

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	re: Special Report on First Lady Hillary Clinton's Visit to Salzburg [partial] (1 page)	07/1997	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20020

FOLDER TITLE:

Austria

2013-0534-S

rc1497

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

file- Austria
file

SUBJECT: MELANNE VERVEER GIVES OVERVIEW OF U.S. DOMESTIC POLITICS,
ROLE OF FIRST LADY

1. SUMMARY: AT AN OCTOBER 30 WORKING BREAKFAST WITH 40 AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS, JOURNALISTS AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATS, ADVISER TO HILLARY CLINTON MELANNE VERVEER OUTLINED CURRENT DOMESTIC ISSUES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRIORITIES OF THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION. QUERIED ABOUT MRS. CLINTON'S OWN ACTIVITIES, VERVEER ALSO WENT INTO SOME DETAIL ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE FIRST LADY IN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY. END SUMMARY.

2. MELANNE VERVEER, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO HILLARY CLINTON, SPOKE AT A WORKING BREAKFAST HOSTED BY AMBASSADOR HUNT ON OCTOBER 30. VERVEER GAVE HER IMPRESSIONS OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL MOOD IN THE U.S. AND OF THE DIRECTION FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS MIGHT TAKE. MEMBERS OF THE PRESS AS WELL AS AUSTRIAN POLITICIANS AND NGO REPRESENTATIVES APPEARED TO BE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN MRS. CLINTON'S ROLE IN SHAPING THE FOCUS OF THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION, BOTH IN TERMS OF INFLUENCING DOMESTIC LEGISLATION - ESPECIALLY HEALTH CARE - AND IN TERMS OF ADVANCING UNITED STATES INTERESTS ABROAD. THE TOPIC OF THE BEIJING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE SURFACED SEVERAL TIMES.

"AN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE"

3. CHARACTERIZING THE CURRENT POLARIZATION BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE CONGRESS AS "AN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE," VERVEER EMPHASIZED THE PRESIDENT'S CONVICTION THAT "THERE IS A RIGHT WAY AND A WRONG WAY" TO ADDRESS WHAT BOTH SIDES AGREE ARE PROBLEMS. SHE DETAILED THE PRESIDENT'S "FOUR LINES IN THE SAND" DRAWN IN RESPONSE TO THE REPUBLICAN RECONCILIATION BILL: MEDICARE/MEDICAID, EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION, AND TAXES. TURNING TO THE '96 ELECTION AND GENERAL VOTER MOOD, VERVEER DESCRIBED A CLIMATE OF ANXIETY AND ECONOMIC INSECURITY BROUGHT ON BY THE GLOBALIZATION OF THE LABOR MARKET AND NEW CULTURAL INFLUENCES. OBSERVING THAT, IN RECENT HISTORY, AMERICAN VOTERS HAVE REACTED AGAINST THE STATUS QUO WHEN THEY HAVE GONE TO THE POLLS, VERVEER EXPRESSED HER BELIEF THAT A BACKLASH AGAINST REPUBLICAN CUTS IN SOCIAL PROGRAMS IS NOW BUILDING AND COULD YIELD POSITIVE RESULTS FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON IN PARTICULAR AND THE DEMOCRATS IN GENERAL.

"LEGISLATION AND SAUSAGE"

4. FOLLOWING HER OVERVIEW OF DOMESTIC POLITICS, VERVEER IMMEDIATELY ENCOUNTERED SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT HILLARY CLINTON'S ROLE IN THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION, SPECIFICALLY WHAT MRS. CLINTON'S FUNCTION AT THE BEIJING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE HAD BEEN AND HOW HER ACTIVITIES NOW WOULD DIFFER FROM THOSE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S TENURE.

VERVEER BEGAN HER RESPONSE WITH A QUALIFYING STATEMENT: THE ROLE OF

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THE AMERICAN FIRST LADY IS ILL-DEFINED, SHE SAID, AND HILLARY CLINTON BRINGS A LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE AND ACTIVISM TO THE OFFICE THAT IS UNPRECEDENTED. VERVEER ALLOWED THAT THE PUBLIC REACTION TO MRS. CLINTON'S PROACTIVE STYLE HAS BEEN MIXED FOR SEVERAL REASONS. FIRST, SOCIETY AS A WHOLE HAS YET TO REACH A COMFORT LEVEL WITH POWERFUL WOMEN. SECOND, THE POWER OF THE FIRST LADY DEVOLVES FROM HER HUSBAND'S OFFICE. A MEMBER OF THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATION TO THE BEIJING CONFERENCE ASKED IF MRS. CLINTON'S SPEECH IN BEIJING WAS PART OF A FOREIGN POLICY STRATEGY BY WHICH MRS. CLINTON COULD DELIVER A TOUGHER MESSAGE TO THE CHINESE THAN HER HUSBAND BECAUSE OF HER QUASI-UNOFFICIAL POLITICAL POSITION. VERVEER DENIED THAT SUCH A DIVISION OF LABOR EXISTED IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND ALSO MAINTAINED THAT THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S STANCE TOWARD CHINA WAS UNEQUIVOCAL. IN TERMS OF WHAT HILLARY CLINTON WOULD BE DOING DIFFERENTLY FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE ADMINISTRATION, VERVEER AVERRED THAT THE ISSUE WAS NOT SO MUCH ONE OF ACTING DIFFERENTLY BUT OF TAKING A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO THE SAME ISSUES. THE LESSON MRS. CLINTON HAD LEARNED FROM THE HEALTH CARE DEBATE WAS TO USE HER INFLUENCE INDIRECTLY INSTEAD OF BECOMING DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS: "LEGISLATION AND SAUSAGE ARE TWO THINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER WATCH BEING MADE," VERVEER COMMENTED.

AUSTRIAN PERCEPTIONS: BEIJING, LABOR, AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

5. CONTINUING TO PURSUE BEIJING, ANOTHER AUSTRIAN DELEGATE TO THE CONFERENCE ASKED WHY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION - APART FROM MRS. CLINTON - HAD ADOPTED SUCH A LOW PROFILE. VERVEER EFFECTIVELY REFUTED THIS ASSESSMENT, BUT THE FORMER DELEGATE REFUSED TO BE MOVED FROM HER CONVICTION. IN A MORE PRODUCTIVE EXCHANGE, THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY (OVP) AND FORMER MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT ASKED VERVEER HER OPINION ON WHAT THE ELECTION OF JOHN SWEENEY AS HEAD OF THE AFL-CIO WOULD MEAN FOR AMERICAN LABOR. VERVEER CHARACTERIZED HIM AS AN ACTIVE AND DYNAMIC LEADER WHO WAS WELL-PLACED TO REVITALIZE THE AFL-CIO AT A TIME WHEN THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT IS WIDELY PERCEIVED AS MORIBUND.

FINALLY, AN OFFICIAL FROM THE OFFICE OF THE STATE SECRETARY FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION RAISED THE RECENT DECISION BY THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE STRIKING DOWN GENDER-BASED AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND ASKED IF THIS WOULD HAVE ANY IMPACT ON U.S. CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ISSUE DOMESTICALLY. ALTHOUGH PREVIOUSLY UNAWARE OF THE COURT'S DECISION, VERVEER SAID THAT, WHILE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CONTINUES TO BE A CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE IN AMERICA, THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION REMAINS COMMITTED TO IMPLEMENTING IT AS THE BEST SOLUTION TO CURRENT PROBLEMS.

COMMENT

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6. THE INTENSE AUSTRIAN CURIOSITY ABOUT HILLARY CLINTON'S ACTIVITIES AND HER ROLE IN THE CLINTON WHITE HOUSE MAY HAVE BEEN AT LEAST PARTIALLY MOTIVATED BY THE CONTINUING CONTROVERSY THAT BEGAN A YEAR AGO OVER CHRISTINE VRANITZKY'S (WIFE OF SPO CHANCELLOR VRANITZKY) PUBLIC DECLARATION THAT IT IS BETTER FOR MOTHERS TO STAY AT HOME WITH THEIR CHILDREN THAN WORK. PUBLIC OPINION COULD COME TO TERMS NEITHER WITH THE SUBSTANCE OF HER REMARKS NOR WITH THEIR CONTEXT: AUSTRIANS WERE BAFFLED BY THE SPECTACLE OF THE WIFE OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING SOCIALIST TAKING SUCH A POSITION PUBLICLY. AT THE SAME TIME, THE LARGER QUESTION OF THE INFLUENCE OF POLITICIANS' WIVES WAS AIRED AS WELL.

7. MS. VERVEER DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE TO CLEAR THIS CABLE BEFORE HER DEPARTURE.

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FREDRICA S. FRIEDMAN
Editorial Director
Vice President
Associate Publisher

July 15, 1997

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Melanne:

I was delighted to meet you at the Vital Voices: Women in Democracy Conference in Vienna this past week. Your participation, representing the United States, was important, and your advance work, I know, made a difference not only for Mrs. Clinton, but for all of us. It was a privilege and a pleasure to have the First Lady lend her "vital voice" to the conference. Thank you for all you did to make that happen, and thank you for speaking at the conference.

Best regards,

FSF/ckh

ROUTINE

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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PRT: FIRST LADY

SIT: MCELDOWNEY PETERS

SIT: NSC

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FM AMEMBASSY VIENNA

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UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 VIENNA 006795

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STATE FOR EUR/AGS, INR/WEA AND INR/P

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WHITEHOUSE FOR NSC/WEUROPE - PLEASE PASS TO FIRST LADY

USVIENNA USDEL OSCE AND UNVIE

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: AU PREL PGOV

SUBJECT: SPECIAL REPORT ON FIRST LADY HILLARY CLINTON'S
VISIT TO SALZBURG, JULY 13 - 16, 1997

REF: VIENNA 06320

SUMMARY

1. FOLLOWING HER THREE DAY VISIT TO VIENNA (JULY 10-12;
SEE REFTEL), THE FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES HILLARY
RODHAM CLINTON TRAVELLED TO SALZBURG. THE AUSTRIAN
DAILIES "NEUE KRONENZEITUNG," SALZBURG EDITION, "TAEGLICH
ALLES," AND THE MAJOR LOCAL PAPERS "SALZBURGER
NACHRICHTEN" AND "SALZBURGER VOLKSZEITUNG" FOLLOWED MRS.
CLINTON'S PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROGRAM IN SALZBURG WITH
CONTINUOUS COVERAGE: "HILLARY AND CHELSEA BIKING IN THE
PARK," "AMERICAN PARTY," "I'LL COME BACK AND BRING BILL
WITH ME," "STROLLING AROUND, BIKING AND PLAIN FARE,"
"WORLD STARS SANG FOR HILLARY," ... THERE WAS ALSO
EXTENSIVE COVERAGE ON BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
EDITIONS OF AUSTRIAN NEWS (ORF).

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FIRST LADY SPEECH ON EDUCATION AT SALZBURG SEMINAR

2. ON MONDAY, JULY 14, MRS. CLINTON ADDRESSED THE INTERNATIONAL SALZBURG SEMINAR, ONE OF THE WORLD'S PREMIER EDUCATIONAL CENTERS DEDICATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERS WITH A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE. IN A JULY 16 ARTICLE, "SALZBURGER VOLKSZEITUNG" QUOTED FROM HER SPEECH ON EDUCATION BEFORE A SELECTED AUDIENCE OF THE SALZBURG SEMINAR AT "SCHLOSS LEOPOLDSKRON:" "'THOSE WHO DISCUSS LITTLE AND MAKE ONLY NEGATIVE COMMENTS, WILL PREPARE THEIR CHILDREN ONLY TO A MINOR EXTENT FOR A FUTURE CAREER.' HILLARY CLINTON DOES GET INVOLVED IN HER HUSBAND'S JOB. REFORMING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IS THEREFORE ONE OF HER MAJOR CONCERNS."

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, HILLARY AND CHELSEA MADE A BIKING EXCURSION TO "SCHLOSS HELLBRUNN," AND AT NIGHT A CONCERT WAS GIVEN ESPECIALLY FOR THEM AT THE MARBLE HALL OF "SCHLOSS MIRABELL." AFTER STAR BARITONE THOMAS HAMPSON PRESENTED SONGS BY SCHUBERT AND MAHLER, "SALZBURGER NACHRICHTEN" REMARKS, "U.S. AMBASSADOR SWANEE HUNT BROUGHT A CHEERFUL NOTE INTO THE PERFORMANCE: SHE SPONTANEOUSLY SAT DOWN AT THE PIANO" TO PLAY A FEW AMERICAN FOLK SONGS, AND HAMPSON SANG THE AMERICANS' DEAREST AUSTRIAN SONG "EDELWEISS."

GOVERNOR'S LUNCHEON;
ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH PROMINENT AUSTRIAN WOMEN

3. ON TUESDAY, JULY 15, MRS. CLINTON ATTENDED A LUNCHEON AT THE INVITATION OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR FRANZ SCHAUSBERGER AND SALZBURG MAYOR JOSEF DECHANT. "SALZBURGER VOLKSZEITUNG" WROTE: "IN HIS WELCOME SPEECH, GOVERNOR SCHAUSBERGER MENTIONED THE AMICABLE RELATIONS BETWEEN SALZBURG AND THE UNITED STATES, WHICH DATED BACK TO THE TIME OF THE 'CARE' PACKAGES. AUSTRIA HAD CARRIED ON THIS IDEA, PRAISED HILLARY CLINTON." AFTER THE REMARKS BY THE GOVERNOR AND THE FIRST LADY, AMERICAN SINGER SYLVIA MCNAIR PERFORMED MUSICAL HITS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE. DURING THE LUNCHEON, IT WAS REPORTED THAT "IN HER COMMENTS AT THE TABLE, SHE ANNOUNCED HER DESIRE FOR A REPEAT VISIT: 'NEXT TIME, I WILL CERTAINLY COME WITH MY HUSBAND BILL CLINTON. I CANNOT TELL YOU EXACTLY YET WHEN THIS WILL BE'" ("SALZBURGER NACHRICHTEN," JULY 16). "HER VISIT TO SALZBURG HAD JUST BEEN 'AN APPETIZER,' AND BESIDES, HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN IN SALZBURG BEFORE, AS A STUDENT" ("SALZBURGER VOLKSZEITUNG," JULY 16).

IN THE AFTERNOON, HILLARY CLINTON PARTICIPATED IN A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION AT THE "HOTEL MARIA-THERESIEN-

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SCHLOESSL" WITH SEVEN PROMINENT AUSTRIAN WOMEN, INCLUDING DORAYA EBERLE, FOUNDER OF THE BOSNIAN INITIATIVE "FARMERS HELP FARMERS," AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SALZBURG FESTIVAL, HELGA RABL-STADLER.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. THE FIRST LADY LEFT FOR PORTUGAL,

(b)(7)e

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 VIENNA 006795

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PEOPLE" (SALZBURGER NACHRICHTEN).

THROUGHOUT THE THREE-DAY VISIT TO SALZBURG, THERE WAS ALSO EXTENSIVE TELEVISION COVERAGE OF THE EVENT, BROADCAST ON THE NIGHTLY LOCAL AND NATIONAL EDITIONS OF AUSTRIAN NEWS (ORF). BOTH STATE AND PRIVATE RADIO STATIONS ALSO COVERED THE VISIT. END REPORT.

CARRINGTON, ACTING

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Consular Agency Salzburg: Consular Agent	Jeanie DeGraff Mayer	(0662)848776
Other U.S. Missions in Vienna:		
OSCE Chief of Mission	Samuel Brown	x74-3401
UNVIE Chief of Mission	John B. Ritch, III	x74-3501

Some Vital Statistics about Austria

Population: 7,795,786

Area: 83,855 sq. km (32,367 sq. miles)

Capital City: Vienna

Seat of Government: Vienna

Principal Cities and their Populations:

Vienna – 1,539,848

Graz – 238,000

Linz – 203,000

Salzburg – 144,000

Innsbruck – 118,000

Klagenfurt – 89,000

St. Pölten – 50,000

Bregenz – 27,000

Eisenstadt – 10,000

States: The Federal Republic of Austria consists of the following nine provinces or Bundesländer:

Vienna

Vorarlberg

Lower Austria

Carinthia

Upper Austria

Styria

Salzburg

Burgenland

Tirol

Religion: 78% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant, 17% other groups or non-denominational

System of Government: parliamentary democracy with a Lower Chamber (Nationalrat) and a Federal Council (Bundesrat)

Composition of Government: Social Democrat (SPÖ) and People's Party (ÖVP). Freedom Party, Greens and Liberal Forum in opposition.

Federal President: Dr. Thomas Klestil (ÖVP affiliated)

Federal Chancellor: Dr. Franz Vranitzky (SPÖ)

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. Alois Mock (ÖVP)

Austrian Flag: three horizontal bars – red, white, red

Vienna

Vienna is a city which glorifies in its past. For many centuries it was one of the great capitals of Europe, home to the Habsburg rulers of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Today the Empire is long gone, but many reminders of the city's Imperial heyday remain, carefully preserved by the tradition-loving Viennese. Most of Vienna's renowned 18th- and 19th-century buildings have been preserved as well, attesting to an imposing architectural past that few cities can match.

Vienna is the Austrian capital and at the same time a federal province in its own right. It has a population of 1,539,848 and comprises an area of 160 sq. miles. It is situated in the east of the country, surrounded on all sides by the province of Lower Austria, only about forty miles from the borders with Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Vienna is the seat of the federal legislative bodies, the federal government, the central authorities and the supreme courts, also of the Lower Austrian provincial government and a number of international organizations.

One of the foundations for Vienna's development into a leading European city is its position at the junction between the east-west trade route along the Danube and the long established communications links between the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean.

Vienna is also Austria's economic focal point. Numerous firms producing metal products, precision instruments and electrical goods are situated in the area, which also serves as the center for fashion and craftsmanship. Austria's banks, insurance companies and most other major firms generally have their headquarters in the capital.

The city plays host to numerous international conferences and trade fairs. The Vienna International Trade Fair is staged in the spring and autumn, but the city also provides the setting for a wide range of more specialized trade exhibitions which reflect its significance as an international market.

Vienna is an important European center for tourists. Magnificent architecture and museums and art galleries containing priceless treasures from virtually every period of western civilization reflect the splendor of the city's past. Vienna is the home of the celebrated Spanish Riding School which features the beautiful white Lipizzaner horses.

Vienna's university, its art colleges and a varied theater and concerts program of international standard serve to underscore the city's continuing contribution to European cultural life. The Vienna Festival and the Viennale film festival are international attractions. The city has a special reputation for its music. The State Opera, the Vienna Philharmonic, and the Vienna Boy's Choir are world renowned.

For many, Vienna is synonymous with magnificent balls, glorious music, architectural grandeur, endless cultural riches, and irresistible pastries and desserts. Detailed information about these opportunities is contained in your 'Welcome Kit.' Don't miss the chance to sample the variety of offerings!

The Embassy

Embassy Vienna performs the full range of functions and services usually found at a large-sized Mission. It includes an Executive Office, Political, Economic, Administrative, and Consular Sections, Commercial, Public Affairs Office (USIS) and Defense Attache Office (DAO). In addition, the Embassy has sizeable administrative support responsibilities toward other agencies attached to the Embassy and toward other U.S. missions located in Vienna -- our Delegation to the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), our Mission to the U.N. System Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE), and an extension of our Bosnia Mission, temporarily located in Vienna.

Embassy Vienna provides substantial support for various U.S. regional activities, focused mainly on Central and Eastern Europe. Altogether, the Embassy personnel provide services to 26 different countries. The Embassy includes Regional Medical Officers, the Regional Information Management Center (RIMC), a USIA Regional Program Office (RPO), an Agricultural Counselor, DEA, FAA, INS, FBI, FBIS, and U.S. Customs Representatives with regional responsibilities. The Vienna office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice deals in large part with refugees from Eastern Europe. In addition,

various administrative support services are provided by the Embassy to nine Embassies/Missions outside Austria, including: Zagreb, Ljubljana, Bratislava, Prague, Sofia, Bucharest, Skopje, Belgrade, and Sarajevo. Visitor Information, American Embassy

Chief of Mission: Swanee G. Hunt

Other Missions

American Embassy Bosnia

American Embassy Bosnia is a special embassy program (SEP) post of seven permanent U.S. government employees (augmented by occasional TDY personnel) and a small foreign national staff co-located with Embassy Vienna. The mission provides a base of assistance to the recently opened permanent facility in Sarajevo. Vienna was initially chosen as a base because of the Embassy's superior administrative capacity, the proximity and ease of transport and communications to Bosnia-Herzegovina, the diplomatic environment (significant Bosnian, multilateral, and other third-country presence), and political resources (availability of Bosnian and other newspapers, Balkan experts, conferences, etc.).

The mission's primary mandate is to report on internal developments in Bosnia, especially those which might affect the course of negotiations in Geneva. It is also charged with the conduct of bilateral relations with Bosnia-Herzegovina so as to promote fundamental U.S. objectives: democracy, human rights, a Western-oriented market economy, and regional security. The mission has direct oversight of all non-military USG activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, including humanitarian assistance.

Chief of Mission: Victor Jackovich

United States Mission to the United Nations System Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE)

The UNVIE Mission provides permanent U.S. representation to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the UN International Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), and the UN Office of Outer Space Affairs.

The UNVIE Mission is located in the 19th District of Vienna, at Obersteingasse 11/1, about three miles from the Embassy. The Mission includes the following units: Executive Office, Economic and Social Section, IAEA Section, International Safeguards Project Office, and Administrative Section.

Chief of Mission: John B. Ritch, III

United States Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

The U.S. is one of 52 nations participating in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe (CSCE). CSCE began with the Helsinki summit in 1975 and has served as the foundation for human rights standards in Europe since that time. With the fall of communism, the CSCE has become more operational in support of democracy-building and conflict prevention. It has been especially innovative in developing early warning mechanisms and a strategy of preventive diplomacy. The CSCE is deeply engaged in the former Soviet Union with active missions operating in Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Moldova, Tajikistan, and the Ukraine; The CSCE also has a permanent mission in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In the Caucasus, the CSCE is prepared to deploy its largest monitoring mission as soon as an official ceasefire is declared in the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute. The CSCE is in the process of appointing Ombudsmen in Bosnia-Herzegovina and establishing a support mission in Sarajevo.

The delegation represents U.S. policy in the two principal CSCE decision-making bodies in Vienna, the permanent committee and the forum for security cooperation (FSC). The FSC is the principal means of negotiating measures and enhancing transparency in European military affairs, thus reducing the risks of conflict. Through representation on the joint consultative group, the U.S. delegation also monitors implementation of the CFE treaty. Finally, the delegation provides representation to the open skies consultative commission in Vienna.

As the permanent U.S. representation to the CSCE process, the U.S. delegation is composed of officials representing the department of state, the department of defense, joint chiefs of staff, the arms control and disarmament agency, U.S. information agency, and other agencies. The congressional commission on CSCE also provides representation.

Head of delegation: Samuel W. Brown, Jr.

Consular Agency Salzburg

Upon closing of the Consulate General in September, 1993, a Consular Agency opened in Salzburg. The primary responsibility of the Consular Agent is to provide emergency services to American citizens. In addition, the Consular Agent, who reports to the Consul General in Vienna, executes applications for passports and reports of birth, notarizes documents, and disseminates voting and other information material to American citizens.

Consular Agent: Jeanie DeGraff Mayer

Addresses

American Embassy	Boltzmanngasse 16 1090 Vienna After Hours:	313 39 319 5523
Consular Section Immigration Naturalization Service (INS) Customs Service Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	HOTEL MARRIOTT Gartenbaupromenade 2 4th floor 1010 Vienna	313 39
United States Mission to the United Nations Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE)	Obersteingasse 11 1190 Vienna	36-31-52
Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)	Obersteingasse 11 1190 Vienna	36-31-52
United States Information Service (USIS)	Schmidgasse 14 1080 Vienna	313 39
Amerika Haus Reference Library	Friedrich Schmidt Platz 2 1010 Vienna Hours: Monday -- Friday 1400 -- 1800 Closed 13 August -- 18 September	405 3033
Vienna International Center (VIC)	Wagramerstraße 5 1220 Vienna	2360 - 0

Medical Information:	American Embassy Medical Center	313 39 x 2255
Cashier Information:	American Embassy Financial Management Center Hours: Monday – Friday 0900 – 1230	313 39 x2322
Consular Agency Salzburg:	Herbert von Karajan Platz 5020 Salzburg FAX #: (0662) 849 777	(0662) 848 776

Medical Services: Located in the North Annex, ext. 2255, the Medical Unit is staffed with Foreign Service Regional Medical Officers, a registered nurse and an office administrator. Services available to authorized individuals.

Open: Monday - Friday 0830 – 1700

Wagon-Lits Travel Agency: Maintains an office at the Embassy in the South Annex, ext. 2392, 2290, providing both official and private travel services.

Open: Monday – Friday 0830 – 1700

Currency Exchange: The CreditAnstalt in the South Annex, ext. 2214, handles all normal banking transactions. There is a charge of AS 22 for each check cashed.

Open: Monday – Friday 0900 – 1230

Embassy Snack Bar: Situated in the basement, ext. 2260. Serves breakfast and lunch.

Open: Monday – Friday 0830 – 1600

Mail Room: Situated in the basement, ext. 2103

Open: Monday – Thursday 0930 – 1600 Friday 1230 – 1600

Community Liaison Office: Situated in the South Annex, ext. 2315

Open: Monday and Friday 1030 – 1700, Tuesday through Thursday 0830 – 1700

General Information

Currency:

Austrian Schilling (AS), divided into 100 Groschen with a floating exchange rate. Coins come in .10, .50, 1, 5, 10 and 20 denominations, bills in 10, 20, 50, 100, 1000, and 5000 denominations. One U.S. dollar will (in July 1994) purchase approximately 11 Austrian Schillings.

Time:

"Central European Time" is used in Austria with "Daylight Saving Time" being used during the summer months. The time difference between Washington, D.C. and Vienna is usually six hours, being reduced to five hours for short periods during U.S. and Austrian time change-over periods.

Local Transportation:

Public - The in-town transportation system is a good one and can be utilized quite conveniently. Tickets for the Underground (U-Bahn), Stadtbahn (Metropolitan), Schnellbahn (rapid transit), trams and buses can be purchased from machines, or ticket offices at stations, terminals or on board some conveyances for use on the various services of the system. Whenever possible buy tickets in advance (from tobacconists and advance sales offices), since only single tickets carrying a surcharge can be bought from the conductor or machine on a bus or tram. Tickets from the machines are usually stamped but unstamped tickets must be validated in a machine (Entwerter) as you pass the barrier. Anyone passing the barriers must be in possession of a properly cancelled ticket.

Conductorless buses and trams have ticket-cancelling machines and a ticket vending machine (behind the driver) which sells tickets at the full fare. Conductorless cars are marked "Schaffnerlos" in blue, and may only be used with tickets bought in advance or when changing with a ticket that has already been cancelled.

Public transport tickets can be purchased on buses or trams or in a Tabak shop. An individual one-way ticket can be purchased on buses or trams for AS 20, or in a Tabak for AS 17 (minimum purchase is 5). Tickets good for 24 hours cost AS 50, 72 hours cost AS 130, 8 day tickets cost AS 265, and all three must be punched into the blue meters located inside trams and buses, and in the U-Bahn stations. A monthly pass can be purchased in major U-Bahn stations (Heiligenstadt, Schottentor) for AS 500.

Additionally, yearly passes can be obtained directly from the Vienna Public Transportation Office (Verkehrsbetriebe) located in Vienna's 3rd district on Erdbergstraße 202 which is accessible from the U-Bahn's U-3 line to Erdberg Station. The transportation office is open daily 8:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. except on Fridays when it is open only until 1:00 p.m. The phone number is 7909 110. Fines received for not having a valid ticket can also be paid at this location.

Taxis are plentiful and relatively reasonable in Vienna. The basic rate in the city is AS 24 plus AS 9,90 per kilometer. Waiting time is AS 1,50 per minute, and luggage in the trunk costs AS 10 per bag. Fare is shown on the meter. Basic fee is AS 24, AS 10 added for cabs called by radio, AS 10 added on Sundays, holidays, and nights between 2300 and 06:00, AS 10 for baggage (AS 20 for 50 kg or more). Taxi drivers are usually tipped 10% of the fare. Call 40 100, 17 12, or 31 300. For information on rental car firms, contact the Community Liaison Office, ext. 2315.

Rentals - Sedans and buses with or without chauffeurs are readily available for any kind of activity. Hotels can assist in making arrangements. If you prefer to deal directly try the following:

- | | | |
|-----|------------|--------------------------|
| (I) | Car Rental | BUDGET Rent A Car |
| | | Wien Hilton |
| | | 1030 Wien, Tel. 75-65-65 |

(II) Limousine Rental Autoreisen Peter Urban
15/13 Salesianergasse
1030 Wien, Tel. 713-52-55

(III) Bus Rental Dr. Richard
Stromstraße 11
Tel. 33-45-21

(IV) Car rental Europcar
Kärntner Ring
Tel. 505 42 00 contact: Mrs. Baier may give discount

A valid driving license is required for driving in Austria — a valid U.S. license may be used for up to 12 months after arriving in the country. The personnel office will process the paperwork necessary for you to obtain an Austrian driver's license.

Dress:

On most occasions, people dress more conservatively in Vienna than in Washington, D.C. Dark suits are customary for men on all official occasions, including luncheons, receptions, and dinners, unless more formal attire is called for.

Electricity:

The European standard is 220v/50 cycles. All 110 volt U.S. appliances need a transformer in order to use Austrian current. Clocks and other appliances which require 60 cycle current will not function properly, even with a transformer.

Newspapers and Magazines:

English language newspapers and magazines are available at most bookshops, newspaper kiosks, Tabaks, main train stations and in the larger hotels.

Radio:

English language radio can be heard on Blue Danube Radio, 103.8 and 92.9 on your dial.

Service Charges and Tips:

In Austria a 15% service charge is generally included in hotel and restaurant bills. Where this is the case, only a small amount of extra change need be left as an additional tip. The common practice is to round up to the next even amount.

At hotels, moderate tips such as AS 10 per bag or suitcase handled are in order for bellhops or others who perform special services for guests.

In barbershops, men tip about AS 50 for a haircut. Women tip their hairdressers about AS 50 and the person who washes their hair AS 20. However, it is regarded as an insult if you tip the owner of the shop.

Austrian Banks:

Open Monday — Wednesday and Friday from 0800 — 1500, Thursday 0800 — 1730. Most close for lunch from 1230 — 1330. Foreign currencies can be exchanged 24 hours a day in the Main Post Office (Hauptpostamt), located in the 1st District, Fleischmarkt 19.

Automatic Currency Exchange Machines exchange paper bills (\$20) for schillings and are located at Kärntner Strasse 7, Kärntner Strasse 51, and on the Michaelerplatz at the Loos Haus.

Dining in Vienna

Suggested Restaurants

Reasonable and "Gemütlich" (Cozy)

Augustiner Keller

1st District. Augustinerstrasse 1. Tel. 533 10 26. Typical Austrian Heuriger open from 1000 – midnight, and Heurigen music begins at 1830.

Figlmüller

Just a couple of streets over from the Stephansdom (go through the passages). Wollzeile 5. Monday through Friday from 0800 to 2230. Saturday from 0800 to 1500. Main course from AS 65,-. "Best and biggest schnitzels in Vienna."

Gutenberg Cafe Restaurant

1st District. Bauernmarkt 10. Tel. 63 95 21. Open from 1000 – 1400. Menu in English.

Haas & Haas

1st District. Stephansplatz 4. Tel. 513 19 16. Closed Sundays. Very British Tea House.

Schnitzelwirt

7th District. Neubaugasse 52. Monday through Friday from 1000 to 2300. Saturday from 1000 to 1430 and from 1700 to 2200. Again, giant schnitzels from AS 55,-.

Spatzennest

7th District. Ulrichsplatz 1. Sunday through Thursday from 1000 to 2400. Very Viennese and very cozy. Daily special from AS 42,-.

Wienerwald Restaurants

One-half a grilled chicken costs AS 50,- for take-out or from AS 68,- at the table.

1st District locations: Annagasse 5, Freyung 6, Bellariastrasse 12.

Vegetarian

Wrenkh

1st District, Bauernmarkt 10. Monday through Saturday from 1100 to 2400.

Dinkel-Loewe im Hundertwasserhaus

3rd District. Loewengasse 41-43. Monday through Friday from 0800 to 2400. Saturday from 0900 to 1430.

Legume

9th District. Währingerstrasse 57. About three blocks from the Embassy. Open Monday through Saturday from 1800 to 2300.

Ethnic

Sarikoc (Turkish)

9th District. Währingerstrasse 18. Tel. 319 99 87. Open daily 1100 – 2400. Excellent food at reasonable prices only five minutes by foot from the Embassy.

Rossini (Italian)

1st District. Schönlaterngasse 11. Tel. 512 62 14. Open 1130 -- 1430 and 1800 -- 2330, Monday -- Saturday. "Super pasta" moderately priced.

Jade (Chinese)

19th District. Grinzinger Strasse 71-73. Tel. 32 68 96. Open from 1130 -- 1500 and 1730 -- midnight.

Kikkoman Hoshigaoka (Japanese)

1st District. Fuhrichgasse 10. Tel. 512 27 20. Open noon-2:00 and 6:00-10:30. Closed Sundays.

Thai Kitchen

5th District. Schonbrunnerstrasse 23. Tel. 56 78 85. Open Tuesday -- Sunday from 1800-midnight, and on Saturday and Sunday from 1130 -- 1430.

"Fine Dining"

DaConte (Italian)

1st District. Kurrentgasse 12. Tel. 533 64 640. Closed Sundays and holidays.

Do & Co

1st District. Stephansplatz 12. Tel. 53 53 9690. Open 1200 -- 13 and 18 -- 24.

Palais Schwarzenberg

3rd District. Schwarzenbergplatz 9. Tel. 78 45 15-600. Open 1200 -- 1430 and 1800 -- 2300.

Salut (French)

1st District. Wildpretmarkt 3. Tel. 533 13 22, 533 35 81. Monday -- Saturday, 1130 -- 1430 and 1800 -- 2430. Closed Sundays and holidays. Recommended by Die Presse's "Magazin."

Steirereck

3rd District. Rasumofskygasse 2. Tel. 713 31 68. Open Weekdays 12 -- 14 and 19 -- 24. Closed Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Vier Jahreszeiten im Intercontinental

3rd District. Johanessgasse 28. Tel. 71122/143. Open 1200 -- 1500 and 1900 -- 2300.

Zu Den Drei Husaren

1st District. Weihburggasse 4. Tel. 512 10 92. Open 1200 -- 1500 and 1800 -- 0100.

The Cafe – "A Viennese Institution"

Imperial	1, Kärntnerring 16	from 0630 – 2400
Sacher Hotel	1, Philharmonikerstraße 4	from 0630 – 2330
Lehmann	1, Graben 12	from 0830 – 1900
Demel	1, Kohlmarkt	from 0830 – 1900
Gerstner	1, Kärntner Straße 15	from 0900 – 1900
Mozart	1, Albertinaplatz 2	from 0900 – 2400
Central	1, Herrengasse/Strauchgasse	from 0800 – 2200
Griensteidl	1, Michaelerplatz 2	from 0800 – 2400
Landtmann	1, Dr. Karl Lueger Ring 4	from 0800 – 2400

Translation of Typical Viennese Specialties from German into English

Viennese pastries and desserts are world famous. Don't miss the opportunity to sample a variety.

Mehlspeisen

Apfel im Schlafrock
Marillenknödel
Zwetschkenknödel
Topfenknödel
Germknödel
Indianerkrapfen
Kaiserschmarren
Topfenpalatschinken
Mohr im Hemd

Sweets

Apple dumplings
Apricot dumplings
Damson dumplings
Cottage Cheese dumplings
Sour dough dumpling
Fritters with whipped cream
Omlette Imperial
Crepes with cottage cheese
Chocolate pudding w/whipped cream

Sitting in a cafe for hours and drinking coffee is a truly Viennese experience. Try one (or more) of the following:

Mokka
Kapuziner
Brauner
Mélange
Obers gespritzt
Mokka gespritzt
Einspanner
Türkischer
Eiskaffee

Black (percolated) coffee
Coffee with whipped cream (Schlagobers)
Coffee with a little milk
Half coffee, half milk
Coffee with a lot of cream
Coffee with rum
Coffee with whipped cream served in a glass
Turkish coffee
Ice cream soda with coffee and whipped cream

The "Heuriger"

... has a double meaning. It refers to the wine of the last vintage and to the tavern at which it is quaffed. These taverns with their picturesque courtyards and gardens have become an international symbol for good wine, genuine entertainment and Viennese music, and may be recognized by a bunch of fir-twigs or a wooden or metal sign fixed above the entrance. Moreover, special sign-boards worded "Ausg'steckt" indicate the open taverns which sell only locally grown wines from Vienna. The quality of these wines is regularly checked by the Austrian Wine Institute.

		Hours
Augustinerkeller	1, Augustinerstrasse 1	1000 - 2400
Altes Haus	19, Himmelstraße 35	1800 - 2400
Grinzinger Hauermandl	19, Cobenzlgasse 20	1730 - 2400
Altes Preßhaus	19, Cobenzlgasse 15	1400 - 2400
Ing. H. Reinprecht	19, Cobenzlgasse 22	1400 - 2300
Mayer am Pfarrplatz	19, Heiligenstadt, Am Pfarrplatz 3	1300 - 2400
Schreiberhaus	19, Rathstrasse 54	1100 - 0100
Wolff	19, Rathstrasse 46 - 48	1100 - 0100

Telephone Calls/Booths:

Phones take coins or cards. "Wertkarten" can be purchased at post offices or in tobacco stores. A card worth AS 100 costs AS 95, and a card worth AS 50 costs AS 48. To call the U.S. dial 001+Area Code+Number. To use AT&T dial their access code 022 903 011.

Post Offices:

Open Monday – Friday from 0800 – 1200 and from 1400 – 1800. District offices are also open on Saturday from 0800 – 1000.

Coin Operated Laundry Facilities:

Muenzwäscherei Kalksburger & Co.: 3rd District. Schlachthausgasse 19. Tel 78 81 91. Open Monday-Friday from 0730 to 1830 and Saturday from 0730 – 1300.

Muenzwäscherei Margaretenstrasse 52. 4th District. Tel 587 04 73. Monday-Friday from 0700 – 1800 and Saturday from 0800 – 1200.

Schnellwäscherei Haydn. 6th District. Stumpergasse 1a. Tel. 564 89 14. Monday – Thursday from 0700 - 1730, and Fri. from 0700 – 1300.

Food Stores:

Grocery chains open Monday – Friday from 0730 – 1800, and Saturday until 1300. Extended hours are Friday until 2000 for Billa, Thursday until 1900 for Julius Meinl, Thursday until 1930 for Pam Pam. Food stores are open on Sundays at railroad stations and at hospitals until 2300.

Stores:

Monday – Friday from 0800 – 1800 and Saturday until noon. Small shops may close for lunch from noon - 1400, and may be closed Monday mornings. Shopping on the Graben and Kärntner Strasse recommended, but expensive. Many shops remain open until 1800 on the first Saturday of each month.

Shopping Center Nord:

Take Autobahn Nord, exit Nordbrücke/Brünnerstrasse. Ignaz Koeck-Strasse 1/Donaukanal-Schnellstrasse 83, 21st District. Monday-Friday from 0900 to 1830 and on Saturday from 0800 to 1300.

Shopping Center Süd:

Take Südeautobahn, A2 – exit SCS. Public transportation by Badener Bahn (leaves from State Opera) every 15 minutes. Monday to Friday from 0900 to 1800, Saturday from 0800 to 1300. Kindergarten available to leave children.

Entertainment:

Current schedule of performances is available in the Community Liaison Office, ext. 2315.

Opera

Staatsoper: All performances in original languages.

Volksooper: All performances in German. Repertoire consists of lighter operas and operettas.

Tickets for both houses are available one week in advance at the Bundestheaterkasse at Goethegasse 1 (behind the Opera, across from the Albertina Museum). In addition to the Bundestheaterkasse, tickets may be purchased for the operas at the Tageskasse of the Burgtheater, Staatsoper, and Volksooper. It is best to go early (0700ish) to get a ticket for a decent seat. The ticket offices are open Monday – Friday 0800 - 1200. Reservations may be made by phone 6 days in advance with credit cards (without any extra charge): Tel. 513 15 13. Standing room tickets go on sale at the Staatsoper 1 1/4 hour before the performance, 1 hour at the Volksooper.

Vienna Boys' Choir: See them either in a mass or at the Wiener Konzerthaus. Call Mondial for tickets. Tel. 58 8 04-127.

Bicycle Rental:

1st District, Schwedenplatz-Salztorbrücke. Tel. 532 82 34

2nd District, Hochschaubahn im Prater, Tel. 260 165

17th District, Marias Box, Schwarzenbergallee/Marswiese

19th District, Radsport Nußdorf, Donaupromenade/ DDSG-Anlegestelle, Tel. 37 45 98

21st District, Nordbahnbrücke, Hubertusdamm/Islamisches Zentrum

22nd District, Ostbahnbrücke, S-Bahn Station Lobau, Tel. 22 81 75; Schuh-Ski-Radverleih, Donauinsel/Reichsbrücke, Tel. 23 65 18/50; Steinspornbrücke, Am Hubertusdamm; Freizeitzentrum Lobau-Weidinger, Am Hubertusdamm/Ölhafen, Tel. 220 50 65

Daily Walks Through Vienna

The City of Vienna sponsors daily walks through the city in English. For more information, pick up a brochure in the Embassy CLO.

Casino:

Cercle Wien, Palais Esterhazy, 1st District, Kärntnerstraße 41, (Roulette, Baccarat, Black Jack, Slot Machines) daily from 1900. First floor of the casino from 1100. The AS 220 entrance fee buys a coupon worth AS 220 for use in the machines. You will need your passport! Coat and tie are required.

Religious Services in Vienna

International Church of Christ (Services in English)
2., Lilienbrunnngasse 13/1/6, Tel. 214 7200 or 214 7496

Sunday	Service	1030 and 1830
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International Chapel of Vienna (English speaking)
Evangelical and Nondenominational, 19., Kreilplatz 1, Tel. 37 76 14

Sunday	Service	0930 and 1100
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United Methodist Church (English speaking)
15., Sechshauser Straße 56, Tel. 83 62 67

Sunday	Service	1115
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Vienna Baptist Church (English speaking)
6., Mollardgasse 35 (near Pilgramgasse station U4), Tel. 877 02 33

Sundays	Service	1130
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Vienna Community Church (English speaking)
Ecumenical and Interdenominational. 1., Dorotheerg. 16, Tel. 50 55 233

Sunday	Service	1130
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Anglican/Episcopal Christ Church
3., Jauresgasse 17 - 19, Tel. 713 15 75

Sunday	Holy Communion	0800
	Evening Service	1800

Roman Catholic English-Language Community

Sunday & Holy days	Mass	1100 Votivkirche/9., Rooseveltplatz
Saturday evening	Vigil Mass	1715 Deutschordenskirche 10., Singerstr.7

Vienna Christian Center (English speaking)
Nondenominational service, 7., Halbgasse 17, tel. 31 87 410

Sunday	Service	1800
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Jewish Synagogue
1., Seitenstettengasse 4, tel. 53 104

Friday	Service	1900
Saturday	Service	0900
Daily	Service	1900

Clothing Sizes Conversion Table

Women's Suits, Dresses and Blouses

American	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
German/Austrian	38	40	42	44	46	48	50

Women's Shoes

American	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5
European	36	36.5	37	37.5	38	38.5	39	39.5	40	41

Men's Suits and Overcoats

American	36	38	40	42	44	46
European	46	48	50	52	54	56

Men's Shirts

American	14	14.5	15	15.5	15.75	16	16.5	17
European	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

Men's Shoes

American	8.5	9	9.5	10	10.5	11
European	41	41.5	42	42.5	43	43.5

Children's Clothing

American	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
European	98	104	110	114	116	122	128
American	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
European	134	146	152	158	164	170	176

Children's Shoes

American	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
European	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
American	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
European	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Socks

American	9.5	10	10.5	11	11.5	12	13
European	39	40	41	42	43	44	45

Stockings

American	8	8.5	9	9.5	10	10.5	11
European	35	36	37	38	39	40	41

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THERE'S MORE TO VIENNA.
MAKE TIME FOR IT.



Vienna
Wien · Vienne · Viena · ウィーン

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE RESIDENCE OF AMBASSADOR SWANEE HUNT

AND

DR. CHARLES ANSBACHER

Welcome, and we are glad to have you here as our guest. Please feel free to roam the Residence and its grounds without ever having to think if this is "acceptable" or not. You are free to wander into the kitchen, we do have an assortment of refrigerators with various goodies should hunger hit you and no one is around. If you have forgotten something like a jacket, toothbrush or any other necessity, let us know. We have plenty of extras here, and we are more than willing to share. Most importantly do not forget, we welcome your company.

The tennis court and swimming pool are here for your use. As Embassy employees are also invited to use the courts, there is a sign up sheet. Please inform someone on our staff of your desired time to play. We do not have a lifeguard on duty and can not take responsibility for small children near or in the pool. Should you have any questions that can not be found in this handbook, do not hesitate to ask one of the butlers or any other staff. There is always someone on duty.

HISTORY OF THE RESIDENCE:

The Residence was designed by two German architects in 1931 as a country home for the director of the Katowice Coal Mines, Mr. Karl Broda. In March of 1938, Broda fled a war torn Austria for the United States. The house was subsequently occupied by the Nazis and afterward the Soviets until this portion of Vienna became part of the British zone. An American then rented the Residence until it was sold to the American government from Mr. Broda in 1950.

Numerous historic events have taken place in this residence. On June 6, 1963 U.S. President John F. Kennedy met at a summit here with Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev, U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. H. Freeman Mathews were then residing here. In 1979 U.S. President Jimmy Carter held the Salt 2 Summit meetings with Russian Premier Leonid I. Brezhnev in Vienna, followed by a working session and dinner for all senior aids at the residence. This dinner was hosted by U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Milton A. Wolf who were residing here.

ARTS IN EMBASSIES:

We have been privileged to partake in a program called Arts in Embassy, sponsored by the U.S. State Department. This program is run in conjunction with numerous American museums and individual artists. The purpose of this program is to show off various aspects of American visual arts. Our collection depicts the American West, families, and the many cultures that comprise our nation today. Many works are from Denver and Dallas, our homes. Please feel free to take the enclosed Arts in Embassy guide sheet, and walk around the residence to get a better look.

ROOM SERVICE:

If you would like to have your breakfast served in your room, please fill out the appropriate menu found in the drawer of your night stand. Either leave it outside your door or give it to one of the butlers. Please do not forget to write the time you wish to have it served.

LAUNDRY:

Laundry and dry cleaning are easily taken care of. Please leave your laundry with a note in your room, one of our staff will return it to you in the afternoon. They also work miracles with spotted garments, so never hesitate to give them demanding assignments. (Dry cleaning takes one full day, unfortunately.) We are well equipped with various pressing machines should one of your garments need a touch up.

TRANSPORTATION:

Vienna has a wonderful public transportation system. It is passenger friendly and quite near the residence. In your welcome folder, you will find a city map. Ask for extras if you need one. The U4 is our nearest subway station and can take you right into town. It is a good 15 minute walk to the station, or you can take a bus one and a half blocks from the house for two stops. The buses run approximately every 7 minutes. The bus stop is on the Maxingasse where you see an indentation in the sidewalk and a metal post with green and yellow lettering saying "Bushaltestelle". The ticket for the bus costs approximately 20 Schillings which you can buy on the bus and the same ticket can be used for the subway. For more detailed information please consult the excellent guide book Living in Vienna book. For a taxi, please dial 60100 or 31300.

CAR SERVICE:

Peter Urban car service is a wonderful and reliable. For 350 Schillings an hour they offer English speaking drivers who will show you the sights or make sure you get from one destination to another safely. Their number is: 713-5255.

ATTIRE:

This is not a "formal wear" residence unless a social function taking place in the residence calls for it. We have absolutely no problem if you choose to dress casually (jeans, sweats, etc.) as we ourselves often do. You should be aware, though, that in Vienna most musical engagements do require jacket and tie for men and dresses or equivalent for women.

INTERCOM;

In your room you will find taped to your Phone all intercom extensions. At odd hours of the day and night the phone is always picked up by one of two staff members living in the residence. Should you ever need their assistance you can dial (without having to push any phone extension line) 400 for Christoph or 401 for Tess . If you have difficulties finding them call 877 74 35 (the house phone number) and someone , somewhere should answer.

RESOURCES;

The guest book found in your room, Living in Vienna, has a wealth of information that may come in handy. It is published by the American Woman Association, a very active organization here in Vienna. Should you have a question that cannot be answered in this book, please do not hesitate to ask anyone on the staff. Also, in the library you will find a shelf with historical, cultural and travel books and brochures.

CORRESPONDENCE;

Should you have any correspondence that needs faxing or mailing, please give it to one of the Butlers.

STAFF;

Christoph	First Butler (live in)
Erich	Second Butler
Johann	Head Chef
Ilonka	Second Cook
Junior	Handyman (live in)
Tess	Chamber Maid (live in)
Lynn	Chamber Maid
Virgilia	Chamber Maid
Miriam	Au pair

Many guests ask us about tipping. It's not expected but it's not discouraged either. If you want to leave a tip, you may use the envelope in this package and give it to a Butler as you leave.

We want to make sure that your stay here is a memorable one, so do not hesitate in letting us know what your wishes are.

KEY;

Should you find yourself locked out of the residence for any reason, the guard house has an extra key to let you in.

INFORMATION CARD;

Be sure to put the card with our telephone number and address in your wallet before you leave the house.

HAIR;

For hair styling(men or woman) we recommend Frau Brigitte, telephone 804 8480. she is located just 5 minutes from the residence.

EXERCISE;

The Schonbrunn gardens are just across the street, ask staff or a guard how to find them, and enjoy an unforgettable walk or run in the footsteps Maria Teresia, Marie Antoinette and Franz Joseph.

MEDICAL INFORMATION;

For non-prescription drugs, we recommend Alt Hietzinger Apotheke located on Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 24, hours are from 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. and the telephone is 877 1441

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Vienna
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Monday through Friday American News Programs

	Sky Channel 7	NBC Super Channel 6	CNNChannel 5
5:00	5:30 CBS Evening News	5:30 NBC News	5:00 World News Update
6:00a			6:00 World News
7:00		7:30 NBC News	7:30 News Update
8:00			8:00 World News Update
9:00			9:00 World News Update
10:00	10:30 ABC <i>Nightline</i> with Ted Koppel		10:00 World News Update
11:00			11:00 World News
12:00		12:00 Today's Headlines	12:00 World News
1:00p	1:30 pm CBS News This Morning		
2:00			2:00 Larry King
3:00	3:30 ABC <i>Nightline</i>		3:00 World News Update
4:00			
5:00			5:00 CNN News Hour
6:00		6:00 News	6:00 World News
7:00	7:30 The Reporters (with feed in from 60 Minutes)	7:30 NBC News	7:30 News Update
8:00			
9:00		9:00 ITN News	9:00 World News
10:00			
11:00	11:30 CBS Evening News with Dan Rather & Connie Chung	11:30 News	
12:00	12:30 ABC World News Tonight with Peter Jennings		12:00 World Today
1:00	1:30 The Reporters (repeat of 7:30 show)		1:00 Prime News
2:00			2:00 Larry King

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Saturday American News Programs

	Sky Channel 7	NBC Super Channel 6	CNNChannel 5
5:00	5:30 CBS Evening News	5:30 News	5:00 World News Update
6:00a		6:00 <i>McLaughlin Group</i>	
7:00		7:00 News	7:00 World Update
8:00			8:00 World Business This Week
9:00			
10:00	10:30 ABC <i>Nightline</i> with Ted Koppel		10:00 News/Larry King
11:00		11:00 NBC News	
12:00		12:00 Today's Headlines	
1:00p	1:30 pm The Reporters		1:00 The Big Story
2:00			
3:00	3:30 CBS <i>48 hours</i>		
4:00			4:30 News Update
5:00		5:00 <i>Today</i>	5:30 Evans & Novak
6:00		6:00 News	6:00 World Business This Week
7:00		7:30 <i>Now</i> with Tom Brokaw and Katie Couric	
8:00			
9:00	9:00 The Reporters (with feed in from 60 Minutes)	9:00 News	9:00 News Update
10:00			10:00 News Update
11:00	11:30 CBS <i>48 Hours</i>		
12:00			12:30 News Update
1:00	1:30 The Reporters		
2:00			

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Sunday American News Programs

	Sky Channel 7	NBC Super Channel 6	CNNChannel 5
5:00	5:30 CBS 48 Hours	5:30 News	
6:00a			
7:00		7:00 News	
8:00			
9:00			9:00 Business this Week
10:00			10:00 Larry King Weekend
11:00	11:30 CBS 48 Hours		
12:00			
1:00p		1:00 Today	1:30 Evans & Novak
2:00		2:00 Meet the Press	
3:00		3:00 McLaughlin Group 3:30 Weekly Business	
4:00			
5:00			5:00 World Business This Week
6:00	6:30 Week in Review	6:00 News	
7:00			7:00 Week in Review
8:00			8:00 CNN World Report
9:00		9:00 News	
10:00			
11:00	11:30 CBS Weekend News	11:30 News	11:30 New Update
12:00			
1:00		1:00 McLaughlin Group	
2:00			

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FACTS ON FILE



WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Published weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1

Vol. XXI, No. 1075

June 1-7, 1961

WORLD AFFAIRS

Kennedy-Khrushchev Talks

Vienna Meeting. Pres. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev met in Vienna June 3-4 for a personal discussion of world problems. It was their first private meeting and the first major East-West confrontation to take place since the abortive May 1960 Paris summit conference.

Their talks produced no substantive agreement on any of the problems discussed. The 2 leaders, however, issued a joint communiqué June 4 affirming their support for a neutral Laos and their willingness to maintain contact on all differences between their governments.

The text of their communiqué:

"Pres. Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev have concluded 2 days of useful meetings, during which they have reviewed the relationships between the U.S. and the USSR, as well as other questions that are of interest to the 2 states. Today, in the company of their advisers, they discussed the problems of nuclear testing, disarmament, and Germany. The President and the chairman [Khrushchev] reaffirmed their support of a neutral and independent Laos under a government chosen by the Laotians themselves, and of international agreements for insuring that neutrality and independence, and in this connection they have recognized the importance of an effective cease-fire. The President and the chairman have agreed to maintain contact on all questions of interest to the 2 countries and for the whole world."

Arrivals for Talks. The 2 leaders arrived in Vienna separately: Premier Khrushchev from Bratislava, where he had rested and held talks with Czech Pres. Antonin Novotny, and Pres. Kennedy from Paris, where he had met with French Pres. de Gaulle.

Khrushchev, who had left Moscow May 27, arrived in Vienna by train June 2, accompanied by his wife, Nina Petrovna Khrushchev, and an official party that included Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko and Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov. He was welcomed by Austrian Pres. Adolf Schaerf and by a crowd of

Austrian and foreign officials, among them Vyacheslav M. Molotov, former Soviet premier and foreign minister who had led the 1957 "anti-party" plot to depose Khrushchev. (Newsmen said that Khrushchev and Molotov, who reportedly had not met since 1957, shook hands with embarrassment. Molotov currently was serving as Soviet representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency.) The Khrushchev party was given what was described as a reserved public reception as it was driven through Vienna to the Soviet Embassy residence in suburban Purkersdorf.

Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport June 3 and were greeted by Pres. Schaerf and other Austrian and diplomatic officials. The Kennedys were accorded a public reception far more enthusiastic than that given Khrushchev as they drove into Vienna to pay a formal call on Pres. Schaerf at the presidential Hofburg Palace. The Kennedy motorcade then went directly to the U.S. Embassy residence, where the Kennedy-Khrushchev meetings were to begin.

First Session. Khrushchev, accompanied by Gromyko and Menshikov, arrived at the U.S. Embassy residence shortly after Mrs. Kennedy to begin their first discussions.

The 2 leaders conferred with their advisers for 1½ hours before stopping for an informal lunch. They then resumed their conversations, with interpreters but without the advisers, for nearly 2½ hours. The advisers present during the initial discussion: Gromyko, Menshikov, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's American Section; State Secy. Rusk, U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., Assistant

Week in Headlines

Pres. Kennedy conferred with Soviet Premier Khrushchev in Vienna. 2 leaders announced accord on neutral Laos, indicated basic disagreement on Germany, disarmament, A-test ban; President returned to U.S., made radio-TV report to nation after completing visits to France, Britain.

South Korean military regime assumed dictatorial powers.

Supreme Court upheld laws requiring registration of 'Communist-action' groups, declared a crime membership in groups favoring overthrow of government.

U.S. judge banned 'Freedom Riders' from Alabama.

Rafael Trujillo Jr. named Dominican chief of staff; Amb.-to-UN Stevenson began Latin tour.

George S. Knauffman died.

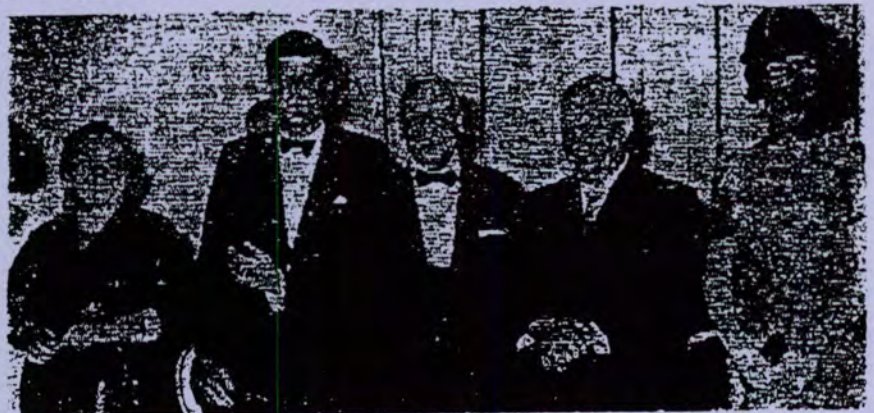


State Secy. Foy D. Kohler, Charles E. Bohlen, Rusk's chief adviser on Soviet affairs.

A joint statement read at a Vienna news conference by White House Press Secy. Salinger described the first day's talks as "frank, courteous and wide-ranging" and devoted in large part to "a lengthy and specific discussion of the problems of Laos." Soviet Foreign Ministry press chief Mikhail A. Kharlamov added that the talks had been "fruitful," but Salinger refused to concur in this.

Following the first day's meeting, Khrushchev and Pres. Kennedy and their wives were the guests of Pres. Schaerf at a state banquet in the Schoenbrunn Palace. An evening of opera and ballet followed the dinner.

2d Session. Premier Khrushchev and Pres. Kennedy met at the Soviet Embassy for nearly 6 hours June 4. Their 2d meeting, held almost entirely in the presence of their advisers, was interrupted only for lunch. The discussion, described as amiable but indicative of wide disagreement, centered on the problems of Germany and Berlin and the stalemated nego-



Mrs. Khrushchev, Pres. Kennedy, Austrian Pres. Schaerf, Premier Khrushchev and Mrs. Kennedy pose June 3 in Vienna's Schoenbrunn Palace, where Schaerf gave a banquet in honor of his visitors. (Wide World photo)



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tations on disarmament and a treaty to ban nuclear tests.

Western newsmen reported that the major point discussed June 4 was the problem of Germany. Mr. Kennedy reportedly emphasized to Khrushchev the West's refusal to accept Soviet proposals for Berlin's future and its determination to defend the city's freedom. Khrushchev was said to have made clear the USSR's rejection of any disarmament or nuclear test agreement that disregarded Soviet interests. Mr. Kennedy, in turn, stressed that the West could not accept any treaties that would give the USSR veto rights over international control and inspection. He also was said to have warned Khrushchev of the danger that the "national liberation wars" deemed permissible by the USSR easily could force a confrontation of the 2 blocs and precipitate a general nuclear war.

(James Reston reported in the N.Y. Times June 5 that Pres. Kennedy had reminded Khrushchev that the U.S. twice had gone to war to defend Western Europe and that it considered the freedom of West Germany essential to the preservation of European freedom.)

The joint communiqué issued by the 2 leaders was read at a news conference held by Salinger and Kharlamov after the conclusion of the talks. In answer to newsmen's questions, Salinger said that there currently were no plans for further meetings between Pres. Kennedy and Khrushchev but that the discussions would be continued at "a number of meetings . . . in the future" between Rusk and Gromyko. Kharlamov said that the 2 leaders' agreement to maintain contact had meant "contacts at all levels" but that further Kennedy-Khrushchev meetings were "fully possible." Both spokesmen refused comment on reports that Khrushchev informally had invited Pres. Kennedy to visit the USSR.

(State Secy. Rusk and Asst. State Secy. Kohler left Vienna June 4 to report to European leaders Pres. Kennedy's impression of his talks with Khrushchev. Rusk flew to Paris to meet June 5 with de Gaulle and with the NATO Permanent Council. Kohler flew to Düsseldorf, where he briefed West German Chancellor Adenauer, who had written Pres. Kennedy May 22 to express his confidence that West German interests would not be sacrificed to an accord with Khrushchev, said June 5 that Kohler had described the Vienna meeting as "a tough exchange of views.")

Pres. Kennedy, who left Vienna later June 4 for London, refrained from comment on the talks pending a public report he was to give on his return to Washington. Khrushchev commented to Pres. Schaerf at a reception later June 4 that the talks had been "a very good beginning" for the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations. He said on his departure from Schwechat Airport June 5 that the talks had been "conductive" "to the establishment of permanent peace."

President's Report. Pres. Kennedy returned to Washington June 6 and reported to the American people in a radio-TV address from the White House later the same day on the results of his trip and talks with

Khrushchev.

Mr. Kennedy was welcomed at the airport by his cabinet and Congressional leaders of both parties. He flew to the White House by helicopter with Chmn. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) and met later in the day with 16 Congressional leaders to brief them on his meeting with Khrushchev.

Mr. Kennedy's TV address was devoted largely to his conversations with Khrushchev. But it contained warm references to his meetings with de Gaulle, whom Mr. Kennedy described as "a man of extraordinary . . . character, symbolizing the new strength and the historic grandeur of France." Alluding to their discussion of French-U.S. differences on the future of NATO, the President said: "My talks with Gen. de Gaulle were profoundly encouraging. . . . Certain differences in our attitude on one or another problem became insignificant in view of our common commitment to defend freedom."

Mr. Kennedy made these major points in his TV report:

'Full & frank exchange'—"Mr. Khrushchev and I had a very full and frank exchange of views on the issues that now divide our 2 countries.

" . . . It was a very sober 2 days. There was no discourtesy, no loss of tempers, no threats or ultimatums by either side. No advantage or concession was either gained or given. No major decision was either planned or taken. No spectacular progress was . . . achieved. . . ."

"I . . . thought it was of immense importance that I know Mr. Khrushchev, that I gain as much insight and understanding that I could on his present and future policies. . . . I wanted to make certain that Mr. Khrushchev knew this country and its policies; that he understood our strength and our determination. . . ."

"No new aims were stated in private that have not been stated in public. . . . The gap between us was not . . . materially reduced, but at least the channels of communication were opened more fully."

War danger lessened.—"At least the chances of a dangerous misjudgment on either side should now be less, and at least the men on whose decisions the peace, in part, depends have agreed to remain in contact."

"Neither of us was there to dictate a settlement or to convert the other to a cause or to concede our basic interests. But both of us were there, I think, because we realized that each nation has the power to inflict enormous damage upon the other, that such a war could and should be avoided . . . since it would settle no dispute and prove no doctrine, and that care should thus be taken to prevent our conflicting interests from so directly confronting each other that war necessarily ensued."

"We believe in a system of national freedom and independence. He believes in an expanding and dynamic

concept of world communism. And the question was whether these 2 systems can ever hope to live in peace without permitting any loss of security or any denial of the freedom of our friends."

Laos.—"The one area which afforded some . . . prospect of accord was Laos. Both sides endorsed the concept of a neutral and independent Laos. . . . And, of critical importance to the current conference on Laos in Geneva, both sides recognized the importance of an effective cease-fire. It is urgent that this be translated into new attitudes at Geneva, enabling the International Control Commission to . . . make certain that a cease-fire is enforced and maintained."

Disarmament & A-tests.—"No such hope emerged, however, with respect to the other deadlocked Geneva conference seeking a treaty to ban nuclear tests."

"Mr. Khrushchev made it clear that there could not be a neutral administrator [heading a test-ban control organization] in his opinion because no one was truly neutral, that a Soviet veto would have to apply to acts of enforcement, that inspection was only a subterfuge for espionage in the absence of total disarmament, and that the present test-ban negotiations appeared futile."

"In short, our hopes for an end to nuclear tests, for an end to the spread of nuclear weapons, and for some slowdown of the arms race, have been struck a serious blow. Nevertheless, the stakes are too important for us to abandon the draft treaty we have offered at Geneva."

Germany.—"But our most somber talks were on the subject of Germany and Berlin. I made it clear . . . that the security of Western Europe and therefore our own security are deeply involved in our presence and our access rights to West Berlin, and that those rights are based on law not on sufferance; and that we are determined to maintain those rights at any risk and thus our obligation to the people of West Berlin and their right to choose their own future."

"Mr. Khrushchev[s] . . . presentation will be the subject of further communications."

"But we are not seeking to change the present situation. A binding German peace treaty is a matter for all who were at war with Germany. . . ."

'Liberation' war danger.—"Generally, Mr. Khrushchev did not talk in terms of war. He believes the world will move his way without resort to force."

"Most of all, he predicted the triumph of communism in the new and less developed countries. He was certain that . . . the revolution of rising peoples would eventually be a Com-

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munist revolution, and that the so-called wars of liberation supported by the Kremlin would replace the old methods of direct aggression.

"Now we face a . . . different threat. We no longer have a nuclear monopoly. Their missiles, they believe, will hold off our missiles, and their troops can match our troops should we intervene in these so-called wars of liberation. Thus the local conflict they support can turn in their favor through guerrillas or . . . subversion. A small group of disciplined Communists could exploit . . . misery in a country where the average income may be \$60 or \$70 a year and seize control . . . without Communist troops ever crossing any . . . frontier.

"This is the Communist theory. But I believe just as strongly that time will prove it wrong. . . ."

Need for Western action — "Mr. Khrushchev made one point which I wish to pass on. He said there are many disorders throughout the world and he should not be blamed for all of them. He is quite right.

"It is easy to dismiss as Communist-inspired every anti-government or anti-American riot, every overthrow of a corrupt régime or every mass protest against misery and despair. But these are not all Communist-inspired."

"If they [the less-developed areas] have the will to determine their own future, if their governments have the support of their own people, if their . . . measures . . . have inspired confidence and zeal, then no guerrilla or insurgent action can succeed. But where those conditions do not exist, a military guarantee against external attack . . . offers little protection. . . ."

"Yet all this does not mean that our nation and the West . . . can only sit by. . . ."

"We can train and equip their forces to resist Communist-supplied insurrections. We can help develop the industrial and agricultural base on which new living standards can be built. We can encourage better administration and better education, and better tax and land distribution, and a better life for the people."

Paris Visit Ended. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy had ended a 3-day state visit to France June 2 before flying to Vienna to meet Khrushchev.

Highlights of their Paris visit. begun May 31 [see p. 189C8-190D1]:

Mr. Kennedy resumed his personal talks with de Gaulle June 1 in 2 sessions interrupted by a visit to the Paris City Hall and a U.S. Embassy luncheon in honor of de Gaulle and his wife. From the subject of Berlin, given rapid agreement in their first meeting May 31, the 2 leaders moved to more controversial problems, including, according to White House Press Secy. Salinger, "NATO and general defense," and the U.S. and Europe's rôles in Latin America and Africa. The Kennedys were guests of de Gaulle that evening at a state banquet and ballet performance at Versailles.

Pres. Kennedy visited the Paris headquarters of the NATO Perma-

nent Council June 1 and delivered an address in which he "restate[d] again the strong commitment of my country to the defense of Western Europe. We believe it vital to the security of the United States, and we intend to honor our commitments." Mr. Kennedy told the Council that his primary problem was to "give new life to [NATO and] . . . to transfer its attention . . . not only to the immediate security of this area" but to "the whole southern half of the globe where we are now in danger [and where the Communists] . . . seek to make their great advances."

(Salinger confirmed June 1 that Mr. Kennedy had omitted from the text of his May 31 dinner speech the reference to the U.S. commitment in Europe and his view that France was "a full and equal partner in the great alliance." Salinger said, however, that the text remained a valid expression of the President's views.) [See p. 190D1]

The 2 Presidents held their final talks June 2 and issued a joint communiqué that paid tribute to the "fundamental agreement" that existed between them and the "deep solidarity" that bound their 2 nations but contained little mention of specific policy agreements or disagreements. The sole exception was its reference to the 2 leaders' "identity of . . . views on the commitments and responsibilities toward Berlin."

Mr. Kennedy, who had visited SHAPE in Rocquencourt, near Paris, earlier that day, said at a luncheon meeting of Paris news correspondents June 2 that "all of the power relationships in the world have changed in the past 15 years . . . and our policies must take these changes into account." He cited these 3 power shifts as paramount: (1) "the astonishing renaissance of Western Europe"; (2) "the change in weaponry" that has brought, "in terms of potential destruction, Washington . . . closer to Moscow than this city [Paris] was to any other city . . . before the outbreak of World War II"; (3) "the change in the location and the nature of the threat" from Western Europe to "the whole southern half of the globe, where the attack potentially comes not from massive land armies but from subversion and insurrection."

Pres. Kennedy met later June 2 with State Secy. Rusk and his advisers to prepare for the Vienna talks. (Rusk had remained in Washington until June 2 to deal with developments arising from the assassination of Dominican Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo.) The Kennedys left Paris for Vienna by air early June 3.

London Visit. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy flew from Vienna to London June 4 for an informal 28-hour visit to Britain. The Kennedys were greeted at London Airport by Prime Min. and Mrs. Macmillan and were driven into the city in an open motorcade. The Kennedys stayed at the London home of Prince Stanislas Radziwill and his wife, the former Lee Bouvier, Mrs. Kennedy's sister. The Kennedys attended the christening of the Radziwills' new-born child in London's Westminster Cathedral June 5.

Mr. Kennedy and Macmillan met June 5 in London's Admiralty House

to review Western policy in the wake of the Khrushchev meeting. London sources said that they had reached agreement that Khrushchev's attitude toward the West would be measured by Soviet readiness to reach an agreement on Laos. A communiqué issued later that day by the 2 leaders cited their governments' "common purposes" and agreement to maintain the Western position in Berlin.

(British informants said Macmillan had expressed support for a Western statement of principles on Berlin but had opposed publicly committing the West to any specific military action in event of a new Berlin crisis. British leaders were said to believe that any Western military counteraction to a Soviet move in Berlin must be shaped to meet the specific circumstances involved. Defense Min. Harold Watkinson had told the WEU Assembly in London June 1 that no potential aggressor should assume that the West would limit itself to conventional weapons if attacked. His warning was linked to a reported British fear that the USSR could trigger a nuclear war by moving against Berlin in the mistaken belief that the West would not reply with atomic arms.)

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were the guests of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip at a private dinner in their honor at Buckingham Palace later June 5. Mr. Kennedy was the first U.S. President to dine at Buckingham since Woodrow Wilson in 1913. Pres. Kennedy left London later June 5 to fly to Washington. Mrs. Kennedy, who remained at her sisters' home, was to visit Greece before returning to the U.S.

South Korea

Parties, Unions Banned. The South Korean military régime installed by Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young's army junta decreed the dissolution of all political parties, trade unions and many social organizations May 22.

The decrees, issued under the junta program for ending corruption, inefficiency and subversion, abolished the 5 political parties represented in the former Parliament, and farm, labor and fishermen's associations. Only specific charitable, religious and academic organizations deemed non-political were exempted from dissolution. In a broadcast made the same day, after 6,000 students had paraded in support of the decrees, Gen. Chang ordered all political demonstrations ended and all South Koreans to return to school and work.

(Ex-Premier John M. Chang and 6 members of his cabinet were released from house arrest May 25.)

Decrees issued by the junta May 19 had banned all groups held to be Communist or pro-Communist as "anti-state organizations" and had ordered "severe punishment" for their supporters or members. Other decrees made public May 19 threatened death for convicted smugglers, banned all strikes, froze wages and prices, halted luxury imports and forbade the transfer abroad of private property.

100 accused gangsters and hoodlums were paraded through downtown Seoul with an escort of armed paratroops May 21 in what the junta described as a demonstration of its intention to end organized crime in South Korea. The marchers, led by Lee Jung Jai, said to be the country's leading criminal, carried signs

SALT II Treaty Signed at U.S.-Soviet Summit in Vienna

Carter, Brezhnev Embrace. At an emotionally charged ceremony in Vienna's Hofburg (palace) June 18, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev concluded seven years of strategic arms limitation talks with the signing of a SALT treaty. After exchanging copies of the documents, the two presidents shook hands, then kissed on both cheeks. [See p. 338B3]

"In signing this treaty we are helping to defend the most sacred right of every man—the right to live," remarked the Soviet president after the ceremony. Carter added, "In setting our hands to this treaty, we set our nations on a safer course."

The ceremony was the highlight of a low-keyed summit June 15-18. It was the first time Carter and Brezhnev had met face to face and the first U.S.-Soviet summit since 1974. The treaty was the second since the SALT negotiations began. [See 1974, p. 973A1; 1972, p. 393A1]

As expected, the summit meeting produced no solutions to other areas of Soviet-American conflict. However, the amiable tone of most of the Carter-Brezhnev discussions indicated that relations between the two countries were much improved from when Carter first took office in 1977.

In a private meeting June 18 before the treaty signing, Carter and Brezhnev agreed to hold regular U.S.-Soviet summit meetings, instead of waiting for a special occasion. No date was released on when the next summit would take place.

The two leaders also discussed the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, Iran, Afghanistan and human rights, without resolving any conflicts.

In their first formal meeting, June 16, Brezhnev and Carter immediately ran into conflict over their respective military budgets. Speaking at a dinner in the American Embassy, Brezhnev charged that Soviet military expenditures were motivated by U.S. military spending increases. Carter responded that Soviet military spending had risen much faster than U.S. defense outlays.

Despite the disagreement, the atmosphere of the meeting was relaxed, according to observers. Both presidents stressed the importance of controlling their nuclear arsenals. "God will not forgive us if we fail," remarked Brezhnev.

The two men had met informally at a courtesy call June 15 to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlager, official host of the summit. Brezhnev was accompanied by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and Konstantin Chernenko, a Communist Party Politburo secretary (like Ustinov and Gromyko). On the U.S. side, besides the President, were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

In their second working meeting, June 17 at the Soviet Embassy, Brezhnev warned that any attempt to change the treaty would have "grave and even dangerous consequences for our relations and for the situation in the world as a whole." He

indicated that the entire treaty might be nullified if the U.S. Senate added amendments in the course of ratification. [See below]

Backfire Dispute Resolved—Last-minute negotiations between Carter and Brezhnev June 17 apparently settled the dispute over the Soviet TU-22M supersonic bomber, called Backfire in the West.

Before the summit, Washington had received a vague communication from Moscow that asserted the TU-22M was not a strategic bomber, i.e., it could not reach the U.S. U.S. experts, however, charged that the plane could attack the U.S. if it was refueled in flight or carried a small payload.

The U.S. pressed for a Soviet statement June 16 that production of the bomber would not exceed the current rate of 30 planes a year. The Soviet statement, according to reports, was not specific enough for the Americans. Carter pressed the issue June 17 with Brezhnev, who gave the President a written and an oral assurance that TU-22M production would not exceed 30 a year. [See p. 456F3]

Carter Addresses Congress—Immediately after his return to Washington June 18, Carter addressed a joint session of Congress on the need to ratify the SALT treaty. He said its implementation was "a matter of common sense" and "clearly in the interest of American security and world peace." [See p. 458F1]

"SALT II is not a favor we are doing for the Soviet Union," the President said. "It is a deliberate, calculated move we are making as a matter of self-interest, a move that happens to serve the goals both of security and of survival, that strengthens both the military position of the United States and the cause of world peace."

Carter added that he "made it clear to President Brezhnev that Cuban military activities in Africa ... and the growing Cuban involvement in the problems of Central America and the Caribbean, can only have a negative impact on U.S.-Soviet relations." But he maintained that SALT was a separate and more important issue between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. "The truth of the nuclear age is that the United States and the Soviet Union must live in peace—or we may not live at all."

The President took pains to assure Congress that U.S. security would not be compromised by the treaty. "With or without SALT II, we must modernize and strengthen our strategic forces. And we are going to. But SALT II makes this task easier, surer and less expensive."

Jackson Charges 'Appeasement'—U.S. Sen. Henry Jackson (D. Wash.) June 12 charged the Carter Administration with "appeasement" of the U.S.S.R. In a strongly worded speech against the SALT treaty, the senator compared U.S. policy on SALT with Great Britain's policy toward Germany in the years just before World War II.

"To enter a treaty which favors the

(continued on p. 459F2)



FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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Volume 39, No. 2015

June 22, 1979

IN THIS ISSUE

World Affairs

SALT II treaty signed at U.S.-Soviet summit in Vienna; Backfire bomber dispute settled; Carter addresses Congress; Sen. Jackson charges 'appeasement'; text of treaty; texts of joint U.S.-Soviet communiqué, Carter's speech.

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		Phone #	302 707 9740		Fax #			50039 101							

portation developments.
Bill to curb illegal rebating OK'd; Julius Rosenberg said to be Soviet spy.

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Other Nations

Argentina faces renewed inflation.
Drilling on Australian Aborigine land OK'd.
Canadian Embassy move in Israel protested.
Dominican Parliament dissolved.
New Egyptian Cabinet sworn.
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British civil service review announced.
Iran raided by Iraqi jets, troops.
Luxembourg ruling coalition defeated.
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South Korea widens curbs on dissidents.

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Miscellaneous

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Invitees List

Working Breakfast in honor of Ms. Melanne Verveer
Monday, October 30, 1995, 8.00-9.30 a.m.
Weidlichgasse 1 - 5, 1130 Vienna

Hosts: Ambassador Swanee Hunt and Dr. Charles Ansbacher

Guest of Honor: Ms. Melanne Verveer, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Hillary Clinton

Topic: Key Issues in the '96 Campaign

Guests:

- R Aigner, Mag. Bruno, Office of Parliamentary President Fischer
- R Alonso, Ms. Mercedes, 1st Secretary, Embassy of Spain
- Brenner, Mag. Brigitte, Women's Ministry
- Bluemel, Mag. Manfred, Office of State Secretary for European Integration
- ? Bunzl, Dr. John, Institute for International Policy, Laxenburg
- Cap, Dr. Josef, SPO MP
- A Cavin, Ms. Debbie, ECONPOL
- A Corbett, Ms. Joan, DCM
- Crompton, Mr. Robin, British Embassy
- A Czerny, Ms. Karin, USIS
- A Daublebsky, Ambassador Klas, MFA Americas Division
- A Dorfinger, Ms. Ursula, ECONPOL
- A Emmerich, Prof. Klaus, Journalist
- A Ettl, Mag. Johanna, Chamber of Labor EconPol Section
- A Ferrero-Waldner, Dr. Benita, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- A Fialla, Ms. Alexandra, CON
- R Finn, Ms. Helena, USIS
- Frey, Mr. Eric, Foreign Affairs Writer, Der Standard
- A Gehmacher, Dr. Ernst, IFES Polling Institute
- R Giendl, Mr. Meinrad, American Chamber of Commerce Board
- Gredler, Dr. Martina, Liberal Forum European Parliament MP
- Hacker, Mr. Andreas, American Chamber of Commerce Board
- Hamann, Ms. Sibylle, Foreign Affairs Writer, Profil
- Hauser, Dr. Ferdinand, Austrian Press Agency (APA)
- A Helletzgruber, Dr. Patricia, Secretary General, Am. Chamber of Commerce
- Hirczi, Mag. Gerhard, Office of Chancellor Vranitzky
- Hooper, Ms. Suzy, President, American Women's Association
- Huber, Mr. Vic, Art and Music Forum, Austro-American Society

Huber, Mr. Joseph, American Chamber of Commerce Board

A Janota, Mr. Helmut, ECONPOL

R Kent, Mr. Muhtar, American Chamber of Commerce Board

A Klambauer, Dr. Otto, Foreign Editor, Kurier

A Klein, Ms. Waltraud, ECONPOL

A Klocker, Dr. Fritz, SPO Headquarters

Koch, Mag. Wolfgang, Green Press Spokesman

Koeberl-Burian, Mag. Charlotte, Economics Ministry, North America Division

Krotky, Dr. Peter, Foreign Affairs Writer, Die Presse

Lederer, Mag. Heinz, SPO Headquarters

A Lenzhofer, Waltraud, US EMBassy

R Marvel, Mr., Crysler Graz

Marschitz, Mag. Walter, OVP Headquarters

A Mautner-Markhof, Bundesrat Dr. Manfred, President, Austro-American Society

A Moser, Mag. Christine, Office of State Secretary for European Integration

Oberwetter, Ms. Dee, Vice-President, American Women's Association

Pollet-Kammerlander, Mag. Doris, Green Foreign Policy Spokeswoman

Pulm, Mr. Ralf-Toni, American Chamber of Commerce Board

R Radauer, Mag. Leopold, Foreign Policy Adviser, Chancellor Vranitzky

A Rauch-Kallat, Ms. Maria, OVP Secretary General

Riess, Dr. Susanne, Freedom Movement International Expert

A Salcher, Dr. Andreas, Secretary General, Austro-American Society

A Savage, Mr. Tim, ECONPOL

R Schieder, Dr. Peter, SPO Foreign Policy Spokesman

A Schwendenwein, Ms. Anita, USIS

A Sjoeden, Mr. Sven-Erik, French Embassy

A Snyder, Mr. Joe, UNVIE DCM, and Ms. Ann Snyder

R Stadler, Sigrid, Austro-American Society, Salzburg

A Stix, Dr. Ruediger, FPO MP, Vienna Diet

R Stoeger, Mag. Romana, Industrialists Association, International Division

Stollwitzer, Mr. Leopold, ECONPOL

A Strasser, Mag. Monika, Parliamentary Staffer, OVP

Swinehart, Ms. Susan, Vice-President, American Women's Association

R Tichy-Schreder, Dr. Ingrid, OVP Foreign Policy Spokeswoman

Udolf-Strobl, Mag. Elisabeth, Office of Vice-Chancellor Schuessel

R Ulram, Dr. Peter, Fessel Polling Institute

Urban, Mag. Waltraut, Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies

Von Werthof, Professor Claudia, University of Innsbruck

R Weiss, Dr. Martin, Foreign Policy Adviser to Economics Minister

Winckler, Professor Dr. Georg, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies

Wolfram, Ambassador Hedwig, Foreign Policy Society

R Wollwerth, Mr. Rudolph, Germany Embassy

BIOS: MELANNE VERVEER WORKING BREAKFAST, 30 OCTOBER 1995

BLUEMEL, Mag. Manfred

Office of State Secretary for European Integration.

BUNZL, Dr. John

Institute for International Policy, Laxenburg.

CAP, Dr. Josef

MP. Central Secretary of the SPÖ from 1988- October 1995; currently Director of SPÖ's "Zukunftswerkstatt" (think tank) party.

DAUBLEBSKY, Ambassador Klas

Director, Americas Desk, MFA. Previously Ambassador to Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

EDERER, Mag. Brigitte

State Secretary For Europe until October 95 and SPÖ Party Manager since October 95. Previously Economic Analyst in the Chamber of Labor. As an MP, represents Leopoldstadt district of Vienna; concerned with women's issues.

EMMERICH, Dr. Klaus

Longtime ORF correspondent in Washington; one of the most respected names in Austrian journalism.

ETTL, Mag. Johanna

Head of Office for Economic Policy in The Chamber of Labor (AK).

FERRERO-WALDNER, Dr. Benita

State Secretary, MFA since April 1995. Formerly protocol chief for UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali. A career diplomat since 1984, posted in Paris, Madrid, and Vienna.

GEHMACHER, Dr. Ernst

IFES Polling Institute.

GEINDL, Mr. Meinrad

American Chamber of Commerce Board.

GREDLER, Dr. Martina

Liberal Forum European Parliament MP. Her father, Wilfred Gredler, was a diplomat as well as a member of the Austrian Parliament for ten years. A dentist by profession, she is also an amateur goldsmith.

HACKER, Mr. Andreas
American Chamber of Commerce Board.

HELLETZGRUBER, Dr. Patricia
Secretary General, American Chamber of Commerce.

HIRCZI, Mag. Gerhard
Advisor to Chancellor Vranitzky since 1988: responsible for environmental, energy, and transportation policies, as well as agriculture and tourism. Previously, he worked at an environmental consulting firm and at the Chamber of Labor's economic department.

HOOPER, Ms. Suzy
President, American Women's Association.

HUBER, Mr. Vic
Art and Music Forum, Austro-American Society.

HUBER, Mr. Joseph
American Chamber of Commerce Board.

KLOCKER, Dr. Fritz
A staffer at SPÖ headquarters with special areas of defense issues and organizational matters until October 95. Since 1986, Secretary General of the "Independent Commission on Employment Issues in Europe;" also the Vice-President of the Association of Austrian Militia Officials.

KOCH, Mag. Wolfgang
Green Press Spokesman.

KOEBERL-BURIAN, Mag. Charlotte
Economics Ministry, North American Division.

LEDERER, Mag. Heinz
SPÖ headquarters.

MARSCHITZ, Mag. Walter
ÖVP headquarters.

MAUTNER-MARKHOF, Bundesrat Prof. Dr. Manfred
President of Austro-American Society for more than 20 years; since January 1994 member of the Austrian delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Chairman of the Board of his family's company, Brauerei Schwechat AG, Austria's largest brewery. Attended Bowdoin College in Maine.

MOSER, Mag. Christine
Office of State Secretary for European Integration.

OBERWETTER, Ms. Dee
Vice-President, American Women's Association.

POLLET-KAMMERLANDER, Mag. Doris
Green Foreign Policy spokeswoman and MP since fall 1994.

PULM, Mr. Ralf-Toni
American Chamber of Commerce Board.

RADAUER, Mag. Leopold
Foreign Policy Adviser to Chancellor Vranitzky since 1992. A member of the Austrian Foreign Service since 1983, he served in Prague, Washington, and Brussels.

RAUCH-KALLAT, Ms. Maria
Secretary General of ÖVP. Previously Minister of Environment from 1992 to April 1995. Active in ÖVP women's movement. Founder of "Alpha," a political academy for women. Previously a member of the Bundesrat, delegate to the Vienna Diet, and City Council member.

RIESS, Dr. Susanne
FPÖ international expert; previously a member of the Bundesrat and Austrian delegate to the EU. Former press spokesperson for Jörg Haider.

SALCHER, Dr. Andreas
Secretary-General, Austro-American Society. Previously ÖVP deputy to the Vienna provincial diet. First Austrian to attend the program for senior managers at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

SJOEDEN, Mr. Sven-Erik
First Secretary, French Embassy.

STIX, Dr. Rüdiger
FPÖ defense and foreign policy expert. Member of the Vienna Diet and career officer in The Ministry of Defense.

STRASSER, Mag. Monika
Parliamentary Staffer, ÖVP. DCM contact.

SWINEHART, Ms. Susan
Vice-President, American Women's Association.

UDOLF-STROBL, Mag. Elisabeth

Staff member in the MFA led by Schüssel; previously staff member under then-Economics Minister Schüssel until April 1995.

URBAN, Mag. Waltraut

Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies.

VON WERLHOF, Prof. Claudia

Head of Department for Women's Studies at the University of Innsbruck.

WINCKLER, Professor Dr. Georg

Center for Interdisciplinary Studies.

WOLFRAM, Ambassador Hedwig

Foreign Policy Society.

WOLLWERTH, Mr. Rudolf

Political Counselor, German Embassy.



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ambassador Dr. Swanee Hunt
and Dr. Charles Ansbacher
cordially invite

Ms. Snyder

to a working breakfast on
Monday, October 30, 1995
8:00 - 9:30 a.m.

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Policy Advisor, Office of Hillary Clinton

will lead a conversation about

"Key Issues in the '96 Campaign"

R.S.V.P.
31-339 ext. 2454

Weidlichgasse 1 - 5
1130 Vienna

Melanne Verveer

Melanne Verveer, currently Deputy Chief of Staff to Hillary Rodham Clinton, worked as Special Projects Coordinator for Mrs. Clinton during the transition and as her Issues Adviser during the 1992 campaign.

Previously, Verveer served as Executive Vice President and Public Policy Director for People for the American Way.

Prior to joining People for the American Way, Verveer worked in a variety of positions on Capitol Hill and in the public interest community. She was Legislative Director to Representative Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Coordinator for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs at the U.S. Catholic Conference, and Field Manager of Common Cause.

Verveer is a founding member of the Coalition on Human Needs and has served on the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Verveer and her husband, Philip, a Washington attorney, have three children.

*file venue***U.S. Department of Labor**Office of the Secretary
Women's Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20210

August 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: MELANNE VERVEER
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House

THERESA LOAR
Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues
The State Department

FROM: DIANE FAULKNER *DF*
Economist, Women in the Global Economy Team
The Women's Bureau

SUBJECT: Problem re Slovak Women's Participation in the "Vital Voices:
Women in Democracy" Conference, and Conference Follow up re
Slovakia

The purpose of this memo is primarily to convey to you information about a problem that occurred regarding Slovak women's attendance at the First Lady's speech July 11; this memo also suggests U.S. assistance for upcoming women's leadership training in Slovakia.

First, some background. I spent five days in Slovakia immediately after the "Vital Voices" Conference [I was an exchange student in Bratislava, then Czechoslovakia, in 1970, working in a state-owned company and spending time with Slovak students, and have returned many times.] On July 16, I got together with Irene Belohorska, one of the Conference participants from Slovakia. She is a member of parliament (the National Council of the Slovak Republic), Vice-Chair of its Foreign Affairs Committee, and a member of the Movement for a New Democracy, the party of Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar. She is a physician and became known in Slovakia before 1989 because she organized a weekly radio program on cancer prevention, screening, and treatment that was well-known in Slovakia. She had never been active in politics before the 1989 revolution, and I got a strong impression that she is a woman of great honesty and integrity.

As I'm sure you know, about 130 women from Slovakia came to hear the First Lady's speech on Friday, July 11, many of them traveling by bus from eastern Slovakia beginning at 6 p.m. the previous night (and Irene Belohorska wanted me to understand that the women were representing NGOs, not political parties such as the Movement for a New Democracy). While it was quite a thrill to see and hear the First Lady, apparently many were dismayed and devastated by the First Lady's failure to mention Slovakia at all in her speech, during which she referred to a number of other countries (Estonia, Romania, Ukraine, Hungary, the Czech Republic (several mentions),

Belarus, Russia, Poland, Bosnia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Lithuania) -- and her speech followed speeches by women from Bulgaria, Lithuania, and the Czech Republic. Unfortunately, her speech was followed later in the program by Susanna Agnelli's speech, which was not translated as the First Lady's had been, so the Slovak women could not even understand what Ms. Agnelli was saying. According to Irene Belohorska, many tears were shed in the buses to which the women returned to begin their journey home. I don't know whether the omission of Slovakia was accidental or purposeful (i.e., because the U.S. does not support the Meciar government and accuses it of human rights abuses). Perhaps the women, inexperienced in political maneuvering and with their hearts open to the First Lady, need to grow a thicker skin and will in time. But I want to suggest that the U.S. government needs to extend a hand to the Slovak women and do something to make the situation right (and it is in the U.S.'s interest to do so), and speech writers need to be more sensitive in the future so that the First Lady will not be in the position of giving a speech that needlessly upsets women when normally she would have quite the opposite effect of inspiring them. Irena Belohorska told me she was considering writing to the First Lady about this, and I told her I would let both of you know what she told me about this incident.

I also want to let you know that when Irene Belohorska and I talked about the leadership training she is helping organize to give Slovak women skills to participate more effectively in politics (according to her, this effort is directed toward helping Slovak women as a whole, not toward helping any particular political party), I gave her a few suggestions because of my background as a trainer and my particular interest in women's and girls' leadership training. For example, when she began describing what they had planned so far, I told her that it was important that the training be very participatory instead of consisting of simply lectures -- e.g., a public speaking training could involve each woman practicing and giving a short speech which is videotaped, with playback, pointers, and group discussion and support. She then asked me if I could come back to Slovakia and help them prepare the training. I told her I doubted I could (certainly the DOL will not send me), but that I would send her some materials. Some offer of assistance to them in conducting an experiential training, perhaps by someone from the U.S. with expertise in leadership training or women's political training (I'm not suggesting that I have such expertise), might be helpful.

If I can be of any assistance, please let me know. I can be reached at (202) 219-6601 X137.



National Council of the Slovak Republic

Irena BELOHORSKÁ

Vice-chairperson of the Foreign affairs committee

Mudrošova 1
812 80 Bratislava

tel: +421/7/5312 588
fax: +421/7/5318 532



file Venue

Check out the [new speech transcripts](#), and stay tuned for more follow-up materials to the July 1997 conference.

- [About the Conference](#)
- [Contacting Us After the Conference](#)
- [Welcome](#)
- [Speeches, Reports and Articles](#)
- [Conference Program](#)
- [Speaker Bios](#)
- [Links to Related Sites](#)

Reference:

- [Media Guidebook for Women](#)

UN's 4th World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995:

- [Platform for Action](#)
- [Beijing Speeches & Documents](#)

Vital Voices Speeches, Reports & Articles

This is where you will find transcripts of speeches, papers, reports, and articles from the Vital Voices conference, held on July 9-11, 1997, and follow-up materials and reports.

New Addition: Remarks by Jaroslava Moserová, Vice-President of the Czech Senate

- **Emma Bonino, EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Affairs, July 11, 1997**
 - **Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, U.S. Supreme Court, July 11, 1997**
 - **Plenary Remarks by U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, July 11, 1997**
 - **Ambassador Hunt and Three Speakers from the New Democracies, July 11, 1997**
 - **Justice Louise Arbour, Prosecutor, International Criminal Tribunals, July 11, 1997**
 - **Dr. Vesna Pesic, President, Civic Alliance of Serbia, July 10, 1997**
 - **Elisabeth Rehn, U.N. Special Rapporteur for Human Rights, July 10, 1997**
 - **Statement by Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. Secretary of State [Read by Theresa Loar]**
 - **Theresa Loar, Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues, U.S. State Department, July 9, 1997**
 - **Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, President of the National Bank of Poland July 9, 1997**
 - **Susanne Agnelli, Former Foreign Minister of Italy, July 10, 1997**
 - **Jaroslava Moserová, Vice-President of the Czech Senate, July 9, 1997**
 - **Melanne Vermeer, Assistant to the U.S. President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady, July 9, 1997**
 - **Introductory Remarks by Swanee Hunt, July 9, 1997**
 - **Maria Rauch-Kallat, General Secretary of the Austrian People's Party, July 9, 1997**
-
- **Workshop Report: Business & Beyond, July 11, 1997**
 - **Workshop Report: Law, July 11, 1997**
 - **Workshop Report: Politics & Persuasion, July 11, 1997**
-
- **Article: Meeting Compares Paths to Power, July 10, 1997**
 - **Article: East European Women Go On-Line, July 10, 1997**

- **Article: Conference Seeks to Strengthen Role of Women, July 9, 1997**
- **U.S. State Department Release, July 9, 1997**
- **Article: Conference Preview, July 1, 1997**

[Back to Vital Voices Home Page](#)

Vital Voices Web Project

Please fill out this info and consent form, and hand into Martha Brown or Alyse Nelson by the end of the meeting. Alternatively, you could fax it to Adam Robinson at USIA at 202-619-6557. Your participation is *vital*. Thanks.

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

Will You CONSENT to allow a link to your EMAIL address to appear on the Vital Voices Web site (so that women could contact you regarding your area(s) of expertise)?

YES _____ **NO** _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

If your organization has a Web home page we may link to, please give us the Web address:
http://_____

**Vital Voices: Women in Democracy
Working Group**

AGENDA

Wednesday, September 17, 1997

Thersea Loar
Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues

Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady

upcoming trips -

Hon. Swanee Hunt
U.S. Ambassador to Austria

Sally Shelton Colby
Assistant Administrator
USAID

✓ Bill Taylor
Deputy Coordinator for U.S. Assistance to the Newly Independent States

Michael Michalak
Deputy Coordinator for European Assistance

*- Helmer
going on in the field*

Carla Menares-Bury
INL *Domestic Violence*

Allison Portnoy
USIA

Adam Robinson
USIA

Accentuate micro credit

AGENDA

VITAL VOICES WORKING GROUP MEETING

U.S. Department of State

Loy Henderson Auditorium

September 17, 1997

2:00 - 4:00 pm

U.S. Government Follow-up to the Conference

Theresa Loar,
Senior Coordinator for Women's Issues

Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady

Amb. Swanee Hunt
U.S. Ambassador to Austria

William Taylor, Deputy Coordinator
on U.S. Assistance to the New Independent States

Michael Michalak, Deputy Coordinator
for East European Assistance

Allison Portnoy, Lorriane Predham
and Adam Robinson
U.S. Information Agency

Carla Menares-Bury
Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Alyse Nelson
U.S. Department of State

Private Sector and NGO Follow-up

{ Vital Voices on
USIA

League of Women
Doctors of B-H -
Crossing Rivers

Partnership for Freedom

- economic growth
(not consultants
talking to leaders)
moving to Regions

* small loans

→ Civil Society -
People to people
Lebanon +

Joint up with
organizing here

* exchange prog.

her prog. Bradley 4.5.

exchange prog.

"little revolutionaries"

JUL-24-1997 16:17 FROM EEN-USIA

file Vienna
Conf'ce 50th

To: "Kovanec, Susan"
 From: MacCurdy, Carol
 Subject: Fwd: Vital Voices - Moldova report
 Date: 7/24/97 Time: 11:12AM

Originated by: vm @ XGATE (vh@usis.moldova.su) on 7/24/97 10:52AM
 Forwarded by: CMACCURD @ WASHDC on 7/24/97 11:12AM (CHANGED)

7/30

MV -

Interesting feed back
 from Moldova on the
 Vienna conference. Bottom line,
 it elevated these
 women in their
 society.

 Carol Lynn MacCurdy
 Desk Officer, Central Europe
 United States Information Agency
 phone: (202) 619-5942
 fax: (202) 619-5958
 internet e-mail: cmaccurd@usis.gov

To: lpxodham@usis.gov, cmaccurd@usis.gov
 From: "Julianne Paunescu" <vh@usis.moldova.su>

Please forward this to the right people at State and Vienna.

I hosted the Moldovan delegation at lunch today and thought I would send their impressions and ideas for future projects to you. As I am sure you can imagine, they all thought that the conference was a wonderful chance for them to meet women from other parts of the world and discuss issues of mutual interest. A few specifics:

--Perhaps the person most greatly changed by the conference is the president of one of the country's largest banks. She has never really thought about "women's issues" before this conference and particularly liked the idea stressed in her working group that if women control the money (like at her bank) they really control the power. She also was impressed with this idea of helping women in primarily agricultural countries, like Moldova, help women to start new enterprises that can be carried out in a rural setting, but are not limited to growing crops or raising livestock. Her bank has received a credit line from the World Bank and she wants to use it to set up a special credit program (like the Grameen Bank) to help Moldovan rural women. The director of the Moldovan Association of accountants said that she thinks it would be easy for her organization to train some women to be accountants and provide them with a new career.

--The two judges that went represent the Women's Judges Association here and were happy to meet representatives from the international umbrella organization of women's judges - and will work to affiliate with them. They also noted that they have now decided to draft legislation dealing with domestic violence since Moldova has nothing on the books in this area and possibly in helping to organize legal services on a volunteer basis for abused women and families. They also want to work with other women CIS judges to help them with legal reform as Moldova is the most advanced CIS country in this area.

--The director of the Independent Journalism Center will arrange a seminar for journalists next year on how to cover women's issues and for NGOs on how to work with the mass media. The former Soros Foundation president would like to translate the USIA publication on this subject into Romanian and publish it for this conference.

The participation of these women has certainly been noticed throughout Moldovan society. Because none of them represent traditional Moldovan women's organizations there is a lot of confusion over why they could be selected to go to a women's conference since Moldovan society (men, especially) are much more comfortable with only their recognized and compartmentalized "feminists" dealing with these issues, certainly not their important business people, judges or NGO leaders. I think that they will certainly have a great impact on the society as a result of the issues they were exposed to at this conference.

Regards,

Julianne

Julianne Paunescu
 Public Affairs Officer
 United States Information Service
 Chisinau, Moldova
 tel #: (373)-(2)-233772 or 233494; FAX #: (373)-(2)-233044
 email address: vh@usis.moldova.su

Editorials & Commentary

THE LITCHFIELD COUNTY TIMES

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1997

FOUR

The Zoo Syndrome

By FRANCES FRIEDMAN

When the Iron Curtain was lifted in 1989, there were expectations that democracy would bring Eastern Europe a quality of life akin to American living. That has not happened, especially for women.

Hillary Rodham Clinton was the keynote speaker at a conference in Vienna last month entitled "Vital Voices, Women in Democracy." Leading women from 19 European countries gathered to network and have their vital voices heard. Many were members of parliament in their own countries, or held ministry or commissioner posts. Their need to become part of the political system was, in some instances, a life-and-death issue.

Dr. Jaroslava Moserova, vice president of the Czech Republic, called it the "Zoo Syndrome." She said in her opening-day plenary speech that people in emerging democracies often were safer behind bars. When the gates to their cages were opened, predators took over.

Vesna Pesic, president of the Civil Alliance of Serbia, who had served time in jail for exercising free speech, reported the life expectancy for women in her country had declined while it has increased for men.

Dr. Kazimiera Prunskiene, former prime minister of Lithuania and currently a member of the Lithuanian Parliament, said that despite a flourishing economy, women in her country enjoy few of the benefits. They have a higher rate of unemployment and earn 42 percent less than men.

One woman, a member of Parliament in Estonia, said, "I have lived most of my life under Soviet domination and I know that no one can excel under Communist rule. Democracy is harder," she said, "but it is the only choice."

A young New York woman showed a film she had produced on trafficking in women by Russian organized crime. "My God, child," one of the Eastern European women exclaimed, "don't you know your life is in danger?" The New Yorker acknowledged that throughout filming she knew she could be killed. "It's a story that has to be told," she said.

It was dismaying for women in the emerging democracies to learn that older democracies are still struggling with many of the same problems. For example, in the United States, women now make up 46 percent of the salaried work force. Although there have been impressive cracks in the glass ceiling, they still earn 75 cents for every dollar that men earn.

Violence against women crosses all cultural and national boundaries. In Russia, for example, it is estimated that 80 percent of violent crime takes place in the home. In Bulgaria, there is no prosecution for spousal abuse unless the wife has been killed or permanently injured.

Marijana Grandits, former member of the Austrian parliament, said women with ability to lead must seek power if they want to change the rules. "No one is going to give it to you," she said. "Women represent 51 percent of the world population. Yet we allow the 49 percent minority to set the agenda."

U.S. Ambassador Swanee Hunt, who was one of the conference organizers, stressed the importance of vital voices to "protect human rights, increase political stability and drive economic prosperity." Conference literature carried a statement by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright who said it is a simple matter of common sense

that democracy must include not half of its citizens, but all.

After Hillary Clinton's standing ovation, Marijana Grandits leaned toward me and asked, "Will you ever have a woman President?" I told her I thought we probably would, but I doubted it would occur in my lifetime. "What a pity," she said. "What a waste."

One of the ironies of the conference was that our mission included developing strategies to help women have their vital voices heard in their countries. And yet the conference itself attracted little or no news media coverage. Newsweek reported in its July 21 issue that Chelsea Clinton had joined her parents in Spain the week before and then accompanied her mother on a "tour of Austria." It never mentioned that her mother delivered the keynote address at a major conference of 300 of Europe's most influential women.

Even the media representatives that did attend the event managed to miss the message. Ambassador Hunt invited conference participants to her home for dinner on the first day of the conference. "We will have a buffet dinner in the garden, music and entertainment. Stay as late as you like." Jokingly, she added: "We could even have a slumber party." Later, in the press room, we overheard journalists looking for a lead for the day's story. Despite the stirring speeches, the heart-wrenching vignettes, the exciting strategies developed in dozens of workshops, the lead that emerged was: "Ambassador Hunt to host slumber party at her Embassy home."

Are vital voices being heard? Not yet.

Frances Friedman, a weekend resident of Kent, is a public-relations consultant and former chief executive of the GCI Group, a public-relations agency.

file Vienna women

conf' a

COLUMNS

AMBASSADOR'S JOURNAL

Vital voices raised for millions of women around world



Swanee Hunt

This month 300 women from 36 countries convened in Vienna for a three-day conference titled "Vital Voices: Women and Democracy." Whose voices? Leaders in politics, law and business, representing millions of women throughout Europe and the U.S.

Rather than try to interpret, I'll let the women speak for themselves:

The U.S. Secretary of State (speaking from Madrid): "Advancing the status of women is the right thing

to do; and, frankly, it is the smart thing to do. The work you are doing is crucial to the development of strong, sustainable democracies in Central and Eastern Europe. Women will only be able to contribute to our full potential if we have equal access, equal rights, equal protection and a fair chance at the levers of economic and political power."

President of the Polish National Bank: "I was told I could not be in this job because I was a woman. Then I was told it would be only for a few months. That was six years ago."

Vice president of the Czech Senate: "Under communism, decent people were not ambitious. If you climbed up, you climbed into bad company. Now there is a zoo syndrome in the new democracies. After decades imprisoned by communist ideology and rule, the doors of the cages are opened. But it is the predators who have thrived, often at the expense of the others. The result is that non-predators are cowering in the old cages, afraid that freedom means danger."

An American Embassy officer: "I accompanied members of the Serbian delegation, who sat down to dinner with delegates from other former Yugoslav republics. Many were old acquaintances who had worked for democracy and human rights before the war. They shared ideas, hopes, plans. By the time they boarded the plane for Belgrade, rough drafts for new project proposals were already in the works."

A European Union commissioner: "Don't allow anyone to say you should stick to education if you are interested in the Secret Service. Go and reform the Secret Service."



Associated Press

First lady Hillary Clinton meets with Austrian President Thomas Klestil during a visit to Vienna earlier this month.

A Lithuanian parliamentarian: "If 10 years ago someone would have told me I would be in Vienna, that I would speak English, and that I would meet the first lady of the United States, I would have answered, 'I love that dream.' A young male doctor told me, 'I know a lot about a woman's hormone system, and I can assure you, there is nothing for a woman to

do in politics.' That was right before I was elected to parliament — the first time."

A Bosnian refugee organizer: "I am not a pessimist. I am an optimist. If I were not an optimist, I would be a terrorist."

Chief prosecutor at the Hague War Crimes Tribunal: "Women have different skills at resolving conflict, different aptitudes and interests in building and preserving communities, a different relationship to the environment. But we have the same entitlement as men to contribute to our own governance."

Former foreign minister of Italy: "I hate politics! Intrigue, words that have no meaning. I think that is why I was a good politician. Women are practical, they like deeds, action, not words. Women hate to waste time because they have other things to do."

Former defense minister of Finland: "We women do not take ourselves so terribly seriously the way men unfortunately sometimes do, but we take our work very seriously. I've lost face many times, but that is not so important. A woman can always get another one."

Former Lithuanian prime minister: "Many young women have been forced to sign employment contracts stating they will not become pregnant for at least five years. Many women find only the young and good looking can get hired."

First female U.S. Supreme Court justice: "It is not enough to build a constitution and democratic institutions, even an independent judiciary. Women will have to stay active in parliaments and local politics to shape the public policies that will affect them as citizens, workers, wives, mothers and daughters."

The first lady of the United States: "The marketplace knows the price of everything and the value of nothing. Government must preserve order and provide basic services, but it cannot reach into those very small places of the heart to do the work that can only be done voluntarily through the civil society. We are here to advance the cause of women and to advance the cause of democracy

and to make it absolutely clear that the two are inseparable."

Frankly, I couldn't have said it better myself.

Colorado resident Swanee Hunt is U.S. ambassador to Austria. The views and opinions expressed are solely the author's and do not necessarily represent those of the Department of State.

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Vienna

Restaurants

1994 Edition

A photograph of a smiling couple sitting at a bar. The woman on the left is wearing a dark jacket and has dark hair. The man on the right is wearing a dark shirt and has short, curly hair. They are both looking towards the camera. In the background, there is a chalkboard menu with handwritten text in white chalk. The text includes 'IN', 'LSBURG) 22,-', 'TTONEL 22,-', 'R 22,-', '25,-', and '0,-'.

Restaurants

Beisel · Inns · Trattorie · Tabernas

Keller · Cellars · Cantine · Bodegas

Cafés · Coffee-houses

Bars

Wien

Vienna · Vienne · Viena · ウィーン

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Spanish Riding School

Vienna Boys' Choir

1995

Vienna

Spanische Reitschule Wiener Sängerknaben 1995

Ecole d'Equitation Espagnole

Petits Chanteurs de Vienne

Scuola di Equitazione Spagnola

Piccoli Cantori di Vienna

Spanish Riding School

Vienna Boys' Choir

スペイン乗馬学校

ウィーン少年合唱団のミサ

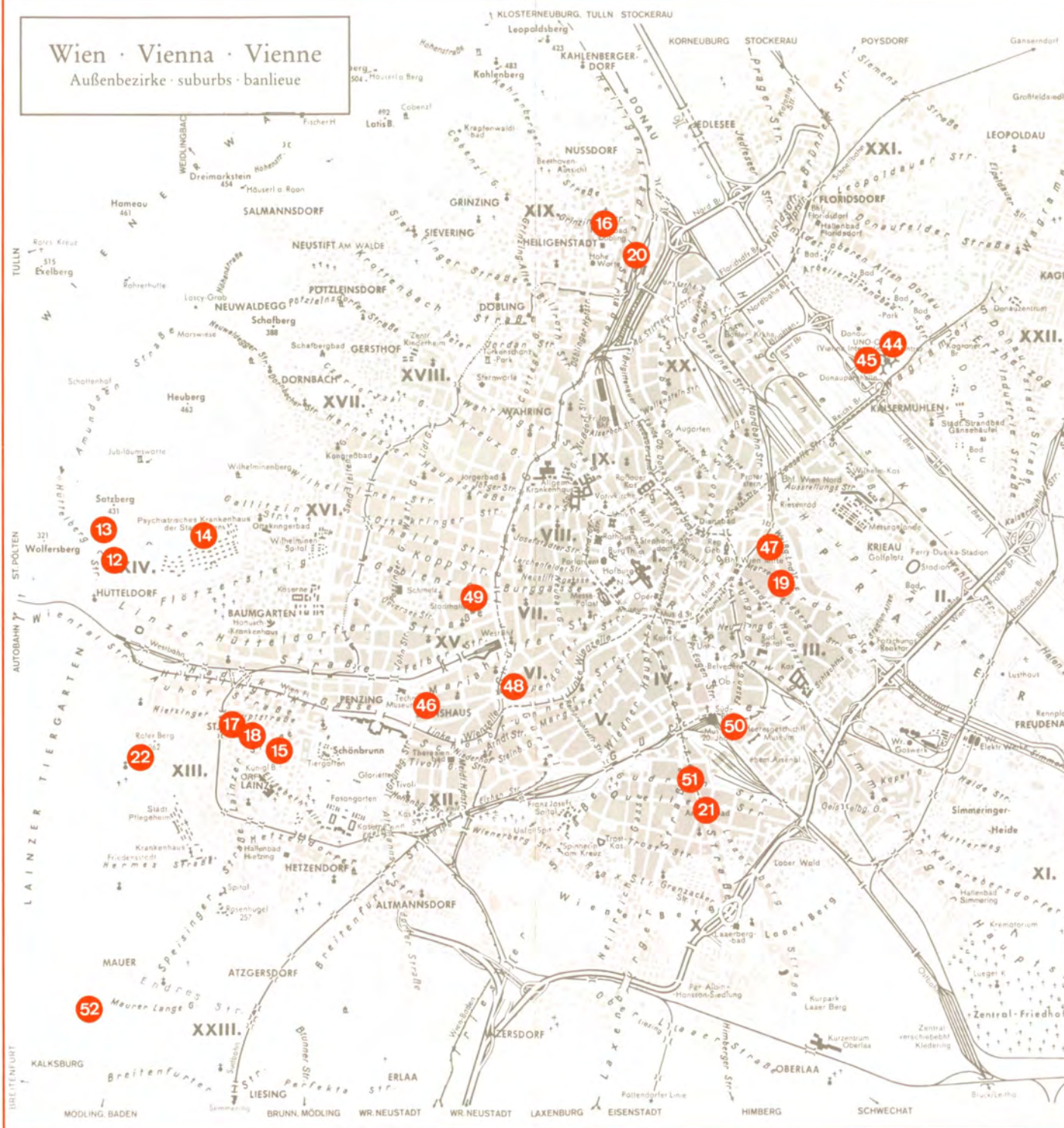


Wien

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Außenbezirke · suburbs · banlieue



Architektur vom Fin de siècle bis heute

Architecture from fin de siècle to the present day
L'architecture du 1900 jusqu'à nos jours
L'architettura dal 1900 fino ai nostri giorni

Wien

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Wien · Vienna · Vienne

Innere Stadt · City Center · Centre ville

Bauwerke in der Innenstadt

- Otto Wagner**
- 1 Majolikahaus (1898/99), 6, Linke Wienzeile 40
 - 2 Wohnhaus mit vergoldeten Medaillons v. Kolo Moser (1898/99), 6, Linke Wienzeile 38
 - 3 Postsparkasse (1904 – 1906), 1, Georg-Coch-Platz 2
 - 4 Stadtbahn-Pavillons (1894 – 1898), Jugendstil-Cafe, 1, Karlsplatz
- Josef Olbrich**
- 5 Secession (1897/98), 1, Friedrichstraße 12
- Friedrich Ohmann**
- 6 Wienflußregulierung (1903 – 1906), 1, Stadtpark, Johannesgasse
- Adolf Loos**
- 7 Kärntnerbar (1908), 1, Kärntner Durchgang
 - 8 Herrenausstatter Knize (1910 – 1913), 1, Graben 13
 - 9 Looshaus (1909 – 1911), 1, Michaelerplatz 3
 - 10 Jugendstil-WC (1904), 1, Graben
- Josef Plečnik**
- 11 Zacherlhaus (1903 – 1905), 1, Brandstätte 6/Wildpretmarkt 2 – 4
- Peter Czernin**
- 30 Bundesamtsgebäude (1981 – 1985), 3, Radetzkystraße 2
- Coop Himmelblau**
- 31 Reiss-Bar (1977), 1, Marco-d'Aviano-Gasse 1
 - 32 Roter Engel (1981), 1, Rabensteig 5
 - 33 Geschirrgeschäft Wahliss (1986), 1, Kärntner Straße 17
- Hans Hollein**
- 34 Kerzengeschäft Retti (1964/65), 1, Kohlmarkt 8 – 10
 - 35 Boutique Metek (1967), 1, Tegethoffstraße 3
 - 36 Möbelgeschäft Section N (1971), 1, Schulerstraße 16
 - 38 Juwelier Schullin (1981 – 1982), 1, Kohlmarkt 7
 - 40 Geschäftshaus, 1, Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 4
- Ernst Hiesmayr**
- 41 Juristische Fakultät der Universität Wien (1974 – 1983), 1, Schottenbastei 10 – 16/Helferstorferstraße
- Holzbauer/Marschalek/Ladstätter/Gantar/Erben/Sramek**
- 42 Gestaltung der Haltestellen der U-Bahn-Linie U1 (1978 – 1986)
- Justus Dahinden/Reinhard Gieselmann**
- 43 Bibliothek der Technischen Universität (1984 – 1987), 4, Wiedner Hauptstraße/Treitlstraße

Bauwerke in den Außenbezirken

- Otto Wagner**
- 12 Villa Wagner I = *Museum Fuchs* (1886 – 1888), 14, Hüttelbergstraße 26 (Tram 49)
 - 13 Villa Wagner II (1913), 14, Hüttelbergstraße 28 (Tram 49)
 - 14 Kirche am Steinhof (1903 – 1907), 14, Baumgartner Höhe 1 (Bus 48 A)
- Josef Hoffmann**
- 15 Haus Primavesi (1913), 13, Gloriettegasse 14 – 16 (Tram 60)
 - 16 Haus Mahler-Werfel (1909 – 1910), 19, Steinfeldgasse 2 (Tram 37)
- Adolf Loos**
- 17 Haus Steiner (1910), 13, St. Veit-Gasse 10 (Tram 58)
 - 18 Haus Scheu (1912), 13, Larohegasse 3 (Tram 60)
- Paul Engelmann/Ludwig Wittgenstein**
- 19 Wittgensteinhaus (1926 – 1928), 3, Kundmanngasse 19 (Bus 74A, 75A)
- Karl Ehn**
- 20 Karl-Marx-Hof (1926 – 1930), 19, Heiligenstädter Straße/12-Februar-Platz (Tram D, U4)
- Otto Nadel/Karl Schmalhofer**
- 21 Amalienbad (1923 – 1926), 10, Reumannplatz 9 (Tram 6, U1)
 - 22 Werkbundsiedlung (1930 – 1932) 13, Veitingergasse/Jagdschloßgasse (Tram 60, Bus 54B, 55B)
- Johann Staber**
- 44 Vienna International Center = *UNO-City* (1973 – 1979), 22, Wagramer Straße 3 – 5 (U1)
 - 45 Austria Center Vienna (1953 – 1987), 22, Am Hubertusdamm 6 (U1)
- Wilhelm Holzbauer**
- 46 Wohnhausanlage „Wohnen Morgen“ (1979), 15, Anschützgasse/Iheringergasse (Bus 57A)
- Friedensreich Hundertwasser/Peter Pelikan**
- 47 Wohnhausanlage = *Hundertwasserhaus* (1983 – 1985), 3, Kegelgasse/Löwengasse (Tram N)
- Peter Pelikan**
- 48 Wohnhausanlage (1987 – 1988), 6, Gumpendorfer Straße 142 (Bus 57A, U6)
- Roland Rainer**
- 49 Wiener Stadthalle (1952 – 1958) mit Bad (1974) 15, Vogelweidplatz (Tram 18, U6)
- Karl Schwanzer**
- 50 Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts (1960 – 1962), 3, Schweizersgarten (Bus 13A, Tram 18)
- Günther Domenig**
- 51 Zentralsparkasse, Filiale (1975 – 1979), 10, Favoritenstraße 118 (U1)
- Fritz Wotruba/Fritz Gerhard Mayr**
- 52 Kirche Zur Heiligsten Dreifaltigkeit (1965 – 1976), 23, Mauer, Ecke Georgsgasse/Rysergasse (Bus 60A)

Vienna

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Museum of Modern Art/Ludwig Foundation

(Museum moderner Kunst)
Lichtenstein Palace, 9, Fürstengasse 1, ☎
Phone 317 69 00
Daily except Monday 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Museum of the 20th Century
3, Schweizer Garten (near Südbahnhof), ☎
Phone 78 25 50, 78 26 75
Daily except Monday 10 a.m.—6 p.m.

Museum of Natural History

(Naturhistorisches Museum)
1, Maria-Theresien-Platz (entrance),
Burgring 7 (postal address), phone 521 77-0
Collections of Mineralogy and Petrography,
Zoology, Anthropology and Prehistory and
of Precious Stones, Saurianhall, Children's
Corner
Daily except Tuesday 9 a.m.—6 p.m.,
in winter time 1st floor only 9 a.m.—3 p.m.
Geological-paleontological Collection: closed

Museum of Pathological Anatomy

Old General Hospital (Altes Allgemeines
Krankenhaus), 6, Hof, "Narrenturm"
9, Alser Strasse 4, Spitalgasse 2, phone 438672
Wed 3—6 p.m., Thu 8—11 a.m., 1st Sat of
each month 10 a.m.—1 p.m.
Public holidays and August closed

Museum of Technology

(Technisches Museum)
with the Railway Museum and the Museum of
Postal and Telegraph Services
14, Mariahilfer Strasse 212, ☎
Phone 89 40 151, 91 41 610
Closed for renovation. Reopening in 1996

Austrian National Library

(Österreichische Nationalbibliothek)
Grand Hall (Prunksaal)
1, Josefsplatz 1, phone 534 10-397
1994: Until 27. 2. Mon—Fri 10 a.m.—
12 noon, Sat 10 a.m.—12 noon and 3—
6 p.m., Sun, public holidays 3—6 p.m.
28. 2.—23. 3., 22. 5.—30. 6. and 27. 10.—
31. 12. daily except Sunday and public holidays
11 a.m.—12 noon
24. 3.—21. 5. and 1. 7.—26. 10. Mon—Sat
10 a.m.—4 p.m., Sun, public holidays
10 a.m.—1 p.m.
→ Museum of Globes

National Theater (Burgtheater)

1, Dr.-Karl-Lueger-Ring 2, ☎
Phone 514 44-2613
Guided tours: July and August Mon—Sat 1,
2, 3 p.m.; Sept, Oct, April—June Tue, Thu
4 p.m., Sun 3 p.m.; Nov—March upon request
House of the Neidhart Frescoes ☞
1, Tuchlauben 19, phone 535 90 65
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and
1—4:30 p.m.

Old Bakery (Alte Backstube)

8, Lange Gasse 34, ☎
Phone 43 11 01, 406 11 01
Tue—Sat 9 a.m. till midnight, Sun, public
holidays 2 p.m. till midnight, August closed

Old Smithy (Alte Schmiede)

1, Schönlaterngasse 9, phone 512 83 29
Museum: Mon—Fri 10 a.m.—3 p.m. and by
prior arrangement

Parliament

1, Dr.-Karl-Renner-Ring 3, ☎
Phone 40 110-2211
Guided tours: Mon—Fri 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
(except on day before and day of meeting).
Mid-July—Aug: Mon—Fri 9, 10, 11 a.m. and
1, 2, 3 p.m.; easter holidays: 11 a.m., 3 p.m.

Planetarium

2, Prater, Hauptallee (near Giant Ferris Wheel,
underground station Praterstern), ☎
Phone 24 94 32
Guided tours Sun 3, 5 p.m. and upon request,
August until mid-Sept closed
→ Urania Observatory

Prater Museum ☞

2, Prater, Hauptallee (at the Planetarium, under-
ground station Praterstern), ☎
Phone 24 94 32-77
Tue—Fri 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and 1—
4:30 p.m., Sat, Sun and public holidays 2—
6:30 p.m.

Railway Museum (closed)

→ Museum of Technology

Roman Ruins Am Hof ☞

1, Am Hof 9, phone 505 87 47-46 (Mon—Fri)
Sat, Sun, public holidays 11 a.m.—1 p.m.

Roman Ruins below the Hoher Markt ☞

1, Hoher Markt 3, phone 535 56 06
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and
1—4:30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Cathedral

1, Stephansplatz, phone 515 52-526
High Mass: Sept—June, Sun and religious
holidays 10 a.m.
Guided tours of the Cathedral: Mon—Sat
10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m., Sun, public holidays
3 p.m. Evening guided tours: July—Sept 3:
Sat 7 p.m.
Catacombs (only with guided tours): daily 10,
11, 11:30 a.m. and 2, 2:30, 3:30, 4, 4:30 p.m.
Pummerin (great bell), North Tower (elevator):
April—Sept 9 a.m.—6 p.m., Oct—March
8 a.m.—5 p.m.
Ascent of the South Tower: daily 9 a.m.—
5:30 p.m.
→ Museum of the Cathedral and the Diocese

St. Virgil's Chapel ☞

and collection of historical pottery from Vienna
1, Stephansplatz, underground station, ☎
Phone 513 58 42
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and
1—4:30 p.m.

Schönbrunn Palace

13, Schönbrunner Schloss-Strasse (under-
ground station Schönbrunn), ☎ (wheelchairs
can be rented at no charge), phone 811 13-238
Gala rooms: April—Oct daily 8:30 a.m.—
5 p.m., Nov—March daily 8:30 a.m.—
4:30 p.m.
Gloriette: May—Sept daily 9 a.m.—6 p.m.,
Oct daily 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Palmerie (nearest entrance: Hietzinger Tor,
underground station Hietzing)
Phone 877 50 87-406
May—Sept daily 9:30 a.m.—5:30 p.m.
(admission), Oct—April daily 9:30 a.m.—
4:30 p.m. (admission)
Butterfly House at the "Sonnenurhaus"
(nearest entrance: Hietzinger Tor, under-
ground station Hietzing), phone 877 50 87-421

May—Sept daily 10 a.m.—4:30 p.m. (admis-
sion), Oct—April daily 10 a.m.—3 p.m. (ad-
mission)

Park: daily 6 a.m. until dusk
→ Zoo, → Imperial Coach Collection

Franz Schubert's Birthplace ☞

9, Nussdorfer Strasse 54, phone 34 59 924
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and
1—4:30 p.m.

Franz Schubert's Last Residence ☞

4, Kettenbrückengasse 6 (next to the under-
ground station Kettenbrückengasse)
Phone 57 39 072
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and
1—4:30 p.m.

Secession

1, Friedrichstrasse 12, phone 587 53 07
Beethoven frieze by Gustav Klimt, special ex-
hibitions of contemporary art
Tue—Fri 10 a.m.—6 p.m., Sat, Sun, public
holidays 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Soccer Museum in the Praterstadion

2, Meiereistrasse 7, phone 727 18-0
Closed until the end of August 1994 and during
school vacations
Mon, Fri 10 a.m.—1 p.m., Tue, Thu 2—6 p.m.,
groups by prior arrangement

Spanish Riding School

1, Hofburg, Josefsplatz (Gate 2)
Performances and training sessions see de-
tailed calendar

Stadtbahn Court Pavilion Hietzing ☞

by Otto Wagner
13, Schönbrunner Schloss-Strasse (next to
the underground station Hietzing)
Phone 877 15 71
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and
1—4:30 p.m.

Stadtbahn Pavilions Karlsplatz ☞

by Otto Wagner
1, Karlsplatz
April—October daily except Monday 9 a.m.—
12:15 p.m. and 1—4:30 p.m.

State Museum of Lower Austria

(Niederösterreichisches Landesmuseum)
1, Herrengasse 9, ☎, phone 531 10-3505
Tue—Fri 9 a.m.—5 p.m., Sat 12 noon—
5 p.m., Sun 9:30 a.m.—1 p.m.

State Opera House (Staatsober)

1, Opernring 2, ☎, phone 514 44-26 13
Guided tours: upon request; see also
announcements underneath the arcades of
the Opera House (Kärntner Strasse)

Adalbert Stifter Museum ☞

1, Mölker Bastel 8, phone 535 89 05
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and
1—4:30 p.m.

Johann Strauss' Residence ☞

2, Praterstrasse 54, phone 24 01 21
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and
1—4:30 p.m.

Vienna Streetcar Museum

(Strassenbahnmuseum)
3, Erdbergstrasse 109 (underground station
Schlachthausgasse), phone 712 12 01-0
Early May until early October Sat, Sun, public
holidays 9 a.m.—4 p.m.

Sightseeing tours with "oldtimer" tram: May 7
until October 2, Sat 1:30 p.m., Wed, Sun,
public holidays 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. (depar-
ture Karlsplatz)

Tickets: Information Office of the Wiener Ver-
kehrsbetriebe (underground station Karls-
platz), phone 587 31 86

Austrian Theater Museum

1, Lobkowitzplatz 2, ☎, phone 512 88 00-0
Daily except Monday 10 a.m.—5 p.m.
Guided tours by prior arrangement
1, Hanuschgasse 3, ☎, phone 512 24 27
Memorial rooms for Hugo Thirnig, Josef
Kainz, Max Reinhardt, Caspar Neher, Her-
mann Bahr, Fritz Wotruba and others
Tue—Fri 10 a.m.—12 noon and 1—4 p.m.,
Sat and Sun 1—4 p.m.

Tobacco Museum

7, Messepalast (entrance Mariahilfer Strasse 2)
Phone 526 17 16
Tue—Fri 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Sat, Sun, public
holidays 10 a.m.—2 p.m.

Secular and Ecclesiastical Treasures

(Schatzkammer)
1, Hofburg, Schweizerhof, ☎, phone 533 79 31
Daily except Tuesday 10 a.m.—6 p.m., Thur
10 a.m.—9 p.m.

Treasury of the Order of Teutonic Knights

(Schatzkammer des Deutschen Ordens)
1, Singerstrasse 7, phone 512 10 65-6
May—Oct Mon, Thu—Sun 10 a.m.—12 noon,
Wed, Fri, Sat 3—5 p.m., Nov—April Mon, Thur,
Sat 10 a.m.—12 noon, Wed, Fri, Sat 3—5 p.m.

Undertaker's Museum (Bestattungsmuseum)

4, Goldeggasse 19, phone 501 95-227
Mon—Fri 12 noon—3 p.m. by prior arrangement

Urania Observatory

1, Uraniastrasse 1, phone 24 94 32, 712 61 91-15
Guided tours by clear sky only, telescope
observation, computergraphic UraniaStar:
Wed, Fri, Sat 8 p.m. (April—Sept 9 p.m.) and
Sun 11 a.m. August closed

Viticultural Museum (Weinbaumuseum)

19, Döblinger Hauptstrasse 96, phone 37 69 39
Sat 3:30—6 p.m., Sun 10 a.m.—12 noon,
July and August closed

Otto Wagner's Residence

7, Döblergasse 4, phone 93 22 33
Mon—Fri 9 a.m.—12 noon (July—Sept upon
request)

Wotruba Church

→ Church of the Most Holy Trinity

Zoo (Tiergarten Schönbrunn)

13, Park of Schönbrunn Palace (nearest en-
trance: Hietzinger Tor, underground station
Hietzing), ☎, phone 877 92 94-0
Nov—Jan daily 9 a.m.—4:30 p.m., Feb, Oct
daily 9 a.m.—5 p.m., March daily 9 a.m.—
5:30 p.m., April daily 9 a.m.—6 p.m., May—
Sept daily 9 a.m.—6:30 p.m.

Published by the Vienna Tourist Board, A-1025 Vienna
PRINTED IN AUSTRIA by Paul Gerin · 1628/XII/93/240

Order no.: 2033 E

Public holidays

The Museum of Fine Arts, the Treasuries, Schönbrunn Palace, the Imperial Apartments at the Hofburg Palace and the Imperial Burial Vault are open on Easter Sunday/Monday as well as on Whitsunday/Monday. Some museums are closed on public holidays (e.g. January 1, May 1, December 24, 25)

Cover page: Stadtbahn Court Pavilion Hietzing, built by Otto Wagner (Photo: Historical Museum of the City of Vienna)
All information (as of November 1993) subject to alteration without prior notice

 = Free admission to the Municipal Museums identified by this symbol on Fridays (holidays excluded) until 12 noon

 = Accessible to wheelchair users without assistance, WC doors at least 70 cm wide (WC's for handicapped visitors not available in every case), doors at least 80 cm wide, isolated steps, assistance from staff

Academy of Fine Arts, Gallery of Paintings (*Akademie der bildenden Künste*)
1, Schillerplatz 3, phone 588 16-225 to 231
Tue, Thu, Fri 10 a.m.—2 p.m., Wed 10 a.m.—1 p.m. and 3—6 p.m., Sat, Sun, public holidays 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

Albertina Collection of Graphic Arts
1, Augustinerstrasse 1, phone 534 83
Mon, Tue, Thu 10 a.m.—4 p.m., Wed 10 a.m.—6 p.m., Fri 10 a.m.—2 p.m., Sat and Sun 10 a.m.—1 p.m.
From June 1994 closed for renovation until 1999

Alpine Gardens in the Belvedere Park
3, Landstrasser Gürtel 1, phone 798 31 49
April—July Mon—Fri 10 a.m.—6 p.m., Sat, Sun, public holidays 9 a.m.—6 p.m., closed in rain or strong wind

“Anker” Clock
1, Hoher Markt 10/11, 
Every day at 12 noon parade of figures accompanied by music. During the Advent season daily at 5 and 6 p.m. Christmas Carols

Aquarium (*Haus des Meeres*)
6, Esterházy park, phone 587 14 17
Daily 9 a.m.—6 p.m.

Archives of the Austrian Resistance
Old City Hall (*Altes Rathaus*)
1, Wipplingerstrasse 8, ground floor, 
Phone 534 36-779
Mon, Wed, Thu 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

Austrian Gallery (*Österreichische Galerie*)
Administration: 3, Prinz-Eugen-Strasse 27
Phone 78 41 58-0, 78 41 14-0, 78 41 21-0
Museum of Medieval Austrian Art and Austrian Baroque Museum (entrance: Lower Belvedere, Rennweg 6a), 
Gallery of Austrian and International Art of the 19th and 20th Century (entrance: Upper Belvedere, Prinz-Eugen-Strasse 27), 
Daily except Monday 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Baroque Museum closed for renovation until spring 1994

Gustav Klimt: Beethoven Frieze → Secession
Gustinus Ambrosi Museum
2, Scherzergasse 1a, 
Daily except Monday 10 a.m.—5 p.m.

Bauernfeld Memorial Room
in the Wertheimstein Villa
19, Döblinger Hauptstrasse 96, phone 37 69 39
Sat 3:30—6 p.m., Sun 10—12 noon, July and August closed

Beethoven Memorial Rooms 
Pasqualati House
1, Mölker Bastei 8, phone 535 89 05
House of the Heiligenstadt Testament
19, Probusgasse 6, phone 37 54 08
House of the Eroica
19, Döblinger Hauptstrasse 92
Phone 369 14 24
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and 1—4:30 p.m.

Bell Museum (Collection Ing. Pfundner) (*Glockenmuseum*)
10, Troststrasse 38, phone 604 34 60
Closed for renovation

Belvedere → Austrian Gallery

Botanical Gardens
3, Mechelgasse 2 (near Rennweg) or Landstrasser Gürtel 1, 
phone 78 71 01
Beginning of April until end of October, daily 9 a.m. until dusk, closed in rain or strong wind. Guided tours: May and September Wed 4:30 p.m., June, July and August every 2nd Wed of the month 4:30 p.m.

Johannes Brahms → Haydn's Residence

Cemetery of St. Mark (*Friedhof St. Marx*) → Mozart's Grave
3, Leberstrasse 6—8, 
April and Oct 7 a.m.—5 p.m., May and Sept 7 a.m.—6 p.m., June—Aug 7 a.m.—7 p.m., Nov—March 7 a.m. until dusk

THERE'S MORE TO VIENNA...
Imperial treasures

Central Cemetery (*Zentralfriedhof*)
11, Simmeringer Hauptstrasse 234, 
Phone 719 01
Graves of honor of Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Brahms, Strauss, Schönberg, Stolz and others
Nov—Feb 8 a.m.—5 p.m., March, April, Sept, Oct 7 a.m.—6 p.m., May—Aug 7 a.m.—7 p.m.

Chapel of the Imperial Palace (*Burgkapelle*)
1, Hofburg, Schweizerhof, phone 533 99 27
Guided tours (a minimum of 10 persons required) mid-Jan—June and mid-Sept—mid-Dec Tue, Thu 2:30, 2:45, 3, 3:15 and 3:30 p.m. Mass with the Vienna Boy's Choir Jan—June and mid-Sept—Dec at 9:15 a.m. on Sundays and religious holidays (except 6. 1., 2. 6., 8. and 26. 12. 94; booking necessary)

Church Am Steinhof
built by Otto Wagner
14, Baumgartner Höhe 1 (Psychiatric Hospital)
Phone 94 90 60-23 91
Guided tours: Sat 3 p.m., groups by prior arrangement

Church of the Most Holy Trinity (*Kirche Zur Heiligsten Dreifaltigkeit*)
designed by Fritz Wotruba
23, Mauer, corner of Georgsgasse and Rysergasse, phone 88 16 185
Sat 2—8 p.m., March—Oct Mon—Fri 2—5 p.m., Sun, holidays 9 a.m.—6 p.m., Nov—Feb Tue—Fri 2—4 p.m., Sun, holidays 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Guided tours upon request
Services: Sat 6:30 p.m., Sun 9:30 a.m.

Circus and Clown Museum
2, Karmelitergasse 9
Phone 211 06-127, 34 68 615
Wed 5:30—7 p.m., Sat 2:30—5 p.m., Sun 10 a.m.—12 noon

City Hall (*Rathaus*)
1, Friedrich-Schmidt-Platz (underground station Rathaus), 
phone 403 89 89
Guided tours Mon—Fri 1 p.m. (except on session-days and public holidays), guided tours for groups only by prior arrangement (one month in advance)

Clock Museum (*Uhrenmuseum*) 
1, Schulhof 2, phone 533 22 65
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—4:30 p.m.

Collection of Period Furniture (*Hofmobilien- und Materialdepot*)
7, Mariahilfer Strasse 88, phone 523 42 40-0
Closed for renovation until the end of 1997

Collection of Religious Folk Art (*Sammlung Religiöse Volkskunst*)
including old monastic pharmacy
1, Johannesgasse 8, 
phone 512 13 37
Wed 9 a.m.—4 p.m., Sun 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

Heimito von **Doderer Memorial Room** in the Alsergrund District Museum
9, Währinger Strasse 43
Phone 402 35 75-229
Wed 9—11 a.m., Sun 10 a.m.—12 noon, July, August: Wed closed

Doll and Toy Museum (*Puppen- und Spielzeug-Museum*)
1, Schulhof 4, 1st floor, phone 535 68 60
Daily except Monday 10 a.m.—6 p.m.

Ephesus Museum
1, Neue Burg, Heldenplatz (entrance behind the Prince Eugene monument)
Phone 521 77-0
Daily except Tuesday 10 a.m.—6 p.m.

Esperanto Museum
1, Hofburg, Michaelertor, phone 535 51 45
Mon, Fri 10 a.m.—4 p.m., Wed 10 a.m.—6 p.m., closed on public holidays

Ethnological Museum (*Museum für Völkerkunde*)
1, Neue Burg, Heldenplatz (entrance close to Burgring), 
phone 521 77-0
Daily except Tuesday 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Fashion Collection of the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (*Modesammlung*) 
12, Hetzendorfer Strasse 79, left wing
Phone 802 16 57
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and 1—4:30 p.m.

Fiaker Museum
17, Veronikagasse 12, phone 43 26 07-0
Every first Wednesday of the month 10 a.m.—12 noon and by prior arrangement

Austrian Film Museum
1, Augustinerstrasse 1 (Albertina)
Phone 533 70 54-0
Film shows (film classics and avant-garde films): Oct—May: Mon—Sat 6 and 8 p.m.

Firefighting Museum (*Feuerwehrmuseum*)
1, Am Hof 7 (Headquarters of the Vienna Fire Brigade), phone 531 99
Sun, public holidays 9 a.m.—12 noon; Mon—Fri by prior arrangement

Austrian Folkloric Museum (*Museum für Volkskunde*)
8, Laudongasse 15—19, 
phone 43 89 05
Tue—Fri 9 a.m.—5 p.m., Sat 9 a.m.—12 noon, Sun 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

Sigmund **Freud's House**
9, Berggasse 19, phone 319 15 96
Daily 9 a.m.—4 p.m.

Ernst **Fuchs Private Museum** (Otto Wagner Villa I)
14, Hüttelbergstrasse 26, phone 94 85 75
Mon—Fri 10 a.m.—4 p.m. by prior arrangement

THERE'S MORE TO VIENNA...
City of my dreams

Geymüller Mansion (*Sobek Clock and Watch Collection*)
18, Khevenhüllerstrasse 2, phone 479 31 39
March—November Tue, Wed, Fri—Sun 10 a.m.—5 p.m., guided tour: Sun 3 p.m.

Giant Ferris Wheel (*Riesenrad*)
2, Prater (underground station Praterstern)
Phone 26 21 30
1994: 19. 2.—30. 4. and 1. 10.—13. 11. 10 a.m.—10 p.m., May—Sept 9:30 a.m.—11 p.m., Dec 26—Jan 8 1995 11 a.m.—6 p.m.

Vienna Glass Museum (*Lobmeyr*)
1, Kärntner Strasse 26, 
phone 512 05 08
Mon—Fri 9 a.m.—6 p.m., Sat 9 a.m.—1 p.m., groups only by prior arrangement

Gold- and Silversmith Museum
7, Zieglergasse 22, phone 93 33 88
Wed 3—6 p.m. and by prior arrangement (information: Tue and Thu 9 a.m.—12 noon, phone 523 40 96)
Closed in July and August

Haydn's Residence 
with Brahms Memorial Room
6, Haydngasse 19, phone 596 13 07
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and 1—4:30 p.m.

Heart Vault of the Hapsburgs (*Herzgruft der Habsburger*)
in the Church of the Augustinian Friars
1, Augustinerstrasse 3, phone 533 70 99
Daily except Sunday 10 a.m.—5 p.m. by prior arrangement

Hermes Villa 
Special exhibitions of the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna
13, Lainzer Tiergarten (gate on Hermesstrasse), phone 804 13 24
Wed—Sun, public holidays 9 a.m.—4:30 p.m.

Historical Museum of the City of Vienna 
4, Karlsplatz (next to the underground station)
Phone 505 87 47
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—4:30 p.m.

Friedensreich **Hundertwasser**
→ KunstHausWien

Imperial Burial Vault (*Kaisergruft*)
1, Neuer Markt, phone 512 68 53-12
Daily 9:30 a.m.—4 p.m.

Imperial Coach Collection (*Wagenburg*)
13, Schönbrunn Palace, right wing (underground station Schönbrunn), 
Phone 877 32 44
Nov—March daily except Monday 10 a.m.—4 p.m., April and Oct daily 9 a.m.—5 p.m., May—Sept daily 9 a.m.—6 p.m.

Imperial Palace: Court Silver Depot and Tableware (*Hofsilber- und Tafelkammer*)
1, Michaelerplatz, Hofburg, 
Phone 523 42 40-0
Closed for renovation until the end of 1994

Imperial Palace (*Hofburg*)
State Rooms, Imperial Apartments
1, Michaelerplatz
Phone 587 55 54-515
Mon—Sat 8:30 a.m.—12 noon, 12:30—4 p.m., Sun, public holidays 8:30 a.m.—12:30 p.m.

Islamic Center (Mosque)
21, Hubertusdam 17, phone 30 13 89
Daily except Friday 9 a.m. until dusk
Groups and guided tours only by prior arrangement

Jewish Museum of the City of Vienna
1, Dorotheergasse 11 (underground station Stephansplatz), phone 535 04 31
Daily except Saturday 10 a.m.—6 p.m., Thu 10 a.m.—9 p.m.

KunstHausWien
Permanent exhibition of works by Hundertwasser and international exhibitions
3, Untere Weissgerberstrasse 13, 
Phone 712 04 91
Daily 10 a.m.—7 p.m.
Guided tours upon request

Lehár-Schikaneder Mansion
19, Hackhofergasse 18, phone 37 18 213
By prior arrangement

Memorial to the Victims in the Austrian Resistance Movement
1, Salztorgasse 6, 
phone 534 36-775
Mon 2—5 p.m., Thu, Fri 9 a.m.—12 noon and 2—5 p.m., groups by prior arrangement

Mozart Memorial “Figaro House” 
1, Domgasse 5, phone 513 62 94
Daily except Monday 9 a.m.—12:15 p.m. and 1—4:30 p.m.

Mozart's Grave → Cemetery of St. Mark

Austrian Museum of Applied Arts (MAK) (*Museum für angewandte Kunst*)
1, Stubenring 5, phone 711 36-0
Daily except Monday 10 a.m.—6 p.m., Thu 10 a.m.—9 p.m.

Museum of the Cathedral and the Diocese (*Dom- und Diözesanmuseum*)
1, Stephansplatz 6, passage
Phone 515 52-560
Tue, Wed, Fri, Sat 10 a.m.—4 p.m., Thu 10 a.m.—6 p.m., Sun, public holidays 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Museum of Crime and Law Enforcement (*Kriminalmuseum*)
2, Grosse Sperlgasse 24, phone 214 46 78
Daily except Monday 10 a.m.—5 p.m.

Museum of Fine Arts (*Kunsthistorisches Museum*)
1, Maria-Theresien-Platz (entrance), Burgring 5 (administration), 
phone 521 77-0
Main building: Picture Gallery daily except Monday 10 a.m.—6 p.m., Thu 10 a.m.—9 p.m.
Egyptian and Near Eastern Collection, Collection of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Collection of Sculpture and Decorative Arts (partly not opened to the public), Coin Cabinet daily except Monday 10 a.m.—6 p.m.

Neue Burg, 1, Heldenplatz (entrance behind the Prince Eugene monument): Collection of Arms and Armour and Collection of Ancient Musical Instruments daily except Tuesday 10 a.m.—6 p.m.

Museum of Globes at the National Library
1, Josefsplatz 1, 3rd floor, phone 534 10-297
Mon—Wed, Fri 11 a.m.—12 noon, Thu 2—3 p.m.

Museum of Heating Technology (*Heizungsmuseum*)
12, Längenfeldgasse 13—15 (Berufsschule), Stiege 2 (underground station Längenfeldgasse), phone 85 29 503 or 4000-93 319
Tuesday 1—6 p.m. (except during school holidays in Vienna) and by prior arrangement
Closed for renovation until September 1994

Museum of Horseshoeing, Harnessing and Saddling (*Museum für Hufbeschlag, Beschirung und Sattelung*)
3, Linke Bahngasse 11, phone 711 55-372
Mon—Thu 1:30—3:30 p.m., only by prior arrangement

Austrian Museum of Horticulture (*Gartenbaumuseum*)
10, Kurpark Laaer Berg, west entrance, Museumswiese, 
phone 68 11 70
May—Oct Wed—Fri 10 a.m.—2:30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Sat of the month 1—5 p.m., 1st and 3rd Sun of the month and public holidays 10 a.m.—5 p.m., and by prior arrangement

Museum of Medical History (*Josephinum*)
9, Währinger Strasse 25/1, phone 403 21 54
Mon—Fri 9 a.m.—3 p.m. (except public holidays)

Museum of Military History (*Heeresgeschichtliches Museum*)
3, Arsenal, building 18, 
phone 795 61-0
Daily except Friday 10 a.m.—4 p.m.