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Too Much Candor Gets Mao's Wife in Trouble

Witke
11/25/73

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times News Service

HONG KONG — Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife, Chiang Ching, has come under strong criticism and may have suffered a decline in Communist party standing because she disclosed confidential information to an American scholar, recent travelers from China report.

At the same time, an unusually large number of old party regulars who suffered because of Chiang during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s have been rehabilitated in the last few months and given new jobs.

Some analysts say the two trends may be linked and reflect an effort by members of the more moderate

in a hospital there, recuperating from an illness, he neither visited nor phoned his wife.

Chiang, who is in her early 60s, is the fourth wife of Mao, who is in his 80s.

THOUGH CHIANG has often been pictured as an embattled radical, Prof. Witke related that she seemed

to go ahead with the book. At the same time, she said there had been "some encouragement for me" to make the book a history of the Chinese Revolution from the chairman's point of view.

One of the travelers from China said that Communist party offices in Peking had received documents accusing Chiang of exposing confi-

China Trip Coverage

The three major TV networks, backed by some 90 technicians, are sending their

ABC is sending correspondents Harry Reasoner, Steve Bell, Ted

in charge of the pool during the trip.

of the trip following Mr. Ford's return.

For 11/28/75

Local Talent Winners

11/24/75
Ford Gets Ready for Full Week, Trip

President Ford spent much of yesterday working on next year's defense budget and preparing for Saturday's start of a 10-day journey to Alaska, China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Hawaii. He also studied several issues expected to come up this week, including the future of United Nations Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan, New York City's fiscal problems and a replacement for retired Supreme Court Justice [unclear]. White House spokesman said

Los Angeles Times
11/21/75

ANALYSIS OF DECEMBER VISIT

Ford to Find China Hosts Flexible

BY ROBERT S. ELEGANT

Times Staff Writer

HONG KONG—Following the pattern already established, President Ford is not expected to discuss bilateral details of the Sino-American relationship when he visits Peking next month. Instead, he and his Chinese hosts are expected to make a wide-ranging assessment of the total

than 800 million living on a fixed land area already cultivated by intensive and effective techniques.

The Chinese describe their foreign policy as principled. That term does not necessarily mean moral. To the Chinese, principled means that policy is based upon fundamental principles (or guidelines) that do not alter with every superficial change in the world situation.

tance should it damage Chinese interests.

The first two principles are dominant.

Pursuing self-reliance, China is expanding its foreign trade and even purchasing entire factories abroad. The apparent paradox is easily resolved: China can only become self-reliant by building up its agricultural and industrial bases; as long as such

WOW . . . Sandy Vanocur is into something beautiful. He and Virginia Wood are engaged to be married. Ear is shopping for a wok.

POW . . . It happened, Ear hears, at Billy Martin's Carriage House, Monday night. A fan waltzed over to Billy Kilmer, Sonny Jurgensen and Warner Wolf, as they mooned over their brew. "What the hell's wrong with the Redskins?" inquired said fan. Did Billy K. take a swing at

Star
11/20/75

The Ear

from *his* grouching thusly about the Official Needle: "A bent, rusty horse syringe."

nances, and, alas, they even apply to you.

CUMSTANCES . . . Elliot Richardson's "drinking," as lovingly described in Britain's scurrilous scandal rag *Private Eye* . . . A grand piano recently added to the Washington Post's executive dining room, where strikebreakers are, says the rumormonger, daily serenaded with such melodies as "The Way We Were" over their chef's salads . . . Washingtonian publisher Larry Adler's shocking problems upstairs: raccoons in his attic. Can it be true he finally got rid of them by

*North Obs.
12/3/75*



Betty Ford: Getting into the swing of things in Peking.

Speaking of People

Betty Ford, a former member of a Martha Graham professional dancers' group, couldn't resist

player of the

DOUBLE TAKE

By GERALD NACHMAN

Peking Week in Review

In all the stories from Peking on Mr. Ford's visit, there was lots of speculation about Chinese attitudes—based on speeches, toasts, who sat where at banquets, etc.—but we have no idea how the Chinese interpreted the President's moves.

To find out, I called on a veteran Peking pundit, Yin en-Yang, who for 13 years covered diplomatic cocktail parties at the United Nations. Mr. Yin provided us with a transcription of a recent telecast he and his colleagues made to the Chinese Peoples' Republic:

When Mr. Ford arrived, it was noted that he failed to conk his head on the plane, which U.S. experts here take to mean that the President is in better health than he has been. Normally, Mr. Ford either stumbles or cracks his dome or something. His failure to do so is interpreted as a sign that the American leader is in full control of his wits.

"It was noted that Susan Ford was constantly on view, carrying a full complement of cameras, which Washingtonologists say indicates Miss Ford may be replacing Dr. Kissinger in the Capitol hierarchy. Do you agree with that assessment, Jim?"



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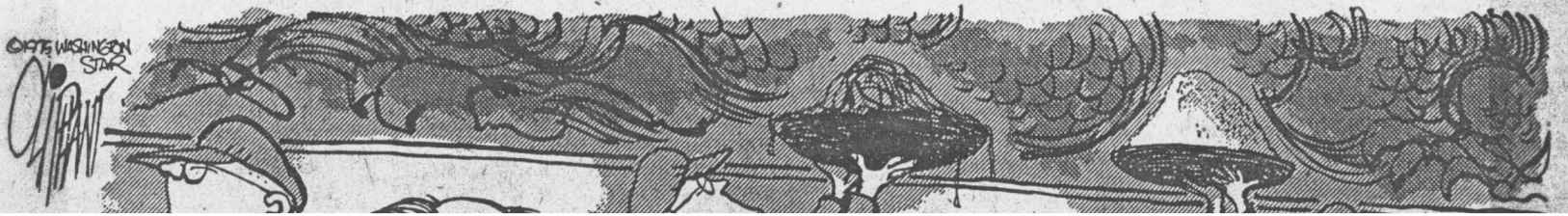
LA Times 12/3/75

Wash
Star

12/2/75

OLIPHANT

OLIPHANT
STAR



'... of course, where Soviet detente is concerned, I guess I'm a Lonald Leagan conservative!'

LA Times - 12/3/75

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“Well, my fortune cookie says: “The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains of New Hampshire!””

Los Angeles Times

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WEST. 1,037,963, DAILY, 1,244,713 SUNDAY

-PART ONE

174 PAGES

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1975



IMPROMPTU—First Lady Betty Ford, after kicking off her shoes, joins a class of teen-age students in a provincial dance at a Peking art school. Another photo and story in Part 1, Page 7

school. A former dancer, she followed with few missteps. Her hostess told her, "You had some basic training. It's very quick for you to learn."

AP Wirephoto

STORY WITH A MORAL FOR OUR
IE . . . We all missed a marvy inter-
w, Ear hears, during the Ford trip to
na. Barbara Walters, of course, went
ng. And so did her regular crew of
C cameramen. To whom, apparently,
's not awfully close. It seems that
bara, like all good reporters, waited
il Mrs. Ford finished that endearing
refoot hop with the Chinese dance
ss. At which point, La Barb sprang,
staring imperiously for the camera
w to catch the whole thing, the story
s. Barbara launched into a spirited

Story
12/29/75

The Ear

BACK OF THEIR HAND . . . A local
monthly named the Washingtonian is —

ings, modeled after the ruins at Khajura-
ho, covering the walnut base. Ear bought

TION . . . Ear was right one day recent-
ly, anyway. WMAL's David Schumacher
has, indeed, officially, been signed up to
replace Wes Sarginson as co-anchorman.
Ear said the contract was to be \$100,000.
In fact, poor Davey only gets \$99,999. In
the interests of accuracy in media, Ear
will send him One Cold Clam. But only if
they won't take its cup back.

ON THE MOVE . . . Ear hears that
legal eaglet Sam Dash, former chief of
the Watergate staff, is being considered

The Fallout From Ford's Trip to Peking

Watergate Scandal Results in His Return Without a Taiwan Settlement

BY J. F. terHORST

WASHINGTON—The Watergate scandal not only forced Richard Nixon out of the White House but also forced an indefinite postponement of U.S. plans to settle the Taiwan issue with the People's Republic of China before the 1976 presidential election.

Thus it can be said that Watergate is a primary reason why President Ford returned essentially empty-handed from his summit meetings in Peking.

Secretary of State Kissinger understandah-

problem without domestic repercussions; in the case of China, this meant a continuation of the Mao-Chou leadership, and in the case of the United States, this would require a solid second-term reelection for Nixon.

By early 1973 these two prerequisites had been achieved. The last American troops were out of Vietnam in March, China's leadership remained in place, and Nixon had won his second term by a landslide. A tentative scheme shaped up along these lines:

The United States would formally extend

itary threats against Taiwan would force the United States to reconsider revival of the American security pact.

A second understanding would be Peking's acceptance of U.S. intentions to continue its relationship with Taiwan along the Japanese model. Although Tokyo recognizes Peking, Japan maintains a quasi-diplomatic association with Taiwan's Nationalist government through offices staffed by retired diplomats who nonetheless are on the payroll of the Japanese foreign ministry. The arrangement

SANTA CLAUS IN A MAO SUIT . . .

An unidentified bigwig, just back from the Orient, was spotted at Dockside in Alexandria last weekend buying a dozen baskets from Mainland China; all exactly the same. "They're for the girls at the office," he confided at the register. "I didn't want to bring all this stuff back. They'll never know the difference." Ear bets he never makes Executive of the Week.

The Ear

Star
12/11/75

rived in Dulles, it turned out the weather was bad in New York. So Gary spent an

cut by a lady bartender. All three were

Hanford wedding, he was heard to say aloud: "What we really need is a good scandal." Ear hopes somebody hushed him up.

I'LL TRADE YOU ONE SPEECH WRITER FOR TWO PRESS SECRETARIES . . . Things are getting hot and heavy on the presidential candidate scene, Earwigs. Dick Drayne, so long with Teddy Kennedy, has been promoted

secretary for Sarge Shriver. And

President to Visit China 5 Days Starting Dec. 1

By PAUL HEALY

Washington, Nov. 13 (News Bureau)—President Ford will visit Peking for five days starting Dec. 1 for working sessions with the leaders of China and will pay quick visits to Indonesia and the Philippines on the way home, the White House announced today.

The presidential press secretary, Ron Nessen said Ford would fly to Anchorage, Alaska, on Nov. 29 for an overnight stay and "one or two events" and then make a brief refueling landing near Tokyo before going on to Peking.

Stop in Hawaii Too

The announcement said the

son to believe the President will be received with courtesy and with appropriate protocol."

The Ford stay will be shorter than the six-day China visit once planned and apparently will not include an inspection of the Great Wall or other sightseeing excursions that President Richard

Evening Star 11/21/75

Ford's China Visit Is Confirmed for Early Next Month

By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star Staff Writer

Arrangements now have been made for President Ford to visit China the first few days of December and a formal announcement is expected soon, administration officials said today following Chinese confir-

The Shakeup of the Cabinet May Chill Ford's China Trip

By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star Staff Writer

The implications of President Ford's Cabinet shakeup will drop the temperature a few more degrees on a visit to China which begins Dec. 1 and is already expected to be cool.

When Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was in China last month preparing for the visit, the main Chinese theme was that the United States should be wary of the Soviet

Union. Detente is dangerous, according to Peking.

Now the removal of James R. Schlesinger from the Defense Department implies that the administration is going to be more willing to reach agreement with the Soviets on a new strategic arms limitations agreement, known as SALT II. In an honest difference of opinion between professional military men and diplomats on what kind of agreement is safe to make, Kissinger seems to

none of them very significant. Finally the commission seems to have simply "lost" a number of documents collected by the task force, including the bulk of the responses from the Howard Hughes-owned TV station in Las Vegas, KLAS. Ryan had no explanation.

Although there may be no scandal hidden in the files of the FCC, surely there's evidence here of ineptitude and squeamishness in handling a difficult issue. Why was it necessary, if the conglomerate study produced nothing important, to censor its recommendations?

Eliot Marshall

White House Watch After the Trip

Honolulu

Here in the sun and gentle warmth of Hawaii, after this reporter had left the aircraft that in seven days had hauled him from Washington to Alaska to Tokyo to Peking to Jakarta to Manila and that on the final legs from Manila and Honolulu back to Washington had come to be more like a hospital plane than a press plane, the weariness and mental fog that resulted from so jammed and insanely scheduled a presidential trip began to fade. A clearer understanding of President Ford's purposes and a fairer measure of accomplishment than was possible at the crux of the journey in Peking seemed to emerge. There follows in hindsight summary, some of it trivial and some of it of substantial import, what appears to be most worth noting about the expedition.

Gerald Ford ought to rid himself of the illusion, presumably imparted or at least encouraged by members of a White House staff that has previously been said in this space to be the poorest in a fairly long memory, that he has to justify trips out of the country by complicating them with irrelevant and tiring stops along the way. Traveling in mid-November to an economic summit conference near Paris that the President and the other participants wanted the world to take more seriously than it probably deserved to be taken, Mr. Ford addressed a black university crowd in Durham, North Carolina, and two Republican fund-raising affairs in Durham and Atlanta. On the way to Peking, for what was intended to be and should have been the preeminent foreign affairs event of his brief administration to date, he added to the drain and rigors of the journey for himself and for everyone else in his huge official and media entourage with a side trip in snow and freezing weather to a welding shop and a pumping station along the route of that ecological atrocity, the Alaska oil pipeline. An otherwise unnecessary flight from Fairbanks to Anchorage for a

couple of Republican shindigs and an overnight stay completed the initial charade. "Is he tired, Ron?" a reporter asked Press Secretary Ron Nessen in Honolulu. "Probably less so than everybody else on the trip," Nessen answered. "He has the only bed on the plane." Nessen referred to the bed in the President's quarters on Air Force One. In Peking and afterwards, the President and his wife, Betty Ford, looked very tired on several occasions. Mrs. Ford stayed over in Honolulu for some 30 hours after her husband flew on to Washington, keeping for her use the four-jet Boeing 707 that was Richard Nixon's Air Force One before he got the newer and even more sumptuous 707 that Mr. Ford inherited by appointment. Security agents and staff assistants who had been following the President in the older plane debarked from it in Honolulu and found seats for the last jump to Washington in press planes and in the cargo plane that had brought the President's armored limousine and a Secret Service convertible to Jakarta (the Chinese Communists wouldn't let the presidential cars into China). Honolulu newspapers expected Mrs. Ford to attend a Republican fund-raiser after resting awhile and the Republican National Committee in Washington could be billed for the considerable expense of holding the No. 2 presidential plane for her.

Mr. Ford showed himself to be aware in a helpless sort of way of some of the absurdities of presidential travel including the overblown media corps' overblown habits of shopping and shipping the proceeds home in inspection-free press plane cargo holds. "I understand they are laying on a special plane to take back all the things you bought," the President said to a reporter in Jakarta. He was joking, but it wasn't a total joke. One reporter shipped two Chinese bicycles on a press plane. He said he'd declare them and pay any customs duty due. Knowing him, I believed he would. I'd be astounded if some of his journalistic brethren and some of the official freeloaders were as honest. On the flight from Peking to Jakarta White House transportation director Ray Zook begged his friends in the press corps not to dump any more stuff upon him for free and uninspected transport home. He said the cargo holds of two press planes were already crammed to the doors. A third jet was chartered by NBC, CBS and ABC to transport heavy equipment and extra crews to and from China and didn't make the whole circuit.

We continue with the trivia only in order to note a White House situation that concerns the status and effectiveness of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The situation also involves Press Secretary Nessen, who has been wished well in this space and whose defects of performance have been blamed here more than elsewhere upon the guidance he gets from some of his senior superiors, by implication including President Ford. Events and attitudes observed on this trip drive me to the conclusion that this explanation has been unduly kind to Nessen. It is intolerable that Ron Nessen

Sheila
fy

should be kept by the President and—one is bound to assume—knowingly kept by the President in a position to bait, derogate and sneer at Henry Kissinger, in my opinion one of this country's great and creative Secretaries of State, in the way that Nessen has done and by definition has been permitted if not encouraged to do during this journey.

The foregoing observation is based upon two episodes. One of them involved Nessen's reaction to a *Newsweek* report concerning him, Kissinger and Richard Cheney, the young White House staff chief who

are in sad disarray at the top of the Ford White House.

Nessen apart, the episodes inspire a brief observation about the situation and possible future of Henry Kissinger. Flaws in the conduct of the public aspects of this trip, such as the failure to remind the American press corps in Peking of earlier warnings in Washington that there might not be a communique summarizing the visit, and the failure to provide any official American account whatsoever of President Ford's meeting with Mao Tse-tung, suggested to me that Kissinger must have been strangely absent from or

Newsweek 12/15/75

Now, Ford's Long March

Gerald Ford came home this week from yet another of his frequent foreign ventures, this one a grueling 25,700-mile odyssey to China. He could point with some satisfaction to a lengthy meeting with Chairman Mao—twice as long, in fact, as the audience granted to Richard Nixon during his epochal visit in 1972. Ford was welcomed by exuberant crowds on his show-the-flag stopovers in

1977 Federal budget still needed work, Ford's campaign organization was racked with financial problems and Ford faced a politically risky decision whether to carry out his vow to veto a tax bill extending \$13 billion worth of tax cuts (page 77). There were mutterings about a new Mideast war (page 55), and détente with Russia was stirring fresh criticism. Adm. Elmo Zumwalt Jr., for-

was introduced to the 81-year-old Chairman—and the resulting photograph was one of the most engaging images of the week. Betty Ford dazzled the Chinese leaders by appearing at the final banquet in an elegant formal pajama suit. She clowned like a jack-in-the-box at an exhibition of gigantic pottery jars and, at one point, even joined a group of teenage dancers in a series of sprightly ballet numbers. By contrast, Ford seemed to be lagging from the moment he arrived—due in part, no doubt, to fatigue from his punishing thirteen-hour flight from the U.S.—and his sight-seeing jaunts looked like familiar snapshots from Nixon's China album.

Despite the lack of substantive achievements—the summit produced no new agreements, no diplomatic breakthroughs, not even a communiqué—U.S. officials made a valiant defense of the China trip. "I told you before we left there would be no spectacular announcements," Kissinger reminded reporters. "Unless you think we and the Chinese are running a big confidence game, you can tell that both sides are satisfied." Kissinger picked up support from First Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the man who now runs China's daily affairs. Declared Teng: "We think the importance lies in the visit itself and that our two sides have had significant discussions."

THE SUMMIT'S HALLMARK

The President did seem to have gone a long way toward calming China's fear that the U.S. policy of détente was playing into the hands of Peking's foremost enemy—the Soviet Union. And when Ford concluded his three working sessions with Teng, the two leaders tacitly agreed that they both would strive to counter any Soviet adventurism in Europe, Africa and the Pacific.

China's almost pathological dread of Russian "hegemony" was a hallmark of the summit from the very beginning. Only hours after Ford arrived, Teng labeled Moscow as the world's "most dangerous source of war." It was unusually severe public language for a summit meeting, but as Ford's visit went on, the Chinese leaders seemed to feel that they had made their point. In his toast at the closing banquet, Teng said the summit had helped "increase mutual understanding." While both sides agreed to sidestep such key issues as the status of Taiwan and diplomatic recognition for



Teng and Ford at banquet: A helping hand and a blast at America's policy of détente

Indonesia and the Philippines, and in a speech in Hawaii on Pearl Harbor Day, he underscored America's resolve to remain a Pacific power despite its debacle in Vietnam. But the President accomplished little of substance during his eight-day absence, and while he was away a host of problems—domestic and foreign alike—piled up on his White House desk. Now, in the winter atmosphere of Washington, he had to come to grips with all those pressing challenges—and begin his own long and uncertain march toward a new term in the Oval Office.

As the President left Peking, one senior White House official sighed: "It's time to go home—and stay home." There was no denying that. The fiscal

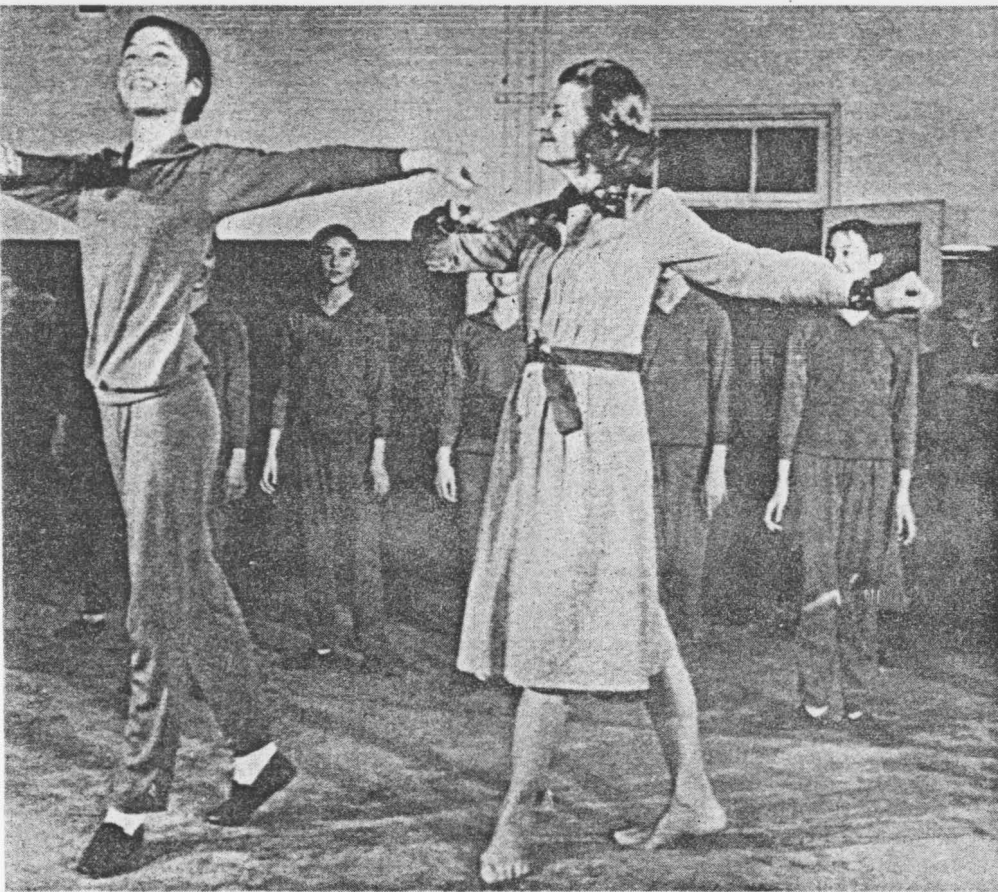
mer Chief of Naval Operations, charged last week that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had intentionally withheld information from Ford about "gross violations" of the 1972 strategic arms limitation accords on the part of the Kremlin. U.S. intelligence officials reported that the Soviets may in fact have violated the pact by building a radar station on the shores of the Pacific for illegal tests of anti-ballistic missiles.

There was no afterglow from the China trip to tide Ford over. His visit got little more than token attention on television and in the newspapers, and it was not the President himself but his wife and daughter who stole the show. Eighteen-year-old Susan Ford won a beaming smile from Mao when the First Family

THE FORDS IN ASIA



President Ford's talks with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping lasted nearly seven hours in four head-to-head sessions. Chinese emphasized their fear Russia is preparing for war.



First Lady Betty Ford, once a dance student of Martha Graham, found Chinese school in Peking irresistible. She kicked off her shoes and joined in. School's director said Mrs. Ford's performance had been "quite good." Mrs. Ford: "I will try better next time."

AT THE END, it was far from clear which side had the greater impact on the other: America's First Family on China or the Chinese on the Fords.

For the President, the five days in Peking, December 1 to 5, bore resemblance to campaigning in the U.S.

At the working level: Mr. Ford had nearly two hours of formal talks with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, close to seven hours of grueling discussions with the official Chinese team headed by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

At the grass-roots level: The Fords, as the photos on these pages show, had opportunities to "press the flesh" with a few ordinary Chinese, and to talk with others during formal entertainments.

At one, a revolutionary ballet seen by the Fords, there was the sound of gunfire during a mock battle. A U.S. Secret Service agent commented: "It jolted the dead-tired Americans awake—to see if our President was still there."

Betty and Susan Ford, with more time to spare than the President, made a hit during informal excursions, but it was Mr. Ford's meetings with the top Chinese leaders that got attention in the controlled Chinese press.



Betty Ford greets young girl at Peking's Temple of Heaven. Nonofficial Chinese generally were not at ease with visitors.



CHINESE VICE PREMIER TENG HSIAO-PING & THE PRESIDENT AT BANQUET IN PEKING



THE FORDS, INCLUDING DAUGHTER SUSAN,

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE Dec. 15, 1975 Vol. 104, No. 24

THE NATION

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Ford in China: Warm Hosts



FIRST LADY & FRIENDS
Respect for diplomatic niceties.

"Significant" was a word never far from Gerald Ford's lips during his five-day visit to Peking. He used it to characterize his long conversation with Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He unfurled it again to describe his three morning sessions with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the tough Pekingese who is acting operational head of the Chinese government. And finally, in his last champagne toast, Ford declared that the whole visit had been "significant," adding that his talks with the Chinese leaders had been "friendly, candid, substantial and constructive." It was as if the President constantly had to remind himself—and the people around him—that his journey across the Pacific was more than a political junket.

No new agreements were reached during the visit, the second by a U.S. President in four years; indeed, none had been expected. The real substance of the visit was in what Secretary of State Henry Kissinger calls "personal assessments," the getting-to-know-you among world leaders that may mean much in the long run—or nothing at all, if major shifts occur in either government in the months ahead.

Kissinger indicated that in order to "normalize" diplomatic relations with Peking, the U.S. may eventually pull its troops and the U.S. embassy out of Taiwan, replacing the embassy with a liaison mission. But Ford hardly wanted to make any compromises with Communist China last week that might further weaken his position with Repub-

lican conservatives. It was clear enough well before the trip, moreover, that the deteriorating health of Mao and Premier Chou En-lai precluded any serious dealings on the touchy subject of Taiwan. This awaits the successors to Mao and Chou and, as Ford and Kissinger may have reflected, perhaps their own, too.

Ford's schedule was plotted with careful respect for diplomatic niceties. After touching down at Fairbanks, Alaska, and Tokyo, Air Force One flew southwest toward Shanghai and then north to Peking, to avoid offending the Chinese by flying over South Korea. At the airport the reception for America's Fu-t'eh Tsungtun (Chinese for President Ford) was warm and less tense than the one extended to Richard Nixon in 1972.

Stark Reality. At the welcoming banquet in the Great Hall of the People, the atmosphere turned briefly ominous. Teng in his toast sternly warned the Americans against being round-heeled with the Soviets on détente, which the Chinese regard as naive and a self-defeating attempt to appease imperialist Moscow. Mystifying the Americans, Teng summed up Peking's world outlook with a Maoist aphorism: "Our basic view is, there is great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent." Less inscrutably, he added: "Rhetoric about détente cannot cover up the stark reality of the growing danger of war." Ford sat impassively through the diatribe, though he later reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to détente.

Beginning the next day, Ford and

CHINA

Ford's Duty Trip to Peking

International visits by a U.S. President must be planned long in advance—and they are not easy to call off. It is a full year since Henry Kissinger first announced that Gerald Ford had been invited to China. Much has changed since the date was made, and U.S.-Chi-

major foreign policy shifts because of a crisis in their leadership. Moderate forces appear to retain the control that Premier Chou En-lai engineered for them at the National People's Congress early this year (TIME cover, Feb. 3). But Chou himself, 77, has been hospitalized since



Star
11/28/75



—Associated Press

Secretary of State Kissinger confers with President Ford on their upcoming trip to China, in the Oval Office of the White House today. They will depart on the first leg of the trip tomorrow.

Purpose to Renew Cautious Friendship

Ford to Begin China Trip Tomorrow

By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star Staff Writer

Gerald R. Ford sets out for China tomorrow on a very different kind of trip from the first U.S. presidential visit almost four years ago, but the basic factors of Chinese-American relations have changed little.

Richard M. Nixon arrived in China Feb. 21, 1972, to work out a new relationship after more than two decades of constant chilliness and occasional hostility between Peking and Washington. President Ford is going to renew the cautious friendship which resulted from Nixon's visit but is not

expected by senior U.S. officials to make any substantive change in relations.

The Chinese leadership is not believed by some analysts to be in condition to make any major new decisions on changes, and the basic factors militate against any major change.

CHINA CONTINUES to want ties with the United States to offset what it considers the threatening pressure of the Soviet Union, but it regards the American defense commitment to Taiwan as an obstacle to full diplomatic relations. These are the essential elements underlying the talks which Ford will have during his visit to Peking from next Monday to Friday.

Other factors in the relationship are subsidiary. Trade between the two countries boomed after the Nixon visit, but since has receded to a still-substantial \$400 million a year. Cultural exchanges have expanded, although individual American tourists have been frustrated in their hopes of getting to China.

There has even been curious, largely unadmitted cooperation. Both the United States and China have supported the National Front in Angola against the Soviet-supplied Popular Movement. Peking has advised such Southeast Asian countries as the Philippines that it would not be wise to close down U.S. military bases because of Soviet activity in the area. China urges West European countries to be united and strong, which Washington also advocates.

See TRIP, A-3

FORD, CHINESE



Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping
AP Wirephoto

Strengthening of Teng's Role Seen

BY RUDY ABRAMSON
Times Staff Writer

PEKING—Observers of the power shift under way in China believe that

Continued from First Page

joint statement to mean the meetings had failed to achieve anything.

"I'm telling you that you are going to make a terrible mistake if you take what to mean that the meetings are not going well," he told reporters who unsuccessfully pressed him to explain why the two sides had decided against an official statement.

At the same time, he apologized for the almost total blackout of substantive information on the talks during the days they were in progress, which suggested U.S. officials were following the wishes of the Chinese in refusing to even list the subjects being discussed.

It was believed, however, that much of the talk has centered on relations with the Soviet Union and the Chinese concern that detente is being used by Moscow to serve a policy of expansionism. The topic was bluntly raised by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in a banquet toast Monday. It was acknowledged to have been discussed in an unusual meeting between President Ford and other U.S. officials with Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Tuesday.

Between meetings with Teng and his tours of historic Peking landmarks, Ford spent several hours working on domestic problems such as his new budget.

Despite indications that the meeting had not advanced the major problems between the United States and China toward resolution, both U.S. and Chinese officials pointed to the 1-hour, 50-minute meeting Tuesday with Chairman Mao as evidence of success.

The President was accompanied not only by Mrs. Ford, his daughter, and Kissinger to the meeting with Mao, but with several other American officials, who took part in the discussions.

After persistent reports of Mao's failing health and pictures of him standing slack-jawed shaking hands with foreign leaders, members of the Ford party were surprised at his vigor.

Mrs. Ford told reporters Mao "seemed to be in very good health. He was standing and greeting us. He stood for quite a while because there were quite a few of us."

After the reception and before the formal meeting began with Mao, Mrs. Ford and her daughter Susan left the room. Mrs. Ford said she noticed a sparkle in the 82-year-old chairman's

CEMBER 6, 1975

Wash. Post
12/6/75



YOU WILL FIND HAPPINESS BY
STANDING UP TO THE BEAR
IN THE EAST.



Personalities



Mother knows best. Susan Ford wanted to buy a \$300 rug the other day in Peking but Betty Ford apparently thought that was carrying Sino-American friendship too far. She said \$300 was entirely too much.

The First Lady bought stuffed animals to hang on the White House Christmas tree, cloisonne ginger snaps, grapes made of green quartz

States for Bush's confirmation hearings to head the CIA.

The love letters of Welsh poet Dylan Thomas are up for auction in London. It is said they contain "passionate declarations of love" to his wife, Caitlin. And more. They tell what he thought about places he visited between 1936



*Evening Star
12/8/75*

OLIPHAN

'Nice of them to come, I suppose—send them the usual boatload of pingpong balls, acupuncture needles and egg foo yong in acknowledgement!'

Los Angeles Times Sun., Dec. 7, 1975—Part IX 3



~~NY Times~~
Times 11/5/75

DATE OF FORD TRIP TO CHINA IN DOUBT

U.S. Aides Say Difficulties Have Arisen in Working Out Arrangements for Visit

By **LESLIE H. GELB**
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — President Ford is having considerable difficulty arranging a date for his trip to China, originally planned for the end of this month, Administration officials acknowledged today.

At a news briefing today, the White House spokesman, Ron Nessen, explained the delay in announcing the Presidential visit as "first..."

Onster Schlesinger Cited

To these officials, Mr. Ford's dismissal of Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger—regarded by Peking as the man in the Administration who best understood the Soviet threat—exacerbated this tension over Mr. Kissinger's policy of détente.



President Ford and Indonesian President Suharto have a chat before going in to a sumptuous state banquet given by Suharto in honor of the Fords. (AP)

Betty, Susan 'Initiated'

*Pacific Stars
Stripes
12/7/75*

Splash! Welcome To the Club, Fords

JAKARTA (UPI) — Betty Ford and her daughter Susan Friday were initiated into the Equator Club.

Rites consisted of a squirt of water in the face — conducted by White House photographer David Kennerly as Air Force

One crossed the equator en route to Jakarta.

A squirt of water in the face traditionally is administered a traveler first crossing the equator.

Wearing a King Neptune crown and carrying a three-pointed mitre fashioned from aluminum foil filched from the plane's galley, Kennerly suddenly appeared in the cabin where Mrs. Ford, Susan and the First Lady's press secretary, Sheila Rabb Weidenfeld, were seated.

The three astonished women got the squirts, then the explanation.

Soon Mrs. Ford had appro-

Says Susan Of Mao: Loved Him

ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE (AP) — Susan Ford, the Princi-

Jan 12/4/75



President Ford, a veteran of the campaign trail, finds a little girl with a tennis racket an irresistible object as he tours the famed



Summer Palace in Peking today. At the start she buries her face in his coat, but she soon overcomes her shyness and like the



—Associated Press

President faces the situation square on. The Palace, open to the Chinese public, sits atop a hill and overlooks the city.

Story 2/3

Fumbling With Glasses Keeps Ford Busy

PEKING — President Ford seemed to be having trouble seeing very well today without his glasses, but to be more concerned about avoiding having his

National Agricultural Exhibition Hall, which is devoted mostly to praising farming communes that have pulled themselves up from poverty to prosperity

soon as he rounded a corner of display cases and television lights were turned on to film him, he pocketed the glasses.

ing at him. Without his glasses, he leaned forward to peer at some signs in an apparent effort to see more clearly.

SIDE TRIP TO ALASKA PIPELINE

China Visit to Aid Peace, Ford Says

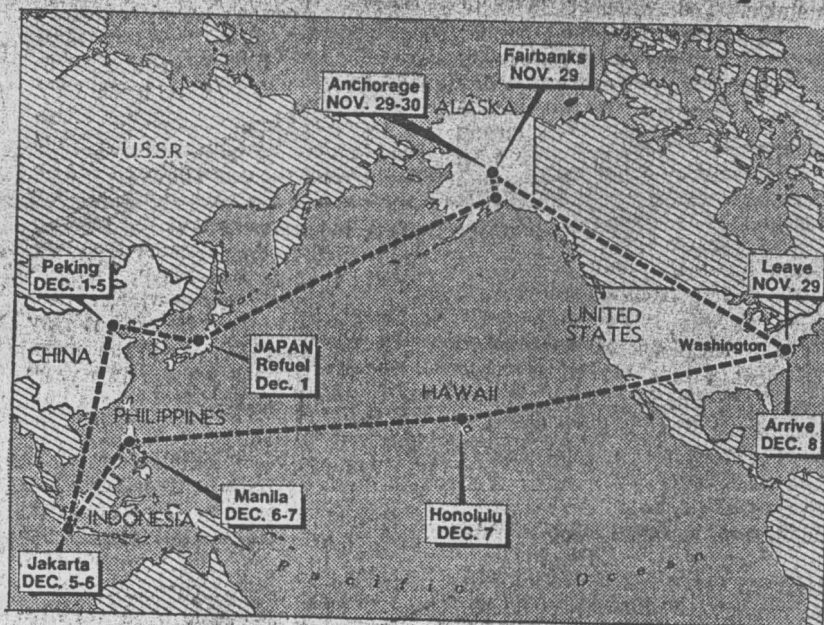
BY RUDY ABRAMSON
Times Staff Writer

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—President Ford, pausing here en route to Peking, told Alaskans Saturday his journey to China is designed to strengthen a mutual pledge for peace and noninterference in internal affairs.

Speaking in a chilly hangar at Eielson Air Force Base, the President told several hundred persons who greeted him, "there are fundamental differences between the American and Chinese societies. We may not agree on some issues. But we have found an important area of a common ground."

"Our mutual pledge to peace in Asia is basic. So is our pledge of noninterference in the internal affairs of others. I will seek to strengthen these understandings and to further advance a relationship based on mutual respect and mutual accommodation."

Please Turn to Page 8, Col. 1



ITINERARY—The route of President Ford's trip to the Far East.
Times map by John Snyder

Chinese View Soviet as Key At Ford Talks

By JAMES WIEGHART
Chief of The News Washington Bureau

Peking, Tuesday, Dec. 2—President Ford and Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping held today the first of three planned two-hour talks amid indications that the Chinese leaders hoped to make what they regard as the dangers of United States-Soviet detente the major topic for discussion.

Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger firmly insisted that the U.S. intended to continue trying to reduce tensions and work for strategic arms limitation agreements with the Russians while pursuing efforts to normalize relations with China.

While full diplomatic recognition between the U.S. and the People's Republic is not yet regarded as possible, because of continued American commitments to support the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan, Ford hopes that his four-day visit here will lead to ex-

*Despite China's protests, President Ford will continue to seek detente with the Soviet Union.
See Capitol Staff, page 4.*

tween the U.S. and China and to expand the "areas of cooperation on international issues of mutual

Chinese View Soviet as Key

(Continued from page 2)

motorcade to a guest house on the city's west side, where the Fords will stay. There was no effort by the government to turn out a crowd either at the airport or along the motorcade.

There were several differences between the treatment accorded Nixon and that given Ford.

For example, when Nixon arrived in Peking on Feb. 21, 1972, he received a correct and courteous but pointedly restrained welcome from a Chinese delegation led by Chou. There were an honor guard of 360 soldiers of the People's Liberation Army and a military band.

For Ford's visit, more than 100 lesser Chinese officials formed a receiving line at the airport to welcome the first family.

In addition, representatives of 48 of the 87 nations with diplomatic ties to the Peking government participated in the airport ceremony.

Shortly after the President had arrived at his guest house, a formal visit was paid him by Mme. a Chou En lai and Mrs.

Wash. Star

Ford and Mao Meet 2 Hours

No Specifics, But Detente Was Theme

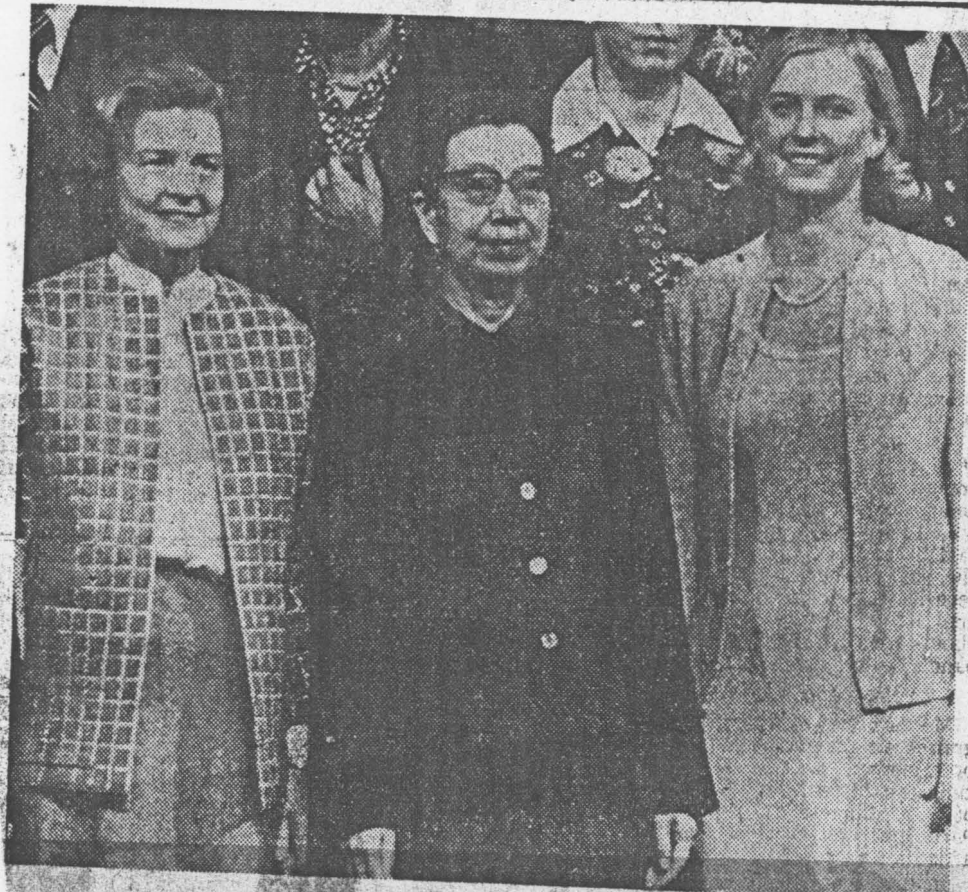
By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star Staff Writer

PEKING — President Ford called on Mao Tse-tung today in the Chinese Communist party chairman's



New York Times
12/2/75

1975



Betty and Susan Ford flanking Chiang Ching, wife of Mao Tse-tung, at banquet in Peking

Associated Press

China's 'Grand Old Lady' Disillusioned

Mrs. Soong, Loyal to Reds, Regrets Restrictions on Rights

BY CHARLES R. SMITH

HONG KONG (UPI)—Some call her China's "grand old lady," but whatever her handle, Soong Ching-ling stands out as one of the world's remarkable women.

The Georgia-educated widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of China's

close associates were abused, purged, imprisoned or killed.

Her disappointment lies in the heavy price paid for the achievements in human rights. Human rights has been a consuming passion for her, ever since she returned to China from Wesleyan College in Macon, Ga., more than 60 years ago as an ex-

run by foreign powers operating under special concessions gained by force of arms and intimidation.

Her father, Soong Yao-ju, went to Boston as a youth to learn the grocery business from a relative. He ran off as a stowaway on a coastal steamer.

The captain put him ashore in Dun-



followed him. They were married there in 1915. She worked closely with him until he died in 1925.

She was active in Sun's Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party until 1927, when Chiang Kai-shek cracked down on the Communist faction of the party.

"At the moment," she wrote in July, 1927, as a member of the Kuomintang Central Committee, "I feel that we are turning aside from Sun Yat-sen's policy of leading and strengthening the people. Therefore, we must withdraw until wiser policies prevail."

"There is no despair in my heart

Kong, where she worked for international aid to China until 1941.

In 1944, still critical of Chiang's anti-Communist policies, she issued an appeal to American workers.

"American labor can best express its interest in China's resistance (to Japan) by insisting that the products of its efforts and the gifts it makes be equally distributed to every force in China, wherever situated, that is engaged in operations against Japan."

When the Communists proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, she was a vice chairman of the Central People's Government Council.

Chinese Premier Warns Ford



Associated Press

President Ford deftly handles his chopsticks during the Chinese banquet held in his honor in Peking.

A Wrong Dear Old Alma Mater

PEKING, Dec. 1—The Chinese tried to do right by Gerald Ford, the old University of Michigan football star, but American football apparently is not

crew were briefly detained by police when they attempted to shoot film in an old section of Peking, the network reported.

Koppel and his crew were taken to a local revolutionary

President managed to offer his multitude of toasts without once refilling his glass of potent mao tai.

The dinner had 10 appetizer

The President, beginning to walk down the more than 100 steps of the Great Hall of the People grand staircase for the



The Ford family split up today and for awhile, at least, headed in different directions during a break in the President's



work schedule in Peking. Daughter Susan (left) visited the Great Wall of China. The President strolled through the courtyard of



the Temple of Heaven. Mrs. Ford (right), also touring the Temple, took off in the direction of a little girl and her father.

—Associated Press

Los Angeles Times
12/2/75

Ford Goes Easy on the Mao-tai

PEKING (UPI)—The Chinese honored President and Mrs. Ford with a nine-course dinner Monday, and the president managed to offer his multi-

en, shrimp rolls and sliced duck. Then came shark fin in casserole, fried chicken, rice, cabbage with chestnuts, steamed Wuchang fish.

Los A. Times
12/2/75

that streets in downtown Peking

Susan Ford to Visit Great Wall While Mother Rests

PEKING (UPI)—Susan Ford arranged to tour the Great Wall today, her first full day in the Chinese capital, but her mother planned to take a rest.

Las A. Turner
12/2/75



I CAN
UNDERSTAND
FORD'S REASON
FOR MAKING A
TRIP TO CHINA,
BUT WHY DID
HE HAVE TO TAKE
KISSINGER?



—United Press International

Chairman Mao Tse-Tung welcomes President Ford today to his residence on the outskirts of Peking.

Wash Star 12/21/75
Key Words: 'Earnest,' 'Friendly'

By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star Staff Writer

PEKING — Mao Tse-tung today held "earnest and significant discussions with President Ford on wide-ranging issues in a friendly atmosphere," the Chinese government announced after the two met for 1 hour and 50 minutes in the Chinese Communist party chairman's book-lined study.

The carefully worded description of their meeting was interpreted by veteran China-watchers as indicating a cordial Chinese attitude toward Ford's visit.

When then-President Richard M. Nixon met Mao almost four years ago at the opening of direct Chinese-

American relations, the government here characterized the meeting as having involved "serious and frank discussions," without mentioning the atmosphere.

In the strict Chinese terminology used for such occasions, "frank" means disagreement. Absence of the word today showed a Chinese desire to make the current state of relations between Peking and Washington look good, despite differences.

IN A banquet speech welcoming Ford last night, differences over the value and sincerity of Soviet-American detente were publicly indicated by the Chinese. Another basic disagreement is over continued U.S. sup-

port for the Chinese Nationalist regime on Taiwan, although this has not yet been mentioned directly on this visit.

In accord with the rigid custom here, the traveling White House did not issue its own statement on Ford's meeting with Mao. But a U.S. spokesman said the Chinese communique "seems to us to be a fair description."

Mao was seconded at the meeting by two deputy premiers, Teng Hsiaping, who is acting as premier for the sick Chou En-lai, and Li Hsiennien, who was Ford's chief host for sightseeing and a "revolutionary ballet" performance today.

Those Omissions Also Have Value At Outset of Visit

By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star Staff Writer

PEKING — The opening of President Ford's visit to China has been notable as much for what was not said and for who did not appear, as for the first day's speeches and the turnout of China's senior government figure.

On both counts, the President's hosts appeared to be trying to emphasize a desire for continued friend-

Chiao's speech said the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples have thoroughly defeated U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, accused the United States of sabotaging reunification efforts in Korea, and said the United States has no intention of bringing about a thorough settlement of the Middle East question.

These are basic Chinese attitudes. They were expected by Kissinger's spe-

Star
12/2/75

Ten
Guaranteed
Stocking
Stuffers
For
Under
\$10.00

New York Times
12/5/75

A Chinese-U.S. Table Set To 'Home on the Range'

PEKING, Dec. 4 (UPI)— President Ford gave a dinner tonight for his Chinese hosts and skillfully melded East and West.

The music was unmistakably American, but the menu and the First Lady combined the best of both worlds.

tiny stuffed animals to hang on the White House Christmas tree; cloisonné ginger jars, grapes made of green quartz and a quartz egg.

President Ford led some aging leaders of China up the 880 steps to the hall

Los Angeles Times
12/4/75



FINALE—Mrs. Ford finishes with a flourish.

AP Wirephoto

JOINS GIRLS IN DANCE

Peking Puts Betty Ford on Her Toes

From Times Wire Services.

PEKING—First Lady Betty Ford, modern dance's best-known dropout, shucked her shoes at a Peking dance school Wednesday and joined a group of rehearsing students.

Visiting the Central May 7th College of Art. Mrs. Ford

Jack Post
12/3/75



... AND BAREFOOT, TOO

PEKING (AP) — First Lady Betty Ford, modern dance's best known dropout, shucked off her shoes at a Peking dance school today and joined a group of native

Mrs. Ford replied that she hoped films made of her performance would not be sent back to the United States, although that

7S, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1975

Daily News

Betty a Shoe-In Winner

She Kicks Up Heels, Joins Dance

Peking, Dec. 3 (UPI) — First lady Betty Ford viewed the “fascinating . . . unbelievable” art objects of the Forbidden City today, then kicked off her shoes and joined a troupe of young performers at a Chinese dancing school.

A little rusty, but game, she went through



Betty, Susan Shop Peking

Peking, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Betty Ford and her daughter Susan went Christmas shopping today at Peking's Friendship Store. Susan wanted to buy a Chinese rug, but Mrs. Ford vetoed the idea, saying that the \$300 price tag was too stiff.



Mrs. Ford toasts Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping during final Peking banquet.

UPI-Telephoto

Los Angeles Times

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WEST, 1,037,963, DAILY, 1,244,713 SUNDAY

5—PART ONE 136 PAGES WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1975



GETTING ACQUAINTED—President Ford is welcomed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking;

Betty Ford kneels to exchange greetings with a girl and her father outside Temple of Heaven.

AP Wirephotos

WS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1975

WS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1975



Susan Ford smiles for photographer at Great Wall near Peking, where she took her own shots.

UPI Telephoto

Stew
12/2/75

U.S. Fight Songs Confuse Chinese

From News Services

PEKING — The Chinese band playing at the state banquet last night struck up a college fight song for President Ford, the former gridiron star.

Some research had been done — but not enough. Instead of "Hail to the Victors," which spurred Ford and his teammates on at the University of Michigan, the band played the school song of arch-rival Michigan State University.

* * * *

David Hume Kennerly, went off to a Chinese photo show which she enjoyed almost as much as being able to stroll unrecognized in public.

* * * *

Deputy White House Press Secretary William Greener, a smooth, old pro among government spokesmen, found in the chief Chinese press official what he regarded as a terrible and wonderful way to answer requests. The Chinese official is fond of meeting requests with: "That's no

N.Y. Times

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1975



Associated Press

Betty Ford kneeling for an eye-level visit with a girl she met, with the child's father, yesterday in Peking.

Rod MacLeish

Making it In Peking And Des Moines

It used to be that any reasonably ambitious presidential candidate included visits to Italy, Ireland and Israel in his warm-up peregrinations. The idea was to scrape from those alien shores sufficient ethnic identification to attract Italian, Jewish and Irish voters. If it was all rather dopey, it did no real harm.

Now the formula that sends politicians abroad so that they might win at home has been extended—but to accomplish a different vision. Doubtless there are profoundly-wrought diplomatic and realpolitick motives for President Ford's visit to The People's Republic of China. But there is also a domestic political motive. Mr. Ford is trying to postulate himself as the *The Only White Man The Apaches Will Talk To*.

You remember that figure from our frontier folklore; he is the man in shabby buckskins whose eyes burn with some primordial understanding. He comes back to the fort at dusk to tell the uptight white commander what

*Wash. Post
12/3/75*

Susan Ford Lights Up Mao's Eyes

PEKING, Dec. 2
(UPI)—Despite a series of
strokes that left his speech
impaired, 81-year-old Com-
munist Party chairman Mao
Tse-tung was described as
deeply tanned and mentally
alert.

Wash Post 12/3/75

Ford, Mao Talk Nearly 2 Hours

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Staff Writer

PEKING, Dec. 2—President Ford and Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung met for an hour and 50 minutes today in talks described by the Chinese government as "earnest and significant discussions" on wide-ranging issues in a friendly atmosphere.

While White House officials agreed publicly with this description of the session, they said privately that neither the Ford-Mao meeting nor an earlier two-hour discussion between the President and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping produced anything unexpected.

"Basically, it's a holding action," said one U.S. official. "The Chinese have demonstrated that they want this relationship to continue, and so do we. But we've blazed no new ground."

The White House described Mr. Ford's meeting with Teng, the de facto head of the Chinese government, as "beneficial" and said that "the two sides had a constructive exchange of views on a wide range of international issues."

A well-placed White House official said that the President and Teng talked candidly but in general terms about the foreign policies of their



Associated Press

President Ford meets Chairman Mao Tse-tung at his Peking home.

See PRESIDENT, A6, Col.1

CHINA JOURNAL

L.A. Times 12/3/75

Peking Has Changed Since Nixon Trip

BY BUDY ABRAMSON

Times Staff Writer

PEKING—Veterans of Richard M. Nixon's 1972 trip to China say Peking has changed noticeably since then.

There are more motor vehicles on the streets.—governmental and military; there are no private cars here. The Mao buttons that everyone seemed to wear four years ago have almost disappeared. More high rise buildings are going up

buses and automobiles. They dart across the path of motor vehicles and pedal perilously into automobile lanes.

Traffic is still controlled without the benefit of signal lights on major streets, and errant bicyclists are sometimes shouted into line by traffic officers with bullhorns.

Chinese do not care to admit their capital has a pollution problem, but there is one and it is severe, even without heavy concentrations of au-

the day unless the wind comes up to clear it away.

White House staff members and reporters arriving in Peking ahead of President Ford found themselves faced with a 10-course luncheon, followed within a few hours by the nine-course banquet held in honor of the President.

The all-duck luncheon included everything from duck heads and

1975

Jack Ford
11/5/75

Mission To China Delayed

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Staff Writer

The departure for Peking of an advance White House party has been delayed at the last minute amid uncertainties over the date and duration of President Ford's planned trip, originally set informally for late this month.

Ford, Mao and Aides Have Friendly Talks

Continued from First Page

issued the statement about "earnest and significant discussions."

The White House issued no statement but took the unusual step of reproducing and issuing the Chinese statement under a White House letterhead.

Asked why the White House did not issue its own assessment of the meeting, Dep. Press Secretary William Greener said the Chinese statement "seems to us a fair description."

White House sources later explained that American officials considered the words "earnest," "significant," and "friendly" in the Chinese statement to be "extremely significant."

By contrast to the statement issued shortly after the Ford-Mao session, the Chinese in 1972 described Mao's meetings with then-President Richard M. Nixon as "frank and serious."

Mao in recent years has met foreign leaders alone, or perhaps with one other person, but his session with Ford turned out to be a sizable meeting.

U.S. officials joining the President in the talks were Kissinger; George Bush, the head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking; Brent Scowcroft, the President's national security adviser, and Winston Lord, director of policy and plans at the State Department.

Chinese officials in the session were Vice Premiers Teng and Li Hsien-nien; Foreign Minister Chiao



SIGHTSEEING—Susan Ford is conducted on tour of the Great Wall.

AP Wirephoto

Richard Solomon accompanied the party to the residence.

Chairman Mao greeted all of them

But more recently, they have focused their warnings on Europe, telling the West it is being deceived by



"Dutch Crocus"



"Windflower"

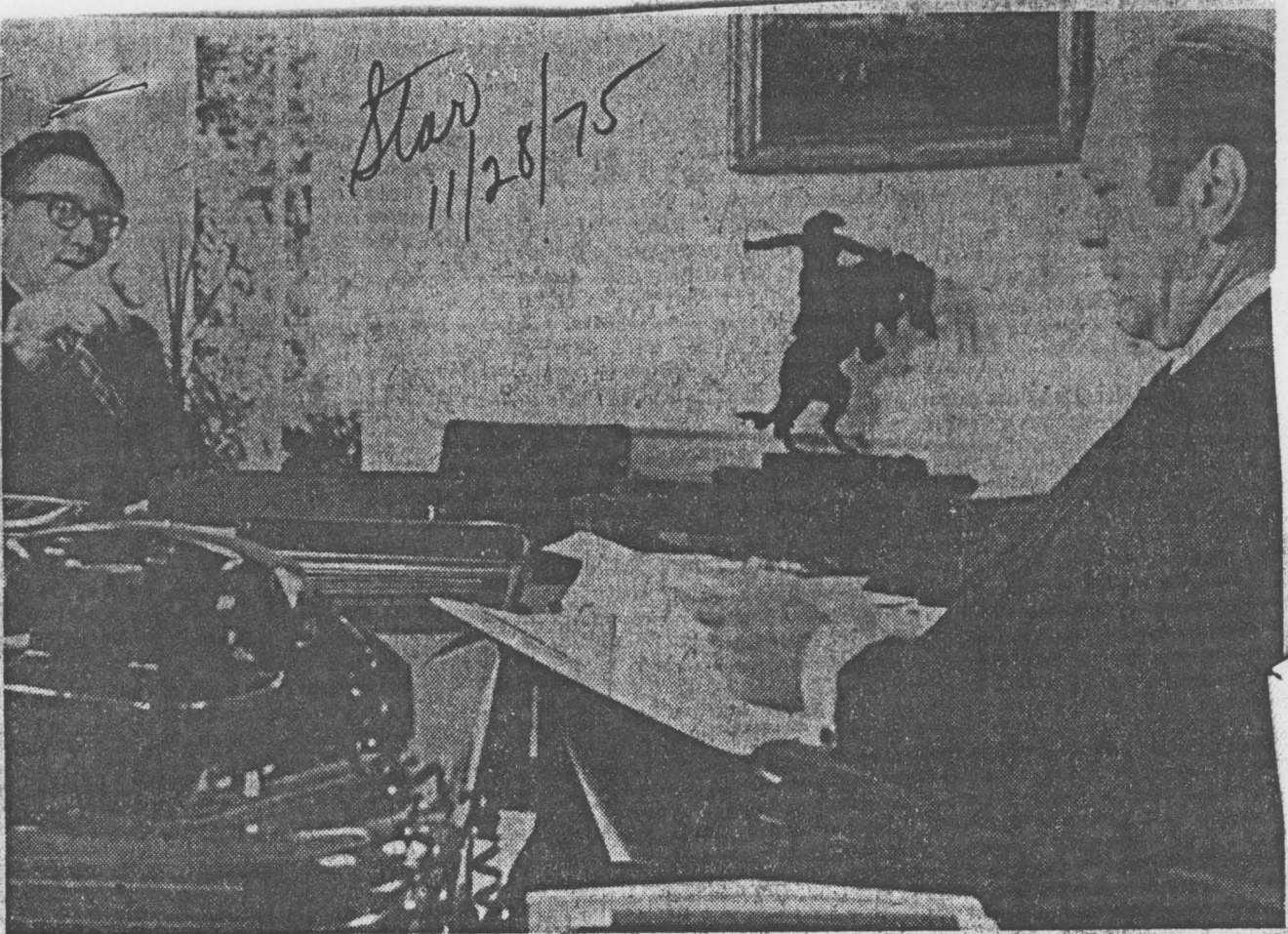
President Ford took several porcelain figures with him to China as presents, as well as a bronze American eagle to give to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who had been given porcelain sculpture by former President Nixon on his visit.

American porcelain

Glash. Post
12/2/75

-Tom Zito

Star
11/28/75



—Associated Press

Secretary of State Kissinger confers with President Ford on their upcoming trip to China, in the Oval Office of the White House today. They will depart on the first leg of the trip tomorrow.

Purpose to Renew Cautious Friendship

Ford to Begin China Trip Tomorrow

By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star Staff Writer

Gerald R. Ford sets out for China tomorrow on a very different kind of trip from the first U.S. presidential visit almost four years ago, but the basic factors of Chinese-American relations have changed little.

Richard M. Nixon arrived in China Feb. 21, 1972, to work out a new relationship after more than two decades of constant chilliness and occasional hostility between Peking and Washington. President Ford is going to renew the cautious friendship which resulted from Nixon's visit but is not

expected by senior U.S. officials to make any substantive change in relations.

The Chinese leadership is not believed by some analysts to be in condition to make any major new decisions on changes, and the basic factors militate against any major change.

CHINA CONTINUES to want ties with the United States to offset what it considers the threatening pressure of the Soviet Union, but it regards the American defense commitment to Taiwan as an obstacle to full diplomatic relations. These are the essential elements underlying the talks which Ford will have during his visit to Peking from next Monday to Friday.

Other factors in the relationship are subsidiary. Trade between the two countries boomed after the Nixon visit, but since has receded to a still-substantial \$400 million a year. Cultural exchanges have expanded, although individual American tourists have been frustrated in their hopes of getting to China.

There has even been curious, largely unadmitted cooperation. Both the United States and China have supported the National Front in Angola against the Soviet-supplied Popular Movement. Peking has advised such Southeast Asian countries as the Philippines that it would not be wise to close down U.S. military bases because of Soviet activity in the area. China urges West European countries to be united and strong, which Washington also advocates.

See TRIP, A-6



A Ballerina's Sprained Ankle, But a Very Sporting Dance

Eleanor D. Antuono, a principal ballerina with the American Ballet Theater, sprained her ankle during rehearsal here last Friday. And, like any other broken-field runner, she went to the Redskins' doctor to get it fixed up in time to dance that evening's "La Bayadere."

As for dancing on the injured ankle, "I would like to

Harriman, who will be 84 next month, is in George Washington University Hospital suffering from two broken pelvic bones and chipped fracture of the right elbow.

According to his secretary, Harriman stumbled and fell on the steps of his Georgetown home Monday afternoon and

and said it was okay for her to enter.

Andy Warhol, Pop of pop, showed up at Vice President Rockefeller's ninth (and last) housewarming Wednesday night to push the new Warhol

Personalities

Woman-about-town Amber Scholtz settled her sex discrimination suit against the United Mine Workers out of court and left them for a new job two weeks ago as legislative assistant to Rep. Pete McCloskey (R-Calif.)... One of the Senate's few Jewish members, Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.) dined at the

Post 12/3/75



President and Betty Ford, laugh with their host, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, at the ballet "Song of the Yimeng Mountains."

United Press International



Mrs. Ford Performs A Barefoot Ballet During Peking Visit

PEKING (AP) — First Lady Betty Ford, modern dance's best known dropout, shucked off her shoes at a Peking dance school today and joined a group of rehearsing students as shown above.



Susan Ford keeps stiff upper lip as she is shown seat at ballet.



Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien gives Fords rundown on action during dance.

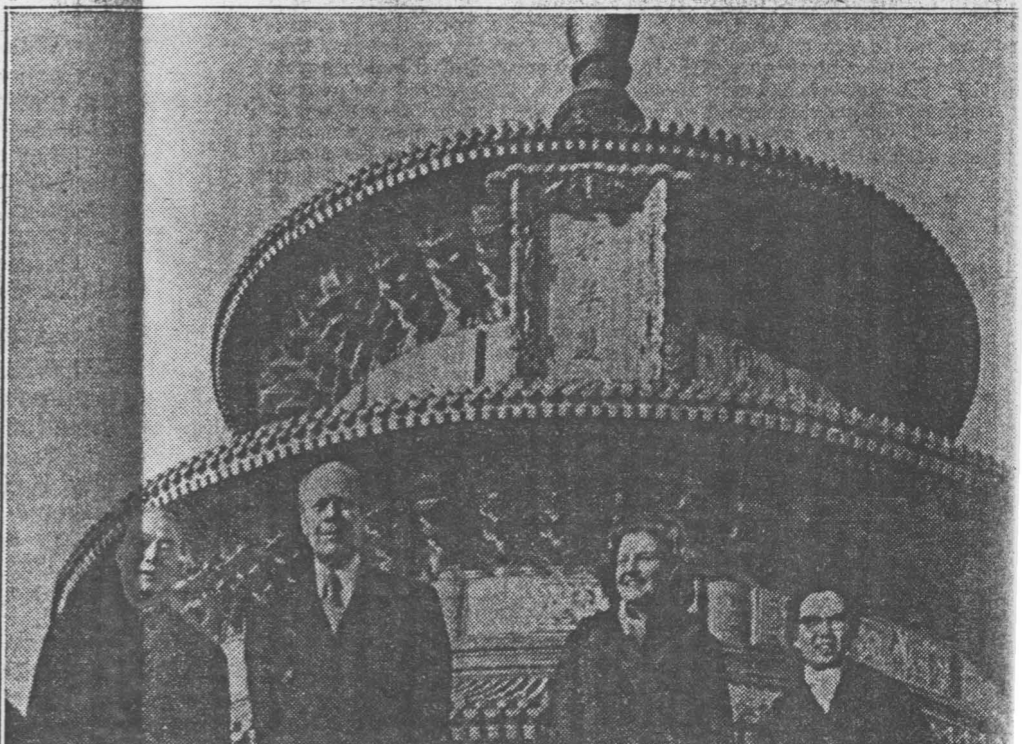


Even revolutionary theatricals have their lighter moments.



In Peking It's Dancing And Diplomacy

The agenda mixed culture and conferences as President Ford spent second day in Peking yesterday. Schedule began with one-hour-50-minute meeting with Chairman Mao during which U.S.-Soviet detente was discussed. President's daughter Susan and first lady also got to meet Mao. Susan was called back from sightseeing trip to the Great Wall so she could be introduced to the Chinese leader. Then, Fords got the VIP tour of Temple of Heaven with vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife acting as guides. At night Li took



...on Spending; ...Pacts Off 12%

...profit gains
...months, the
...manufac-
...asing their
...ature pur-
...and equip-
...board noted
...manufac-
...10.8 billion
...ent. When

October contracts for future construction slipped 12% to \$7.76 billion, roughly a billion dollars less new work than was initiated during the same month last year, according to the McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co. Just about all of the billion dollar gap was concentrated in the single category of electric

DAILY NEWS

220 East 42d St. NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER (212) MU 2-1234
DECEMBER 3, 1975

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EXIT COMMISSIONER DUMPSON

James Dumpson has decided to bow out as chief of the city Human Resources Administration on Jan. 1, two years to the day after he took over the huge welfare conglomerate.

The Inquiring Fotographer

By JOHN STAPLETON
The News will pay \$10 for each question accepted for this column.

THE QUESTION

Would you like the job of managing a professional sports team?

WHERE ASKED
Brooklyn Heights
THE ANSWERS

Daniel J. Smith, Rockaway Beach, Queens
senior court of

'NOW, THIS IS A BAD GUY...'



Ford Ends Four-Day Visit to Peking; Gain Is Seen in Stand Against Soviet

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

Government, on Taiwan, that Peking and Washington had not yet bridged their differences over the American military presence in South Korea and that attempts to broaden trade, cultural and scientific exchanges would proceed through normal channels without a breakthrough in the talks here.

The only immediate benefit announced by United States participants in the meetings was Peking's identification of seven dead United States airmen who had been among more than 1,300 Americans listed as missing in action during the 10 years of conflict in Indo-

tration officials said Mr. Kissinger would go to Moscow after his trip to Western Europe from Dec. 10 to 18. They said that Mr. Kissinger did not want to make the announcement from Peking.]

The Secretary of State nonetheless insisted that the Peking visit had attained its limited objectives.

"There has been a great deal of speculation that relations between the People's Republic and the United States have cooled," he said. "This is not the perception of the United States, and I am confident it is not the perception of the Chinese leaders."

Mr. Kissinger said that the

based on mutual concern over Soviet policies, saying that "the parallel views consist of the perceptions of what is needed to maintain world peace and equilibrium."

The official American position that the talks here have been of major value was questioned privately by several American officials.

"I think it was very useful," one well-placed official said with a smile, "but I can't suggest why I think that."

A White House aide joked with reporters that the President had "promised little" in concrete results from the talks "and produced slightly more."



His Golden Chance

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A real estate broker swears he has clients who want to buy the Golden Gate Bridge, valued at \$300 million to \$500 million.

Jerome Khan, Greenbrae, Calif., wrote the Golden Gate Bridge District board of directors, asking if negotiations could be opened for the famed span across the entrance to San Francisco Bay. He did not identify the clients.

District board chairman Edwin Fraser said he has been trying to contact Khan to tell him the bridge is not for sale.



Postal 'Scare Tactics'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of a House subcommittee said Wednesday that Postmaster General Benjamin F. Bailar is using "reprehensible tactics" to block



Sees Forbidden City

Betty Doffs Shoes For a Folk Dance

PEKING (UPI) — First Lady Betty Ford viewed the "fascinating ... unbelievable" art objects of the Forbidden City Wednesday, then kicked off her shoes and joined a troupe of

Finally, she could restrain herself no longer. She kicked off her shoes and took directions from one of the students, Yu Chan-ha. When reporters asked her later how Mrs. Ford had performed the

老挝首都万象市各界五万多人集会游行

要求召开全国人民代表大会建立新国家机构

新华社万象一九七五年十二月二日电 老挝首都万象市各界人民和老挝临时民族联合政府各部职工五万多人，十一月二十八日分别在万象市所属各县和政府各部举行集会和游行，要求老挝爱国战线中央召开全国人民代表大会，建立新的国家机构。

参加集会和游行的人民群众一致通过了给老挝爱国战线中央委员会、临时民族联合政府和民族政治联合委员会的请愿书。请愿书建议解散不适应目前形势的临时民族联合政府和民族政治联合委员会，要求爱国战线召开全国人民代表大会。

请愿书还表示，坚决团结在老挝爱国战线中央周围，为实现爱国战线中央的各项方针政策而奋斗，坚决保卫新的革命政权和新制度。

参加各地集会的群众分三路进行游行，并且分别到爱国战线常

驻万象代表处、临时民族联合政府首相府和民族政治联合委员会驻万象市代表处递交了请愿书。



老挝万象省和万象市各界人民群众不久前在万象塔銮广场举行大会，宣布推翻万象省和万象市旧政权，建立人民革命新政权。图为参加大会的老挝人民解放军战士。 新华社稿

一些拉丁美洲国家领导人重申

支持建立新国际经济秩序和拉美经济体系

据新华社墨西哥城发表联合公报指出：“序，才能有效、济问题。”

公报重申各不可让与的权利研究了第三次联后，双方重申，区域内的自然资

“并相信拉美经济有一个协调行动人民的需要和愿

据新华社利前发表联合公报拉丁美洲经济体

巴西外长弗秘鲁外长米格尔请，于十一月六

公报指出，有成效地参与决报表示坚决反对控制和政治或经

公报指出，它们共同利益的声援和一体化的

公报重申捍权和管辖权。

新华社加拉烈斯·佩雷斯十十三次泛美铁路

洲一体化的决心佩雷斯总统

的、根本的和优现将是长期的，

我们知道，它是经济解放所迫切

佩雷斯总统征，将是本半球团结的象征”；“铁路应

化方面的一种联系因素”。他指出，铺设铁路，集中体现了参加这次会议的代表

据新华社一九七五年十一月二十八拉弗洛尔和玻利维亚外交部长古斯曼·

出，秘鲁和玻利维亚决心为实现拉丁美维护拉美国家的正当利益，作出自己的

这项联合公报是在秘鲁外长德拉弗联合公报指出，两国外长谴责某些

美国国家尽最大的努力来反对跨国公司的

格林纳达加入

新华社加拉加斯一九七五年十一月二十七日电 据此间报纸报道，格林纳达政府的不管部长德里克·尼什特十一月二十六日在建立拉丁美洲经济体系的《巴拿马协议》上签了字。这样，格林纳达成为参加这个经济体系的第二十五个国家。

签字仪式是在委内瑞拉外交部举

尼泊尔国王任命

新华社加德满都一九七五年十二月一日电 据尼泊尔民族通讯社报道：尼泊尔国王首席秘书处十二月一日发表的一项公报宣布，尼泊尔国王比兰德拉根据尼泊尔宪法，任命图尔西·吉里担任首相，

并组成了新的大臣会议成员有：首相事务和国防大臣吉里，粮食、农和土改大臣卡加希纳·拉杰·阿

安理会推荐接纳苏里南为联合国会员国

苏里南经济部长强调必须由苏里南人开发自己的自然资源

新华社联合国一九七五年十二月一日电 联合国安全理事会十二月一日下午通过一项决议，决定向联合国大会推荐接纳苏里南共和国为联合国会员国。

决议通过后，中国代表黄华在会上发了言。他说，在拉丁美洲，又一个新国家——苏里南共和国摆脱了长达几个世纪的殖民统治，取得了民族独立。我们殷切希望中国和苏里南两国人民的友谊以及两国的友好合作关系将日益发展，并衷心祝愿苏里南人民在维护民族独立和建设国家的事业中不断获得新的胜利。

黄华说，我们完全支持苏里南共和国要求加入联合国的申请，并赞成安理会向大会推荐接纳苏里南共和国为联合国会员国。他指出：“我们相信，苏里南共和国被接纳加入

联合国，将能同所有主持正义的成员国一起，为实现联合国宪章所规定的宗旨和原则作出积极贡献。”

新华社帕拉马里博一九七五年十一月二十八日电 苏里南经济部长埃迪·布鲁马宣布，独立的苏里南将采取缩小跨国公司的影响的政策。他说，“苏

里南的所有资源必须首先由苏里南人来开发。只有在不可能这样做的情况下才建立合资企业。”

他在十一月二十七日举行的记者招待会上指出，苏里南“保留拥有和控制自己的自然资源的权利，在可能情况下，将采取一定的措施。”

他说，苏里南去年已经把属于荷兰资本的糖厂收归国有，这个厂的生产情况比过去更好。

布鲁马说，独立的苏里南的经济政策是要同世界上不同社会制度的各国建立经济和贸易关系，首先是同加勒比地区进行合作。布鲁马部长还指出，

“由于我们同(拉丁美洲)大陆有着共同的命运，因此我们也将同拉美国家密切合作。”

他宣布，苏里南已经申请加入加勒比共同体，并已申请成为欧洲共同体——非洲、加勒比和太平洋国家的洛美协定的成员。

在谈到苏里南的对外贸易政策时，布鲁马说，所有的贸易必须是互利的。他还说，在国内生产增加和能够满足国内需要的情况下，将对进口采取限制措施。

南非的顽固立场。双方赞扬各国人民争取独立

西哈努克亲王访问也门

新华社萨那一九七五年十一月二十九日电

应阿拉伯也门共和国指挥委员会主席易卜拉欣·哈姆迪的邀请，柬埔寨国家元首、柬埔寨民族统一阵线主席诺罗敦·西哈努克亲王和夫人从十一月二十六日至二十九日对阿拉伯也门共和国进行了友好访问。

访问期间，西哈努克亲王同哈姆迪主席举行了正式会谈，并签署了联合公报。

十一月二十九日发表的这项联合公报说：“双方重申，相信在巴勒斯坦人民唯一合法代表巴勒斯坦解放组织领导下，巴勒斯坦一定会解放。”

公报说：“双方坚决谴责南非实行的非人道政策。双方也谴责少数白人政权力图在罗得西亚制造另一个

的斗争。”公报说：“双方重申支持朝鲜人民争取和平统一祖国的努力。”

公报强调指出，双方呼吁“结束外国对安哥拉的干涉，以便让安哥拉人民能够实现民族统一和保卫独立”。

公报还说，双方对在利马召开的不结盟国家外长会议文件，特别是关于建立国际经济新秩序的主张表示满意。

公报在谈到双边关系时说，双方愿意努力加强经济和文化方面的关系。

十一月二十六日晚上，哈姆迪主席举行盛大宴会欢迎西哈努克亲王和夫人。

西哈努克亲王和夫人在也门访问期间，还参观了工厂、学校和港口，受到也门人民的热烈欢迎。

西哈努克亲王和夫人已于二十九日上午离开也门，前往索马里访问。

达荷美共和国改名“贝宁人民共和国”

新华社一九七五年十二月一日讯 科托努消息：达荷美总统马蒂厄·克雷库十一月三十日在科托努宣布，达荷美共和国从这天起改名为“贝宁人民共和国”。

克雷库总统在谈到改国名的原因时说：达荷美这一名称是一种殖民主义叫法。

他说，贝宁人民共和国的人民将叫做贝宁人。

3 Document document film in all major cinemas in Beijing

score -> 4 MINUTE -> show in state.

毛泽东主席会见福特总统

中央新闻纪录电影制片厂摄制 中国电影公司发行

自一九七五年十二月三日起在全国陆续上映

全党动员 大办农业 为普及大寨县而奋斗

美术新书画介绍

人民日报

1948年6月15日创刊 第10008号 1975年12月3日 星期三 农历乙卯年十一月初一

毛主席语录

我们坚决主张，一切国家实行互相尊重主权和领土完整、互不侵犯、互不干涉内政、平等互利、和平共处这样大家知道的五项原则。

Ch Mao met w/ P.F. L of the American Guest

毛泽东主席会见福特总统等美国客人

毛主席同福特总统在友好的气氛中，就广泛的问题进行了认真的、有意义的交谈。参加谈话的美方人员有亨利·基辛格等，我方参加会见和谈话的有邓小平、李先念副总理等。



新华社一九七五年十二月二日讯 毛泽东主席今天下午会见了美利坚合众国总统杰

拉尔德·福特和夫人贝蒂·福特，以及随同福特总统访问的其他人员。

参加会见的福特总统的随行人员是：福特总统的女儿苏珊·福特，国务卿亨利·基辛格博士，美国驻中国联络处主任乔治·布什，总统国家安全事务助理布伦特·斯考克罗夫特，副国务卿约瑟夫·杰克·西斯科，负责东亚和太平洋事务助理国务卿菲利普·哈比卜，国务院政策计划司司长温斯顿·洛德，国家安全委员会高级工作人员理查德·索洛蒙。

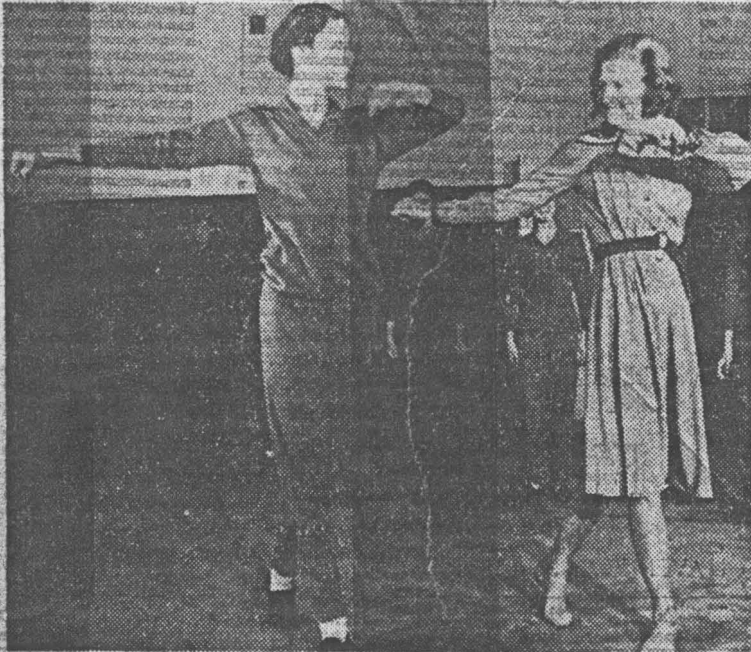
毛主席同全体美国客人一一握手后，同福特总统在友好的气氛中，就广泛的问题进行了认真的、有意义的交谈。参加谈话的美方人员有亨利·基辛格、乔治·布什、布伦特·斯考克罗夫特、温斯顿·洛德。

我方参加会见和谈话的有邓小平副总理，李先念副总理，乔冠华外长，黄镇主任，王海容副外长，唐闻生和章含之副司长。



Associated Press and United Press International

DON'T LOOK, MARTHA GRAHAM: Betty Ford, shoes off, dancing at a Peking school yesterday. Noting TV taping of her dancing, Mrs. Ford recalled early training with Miss Graham. "If Martha sees it, she'll throw me out," Mrs. Ford said.



New York Times - 12/4/75

