The Schloss is generally well heated, but your sweater might come in handy in some of the rooms. Transformers will be provided for electrical appliances.

US Ambassador:

Wiley (and Ruth) Buchanan are stationed in Vienna. Mr. Patrick Quinlan is our Consul in Salzburg.



SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

A Bavarian Fairyland.

Hohensalzburg (fortress overlooking Old City) - 1077. Cog tramway. Artisans now residing in fortress.

Festspiel Haus - cultural center (auditorium). possible rehearsals.

Glockenspiel (City musical clock) - 1115 - when it chimes, the fortress organ responds.

Tomaselli Cafe - one of the city's oldest on a charming square.

Heimatwerk - shop selling handicrafts done in private homes.

Mozart's Birthplace.

Hellbrunn's Castle - 1613. Archbishop Marcus Sitticus' hunting lodge and pleasure palace. Amusing water gardens. Anton Fankhauser, manager.

Leopoldskron - Salzburg Seminar in American Studies. Started after war to establish dialogue between Europeans (East and West) and Americans. Max Rheinhardt's lovely chateau sits close to the lake., overlooking the snow-capped mountains. Part of property used in Sound of Music.

Lake Region

Chapel where Silent Night first sung.



ROME



ROME, ITALY

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Weather:

Generally quite warm (like Washington) and sunny. The evenings can get quite cool.

Clothing (general):

You might consider planning an outfit (or outfits) to carry you through the one day visit. You will have the arrival ceremony (having just departed Salzburg), the State Luncheon, the Audience with the Pope, and the departure ceremony.

Clothing (Vatican):

Men: Dark business suits, dark ties.

Women: Dark dresses (preferably black, but navy will do) with high necks and long sleeves. Minimum of jewelry should be worn. Head should be covered with a mantilla. Gloves are not required.

Vatican Protocol:

When introduced to His Holiness, simply shake hands and say "Your Holiness." (For Catholics, a simply bow or genuflection suffices .. but this does not apply to non-Catholics). His Holiness will begin the conversation. Though he speaks English haltingly, he might prefer to speak in Italian.

His Holiness (Pope Paul VI) will present a gift to you and the President. The President will reciprocate. Following the private portion of the audience, the other members of the US party will be brought in and His Holiness will present each with a commemorative medal.

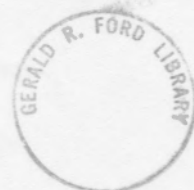
Residence:

You will be staying (though somewhat briefly) at Quirinale Palace. The 400 room palace is the residence of President Leone's family and the families of seven of his top advisors.



US Ambassador:

John (and Jenny) Volpe.



ROME, ITALY

The Colliseum

Arch of Titus

Arch of Constantine

The Pantheon

The Forum

The Spanish Steps

Trevi Fountain

The Catacombs

The Sistine Chapel

St. Peter's Basilica

The walled city of Rome

The Via Veneto

The Via Condotti (best, exclusive shopping area)



Sheila and Nancy



Re European trip --

Notes:

A raincoat and something for head a must. Rain is constant, especially in Brussels and Salzburg.

You will probably be happiest in long sleeved dresses and for Brussels, wool knits and heavier coats.

A voltage converter is a must for travel irons and hairdryers and blowers. Also a must is an adapter plug, as every hotel has different type of outlets (the adapters like you get at Woodies fit only two out of four hotels). Adapter plug available at Woodies for \$5.95.

Europeans are generally more covered than we are at night. In Brussels, Mrs. Firestone said to stay away from black, unless it's in a print. They also tend more toward short dressy (see Mrs. Ford's clothing suggestions).

Rome did not have washcloths.

You can always leave a wakeup call with signal.

Do not sleep on plane on way over, as you gain time and will not be able to sleep at night which will make you extremely tired to start off with the next day.

Shopping: (see Mrs. Ford's thing) -- do not plan to buy in Brussels or Salzburg if you're looking for bargains. Nothing (particularly in Brussels) is cheap. Rome leathers are not bargains in price, but you get a lot more quality than you get here for same price. Do buy scarves -- can get some beautiful ones (washable) for between \$3-\$4.50 -- if you have a chance to shop. In Rome and in Madrid, there is a long afternoon period where your shops are closed.

You are only allowed one quart of liquor duty free, though many have been known to leave extra room in their suitcase going over. Through the control room in Rome, you can get the super huge bottle of Galliano for \$3.50; in Salzburg, Russian vodka is \$2.50.

There are packets of information on each city in each Control Room that give such information as good restaurants, shopping areas, etc. also touring information, money exchange, message center -- all there.

Call me in California thru Signal if you think of specific questions.

Pat

HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

Brussels - Madrid - Salzburg - Rome for Presidential Visit in May-June 1975

WATER is potable in all cities (ie. you can drink tap water in the above capitols)

FOOD: No special precautions are necessary. However, it is always good practice to avoid foods which are often not fresh or have not been stored properly. Specific examples are ante-pasta, smorgasbord, & similiar tables of salads, fish, hors d'oeuvres, etc.; these foods are frequently prepared in advance and then not refrigerated adequately. Shellfish (mussels especially) sholud be avoided during this time of year. In Spain & Italy it is best to avoid milk & milk products.

IMMUNIZATIONS: Personnel whose itinerary approximates the President's schedule require none. Advance Military and Secret Service personnel should all meet the standards required for alert forces under the provisions of AR-562, BUMEDINST 6230-1G, & AFR 161-13 which requires cholera every 6 months, small pox every 3 years, thypoid every 3 years, tetanus-diphtheria every 6 years, yellow fever every 10 years, & three doses of oral polio at any time previously. Those in the advance parties to Italy & Spain are best protected by also receiving gamma globulin.



Mrs. Ford

Notes on shopping:

Rome: The best shopping, as you probably know, is in Rome. You may not have time to shop yourself, but I'm sure we could arrange some help if you were interested in getting some things...

Scarves are a great buy -- attractive ones, washable though not 100 % silk, for between \$3-4.50. Silk ties are also a good buy. Although prices are not 'bargain' rate on shoes and handbags, you get a great deal more quality for your money. Gloves are also a good buy.

Store hours: 9-1 p.m. and 4-7:30 p.m. Details in attachment.

note: the leather briefcases are beautiful.

Brussels: There are no bargains to be had in Brussels. Mrs. Firestone says the only thing there that's 'reasonable' are little lace handkerchiefs that she found in one particular store and some plain colored monogrammed scarves that were about \$10 each.

The Belgians, however, do have a great sense of fashion and clothes in store windows are beautiful if expensive. Shoes as well.

Salzburg: Not known for 'bargains,' though they do say leather is a good buy comparatively. Porcelain is supposed to be a good buy as well. Stores were closed on Sunday, as they will be one of the two days you're there. But shopping seems to be geared more toward souvenir-type of things -- handpainted things -- than toward fashion, etc. Lots of interesting porcelain, however.

Stores generally close for a two hour lunch between about noon and 2 p.m.

Madrid: Your schedule is so busy in Madrid that you may not have a chance to shop yourself. Leathers -- fashions and shoes -- are good here, and they sell a lot of suede. They have a long afternoon siesta -- from about 1-4 p.m. or later -- in which stores are closed.

pm



1. Best buys in Rome are: All types of leather goods - ladies handbags, shoes, briefcases, gloves. Silk, such as neckties, blouses and scarfs. Jewelry - particularly gold and silver. Knitwear. The best shops have fixed prices and all are open from about 9 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon. They reopen at 4 and remain open until 7:30 in the evening.
2. Sizes: Size chart is below. English is spoken in all the better stores and sales people are prepared to assist with any difficulties. Gloves are sold in American sizes. Some stores (Feragamo) have shoes made on American lasts, i.e. American sizes. Other stores will have only Italian sizes and some Americans find these shoes uncomfortably narrow.

SIZES

American sizes in wearing apparel are equivalent to European sizes as follows:

Ladies	12	14	16	18	20	USA
Dresses	32	34	36	38	40	
	44	46	48	50	52	Italy
Men's	8	8½	9	9½	10	USA
Shoes	41	42	43	44	45	Italy
Men's	14	14½	15	15½	16	USA
Shirts	36	37	38	39	40	Italy
Men's	36	38	40	42	44	USA
Suits	46	48	50	52	54	Italy
Men's	6-3/4	6-7/8	7	7½	7-3/8	USA
Hats	54	55	56	57	58	
Women's	5	6	7	8	9	USA
Shoes	36	37	38	39	40	

Gloves and ladies' stockings are the same in USA and Italy



GLOVES

Portolano	Via Crispi 28	Central area	(Pza Spagna
Perrone	Piazza di Spagna 92	Central area	"
D'Auria	Via Due Macelli 55	Central Area	"

Equally distant from Palace and Excelsior (5 minutes by car)
(15 minutes walk)

Prices range from a minimum of \$8.00 to a maximum of \$20.00

POCKET BOOKS

Gucci (1)	Via Condotti 8	Central Area	(Via Condott
Gherardini (2)	Via Bocca di Leone 5	" "	" "
Fendi (3)	Via Borgognona 4	" "	" "
Volterra (4)	Via Belsiana 57	" "	" "
Roberta da Camerino (5)	Piazza di Spagna 30	" "	(Pza di Spagna)

- (1) prices range from a minimum of \$80.00 up
(2) " " " " \$70.00 up
(3) " " " " \$75.00 up
(4) " " " " \$55.00 up
(5) " " " " \$150.00 up

FAMOUS NAME STORES

GUCCI	Via Condotti 8	Central Area
GHERARDINI	Via Bocca di Leone 5	" "
ROBERTA DA CAMERINO	Piazza di Spagna 8	" "
VALENTINO	Via Bocca di Leone 15	" "
MILA SCHON	Via Condotti 64	" "
GATTINONI	Via Sistina 29	" "
EMILIO PUCCI	Via Campania 59	" "
Edy MONETTI	Via Borgognona 24	" "
Saint LAURENT	Via Borgognona 40	" "
UNGARO	Via Borgognona 4	" "

Good quality and style but fairly expensive. Haute couture ready made.

SHOES

Ferragamo (1)	Via Condotti 65	Central Area
Magli (2)	Via Veneto 74	" "
Lawrence (3)	Via Veneto 98	" "
Salato (4)	Piazza di Spagna 30	" "
Samo (5)	Via Veneto 187	" "
Valentino (6)	Via Frattina 58	" "
Edward (7)	Via XX Settembre 21	" "
Donel (8)	Piazza Fontana di Trevi	" "

(1)	Very expensive	prices range from \$70	up
(2)	Fairly expensive	" " " \$50	"
(3)	" " " " "	" "	"
(4)	Same		
(5)	Very expensive	\$70	"
(6)	Fairly expensive	\$50	"
(7)	Moderately prices	\$20	"
(8)	Same	\$20	"



Clothes for European trip for planning purposesEvening functions

- piano concert with Queen Fabiola (dress not determined, but will be either black tie or dressy short. Brussels black tie, according to Mrs. Firestone, tends to be less dressy than ours, and they stay away from black; they tend to lean more toward dressy short.) It is chilly (50-60 degrees at night).
- undetermined evening in Brussels, though a proposal to you and the President to host a reception at the Ambassador's Residence (which is magnificent) is in the works. Should you decide to do this, a short dressy dress will probably be the most appropriate. *Nancy - change - right now advance people want to suggest casual dinner in local restaurant.*
- state dinner in Madrid. Looks like it will be black tie, with dress comparable to ours.
- state dinner in Austria, hosted by Chancellor Kreisky. Dress will be dark business suit for the men. A long dress would be appropriate.
- undetermined evening in Salzburg. There is nothing on the President's schedule at this time, and it is not known whether he will need the time to work on the West Point speech and see staff, or if there would be an opportunity for the two of you to have dinner in Salzburg.

Other

- something for the flight over
- courtesy call after arrival on King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola. Afternoon dress appropriate. People are still wearing wools and heavy knits -- even ultrasuede in Brussels, and recommend a light coat and/or rain coat along with some kind of long sleeve knit because of their weather (rains continually).
- afternoon dress if you decide to lunch with Mrs. Firestone, Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Grunwald. Would probably need coat if you do a walking tour.
- afternoon dress if you do a tour of Ghent in Belgium. Would probably need a coat.
- dress to depart Brussels in.
- afternoon dress to arrive in Madrid. Madrid's weather has ranged from 80 degrees to 37 degrees in last week, so would have to wait to check till closer to time. Most likely, though, in 70s, and rain a constant possibility.
- afternoon dress for courtesy call on General and Mrs. Franco.
- afternoon dress for courtesy call on Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sophia (late afternoon - 5 p.m.)



- dress to depart Madrid in
- dress to arrive Salzburg (rainy weather constant possibility; weather in 60s last week).
- dress should you decide to have lunch with Mrs. Sadat and Mrs. Kreisky.
- dress should you decide to tour Salzburg with Mrs. Sadat and Mrs. Kreisky.
- dress to depart Salzburg.
- dress to arrive Rome.
- dress for State luncheon in Italy. Necessary to have arms covered, and since it may be warm, you might want to think about a suit with a jacket. Also: in our files, it says that the Leones presented you with an ivory leather Gucci handbag. You might want to consider carrying that.
- long sleeved black dress for audience with Pope. Particulars on this are coming from the Embassy.
- something for trip home.

(The dress you wear to depart and arrive may well be the same, but because of weather changes from country to country, I've listed them separately).

Misc

The electrical current does differ, but Ron Jackson will take care of the converters, etc., should you wish to bring electric rollers.

The castles and residences in which you'll be staying are generally colder than what we're used to. Might want to bring something warm to sleep and sit around in.

The lighting in these places is not the greatest. For makeup, Ron will bring a make-up mirror, and you might let us know about anything else.

It rains constantly in each of these cities.

The Kreiskys presented you with a petit point evening bag during their visit here that you may want to consider bringing.



Suggested schedule for Mrs. Ford in terms of press

Wednesday, May 28 (enroute)

8 a. m. Depart

8 p. m. Arrive Brussels

9 p. m. Courtesy call on King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola

Thursday, May 29 (Brussels)

no official schedule during the day. We recommend a casual shopping-window shopping tour in picturesque part of city, perhaps including a visit to a wonderful bakery run by third generation Brussels family. We would suggest Mrs. Ford going with Mrs. Firestone, and meeting Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Grunwald for lunch in a restaurant afterwards.

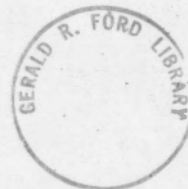
On press: would suggest not announcing it, taking Karl along, and letting him give the roll of film to the wires afterwards to let them choose (on the tour-bakery portion); Karl could also take shots of the luncheon, though I think the tour shots and bakery shots (which have lots of possibility) are much more the type of things we'd want press on.

night: Queen Elizabeth Music Competition with Queen Fabiola at Borgia Palace (the invitation has been extended, and we should probably accept). Would assume there would be press coverage on this.

Friday, May 30 (Brussels)

no official schedule -- we would suggest a casual tour of Ghent, a charming city about 45 minutes from Brussels. If she wanted to be there by noon, she could visit a market they have on Friday mornings, a historic church that has the first oil painting ever done (magnificent religious scene by Van Eyck) and tour the city via buggy, or at least partly via buggy depending on how rough the ride is on the cobblestones. The tour would go down picturesque streets, along a canal, over a bridge and we think she would enjoy it.

Press, I think, would not be too much a hassle except at embarking points. (Getting out of cars to go into church, etc. -- where they would have to be controlled -- market, also). Other wise, they get their shots from the street as she is riding by. *It is far enough away that if she does not want them no one will be around.*



Friday, May 30 con't

night: Has not been determined, though the rumor is that the President and Mrs. Ford may want to host something at the Embassy residence.

Saturday, May 31 (Madrid)

8 a. m. departure ceremonies, Brussels
11 a. m. arrival ceremonies, Madrid
12:30 arrive at palace where they are staying
1 p. m. courtesy call on General and Mrs. Franco
5 p. m. courtesy call on Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sophia
9 p. m. state dinner hosted by General Franco

We suggest she not do anything on own, though there are some charming restaurants and nice shops if she wishes to.

Sunday, June 1 (Salzburg)

8 a. m. departure ceremony Madrid
11 a. m. arrival ceremony Salzburg
8 p. m. dinner hosted by Kreisky

We suggest she might want to have lunch with Mrs. Sadat and Mrs. Kreisky if she comes, though we understand right now they don't think she will. We feel it would be important to have some type of coverage on this -- perhaps pool coverage as they begin. There is a beautiful location (chateau on a lake in beautiful gardens, should she wish to host one; many charming local restaurants; or she might want to consider something more informal in the nearby lake country, though that would make press more difficult.

Monday, June 2

no official schedule during day.

night: undetermined. Possibilities are of he and Mrs. Ford getting out and going to a local spot or that the President might need the time to prepare for West Point speech or staff time, which he will not have had much of.



Monday, June 2 con't

We suggest Mrs. Ford, and perhaps Mrs. Sadat, take a walking tour of Salzburg. It is charming. Along the way is Mozarts birthplace, which they could go into, and a picturesque old-time pharmacy, which has good photo possibilities. There are also Austrian coffeehouses along the way should they wish to stop.

The town is small enough that they couldn't possibly do the tour without being noticed. Would have to pool Mozart house and pharmacy -- or use Karl -- and control the press as best as possible on the other.

Tuesday, June 3 (Rome)

8 a. m. Departure ceremony Salzburg
10 a. m. Arrive Rome
10:30 Arrival ceremony, Quirinale Palace
11 a. m. Arrive at the Presidential Apartments where they'll stay
1:30 p. m. Depart for State Luncheon hosted by President Leone
5 p. m. Depart for audience with Pope
7:30 p. m. Depart Rome
12:15 a. m. Arrive South Lawn

We recommend she plan no additional activities in Rome.



BELGIUM







DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

BELGIUM

Social Notes for Mrs. Ford

Weather and Climate

Brussels has a temperate climate, which is influenced by its proximity to the sea, and characterized by prevailing westerly winds, cloudy skies and regular, not to say, abundant rainfall. In late May the temperature usually hovers in the mid to high 60's. Nights can often be cool. May and June are the sunniest months of the year, but afternoon showers frequently arise.

Dress

A spring-weight wardrobe would be sufficient. Because of frequent showers a light raincoat is also advisable. Comfortable walking shoes would be useful for any touring, particularly in the old part of town surrounding the Grand' Place, where the narrow streets are cobble-stoned.

Local Customs

The city of Brussels is officially bilingual. However, since French-speaking Walloons tend to be more numerous among the city's inhabitants, French is the language most widely used. Only in the outlying suburban communes is Dutch frequently spoken. Since Brussels is an international city, playing host to the headquarters of both NATO and the European Community, English is widely understood and spoken.

Although the population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, the Belgians are not particularly conservative. The average man-in-the-street is likely to be well attired. The Belgians enjoy a high standard of living and like to dine out frequently. Belgian cuisine has been described as a combination of French quality and German heartiness.

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- 2 -

The Belgians usually rank among the top peoples of the world in terms of annual per capita beer consumption. French fries (known as pommes frites in French) form another staple of the local diet, and friture stands in the cities and countryside are almost as ubiquitous as hamburger stands in the US.

Subjects to Avoid

The Belgians are an open and easy-going people. While there are no particularly sensitive issues to avoid, it is best not to raise the subject of regional rivalries between Flanders and Wallonia. In order to bypass this linguistic issue, it is always advisable to speak to Belgians in English.



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NATO
May 1975



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BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

The origins of Brussels date back to the first centuries of the Christian era. Situated on the banks of the Senne, a small stream long since covered and lost from view, Brussels grew as a crossroad and trading center. By the 10th century Brussels was a principal stop on the route from Cologne through France to the Channel ports. In 1402 the cornerstone of the Hotel de Ville, the central building of Brussels' magnificent Grand' Place, was laid. Over the next five centuries Brussels experienced five periods of foreign rule: Burgundian, Spanish, Austrian, French, and Dutch. In 1830 Belgium won its independence from the Netherlands, the Belgian monarchy was founded, and Brussels became the capital of the new kingdom.

While it retains vivid architectural and cultural traces of its deep involvement in European history, Brussels today has all the excitement, activity and comfort of a modern European capital. The Belgians are proud that their capital city has been chosen as the headquarters of both the Atlantic Alliance and the European Community, a fact which has led many of them to call Brussels the "capital of Europe". In addition, it is the European home for international companies (including over 1500 American firms).

Industry has fortuitously been restricted to the outskirts of the metropolitan area. The city itself is given over to the business of government, banking and commerce. The capital is ringed with belts of market gardens and hothouses, and the Bois de la Cambre on its southern extremity possesses one of the most attractive unspoiled wooded areas close to any great city. Some gourmets claim that Brussels has the best food in the world, and its museums, theaters, concert halls and night clubs are of the highest order. The city also has excellent department stores and specialty shops, particularly noteworthy for the famous Belgian lace.

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- 2 -

Brussels' Grand' Place, lined with gold-trimmed Guild Halls dating back to medieval times, is the natural focus of visitor interest. The square, which is illuminated at night, is dominated by the Gothic spire of the Hotel de Ville, or city hall. Many of Brussels' most elegant restaurants and cafes are located on or near the Place. It is interesting to note that the city fathers, anxious to preserve the historic nature of the Grand' Place, have decreed that no modern building proposed to be built in the vicinity may be high enough to be visible by anyone standing in the square. According to one story, this rule necessitated the removal of the top two floors of a new hotel that was under construction several blocks away.



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NATO
May 1975



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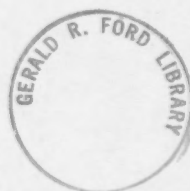
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AUSTRIA



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO SALZBURG

The basic purpose of the President's June 1-3 visit to Salzburg will be to meet with Egyptian President Sadat. The focus of that encounter will be on Middle East issues.

The President will also meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for talks on issues of mutual interest to both our countries.

Austria is a small, neutral, but strategically important country which, in 1955, regained its independence and sovereignty as a result of the State Treaty signed that year by Austria and the four occupation powers: the US, the UK, France, and the USSR. Attorney-General Levi has just finished attending the twentieth anniversary of the signing of that Treaty as the President's Personal Representative to the festivities in Vienna. Immediately thereafter, Secretary Kissinger arrived in Vienna to hold meetings with Foreign Minister Gromyko and Chancellor Kreisky. The Salzburg visit, therefore, marks the third visit by the highest-level American officials within a month. Austrians welcome these visits as an indication of the importance of her role as a neutral "bridge" between East and West--and as an expression of continued, friendly US interest in their country.

Relations between our two countries are very good. There are no significant problems between us, and the talks between the President and the Chancellor will serve primarily as an opportunity for the two statesmen to exchange opinions on a wide variety of subjects.

Chancellor Kreisky will want to hear the President's opinions on the general world situation, especially as it relates to the peace and security of Europe and the Middle East. Kreisky, himself, is widely travelled, and you will recall having



met him on his official visit to Washington last November. Kreisky was again in the United States during April of this year to receive the annual Freedom Award from the International Rescue Committee in recognition of Austria's generous hospitality to thousands of postwar refugees.

On October 5, there will be national elections in Austria and Chancellor Kreisky will be the candidate of his Socialist Party. The major opposition party is the Austrian People's Party, with whose leaders the US Government is also friendly.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

Since the end of World War II, Austria has enjoyed a remarkable degree of stability. The two major political parties, the People's Party and the Socialists, ruled in coalition governments from 1945 to 1966. Together they had the support of about 90% of the electorate.

In 1966 the People's Party won a majority in the lower house, the National Council, and formed a single-party government that lasted until 1970. At that time the Socialists won a plurality in the National Council and formed a minority government. Tiring of the difficulties and uncertainties of governing with a legislative minority, the Socialists called new elections in October 1971, and for the first time in Austrian parliamentary history won an absolute majority of the total votes cast. The minority Socialist government was converted into the first majority Socialist government under the continuing leadership of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The Socialists have a three-vote margin in the National Council and a majority in the upper house, the Federal Council. Although the President of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, won his office in 1974 with Socialist support, he is not a member of any party.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

Austria's latest economic boom began in 1968, when steep rises in aggregate demand and exports triggered large gains in productivity and substantial drops in unit labor costs. This is the country's longest and strongest economic boom since World War II, and is continuing, albeit to a lesser degree because of inflationary and recessionary pressures.

Because of this flourishing economic activity, unemployment in Austria has diminished to near the 2% level. Inflation at the rate of 8-10% annually does, however, pose economic and political problems. The important tourist industry is especially affected by inflation.

As a small, trade-oriented country, Austria is very vulnerable to downturns in economic activities in international markets. Consequently the Austrians are concerned over international trade and monetary problems.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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HISTORICAL NOTES ABOUT AUSTRIA

Austria's German name Oesterreich (eastern realm) derives from the fact that the area was once on the eastern frontier of Charlemagne's Empire. In 1276, the country came under the rule of the Hapsburg family and its fortunes were tied to those of that ruling dynasty until 1918. Throughout much of this period the present Austria was the core of a multi-national empire that also included part or all of present Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Italy, as well as more distant territories, such as Belgium and the Netherlands. Following its defeat at the hands of the Allied Powers in World War I, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was dismembered, and the present Austria was created as a republic.

The new republic was immediately faced with economic and political problems which led in 1933 to the emergence of a dictatorship under Engelbert Dollfuss. The following year he was assassinated by Nazi elements in an unsuccessful attempt to seize power. In 1938, Austria was incorporated into the German Reich through the Anschluss.

Liberated at the end of World War II by the forces of both the Soviet Union and the Western Allies, Austria was divided into four zones of occupation. With the signing of the State Treaty in 1955, the occupation ended, and Austria again became free for the first time since 1938.

Current Foreign Policy

In a 1955 constitutional law, Austria proclaimed its "perpetual neutrality" and stated that it would not join any military alliances or allow the establishment of any



foreign military bases on its territory. Although this action was related to the signing of the State Treaty which restored Austrian sovereignty, Austrian neutrality is not guaranteed internationally, and the Austrian Government insists that it alone is competent to define that neutrality. Austria has sought to maintain good relations with both East and West and to be active in "bridge-building."

Austrian relations with the US are friendly, and the US is one of the countries that recognizes Austrian neutrality.



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BASIC FACTS ABOUT AUSTRIA

LAND

Area: 32,369 square miles (slightly smaller than Maine), 360 miles long and 160 miles wide (18.5 miles wide at narrowest point), boundary length 1,065 miles

Utilization: 20% cultivated, 27% meadows and pastures, 14% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water

PEOPLE

Population: 7,550,000

Growth rate: 0.5% annually

Density: 288 per square mile

Ethnic composition: 98.1% German, 0.7% Croatian, 0.3% Slovene, 0.9% other

Language: German

Religion: 85% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 8% other or none

Labor force: 3,248,000; 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Austria

Capital: Vienna

Political subdivisions: 9 states (Laender), including the capital

Type: Federal republic. Although most of the real governmental authority, including police,



rests with the Federal Government, the states have considerable responsibility for welfare matters and supervision of local administration.

Branches: Bicameral legislature: popularly elected 183-seat National Council (lower house), and 58-seat Federal Council (upper house) elected by state legislatures. President is directly elected; his functions are largely representational. Independent judiciary

Legal system: Civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted in 1920 and repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court

Suffrage: Universal over age 19

Elections: Presidential, every 6 years (next 1980); parliamentary, at least every 4 years (next election: October 5, 1975)

Government leaders: President Rudolf Kirchsclaeger, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky

Political parties: Leaders, 1971 percentage of vote, and number of seats in National Council as follows: Socialist Party, Bruno Kreisky, 50.04%, 93 seats; People's Party, Karl Schleinzner, 43.12%, 80 seats; Freedom Party, Friederich Peter, 5.45%, 10 seats; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, 1.35%, no seats

ECONOMY

GNP: \$27.887 billion (1973); per capita income approximately \$3,690 (1973)

Major industries: Foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

International trade: Exports \$5.205 billion (1973), iron and steel products, timber, paper products, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing,



chemicals. Imports \$7.037 billion (1973), machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, coal, petroleum, foodstuffs. Major trade partners: European Community: 58%; remainder of EFTA: 15%; US: 3.6%

Fiscal year: Calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,073 miles

Highways: 20,356 miles

Inland waterways: 267 miles

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft; 47 useable airfields of which 11 have permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: 1.33 million telephones, 2 million radio receivers, 1.38 million television receivers

DEFENSE

Military Budget: For the fiscal year 1971, \$165.3 million; about 3.9% of the federal budget and 1.2% of GNP

Manpower: Approximately 45,000 men





DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ABOUT SALZBURG

Climate

You will find Salzburg's climate similar to Washington's at this time of year. Although this period is usually sunny and comfortably warm, occasional light rains and cool nights can be anticipated.

Clothing

Light spring clothing can be worn in Salzburg during the daytime in early June, but warmer clothes might be necessary after sundown.

Longer dresses are currently the style in Austria, particularly lengths slightly below mid-calf.

Ladies are expected to be dressed discreetly when entering the Catholic churches of Salzburg.

Topics to Avoid in Conversation

The Austrians are currently engaged in a national election campaign, leading to parliamentary elections on October 5. The United States Government maintains friendly relations with all major parties involved; therefore, official Americans are advised to avoid expressions of support for any candidate or political program.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

TIME AND CURRENCY CONVERSION

Time

There is now a 5-hour time difference between Salzburg and New York.

7 am Washington* - 12 noon Salzburg
1 pm Washington* - 6 pm Salzburg

Currency

Rate: Approximately 16.50 schillings per US dollar, i.e., 1 schilling equals about 6 cents.

*Eastern Daylight Saving Time



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

CONTACT LIST OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL

In addition to Mr. Clifford J. Quinlan, American Consul at Salzburg, the following American personnel will be on the scene from the American Embassy in Vienna:

Wiley T. Buchanan Jr., Ambassador
John W. Mowinckel, Deputy Chief of Mission
Frank G. Trinka, Political Counselor
Henry Bardach, Economic Counselor
Philip W. Arnold, Public Affairs Counselor
(in charge of press contacts)





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ITALY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

ITALY

Briefing Notes for Mrs. Ford

June 3, 1975

You are visiting Italy at the invitation of President and Mrs. Leone, in return for their visit here in September 1974. Aldo Moro, the Foreign Minister who accompanied the Leones to Washington, is now the Prime Minister in a coalition government he formed in November 1974. Your visit is designed to express US confidence in President Leone and other moderate Italian leaders and to emphasize that the United States attaches great importance to stable, moderate and democratic government.

During the past 25 years the Italians have regarded close ties with the United States, membership in NATO, and a commitment to European integration as the basic pillars of their foreign policy. During these years, and into today, the Christian Democrat Party (DC), the largest democratic party (40% of the Parliament) has governed Italy in coalition with smaller parties. The major opposition force is the Italian Communist Party with approximately 25% of the vote and the largest non-ruling communist party in the world. There is also a very active but small neo-fascist party.

On June 15, Italy will hold nationwide municipal and regional (state) elections whose results will maintain the democratic parties in power even though an adjustment with the smaller parties in the coalition might occur.

At the time of the Leone visit to Washington, Italy confronted enormous economic problems including an inflation rate almost double that of the US, a crushing increase in the price of oil, on which Italy is 75% dependent for its energy, and the threat of massive strikes as unions sought wage increases to match price rises.



In the eight months between the Leone trip and your visit to Rome the Italians instituted and carried through a tough economic austerity program. This program, combined with an equitable labor settlement, succeeded in reducing Italy's foreign debt and improving the overall economic health of the nation. Italy still faces economic problems, such as an increase in unemployment and high oil bills, but the country's basic economic situation is better than most observers had forecast one year ago.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

THE VATICAN CITY

Briefing Notes for Mrs. Ford

June 3, 1975

Your audience with Pope Paul VI comes on the twelfth anniversary of the death of Pope John XXIII, whom Pope Paul succeeded in 1963.

Your visit comes at a time when the Vatican is particularly concerned with events in Indochina, especially the humanitarian problems and the future of its bishops and clergy, and in the Middle East, particularly the status of Jerusalem in any final Arab-Israeli settlement. In the past several years the Holy Father has actively encouraged increased dialogue among Christians, Moslems and Jews, hoping this will eventually lead to reconciliation among the three religions and contribute toward peace in the area.

We expect the President will use this opportunity to express our appreciation for the Pope's efforts in assisting the Indochinese refugees. (For example, the US Catholic Conference has been particularly helpful in relocation.) The President may also reaffirm our continued commitment to assist the refugees. On the Middle East, he may confirm our interest in cooperating with the Arabs and the Israelis in finding just and equitable solutions to the problems of the area.

Background

The State of the Vatican City, seat of the Papacy and administrative and spiritual capital of the Roman Catholic Church, is recognized by over 70 nations as an independent sovereign state. The Vatican City occupies an area of 109 acres situated entirely within the city of Rome. From the top of the dome of St. Peter's Basilica, the largest church



in the world, one can see virtually all of Rome. Pope Paul VI, elected the 263rd Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church in June 1963, possesses supreme legislative, executive and juridical authority within the Vatican City. The Secretary of State, Jean Cardinal Villot, is the second ranking official at the Vatican. His responsibilities include conducting diplomatic relations. The United States maintained consular or diplomatic relations with the Vatican from 1797-1870. There are now no formal relations, but Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, the President's special envoy, periodically confers with the Pope and other Vatican officials on issues of humanitarian concern, such as refugees and international drug control.

Protocol

For Papal audiences, it is expected that women wear a dark dress, preferably black, with a high neck, long sleeves and the skirt length below the knees. A veil or other head covering is worn, while the wearing of conspicuous jewelry is avoided. Although it is customary for some Catholics to genuflect and kiss the Pope's ring on being presented to him, for non-Catholics a simple handshake is correct.