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1-28-75

Dr. Ingham) Bill

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need anything new or
different.

Will you please
handle. Thank you etc.

GRF.



3051 - 44TH AVENUE WEST, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98199
TELEPHONE (206) 284-4400

TELEX 328840

December 16, 1974

Mr. Robert T. Hartmann
Counselor to the President
Office of the President of
the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C., 20500

Dear Mr. Hartmann:

In a recent issue of the U.S. News and World Report (dated November 25, 1974), in a comment about President Ford's exercise and fitness program, you were quoted as saying, "The President has an exercise bike but does not like it too much."

We are specialists in the manufacture and distribution of exercise and stress testing equipment, and we feel that if an individual does not enjoy using the equipment, motivation diminishes.

With your kind permission we would be pleased to send to the President at no cost one of our exercise bikes (see enclosed photo), for his use and enjoyment. This special bike known as the Monark is manufactured for us by the Monark-Crescent Company of Sweden. It has a remarkable new design for applying resistance, that always permits smooth, comfortable pedalling. Workload is very easily and precisely adjusted.

We feel sure the President would like using this bike and thus enhance his fitness program.

We will appreciate your kind consideration and response.

Sincerely,

QUINTON INSTRUMENTS

Leo D. Hymas
Sales Administrator

LDH:el

encl. glossy photograph, complete catalog
and price list and home exercise
catalog

FORD AS PRESIDENT: "HE ENJOYS THIS LIFE"

OVER THE LAST 10 years, few men have been as close to the President—as Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, Vice President and now President—as Robert T. Hartmann. Whether it's speeches, ideas or political advice, Mr. Ford is as likely to turn to the 57-year-old former newsman as to anyone else.

In a recent conversation with a staff member of "U.S. News & World Report," Mr. Hartmann—Counselor to the President—gave these insights—

Has the job changed Ford? "Fundamentally, he hasn't changed much. His work pace isn't that much greater than his last weeks and months as Minority Leader. It is much more publicized now. If you add up the daily hours—14 to 18—the schedule is roughly comparable to those latter days as Republican Leader in the House. It is certainly a tougher load than when he was Vice President, though."

Loss of privacy? "Everything is publicized now, but he accepts it. I haven't seen him chafing about it. With the campaign and election over, he has more time to get work done alone in the Oval Office. He enjoys this way of life."

His greatest success? "The greatest single accomplishment has been to reopen the two-way flow of communications with the Presidency. In public appearances, campaigning and in just small talk, he's an open man. He's knocked out receiving lines—he hates them—except for diplomatic receptions where protocol requires them. He likes to walk around and talk to little bunches of people without pomp."

"He's opened up lines of communication with Congress, both in the White House and on the Hill. Members find they can get through to him directly. They are sure messages get through to him when they are left with associates."

Any setbacks? "I am following his orders on closing the books on the Nixon pardon. The President was not unaware that there would be an adverse reaction at first. I note now that reaction in one poll has shifted from 2 to 1 against to 2 to 1 for it."

"I'd say the most disappointing event to him thus far was congressional action on aid to Turkey. Members of both parties



ROBERT T. HARTMANN
Counselor to the President

deserted their leaders. He feels it poses a clear threat to the constitutional duties of the President."

Handling crises: "Several crowded in on the President just after taking over."

"First there was the economic crisis with no ongoing plans or programs to deal with it. Then, the Cyprus blowup came on without warning. Betty's sudden discovery and surgery was another. Then, he committed himself to the campaign—adding several stops along the way—for about 17,000 miles in 20 States."

"These events—other than the campaigning—seemed to happen all at once. I think there will be a little more orderly process now."

On his economic summit: "That ties in with his openness. He borrowed the idea from Mike Mansfield and credited him for it. He went to the meetings and was an active participant and not there just for ceremonial presence."

On exercise: "I'm sure he misses the swimming at his home in Alexandria. He has time for some golf or tennis. He bangs the tennis ball in back of the White House. He's got that exercise bike, but doesn't like it too much. He tries to be faithful about riding it."

On enjoying the job: "He really enjoys contact with people whether it is on the road or in the office. He's the one on the campaign who was stopping to talk to people and shake their hands. This is a President who just enjoys people."

FIRST 100 DAYS

e Future



Mr. Ford observing new F-15 fighter at Luke Air Force Base near Phoenix. Next for a traveling President: a journey to Far East.

first 100 days in the White House. Gerald Ford, taking office as the first Chief Executive who was not chosen in a national election as President or Vice President, shouldered his heavy responsibilities in a time of trauma over the Watergate scandal which forced the resignation of Richard Nixon.

Shattered "honeymoon." There was a brief, almost euphoric "honeymoon." But that was shattered by a storm of controversy when Mr. Ford suddenly announced a pardon for former President Nixon, making him immune from federal prosecution for any offenses he might have committed. Added to this was a bitter division of opinion on Mr. Ford's decision to grant limited amnesty to Vietnam War deserters and draft dodgers. The new President's popularity rating dropped sharply.

Then came a political campaign in which the President traveled extensively and fought hard in an unsuccessful effort to avert the sweep which greatly strengthened Democratic control of Congress. At the same time, economic woes were worsening and setbacks were being suffered in foreign policy.

Another blow came when congressional approval of Mr. Ford's nomination

of Nelson A. Rockefeller to be Vice President was delayed, if not jeopardized, by disclosures of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts and loans to associates, including public officials.

Likes a fight. To all of this, Mr. Ford reacted calmly. Associates say he welcomes challenges and thrives on competition. His main tasks, as he saw them, were to restore confidence in White House leadership and to come to grips with problems of the economy.

The President convened an economic summit conference at the White House. Out of that came a broad program of legislative proposals, setting the stage for tests of strength still to come.

Meanwhile, even his adversaries have given Mr. Ford high marks for "opening up" the White House. There is general agreement that the President's establishment of two-way communication between the Oval Office and Capitol Hill is among the foremost accomplishments of the Ford Administration's first 100 days. Access to the President by legislators of both parties is now said to be easier than at any time since Harry Truman's day.

In international affairs, the President has leaned heavily on Secretary of State Kissinger to demonstrate the continuity of U.S. foreign policy to allies and opponents alike.

In one field: setbacks. But foreign-policy disappointments, rather than successes, have characterized the first 100 days of the Ford Presidency.

Greece has withdrawn from the NATO military organization because of U.S. failure to prevent a Turkish invasion army from occupying much of Cyprus. American ties with Turkey have been threatened by the demands of a defiant Congress for a cut-off in military aid to force Ankara to withdraw its troops from Cyprus.

A switch in Arab policy on the Palestine Liberation Organization in late October cast an ominous shadow over Middle East peace negotiations. Threats of another war there have intensified.

Attempts to persuade Mideast oil producers to cut prices have not been successful. So far, no alternative strategy has been put into operation.

It is in relations with Russia that Mr. Ford is looking for his first important foreign-policy success.

The President's objective in his Vladivostok summit meeting with Leonid Brezhnev on November 23-24 was

(continued on next page)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DR. LUKASH

FROM:

JERRY H. JONES

The attached material was returned in the President's outbox with the following notation to you:

-- I don't think I need anything new or different. Will you please handle. Thank them, etc.

Please coordinate your reply with Mr. Hartmann.

Thank you.

cc: Don Rumsfeld
Robert T. Hartmann