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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Itinerary	Detailed Scenario for the state visit of the President of France and Mrs. Giscard D'Estaing, May 17-22, 1976. (52 two-sided pages)	ND	B

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 33, Folder: 5/17/1976 - France (2)

SD 2/7/2017

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Report	Government report, 18 pages.		A

File Location:

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SD 2/7/2017

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# background NOTES



## France

department of state \* july 1975

**OFFICIAL NAME: French Republic**

### GEOGRAPHY

France, the largest West European nation, is bordered on the north and east by Belgium, Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy and on the south by

Andorra and Spain. It is separated from the United Kingdom by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.

Two-thirds of the country is flat plains or gently rolling hills and the rest is mountainous. A broad plain

covers most of northern and western France from the Belgian border in the northeast to Bayonne in the southwest with upland areas in Normandy, Brittany, and the east. This large plain is bounded on the south by the steeply rising ridges of the Pyrenees; on the southeast by the mountainous plateau of the Massif Central; and on the east by the rugged Alps, the low ridges of the Jura, and the rounded summits of the densely forested Vosges. The principal rivers are the Rhone and the Durance in the south, the Loire and the Garonne in the west, and the Seine in the north. The Rhine River forms part of France's eastern border with the F.R.G.

France has generally cool winters and mild summers in the west and the north. Southern France has a Mediterranean climate of hot summers and mild winters.

### PROFILE

#### Geography

**AREA:** 212,650 sq. mi. (about four-fifths the size of Texas). **CAPITAL:** Paris (pop. 8.5 million). **OTHER CITIES:** Marseille, Lyon, Lille.

#### People

**POPULATION:** 52.7 million (1974 est.). **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 0.08% (1974 est.). **DENSITY:** 249 per sq. mi. **ETHNIC GROUPS:** Principally Celtic and Latin with large Teutonic minority. **RELIGION:** Roman Catholic (90%). **LANGUAGE:** French. **LITERACY:** 97% (est.). **LIFE EXPECTANCY:** Female 75.5 yrs.; male 68 yrs.

#### Government

**TYPE:** Republic. **DATE OF CONSTITUTION:** September 28, 1958.

**BRANCHES:** *Executive*—President (Chief of State). Prime Minister (Head of Government). *Legislative*—Bicameral Parliament (490-member National Assembly, 281-member Senate). *Judicial*—Court of Cassation, Council of State (administrative court).

**POLITICAL PARTIES:** Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR—Gaullists), Independent Republicans (IR), Socialist Party, French Communist Party, various Center parties. **SUFFRAGE:** Universal over 18. **POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS:** 95 Departments.

**FLAG:** Three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red.

#### Economy

**GNP:** \$248 billion (1973). **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 3.5% (1974). **PER CAPITA INCOME:** \$4,800 (1973). **PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE:** 12.5%.

**AGRICULTURE:** *Land* 60%. *Labor* 12%. *Products*—cereals, feed grains, livestock and dairy products, wine, fruits, vegetables.

**INDUSTRY:** *Labor* 40%. *Products*—chemicals, automobiles, processed foods, iron and steel, aircraft, textiles, clothing.

**NATURAL RESOURCES:** Coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, forests.

**TRADE:** *Exports*—\$34.6 billion (1973): textiles and clothing, iron and steel products, machinery and transportation equipment, agricultural products, wine. *Partners*—F.R.G., Italy, U.S. (\$2.3 billion, 1974). *Imports*—\$36 billion (1973): machinery and equipment, crude petroleum, iron and steel products, textile fibers, coal and coke, foodstuffs. *Partners*—F.R.G., Italy, U.S. (\$2.9 billion, 1974).

**OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE:** French francs (FF) 3.90=US\$1 (June 1975).

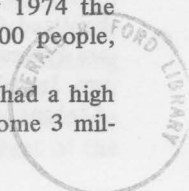
**MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:** U.N., North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Western European Union (WEU), European Communities (EC).

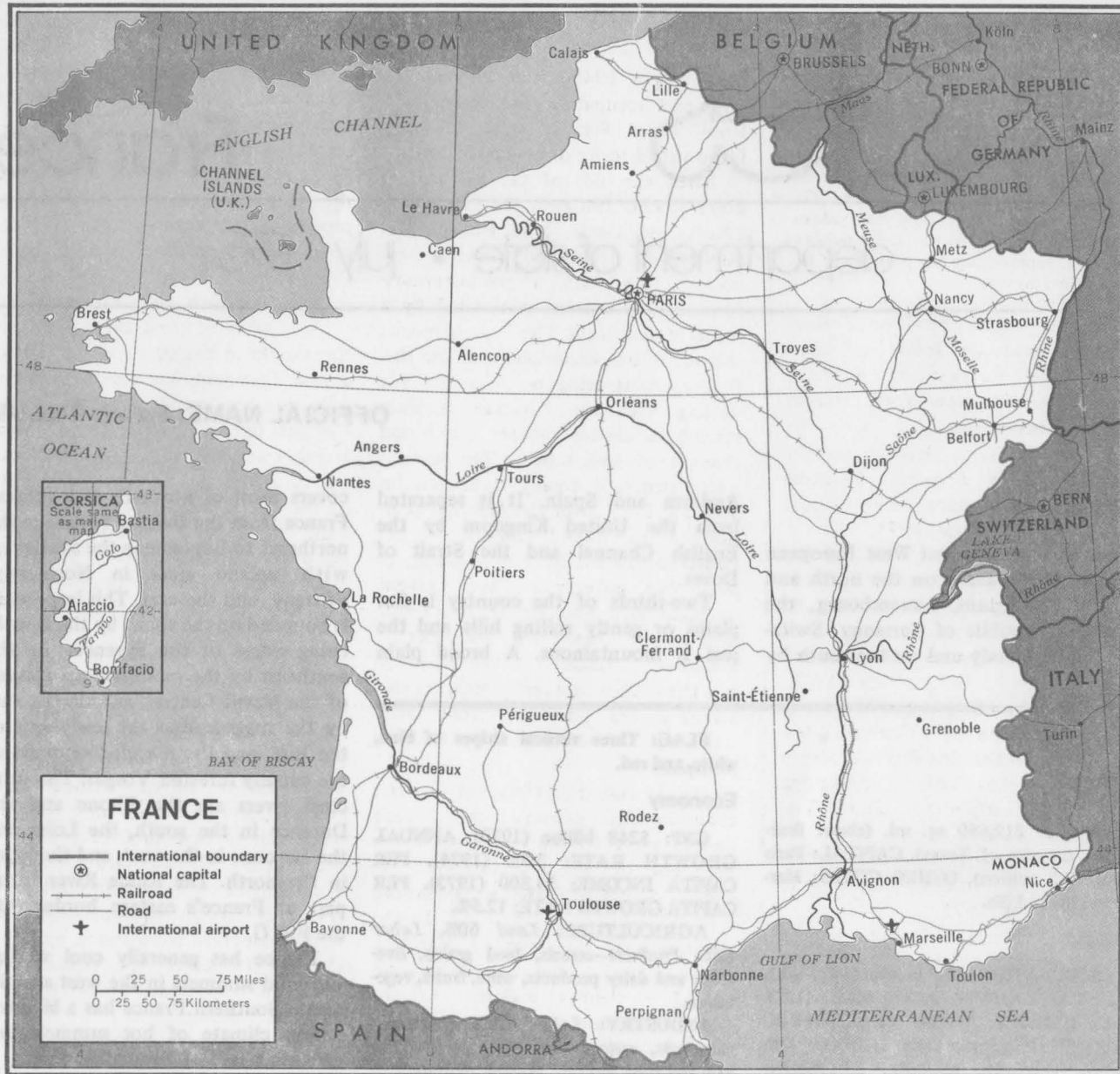
### PEOPLE

Since prehistoric times France has been a crossroads of trade, travel, and invasion. Thus the French people comprise large elements of the three basic European stocks—Nordic, Alpine, and Mediterranean. But because of extensive mixture these basic types may be referred to only in the broadest sense.

France's birth rate was among the highest in Europe from 1945 until the late 1960's. A drop in the birth rate began at that time, and by 1974 the rate was 15 births per 1,000 people, the lowest since 1945.

France has traditionally had a high level of immigration, and some 3 mil-





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lion people entered the country between the two World Wars. Italians came in greatest numbers (35 percent), followed by Poles and Spaniards. After the establishment of an independent Algerian state in 1962, some 1 million French citizens were repatriated to France. France's population of immigrant workers and their families was estimated at 3.8 million in 1974, of whom 800,000 were Algerian, 750,000 Portuguese, and 630,000 Spanish.

About 90 percent of the people are baptized Catholic, less than 2 percent are Protestant, and less than 1 percent are Jewish. Immigration from North Africa, especially Algeria, in the

1960's and early 1970's accounts for over 1 million Muslims.

## HISTORY

Modern France emerged after the Renaissance as one of the principal leaders of the general movement away from feudalism and into the era of the nation-state. Its monarchs surrounded themselves with capable ministers, and French armies achieved a degree of discipline and professionalism far beyond anything known up to that day. But the ambitious projects of the monarchs, culminating in the series of ruinous wars waged by Louis XIV at the beginning of the 18th century, led

to chronic financial problems for the government. This, along with the complicated system of special privileges granted the nobility and other favored groups, was one of the principal causes of the French Revolution of 1789-94.

Following the example of the American Colonies, the French Revolution established a republican form of government. But in the next century France reverted to a form of monarchy on four occasions—the Empire of Napoleon, the Restoration of Louis XVIII, the reign of Louis-Philippe, and the Second Empire of Napoleon III. Following the Franco-Prussian War (1870), the Third Republic was established and lasted until

## 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.

Ardagh, John. *The New French Revolution; a Social and Economic Survey of France, 1945-1968*. New York: Harper and Row, 1968.

Cartier-Bresson, Henri. *Cartier-Bresson's France*. Francois Nourissier, trans. New York: The Viking Press, 1971.

de Carmoy, Guy. *The Foreign Policies of France, 1944-1968*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970.

de Gaulle, Charles. *Memoirs of Hope*. (trans.). New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972.

Hartley, Anthony. *Gaullism; the Rise and Fall of a Political Movement*. New York: Outerbridge and Dienstfrey (for sale by Dutton), 1971.

Knapton, Ernest. *France; an Interpretative History*. New York: Scribners, 1971.

Ouston, Philip. *France in the Twentieth Century*. New York: Praeger, 1972.

Thompson, I.B. *Modern France; a Social and Economic Geography*. Totowa, N.J.: Littlefield, 1971.

Williams, Philip M. *Crisis and Compromise: Politics in the Fourth Republic*. Hamden, Conn.: Anchor Press, 1964.

Williams, Philip M. and M. Harrison. *Politics and Society in de Gaulle's Republic*. London: Longmans, 1971.

the military defeat of 1940.

The First World War brought great losses of manpower and materiel. In the 1920's France began to rebuild its army (then the largest in Europe) and to establish an elaborate system of frontier defenses (the Maginot Line) and alliances to offset resurgent German strength. France was defeated and

occupied in 1940. After 5 years of strife and occupation, France emerged from World War II exhausted and faced with a series of new problems.

After the fall of the provisional government initially led by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Fourth Republic was established under a new constitution with a parliamentary form of government controlled by a series of coalitions. The heterogeneous nature of the coalitions and the difficulty of agreeing on measures for dealing with the Algerian problem caused successive cabinet crises and changes of government. The government structure finally collapsed on May 13, 1958, over the Algerian question. A threatened coup d'etat led Parliament to call on Gen. de Gaulle to head the government and prevent incipient civil war. He became Prime Minister in June and was elected President in December. Michel Debré was then appointed Prime Minister and served in that post until April 1962, when he was succeeded by Georges Pompidou.

On December 5, 1965, for the first time in this century, the French people went to the polls to elect a President by direct ballot. Gen. de Gaulle defeated Francois Mitterrand with 55 percent of the vote. In the parliamentary elections of March 5 and 13, 1967, Gaullist candidates retained a slender majority in the National Assembly.

Student dissatisfaction and unrest triggered major disturbances and nationwide strikes in May 1968. Students took over university buildings and battled police in Paris and other large cities, while workers occupied factories throughout the country. The economy was grinding to a halt and France seemed on the brink of chaos. President de Gaulle dissolved the National Assembly, called for national elections, and announced his intention to pursue a policy of sweeping reform based on the principle of "participation." The voters, fearing disorder and a possible Communist takeover, swept an overwhelming Gaullist majority into the National Assembly. Maurice Couve de Murville was named to replace Georges Pompidou as Prime Minister in a reshuffled cabinet on July 12, 1968.

In the first round of voting on May 5, 1974, Mitterrand led with 43.4 percent of the votes to Giscard d'Estaing's 32.9 percent. Chaban-Delmas finished a distant third with 14.6 percent and was eliminated. In the second round of voting on May 19, Giscard d'Estaing narrowly defeated Mitterrand with 50.7 percent of the vote and became the first non-Gaullist President of the

government conducted a national referendum on the creation of 21 regions with limited political powers. The President threatened to resign if the proposed reforms were not approved by the voters. On April 27 the government's proposals were defeated (48 percent in favor, 52 percent opposed), and Gen. de Gaulle resigned.

A number of candidates presented themselves in the ensuing election for a new President. Georges Pompidou, who was supported not only by the Gaullists but also by their Independent Republican allies and some Centrists, was elected with a 58 percent majority of the votes. Installed as President on June 29, 1969, Pompidou appointed Jacques Chaban-Delmas as Prime Minister of a Cabinet which included Centrists and Independent Republicans as well as Gaullists.

In July 1972 President Pompidou replaced Chaban-Delmas with Pierre Messmer. The Socialists led by Francois Mitterrand, the Communist Party headed by Georges Marchais, and a faction of the Radical Party reached agreement on a joint program on which to base their campaign for the March 1973 legislative elections. The United Left more than doubled its Assembly representation, and Mitterrand emerged from the campaign as the Left's chief spokesman. The President reappointed Pierre Messmer as Prime Minister.

President Pompidou died in office on April 2, 1974. The race to succeed him split the ruling Gaullist coalition. The UDR (Gaullist) Party selected former Prime Minister Chaban-Delmas as its candidate. His opponents were Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Finance Minister in the Pompidou government and the head of the Gaullist-aligned Independent Republicans, and Francois Mitterrand of the United Left.

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Fifth Republic. He appointed Gaullist Jacques Chirac as Prime Minister of a Cabinet which consists of nearly equal groups of Independent Republicans, Gaullists, Centrists, and non-party technicians.

## GOVERNMENT

The Constitution for the Fifth Republic was approved by public referendum on September 28, 1958. It greatly strengthened the authority of the executive in relation to Parliament. Under the Constitution the President is directly elected for a 7-year term. He assures, by his arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers as well as the continuity of the state. He names the Prime Minister, presides over the Cabinet, commands the armed forces, and concludes treaties. He may submit questions to a national referendum and can dissolve the National Assembly. In certain defined emergency situations, he may assume full powers. The President of the Republic is thus the dominant element in the constitutional system.

Parliament meets in regular session twice annually for a maximum of 3 months on each occasion. Although parliamentary powers are diminished from those existing under the Fourth Republic, the National Assembly can still overthrow the government at any time if an absolute majority of the total membership of the Assembly votes a censure motion. The National Assembly is the senior legislative body. Its deputies are directly elected to 5-year terms, and all seats are voted upon in each election. Senators are chosen by an electoral college for 9-year terms, and one-third of the Senate is renewed every 3 years. The Senate's legislative powers are limited, as the National Assembly has the last word in the event of a disagreement between the two houses. The government has a strong influence in shaping the agenda of Parliament. The government can also link its life to any legislative text, and, unless a motion of censure is introduced and voted, the text is considered adopted without a vote.

The most distinctive feature of the French judicial system is that it is

divided into two categories: a regular court system and a court system which deals specifically with legal problems of the French administration and its relation to the French citizen. The Court of Cassation is the supreme court of appeals in the regular court system; at the pinnacle of the administrative courts is the powerful Council of State.

Each of France's 95 Departments is headed by a Prefect appointed by the central government.

### Principal Government Officials

President—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing  
Prime Minister—Jacques Chirac  
President of the National Assembly—Edgar Faure  
President of the Senate—Alain Poher  
*Ministers*

Interior (senior Minister)—Michel Poniatsowski  
Justice—Jean Lecanuet  
Defense—Yvon Bourges  
Foreign Affairs—Jean Sauvagnargues  
Finance—Jean-Pierre Fourcade  
Education—René Haby  
Cooperation—Pierre Abelin  
Equipment—Robert Galley  
Agriculture—Christian Bonnet  
Quality of Life—André Jarrot  
Labor—Michel Durafour  
Health—Simone Veil  
Industry—Michel d'Ornano  
Trade and Crafts—Vincent Ansquer  
Ambassador to the U.S. and OAS—Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Louis de Guiringaud

France maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 2535 Belmont Road, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are Consulates in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and Miramar, Puerto Rico.

### POLITICAL CONDITIONS

President Giscard d'Estaing's parliamentary majority consists of a coalition of Gaullists, Independent Republicans, and Center parties. In the last National Assembly elections held in March 1973, these parties lost over 100 seats but still emerged with an

absolute majority of 292 out of 490 seats. The Gaullist Party, the Union of Democrats for the Republic, is the largest in the Assembly with 174 seats. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans hold 66 seats and the Center parties have some 52 seats.

The United Left, which consists of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, and the Left Radicals, scored sizeable gains in the 1973 elections but still holds only 182 seats. Within the United Left, the Socialists and Left Radicals have 108 seats and the Communists 74. The next legislative elections are scheduled for 1978; presidential elections will be held in 1981.

Giscard's own party, the Independent Republicans, is heavily outnumbered by the Gaullists, and he is dependent upon their support for his parliamentary majority. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is the most influential Gaullist, and he has thus far kept the Party in Giscard's camp. Nonetheless, Giscard is attempting to broaden his "moderate center" base by attracting centrist and moderate left and Gaullist elements. To date he has made little progress.

France's most serious problems are economic: a generally depressed economy, an unemployment rate of over 4 percent (a post-World War II high), and double-digit inflation. The theme of Giscard's domestic program is "change without risk." He has produced an impressive series of reforms of French society (e.g., abortion reform, reduction of the voting age to 18), but major issues such as industrial relations and capital gains taxes are still to be dealt with.

### ECONOMY

France is one of the world's major industrial and agricultural countries. It has substantial natural resources of primary raw materials, a diversified modern industrial plant, and a highly skilled labor force. The government-owned sector of the economy is important, accounting for 30 percent of all industrial output.

Since the end of World War II, France has developed a highly advanced industrial economy. Between 1959 and 1969 the French economy

grew in real terms at an average annual rate of 5.9 percent. Though briefly disrupted by the strikes of May-June 1968, the economy recovered rapidly in early 1969. By 1973 the GNP reached \$248 billion and ranked fifth in the world. In late 1974, however, the economy experienced a steep downturn. The impact of the energy crisis, affecting both foreign and domestic demand, was a major cause of the turnaround. Deflationary policies initiated by the government to reduce double-digit inflation produced an additional growth-constraining effect. The result was a drop in real growth to only 3.5 percent in 1974 and a projected growth of only about 2 percent in 1975.

The economic slowdown produced steadily rising unemployment by the spring of 1975. At the same time industrial production slumped to 1974 levels. The rate of inflation eased gradually from an annual rate of 15 percent in 1974 to a projected rate of about 10 percent in 1975. Faced with the twin problems of unemployment and inflation, the French Government in the spring of 1975 was applying a policy of selective stimulation of the economy designed to reduce unemployment slowly without exacerbating inflation.

### Agriculture

A favorable climate, large tracts of fertile land, and the application of modern technology have combined to make France the leading agricultural producer in Western Europe. The European Economic Community's (EEC) common agricultural policy has also created a large, easily accessible market for French products. France is one of the world's leading producers of dairy products and wheat. France is basically self-sufficient in foodstuffs except for tropical produce.

### Industry

France's highly developed and diversified industrial enterprises generate almost one-half of the GNP and employ 40 percent of the work force. The government is a significant factor in the industrial sector both in its planning and regulatory activities and in its ownership and operation of

important facilities such as railroads and communications, banks, and key enterprises in the coal, electric power, gas, automobile, aerospace, and capital goods industries. The most important areas of industrial production include ferroalloy and steel products, aluminum, chemicals, and mechanical and electrical goods. France has virtually no domestic oil production and has begun an ambitious program of nuclear power development to meet a portion of its energy needs.

The level of unionization in France is lower than in the F.R.G. or the U.K. Only about 20 percent of the labor force are trade union members. The largest trade union, the CGT, is Communist led.

### Trade

France is the second largest trading nation in Western Europe (after the F.R.G.). Trade with the enlarged EEC accounts for over half the total. France has recently sought, with some success, to expand trade with the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. It also has active economic relations with the nations that make up the franc zone.

U.S. sales to France have risen substantially in recent years principally in machinery and electrical equipment, soybeans, chemicals, and aircraft. Principal French exports to the United States are iron and steel, machinery and electrical equipment, beverages, and chemicals. Direct U.S. investment in France was \$4.3 billion in 1973.

### Balance of Payments

Between 1958 and 1967 France enjoyed a healthy balance-of-payments position. The strikes and unrest of 1968 engendered a sharp drop in production and produced balance-of-payments difficulties. To cope with this problem the Pompidou government on August 10, 1969 devalued the franc by 12.5 percent. This action, combined with austerity measures at home and the revaluation of the German mark, enabled the French to improve their external position in 1970. By 1972 net reserves reached record levels of over \$10 billion. However, France, like most of the oil-consuming

## TRAVEL NOTES

*Clothing*—Clothing needs are similar to those of Washington, D.C.

*Customs*—U.S. citizens visiting for less than 3 months need only present a valid passport. No visa nor vaccination is required. Travelers must declare goods carried in hand or in baggage and pass through customs inspection.

*Health*—No special precautionary measures are needed. Standards of medical care are usually acceptable. The American Hospital of Paris is located at 63 Boulevard Victor-Hugo, 92 Neuilly sur Seine, tel. 637-7200.

*Telecommunications*—Domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and cable communications are good.

*Transportation*—Streetcars and/or buses offer good transportation in all large French cities. Paris has an excellent subway system and local rail services. Taxis are available at moderate rates in all cities. Good air and railway service is available to all parts of France and other European capitals.

nations, was rocked by the oil embargo and ensuing steep rise in petroleum prices following the 1973 Middle East war. The balance-of-payments deficit for 1973 was \$2.3 billion and the deficit for 1974 was expected to be about \$6.7 billion.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

A charter member of the United Nations, France holds one of the permanent seats in the Security Council and is a member of most of its specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Labor Organization (ILO); and the World Health Organization (WHO).

### Europe

France plays a major leadership role in Western Europe by virtue of its size, location, strong economy, membership in European organizations, and its energetic diplomacy. President Giscard d'Estaing has stressed that the achievement of European political union is the first priority of his foreign policy. He has made several proposals to

strengthen the institutions of the European Communities (EC), but he has also stated that France does not envision any significant transfers of its sovereignty to the Community in the near future. He has also emphasized the importance of Franco-German cooperation as the foundation of his efforts to enhance European union.

#### Middle East

Since the Middle East cease-fire, France has pressed for French and European involvement in the Geneva talks and in other efforts to secure a peace settlement. France has led the move for EC-Arab cooperation. French policy in the Middle East takes account of the Republic's interest in assuring supplies of Arab oil and increasing French commercial, and particularly military, sales to the area to defray the growing costs of that oil.

#### Africa

In Africa France continues to play a significant role in most of its former colonies by virtue of its historic links, extensive aid programs, commercial activities, military agreements, cultural leadership, and the fact that French nationals are in key advisory positions in many African countries. In those former colonies where the French presence remains important the Republic contributes significantly to political, military, and social stability.

#### Asia

France continues to be a member of SEATO, although it has not been represented at the organization's ministerial meetings since 1967. The French Asian colonial empire has virtually disappeared, but France has been strengthened rather than weakened by the transformation of its former colonies into independent states. Maintaining the empire involved France in a series of costly colonial wars between 1946 and 1962. The first of these, the Indochinese war, ended in 1954 when France, under Prime Minister Mendes-France, signed the Geneva accords granting full independence to Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia. On January 27, 1964, France recognized the People's Republic of China and exchanged Ambassadors with Peking.

#### Defense

Although France continues to adhere to the North Atlantic Treaty and thus remains a member of the North Atlantic Council, it has withdrawn from the military structure of NATO. Consequently, it no longer supplies forces to the NATO commands nor participates in many activities of the alliance.

France maintains an important military establishment consisting of five army divisions, a navy of about 75 warships, and a modest but well-equipped air force. French military planning and resources since 1958 have been increasingly based on the creation of an independent nuclear strike force with associated air defense forces. This force is now operational with the Mirage IV strategic bombers and intermediate-range ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads deployed from submarines and land silos. The French are carrying out a program of underground nuclear tests at their Pacific test range near Tahiti. As a consequence of its determination to develop and maintain its own independent nuclear force, France has not signed the limited test ban treaty. The French Government has stated its willingness to participate in nuclear disarmament if disarmament can be agreed to by all other nuclear powers. France has not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty but has agreed to be bound by its terms.

#### U.S.-FRANCE RELATIONS

Few modern nations have enjoyed a longer history of friendship and cooperation than the United States and France. This relationship began during the American Revolutionary War when France sent military assistance to the forces of Gen. George Washington. The friendship continued in the early days of U.S. independence with the negotiation in 1778 of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries and has existed through two World Wars in the 20th century.

Following World War II, France received massive financial aid under the Marshall plan, which helped make possible the rapid reconstruction of its land and economy. In addition, the United States supplied France with

substantial military assistance.

During the late 1960's and early 1970's differences sometimes arose between the two countries on major foreign policy issues. A summit meeting at Martinique in December 1974 between Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing was a major factor in improving our relations. Since then, it has become a matter of course for the two Presidents and their foreign ministers to exchange ideas regularly on events of major international importance.

Secretary Kissinger recently said that, on the whole, U.S.-French relations were better now than during any previous period in his government career—which goes back to 1961. This is not to say that there are no longer differences of views. The United States and France hold differing positions on a number of issues; for example, on the energy question where the French have declined to join the International Energy Agency, which they maintain is not conducive to a reasoned dialogue with the producer states. Another area in which we sometimes disagree is the Middle East where the overriding French desire to assure adequate supplies of Arab oil has led to differing approaches on some issues. However, both governments, as a matter of policy, are making a sustained effort to build an even closer relationship.

Bilateral cooperation, notably in the scientific and technological fields, has increased. An active program of exchanges of individual leaders and groups from government, political groups, and different private fields is in effect. In addition the United States and France have achieved close cooperation in the fight against illegal narcotics production and trafficking.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Kenneth Rush  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Samuel R. Gammon  
Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs—Robert H. Harlan  
Counselor for Political Affairs—Herman J. Cohen  
Consul General—William B. Connett, Jr.  
Counselor for Public Affairs (USIS)—Burnett F. Anderson

Counselor for Commercial Affairs—  
John Q. Blodgett  
Counselor for Administrative Affairs—  
Peter J. Skoufis  
Defense and Army Attaché—Brig. Gen.  
Lucien E. Bolduc, Jr.

*Consular Posts*  
Consul General, Marseille—Howard R. Simpson  
Consul General, Bordeaux—Edward P. Djerejian  
Consul General, Lyon—Jan B. Verschuur

Consul General, Strasbourg—Woodward Romine  
Consul, Nice—Peter K. Murphy

The U.S. Embassy in France is located at 2 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8209, Revised July 1975 Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs

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

THE STATE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC  
AND MRS. GISCARD D'ESTAING

PRONUNCIATION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

His Excellency Valery Giscard d'Estaing  
President of the French Republic

Pronunciation: zhees-car-deh-STANG  
Place Card: The President of the French Republic  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. President

Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing

Pronunciation: zhees-car-deh-STANG  
Place Card: Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing  
Form of Address: Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing

His Excellency Jean Sauvagnargues  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: so-vahn-YARG  
Place Card: The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister

His Excellency Raymond Barre  
Minister of Foreign Trade

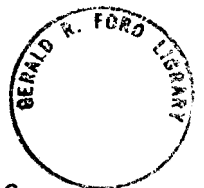
Pronunciation: BAHR  
Place Card: The Minister of Foreign Trade of the French Republic  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister

His Excellency Jean Francois-Poncet  
State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: frahn-swah-pohn-SAY  
Place Card: H.E. Jean Francois-Poncet  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary

His Excellency Claude Pierre-Brossolette  
Secretary-General, Office of the President of the Republic

Pronunciation: pyehr-brah-soh-LET  
Place Card: H.E. Claude Pierre-Brossolette  
Form of Address: Your Excellency





His Excellency Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet  
Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States

Pronunciation: koh-syu-sko-mo-ree-ZAY  
Place Card: The Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador

Mrs. Kosciusko-Morizet

Pronunciation: koh-syu-sko-mo-ree-ZAY  
Place Card: Mrs. Kosciusko-Morizet  
Form of Address: Mrs. Kosciusko-Morizet

General Claude Vanbremeersch  
Chief of the Military Staff, Office of the President of the Republic

Pronunciation: vahn-breh-MEHRSH  
Place Card: General Vanbremeersch  
Form of Address: General Vanbremeersch, Sir

His Excellency Jean-Paul Angles  
Chief of Protocol of the French Republic

Pronunciation: ahn-GLESS  
Place Card: The Chief of Protocol of the French Republic  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador

Mr. Xavier Gouyou-Beauchamps  
Counselor, Office of the President of the Republic

Pronunciation: gu-yu-boh-SHAHN  
Place Card: Mr. Gouyou-Beauchamps  
Form of Address: Mr. Gouyou-Beauchamps, Sir

Mr. Gabriel Robin  
Counselor, Office of the President of the Republic

Pronunciation: ro-BAN  
Place Card: Mr. Robin  
Form of Address: Mr. Robin, Sir

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

Dietary Restrictions: None

Correspondence

Salutation: Your Excellency: Dear Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing:

Correspondence

Complimentary Close: Respectfully yours,

Envelope Address:

Your Excellency  
Valery Giscard d'Estaing  
President of the French Republic  
Paris, France

Your Excellency  
the President of the French Republic  
and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing  
Paris, France

IN HONOR OF LINES  
ON INVITATIONS:

In Honor of His Excellency Valery Giscard  
d'Estaing, President of the French Republic

In Honor of His Excellency the President of  
the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing

# PRESS

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE



May 14, 1976

No. 247

PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND  
MRS. GISCARD D'ESTAING.

May 17-22, 1976

Monday, May 17.

9:55 a.m.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing and their party will arrive Andrews Air Force Base via Special Concorde Flight.

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacassa, the Ambassador to the French Republic and Mrs. Rush and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

Military Honors will be rendered.

11:00 a.m.

President Giscard d'Estaing will meet with President Ford at the White House.

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and Members of the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

Private lunch at Blair House

Private afternoon.

4:00 p.m.

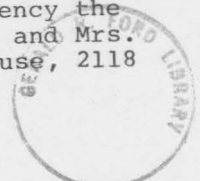
President Giscard d'Estaing will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.

5:30 p.m.

The Society of Cincinnati will host a reception in honor of His Excellency the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing at Anderson House, 2118 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest.

For further information contact:

Mary Masserini 632-0685



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Monday, May 17 (continued)

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing at the White House.

Dress: White tie.

Tuesday, May 18

10:00 a.m. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will visit the National Gallery of Art, Constitution Avenue at 6th Street, Northwest.

12:30 p.m.

President Giscard d'Estaing will address a Joint Meeting of Congress at the U.S. Capitol.

1:30 p.m.

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Kissinger will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing at the Department of State, John Quincy Adams Room.

Private afternoon.

8:00 p.m.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will give a dinner in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford at the residence, 2221 Kalorama Road, Northwest.

Dress: White tie.

Wednesday, May 19

9:00 a.m.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing and their party will depart Andrews Air Force Base aboard a U.S. Presidential Aircraft for Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia.

9:40 a.m.

Arrival at Patrick Henry Airport and motorcade to Yorktown, Virginia.

10:00 a.m.

The President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will attend the Bicentennial Ceremony at Yorktown, Virginia.

11:35 a.m.

Departure from Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia for Philadelphia International Airport, Annenberg Hangar.

Wednesday, May 19 (continued)

- 12:15 p.m. Arrival Philadelphia International Airport
- 1:00 p.m. The World Affairs Council of Philadelphia and the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Grand Ballroom.
- 3:15 p.m. The President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will visit Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell Pavilion.
- 3:30 p.m. Arrival at Lewis Quadrangle for the Special Session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and the Presentation of Honorary Degree from the University of Pennsylvania.
- 4:30 p.m. Departure from Philadelphia International Airport for Andrews Air Force Base.
- 9:00 -10:00 p.m. The President of the French Republic, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing and their party will arrive Mount Vernon for Reception and Dedication of the "Sound and Light" display ( France's gift to the American people for the Bicentennial).

Thursday, May 20

- 8:30 a.m. President Giscard d'Estaing will have a Breakfast-Meeting at the National Press Club.
- 9:50 a.m. The President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will pay Farewell Call on the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford at the White House.
- 10:00 a.m. Departure Ceremony at the Washington Monument Grounds (Reflecting Pool side).
- 10:30 a.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base via Special Concorde Flight for Houston, Texas.
- 12:15 p.m. Arrival Houston Interrontinental Airport, Qualitron Terminal.
- 1:15 p.m. The President of the French Republic, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing and their party will visit the McCollum Ranch, Brenham, Texas.

Thursday, May 20 (continued)

8:00 p.m.

The Honorable Fred Hofheinz, Mayor of Houston and Mrs. Hofheinz will give a dinner in honor of The President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Imperial Ballroom.

Dress: Black tie.

Friday, May 21

9:30 a.m.

The President of the French Republic, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing and their party will depart Houston Intercontinental Airport aboard U.S. Presidential Aircraft for Lafayette, Louisiana.

10:20 a.m.

Arrival at Blackham Coliseum at the University of Southwestern Louisiana for reception and presentation of Honorary Citizens of Acadia certificates.

11:30 a.m.

Departure from Lafayette Airport for New Orleans Louisiana

12:00 Noon

Arrival at New Orleans International Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana.

12:45 p.m.

Arrival at the Superdome where The Honorable Edwin Edwards, Governor of Louisiana and Mrs. Edwards will host a luncheon in honor of the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing.

4:00 p.m.

The President of the French Republic, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing and their party will tour Vieux Carre.

8:25 p.m.

Arrival at The Cabildo where The Honorable Moon Landrieu, Mayor of New Orleans, and Mrs. Landrieu will host a dinner in honor of the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing.

Dress: Black Tie.

11:15 p.m. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will attend the "Bal des Petits Lits Blancs" at the Fairmont Hotel.

Saturday, May 22, 1976

9:00 a.m.

President Giscard d'Estaing will depart the St. Louis Hotel for New Orleans International Airport.

9:25 a.m.

President Giscard d'Estaing will meet with journalists at Concourse B, International Airport.

Saturday, May 22 (continued)

9:45 a.m.

The President of the French Republic, His Excellency Giscard d'Estaing will depart the United States via Special Concorde Flight for Paris, France.

11:10 a.m. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will depart St. Louis Hotel for New Orleans Lakefront Airport.

11:35 a.m. Departure from New Orleans Lakefront Airport aboard U.S. Presidential Aircraft for Pascagoula, Mississippi.

11:55 a.m. Arrival at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi.

12:35 p.m. Arrival Naval Shipyard, and motorcade to site of Ceremony.

Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will Christen the Destroyer "Comte de Grasse."

2:15 p.m. Mr. Leonard Erb, President of Ingalls, and Mrs. Erb will host a reception for Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing at the La Font Inn.

2:45 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Erb will host a Buffet luncheon for Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing.

3:30 p.m. Departure from Keesler Air Force Base for New York City.

Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing will depart New York City for Paris, France.

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