

The original documents are located in Box 21, folder “President - Report on Two Years in Office (2)” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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2. Require that busing and other remedies in school desegregation cases be limited to eliminating the degree of student racial concentration caused by proven unlawful acts of discrimination.

3. Require that the utilization of court-ordered busing as a remedy be limited to a specific period of time consistent with the legislation's intent that it be an interim and transitional remedy. In general, this period of time will be no longer than five years where there has been compliance with the court order.

4. Create an independent National Community and Education Committee to help any school community requesting citizen assistance in voluntarily resolving its school segregation order."

The President closed his message with the following words:

"Let me here state, simply and directly, that this Administration will not tolerate unlawful segregation.

We will move swiftly and effectively against anyone who engages in violence.

I assure the people of this Nation that this Administration will do whatever it must to preserve order and to protect the Constitutional rights of our citizens."

"The strength of America has always been our ability to deal with our own problems in a responsible and orderly



way.

We can do so again if every American will join with me in affirming our historic commitment to a Nation of laws, a people of equality, a society of opportunity.

I call on the Congress to write into law a new perspective which sees court-ordered busing as a tool to be used with the highest selectivity and the utmost precision.

I call on the leaders of all the Nation's school districts which may yet face court orders to move voluntarily, promptly, objectively, and compassionately to desegregate their schools.

We must eliminate discrimination in America.

We must summon the best in ourselves to the cause of achieving the highest possible quality of education for each and every American child."



Employment Opportunity

Gerald Ford's

On becoming President, ~~Gerald Ford set as~~ one of ~~his~~ main priorities ^{was} the strengthening of the American economy. In doing so the President has shown ~~a particular~~ ^{particular} awareness of the special problems of segments of our society. The President recognized that the unemployment rate of American youth, especially youth from low income families, was often twice or three times the rate for all Americans. The President acted to ^{address} ~~remedy~~ this situation by proposing and signing into law a CETA Summer Youth Employment Program allocating \$528.4 million to finance 888,000 jobs for needy youth. In addition, on June 30, 1976, President Ford's Administration allocated \$35 million in additional monies to the CETA Summer Youth Employment Program to be used in 45 designated cities having populations over 150,000 and greater than 9% unemployment.

Recognizing that 11.3 million American workers are not covered by the regular Unemployment Insurance Program and that some of these individuals have not yet benefitted from the nation's ongoing economic recovery, the President acted to assist ~~these~~ ^{as them} ~~people~~. In April, 1976, the President recommended to Congress a one year extension of the Special Unemployment Assistance

Program to assure coverage to these otherwise unprotected individuals should they become unemployed. In a related matter demonstrating fiscal responsibility and concern for a program essential to the security of working Americans the President proposed an unemployment insurance bill to restore the financial soundness of the Unemployment Trust Fund. On July 20, 1976, the House of Representatives adopted many of the President's suggested amendments which will prevent the predicted 1979 deficit of \$16.5 billion in State unemployment funds from occurring.

AGRICULTURE

"Over one-half of the grain moving across international boundaries throughout the world is grown by you, the American farmer, and we are proud of your efforts and your results... It is imperative that you maintain the freedom to market crops and to find customers wherever you can. Strong agricultural exports are basic to America's farm policy and the freedom of every farmer to manage his own farm..."

- President Gerald R. Ford
January 5, 1976

The two years of President Ford's Administration have been among the best years in the history of agriculture.

Combining a new market-oriented, full-production food policy with expanded markets and a leveling trend in production costs, producers have increased net farm income from an average of \$24 billion in 1972-73 to a \$26 billion average during the past two years.

Freed of production controls on wheat, feed grains and cotton, growers put over 57 million "set-aside" acres back to work. Peaceful world conditions combined with growing demand have enabled U.S. farmers to expand their exports in 1976 to an expected \$22 billion -- an all-time high.

By comparison, farm exports in 1972 were at \$8 billion.

The President's inflation efforts, which have lowered the rate of annual inflation from twelve percent in the 1973-74 period, to roughly six percent today, have also stabilized the long upward surge in farm production expenses. These efforts slowed retail food price rises to three to four percent in 1976 compared to a fourteen and one-half percent rise in the 1973-early 1974 period.

The President also launched, in 1974, a far-reaching effort to relieve emergency global foods needs and to provide developing nations with economic, trade, credit and other self-help assistance. President Ford asked all nations to join in a global food and energy strategy at the 1974 World Food Conference. In the last year, he consummated a five year grain sales agreement with Russia that will benefit both producers and consumers. In addition, the administration set up a system to continuously monitor export sales of farm commodities following global shortfalls in grain production.

Under President Ford's leadership, the Administration has also:

- * Taken steps to assure that global grain reserves will be held in private hands and by consuming nations.
- * Made it clear that farm embargoes should be a thing of the past.

- * Launched a strong effort to reduce Federal estate taxes to enable farmers to keep their farms in the family.
- * Cleaned up abuses in grain export inspections.
- * Supported bonding of livestock packers so farmers will receive payment for livestock in case of packer bankruptcy.
- * Negotiated voluntary import quotas on beef.
- * Announced in July 1976 a "School Lunch" beef purchasing program that will help alleviate unprofitable conditions faced by beef producers.
- * Provided emergency relief to numerous rural areas affected by drought, flood and other adverse weather conditions.
- * Increased Commodity Credit Corporation loan rates (in February 1976) for corn from \$1.10 to \$1.25 and for wheat from \$1.37 to \$1.50, while reinstating a soybean loan program with a loan rate of \$2.50 per bushel.

President Ford stopped evasion of non-fat dried milk import quotas, increased the support price of milk three times during the past two years to bring it to 80 percent of parity and embarked upon a massive effort to relieve farmers and

others of unnecessary, costly and unwise regulation and red tape flowing from Federal departments and agencies.

As a result of actions by the Ford Administration net farm assets increased from \$313 billion in 1973 to \$427 in 1975. During the last two years the decline in the number of operating farms has been reversed, and the farm population has been stabilized.

SMALL BUSINESS

At the Bicentennial Salute to Small Business last May the President said:

"In the earliest days of American history, small businessmen and women were among the first to revolt against the tyranny and the oppression of a far away government. Seeking the freedom to control their own lives and economic destinies hundreds and hundreds of merchants and shopkeepers as well as craftsmen helped wage and win the fight to America's independence. With that independence, small business has played a very major role in building America to a greatness in the two centuries that have followed."

To ensure that small business not only survives but thrives, the President has attacked the three primary problem areas for small business: inflation, overregulation, and overtaxation. Specifically, President Ford said:

-- proposed legislation to raise the state tax exemption for both small businessmen and farmers from \$60,000 to \$150,000; to stretch out the payments at low interest rates over 25 years; and to exempt from taxation the transfer of a business between spouses;

-- reduced by 12% the number of Federal forms required of small business (\$18 billion a year);

-- proposed a retention of the \$50,000 corporate sur-tax exemption and a two percent reduction in the maximum corporate income tax rate;

-- advocated a 33 per cent increase in the Small Business Administration's loan guarantee program;

-- begun a thorough reform of government regulation which too often strangles small business in excessive and unnecessary red tape; and,

-- sought to revitalize urban neighborhoods whose residents are the lifeblood for thousands of small, family-owned businesses.

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NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION

One of the greatest ~~unsung~~ successes of the Ford Administration has been its progress in improving and modernizing the Nation's transportation system.

The President's goal in transportation policy is to promote a fully coordinated and balanced national transportation ^{system}. At the heart of the President's philosophy is the view that the Federal Government has a special responsibility to promote those elements of national transportation that are essential to interstate commerce and national defense. Beyond that, he believes that State and local government authorities should assume a large measure of responsibility, assisted but never dictated to by Washington.

One year after entering office, the Administration enunciated a comprehensive policy on national transportation, and since that time he has taken steps in many different areas to carry out that policy.

Rail Transportation

In May of 1975, the President submitted the Railroad Revitalization Act, calling for the elimination of outdated regulation and increased reliance on competition in the railroad industry.

In September of 1975, the Department of Transportation and the United State Railway Association (USRA) jointly proposed the Second Regional Rail Reorganization Act to implement the Final System Plan. This plan proposed a new corporation, ConRail, to provide essential freight service in the Northeast and Midwest.

In November of 1975, the Administration offered its plan for improvement in high speed, intercity passenger service between Boston and Washington. Then in February of this year, the President signed into law one of the most important transportation bills of the 1970s: The Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976. Through a \$6.4 billion program of appropriations and loan guarantees, this bill encourages the revitalization of the deteriorating rail freight system both in the Northeastern United States and across the nation. It provides badly needed financial assistance to help the railroads improve their physical plant. It encourages a desired restructuring of the railroad system. And it makes substantial improvement possible in rail passenger service in the densely populated Northeast.

Air Transportation

-- The Administration has endorsed a seven-point program to assist U.S. international airlines to compete more effectively with subsidized foreign carriers.

-- The President, on March 17, 1975, submitted new Airport and Airways Development legislation to increase and improve the financing and planning of airport facilities and to provide more equitable collection of aviation user charges.

-- The Administration, on August 19, 1975, advocated the direct pass-through of energy costs in setting airline fares.

-- The President, on October 8, 1975, submitted to Congress the Aviation Act of 1975 to improve the regulatory environment of the airlines.

On July 12, 1976, the President signed the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1976 to help modernize our nation's airports, take needed steps to deal with airport noise, and simplify airport grant procedures.

The Concorde

In 1975, the President directed Transportation Secretary William Coleman to conduct a thorough investigation in the controversial issue of whether the Concorde

should be allowed commercial landing rights in the United States.

On February 4, 1976, Secretary Coleman decided to permit the Concorde to conduct limited scheduled commercial flights into the United States under stated conditions *for a 16-month test period.*
The President in his press conference of February 8, 1976 fully supported this decision. The Secretary of Transportation has asked the Secretary of State to enter into an agreement with France and Great Britain to establish a monitoring system for measuring ozone levels in the stratosphere.

Federal Highway Program

The President in January of 1975 signed the Highway Amendments of 1974, adding approximately \$500 million for rural highways and providing for selected program restructuring.

On June 5, 1975, he signed H.R. 3781, the Federal Aid Highway Land Bill to provide States with greater flexibility in the use of Federal-Aid Highway funds and to enable them to defer temporarily their matching share for certain projects.

The President in July of 1975 sent to the Congress proposals for renewing and revising the Federal-Aid Highway

program. Emphasis was put on completing the Interstate System and providing greater flexibility in State and local transportation decisions.

In February of 1975, ^{President} ~~Mr.~~ Ford released an additional \$2 billion in highway construction funds to stimulate employment in the construction industry.

In May of 1976, the President signed the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1976 which will provide \$17.6 billion over the next 27 months for highway construction, restoration, rehabilitation and safety programs. Although the Bill will not change the operation of the Highway Trust Fund, past Presidential statements and Congressional debate clearly indicate that the next Congress must carefully review this important issue. The current bill does consolidate three existing highways categories under a new, basic primary system, and give the State's greater flexibility to shift funds between non-Interstate categories.

Regulatory Reform in Transportation

The President, on November 18, 1974, proposed to the Congress establishment of a National Commission on Regulatory Reform to examine practices and procedures

of the independent regulatory agencies.

The President on October 3, 1975, submitted to the Congress the Aviation Act of 1975 to reform and simplify Government regulation of the airline industry.

The President on November 13, 1975 submitted to the Congress the Motor Carrier Reform Act to modernize and simplify the regulation of the motor carrier industry.

Rural Transportation

The Department of Transportation is implementing a new special rural mass transportation program for which up to \$500 million is authorized through fiscal year 1980.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1976, signed by the President, allows for the transfer of funds between system categories to allow States increased flexibility in the use of highway funds where they are needed.

The President has also proposed a program of partial Federal financial assistance to maintain rural branch rail lines for two years.

Energy Conservation in Transportation

The Department of Transportation has issued regulations requiring urbanized areas to develop energy conservation and operating efficiency programs as a prerequisite for

~~for~~ receiving Federal mass transit assistance.

The President has endorsed the 55 mph speed limit to improve efficiency of automobile operations.

The Department of Transportation has initiated proposals for the possible electrification of railroad rights-of-way, and ^{for} increase ^{ing} ~~in~~ load factors within the airline industry.

The Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency and the National Transportation Safety Board have worked jointly on new automobile designs to, among other things, achieve greater fuel economy.

The Administration has coordinated a voluntary joint industry-government automobile fuel economy improvement program that should achieve 40 percent ^{improvement} ~~fuel~~ economy ~~improvement~~ by 1980.

The Federal Aviation Administration is implementing a seven-point program for jet fuel conservation.

A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

President Ford is firmly committed to achieving a balance between the needs of the environment and the needs of a dynamic, growing economy.

AM COMMITTED TO THE NATION'S
"I ~~strongly support~~ the effort to clean up the environment", the President told the Council on Environmental Quality this February. "At the same time, I am concerned about the costs and impact on the economy. We can't do it all tomorrow. We shouldn't try to get accomplished in six years what has been caused by decades of public neglect."

In pursuing a balance between these goals, the President has:

- * Supported the enactment of toxic substances legislation that would control the introduction of toxic substances into the environment;
- * Proposed a 60% increase in outlays for wastewater treatment plant grants during fiscal year 1977;
- * Signed the Safe Drinking Water Act to enhance the safety of public drinking water supplies through the establishment and enforcement of national drinking water standards;
- * Proposed a 38% increase in funding for implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act for fiscal year 1977;
- * Signed a wetlands loan advance to facilitate public

ownership of rapidly disappearing wetlands;

- * Proposed the Alaska Conservation Act dedicating 80 million acres to conservation purposes;
- * Provided for full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 1977; and,
- * Increased appropriations for National Park Service maintenance and operations. This added 400 more park rangers and other National Park Service employees.

ACHIEVING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

"I will not sit by and watch the Nation continue to
alk about an energy crisis and do nothing about it. Nor will
I take half-way measures which fail to change the direction
that has put our Nation in this position. We have the resources
in this country, the technological capability, and the spirit
to regain our energy independence. I will ... use all my
powers as President to make certain that we succeed."

President Ford
January 21, 1975

In this first State of the Union address, President Ford
pointed out that America's vulnerability to economic disruption
at the hands of a few foreign nations would continue to grow
unless the U.S. has a comprehensive energy policy and program.
He outlined three major goals:

-- halt our growing dependence by 1985 by becoming
invulnerable disruption caused by oil embargoes. This would
be done by reducing oil imports to between 3 and 5 million
barrels per day -- with an accompanying ability to offset any
future embargo with stored petroleum and emergency standby
measures to conserve energy.

--Mobilize our technology and resources to supply a significant share of the free world's energy needs beyond 1985.

The President's plans and actions for achieving these goals have been based on three fundamental principles:

-- To provide energy at the lowest cost consistent with our need for adequate and secure supplies;

-- To rely on the private sector and market forces as the most efficient means to achieve the goals; and

-- To achieve a balance between our efforts to preserve the environment and our need for energy.

Building upon the goals and principles set out early in his Administration, the President developed the Nation's first comprehensive blueprint for achieving energy independence for the United States.

That program envisions:

-- Reducing the rate of growth in energy consumption by cutting waste and improving energy efficiency.

-- Increasing coal production from 630 million tons to 1 billion tons per year by 1985.

-- Increasing domestic oil and natural gas production.

-- Increasing the share of electricity generated by nuclear power from the current 9 percent to 26 percent by 1985.

-- Completion of a strategic petroleum storage program.

-- The development of advanced technology needed to maintain energy self sufficiency in future years.

How far have we come in two years? By one measurement, we have actually moved in the wrong direction. Two years ago the United States was dependent upon imports for 37 percent of its oil needs; today that dependence has grown to 40%. But this level of imports is less than would have occurred without the actions that have been taken.

By another measurement, however, the energy outlook is considerably brighter today than it was two years ago. For the first time, the United States is now moving forward within the framework of a comprehensive energy program -- a program set forth by President Ford.

To be specific, the Congress over the past two years has passed six of the President's major energy proposals which achieve some of his objectives and thus puts the United States in a much stronger position over the long term. But, this progress does not mean that the energy problem has been solved; much more remains to be done.

-- Naval Petroleum Reserves Act -- This law authorizes production of oil and gas from the government-owned petroleum reserves in California and in Wyoming. It also authorizes further exploration for oil and gas on the large government-owned reserve in Alaska with the expectation that it could eventually be developed and ready for production.

-- Strategic Petroleum Reserves -- This law establishes petroleum reserves which would help to reduce the impact of another emergency such as an embargo. Reserves of at least 150 million barrels would be established within three years and about 500 million barrels in about seven years.

-- Coal Conversion - This law extends the authority first enacted about two years ago to require electric utilities and large industrial users of oil and gas (which are in short supply) to switch their facilities to the use of coal (which is plentiful in the U.S.).

-- Energy Labeling - This law requires manufacturers of automobiles and major appliances to include labels on their products informing consumers of the amount of energy used and permitting comparison of relative energy efficiency of products.

-- Emergency Standby Authority - This provision would authorize the President to promulgate -- with the approval of Congress -- standby energy conservation and rationing plans which could be used in the event of a serious energy emergency such as another embargo.

-- Energy Development Impact Assistance - The Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments included elements of the President's February 1976 proposal to assist communities significantly affected by the development of Federal energy resources by providing financing for public facilities (such as roads, schools, and hospitals) required to accommodate large increases in population. The provisions adopted apply to coastal states and states touching the Great Lakes.

While six Presidential proposals have been adopted, seventeen others are still caught in a Congressional logjam. They include:

-- Natural gas proposals to remove Federal price controls from new natural gas supplies and expediting the solution of a route and the construction of the transportation systems to bring natural gas from Alaska to the lower 48 states.

-- Nuclear Power -- the President is still awaiting action on his proposal to improve nuclear plant licensing, to authorize commercial pricing for government-supplied uranium enrichment services, and to increase the Nation's capacity for producing enriched uranium for domestic and foreign nuclear plants. The latter bill provides the authority to begin the transition to a private competitive uranium enrichment industry, ending the 30-year government monopoly and avoiding the need to commit \$30-50 billion in tax funds to new plants over the next 15-20 years.

-- Coal -- President Ford has proposed measures which would increase coal production from 640 million tons in 1975 to one billion tons by 1985 to help relieve America's dependence on foreign oil. These measures include extension of authority to require use of coal instead of oil or gas in energy using facilities, and amendments to the Clean Air Act to permit the use of more coal.

-- Energy Facilities -- President Ford has proposed several legislative proposals including bills to create an Energy Independence Authority that would assist private sector financing of new energy facilities, to authorize loan guarantees to aid in construction of synthetic fuel plants (e.g., from coal and oil shale), to expedite siting of energy facilities, to reform utility rate structure, and to encourage construction of coal and nuclear power plants.

-- Energy Conservation -- The President has proposed legislation providing \$55 million in weatherization assistance for low-income and elderly persons, to provide a 15 percent tax credit for energy conservation improvement in existing residences, and to set thermal efficiency standards for new buildings.

Action by the Congress on the President's legislative proposals is essential, but the President has also moved ahead wherever possible under existing authorities. For example:

-- Nuclear Power - On January 19, 1975, the President activated the independent Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) with responsibility to assure the safety, reliability and environmental acceptability of commercial nuclear power facilities. He requested increased funding in his 1977 Budget to assure further the safety of nuclear plants, improve safeguards and provide long-term nuclear waste storage. On July 27, 1976, President Ford announced plans for a comprehensive review of nuclear power policies and options, including exports and reprocessing

-- Coal - At the President's direction, an improved program for leasing and reclaiming Federal coal lands has been implemented by the Secretary of the Interior, coal conversion has been stepped up, and R&D programs have been expanded to develop means for increasing coal production and utilization in environmentally sound ways.

-- Energy Conservation - In response to requests by the President, Federal agencies have reduced energy consumption by 24 percent in the past two years, saving the equivalent of over 250,000 barrels of oil per day. The Government is assisting States and industry in developing energy conservation plans, and implementing auto and appliance energy labelling programs. Funding for research and

development in energy conservation was increased by 63% in the President's 1977 Budget request. The voluntary agreements achieved with the automobile industry to increase automobile fuel economy were enacted into law. These will lead to a 40 percent improvement in fuel economy by the 1980 model year.

-- Energy R&D - President Ford requested \$2.9 billion for energy research and development in 1977, an increase of 30 percent over the \$2.2 billion provided in 1976. These funds will permit working in the industry to develop advanced technologies in nuclear energy, coal, synthetic fuels, solar energy and geothermal energy and thus permit us to maintain energy independence beyond 1985.

-- Removing counterproductive regulations - Under President Ford's leadership, petroleum price and allocation controls -- which have discouraged conservation, stifled competition, misallocated supplies, and increased bureaucracy to administer -- are being removed. During the past six months, controls have been removed from residual oil, diesel fuel, kerosene and fuel oil. Controls on the price of crude oil -- which have discouraged production from domestic sources -- are being phased out over the next three years.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

"It (science and technology) has been instrumental in helping develop the America we know -- its agriculture, industry, economy, health, national security, and many of the amenities we enjoy. Science, engineering and technology have combined to become a basic underlying force in American life -- a force that America has shared with the world to the ultimate benefit of all mankind.

"Now as we enter our third century, science, engineering and technology are more important than ever in meeting the challenges which lie ahead for this Nation and the world."

President Ford, on signing the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976, May 11, 1976.

Since taking office President Ford has taken several steps to realize the contributions which science and technology can make to the strength and vitality of the Nation. *For example:*

-- In June, 1975, the President submitted to the Congress his proposal to establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President and announced that the Director of the Office would also serve as the President's advisor on science and technology. A year later, the President signed into law

the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976. This act created the OSTP and the President's Committee on Science and Technology to study Federal science and technology policies, programs, and organization.

-- The President's 1977 budget provides for significant increases in Federal funding for scientific and technological activities. He proposed a total of \$24.6 billion for research and development, an increase of eleven percent over the amount estimated for 1976. This request includes \$2.6 billion for basic research, which provides fundamental knowledge upon which future advances in science and technology depend.

CIVIL SERVICE

The President has proposed and had passed by the U.S. House of Representatives a measure creating a controlled experiment on the use of flextime and compressed time schedules in Federal government. This proposal reflects the President's concern for those who cannot meet normal work schedules like the heads of single families, and families where it is necessary for both parents to work. The proposal also recognizes that these individuals represent a pool of untapped talent and productivity from which the Federal government can benefit. The President has expressed hope that the third century of the United States will be one in which fulfillment of the individual will take place. Greater flexibility in an individual's work schedule will contribute to an atmosphere in which the opportunity for fulfillment of the individual is enhanced.

The President also resisted an attempt by the Congress to politicize the Civil Service System of the Federal government when he vetoed a bill passed by the Congress which would have repealed the Hatch Act restrictions on political campaign activity by Federal workers. The Hatch Act does not now prevent the full exercise of voting rights by members of the Civil Service.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

Gerald Ford became the 38th President amidst doubt and bitterness at home and great uncertainty abroad. The character and future of American international leadership had been drawn into question by the events of the preceding decade.

The President's two years in office have been marked by strong and creative direction of American foreign policy. They have been years characterized by major American initiatives:

-- The nation is at peace. For the first time in over a decade, no American is engaged in battle anywhere in the world. At the President's direction, the lives of Americans living abroad in areas such as Lebanon where military conflicts have occurred have been carefully safeguarded. In addition, where it has been possible to protect the lives of our allies from possible loss, as was the case in Vietnam, the United States has acted to protect them. Actions in bringing the newest Americans, the Vietnamese refugees, to the United States, demonstrated to the world that America is still the land of freedom and opportunity for oppressed people throughout the world.

- Under the President's firm leadership, the nation has finally reversed the ten-year trend of Congressional cutbacks in the nation's defense strength. Efficient programs are underway to expand the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The nation is going ahead with the Trident strategic submarine and missile; the B-1 strategic bomber; air and sea-launched cruise missiles; a new heavier ICBM for the 1980's; new fighter and transport aircraft and a new battle tank. Research and development, the key to America's technological preeminence, is going forward vigorously.
- In the President's view, our alliances with the great industrial democracies of the Atlantic community and Japan have never been stronger or closer. The President has met at the Summit level with his allied colleagues over 60 times -- including two summits with NATO leaders in 1975 and Economic Summits at Rambouillet (November of 1975) and Puerto Rico (June of 1976). These relationships are now the basis for collaboration among the democracies in economic policy, energy, East-West diplomacy and arms control. The United States and its allies have made major improvements in coordinating their collective defense. As a result, our allies look to the United States as the firm, creative leader of the free world.

- The Ford Administration has accordingly dedicated itself to fulfilling a role of free world leadership in the United Nations. American Ambassadors to the United Nations have spoken out forcefully and with conviction for the principles of fairness. They have made it clear that one-sided bloc majorities and pressures will be resisted; constructive cooperation between industrial and developing nations will be welcomed. Unacceptable resolutions, such as the resolution condemning Zionism, will be fought or vetoed in the UN and in its specialized agencies. Constructive UN actions for mediation or peace-keeping in the Middle East or Cyprus or elsewhere will be supported. Speaking in Constitution Hall earlier this year, the President said: "Like it or not, we are a great power and our real choice is whether to succeed or fail in a role we cannot shirk. There is no other nation in the free world capable of stepping into our role."
- Administration leadership has resulted in the initiation of many new programs in international forums. The United States is today an acknowledged leader in promoting international cooperation in energy conservation and development, efforts to expand the world's supply of food and other scarce resources, combatting terrorism, nuclear non-proliferation, disaster relief, population control, space exploration, drug control, environmental protection, the Law of the Sea, and the special plight of the poorest nations.

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY: ADMINISTRATION ACTIONS

The American economy recovery has been a major factor in leading the Western World out of a sharp recession and an energy crisis. The world's recovery from recession was aided by improved coordination of economic strategies among the major industrial nations as a result of the two Economic Summits, and the International Monetary Fund meeting.

- At Rambouillet, the United States and the Western European industrial democracies agreed to coordinate their national economic policies in an attempt to stabilize the international monetary system in order to allow each country to plan for future economic progress on the basis of an accurate understanding of its current and future international economic position.
- At the International Monetary Fund meeting held in Jamaica in January 1976, a series of broad reforms were agreed upon. These reforms represent the first major revision of the world monetary system since the 1944 Bretton Woods conference.
- At the Puerto Rican Economic Summit, the United States and other participants agreed that:
 1. The participants agreed to follow non-inflationary policies at home in order to avoid setting off another worldwide round of inflation.
 2. The participants agreed to cooperate in the international monetary area by following policies at home that would avoid any long-term balance of payments problems for any country.
 3. The participants agreed to study these problems further together, and agreed to consider multilateral financing for developed nations with balance of payments problems which would be tied to a commitment by the nations to develop policies to provide for a return to equilibrium.

In the United Nations, the General Assembly Special Session on Economic Development saw a far-reaching American initiative to promote economic progress and long-term beneficial relations between the industrial relations and the developing nations.

The United States took the lead at the World Food Conference in November 1974 -- which was convened at U.S. initiative -- to promote international efforts to expand the world's food production.

In the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris, a long-awaited and ultimately fruitful dialogue is taking place today between the energy-producing and energy-consuming nations, and between industrial and developing nations.

THE SOVIET UNION

Speaking at the Conference of Christians and Jews the President said:

The differences between nations that keep us apart are less important than the similarities that bring us together as people. This is the lesson of our common humanity. Our foreign policy today is based on man's respect for man; on our understanding that we are indeed "...riders on the earth together..."; and a constant effort to make reason the strongest force in the conduct of nations.

The President has pursued with realism and dedication a more reliable relationship with the Soviet Union. Among the important initiatives taken in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Ford Administration are:

- The Vladivostok Agreement of November 1974 which broke a 2-1/2 year deadlock and laid the groundwork for a new long-term SALT agreement. The President's Vladivostok agreement provided that for the first time an equal ceiling will be placed on the strategic forces of both sides.
- The 1976 Treaty which provided for limitations on peaceful underground nuclear explosions, and provided for the first time for on-site inspection and observation in monitoring these inspections in the Soviet Union.
- The five-year grain sale agreement negotiated by the Administration which assures income to American farmers and foreign exchange for our commercial traders, while protecting our market against disruption and protecting consumers against inflation. This was a solid agreement which provided clear benefits to the American people.
- At the Helsinki conference, the President declared publicly to the Communist leadership that America insists on human rights, self-determination, and freer movement of peoples and ideas as the true basis for security in Europe and throughout the world.

-- The President's visit to Poland, Yugoslavia and Romania in the Summer of 1975 which demonstrated our support for the well-being and independence of these nations.

While the President has been willing to negotiate fair, mutually beneficial agreements with the Soviet Union, the President has fought hard, in the face of strong opposition, for the basic principle that Soviet military adventurism must be resisted if there is to be a stable peace in the world. The President has guaranteed by his actions that we will maintain our defenses. Important signals to the Russians of our intentions were the President's requests for aid to Angola, which made clear his determination to resist Soviet expansionism, and the recapture of the S.S. Mayaguez, which showed unmistakably that we intend to guarantee the freedom of the high seas to the vessels of the United States and to those of its allies.

America welcomes peaceful competition with the Soviet Union for world leadership, and the agreements negotiated by the President have helped to insure that future competition will be peaceful.

ASIA

In November of 1974 the President became the first American President to visit Japan, thus reaffirming America's stake in the security and well-being of Asia in the wake of the tragedy of Indochina. Our alliance with Japan has never stood on firmer ground than it does today as our countries continue to work together to solve common problems such as those in the areas of monetary reform and pollution control.

In December of 1975 the President visited Peking (which he had visited in 1972 as a Congressional leader) thus establishing the continuity and durability of our new relationship with the People's Republic of China. America's new relationship with China, which is based, as the President said in December of 1975, on the Shanghai Communique of 1972, holds promise for the continuation of peace throughout Asia as well as for the expansion of American world markets.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The present international situation in the Middle East is in many respects the result of careful and strenuous efforts for peace by the Ford Administration.

- The Sinai Agreement of September 1975, which came about partially because of the cautious step-by-step diplomacy by the President and Secretary of State Kissinger, was hailed by both Israel and Egypt as a possible turning point in the Middle-East's history. It was the first Arab-Israeli agreement that was not the immediate result of hostilities. It was an unprecedented political step towards a secure peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The United States has given substantial support to the administrative mechanisms needed to see that the agreement is carried out.
- The President has conferred repeatedly with key Israeli and Arab leaders to maintain the momentum the United States has helped to achieve toward a just and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute.
- As Prime Minister Rabin of Israel has said, "The relations between the United States and Israel are firm." President Ford has stood by Israel with over \$4.2 billion in economic and military assistance in his two years in office -- which is the equivalent of over two-thirds of all the aid Israel received from the United States in its previous 26 years of existence.

-- The survival and security of Israel remain a non-negotiable American commitment. Our increased contacts with moderate countries in the Arab world are in the interests of global stability and the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

THE DEVELOPING NATIONS

Two missions on the President's behalf by Secretary Kissinger to Latin America in 1976 have helped to restore mutual confidence and practical cooperation with our friends in the Western Hemisphere. Initiatives by the United States are once again welcomed in Hemispheric forums; the atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect has been restored. The President is prepared to negotiate with Panama a mutually-beneficial agreement that protects our interest in the defense and open operation of the Panama Canal for the long-term future.

In Africa, in an historic initiative taken in April of this year, the U.S. is working with moderate African states to avoid further bloodshed and unwanted interference in the racial conflict in Southern Africa. We have urged a negotiated peaceful solution for majority rule and protection for minority rights in Rhodesia and Zambia. We have proposed intensified international cooperation for economic development. The President has requested more than three-quarters of a billion dollars for economic assistance for Africa in Fiscal Years 1976 and 1977. Secretary Kissinger, Secretary Rumsfeld, and Ambassador Scranton have visited Africa. African states, white and black, regard America's role as critical and have welcomed U.S. initiatives. America is now in a position to influence the course of events in a direction consistent with our beliefs in racial justice and racial peace.

At the same time, the President has made it clear that he will not tolerate collusion in international terrorism by African governments or by foreign governments in Africa. The President personally congratulated the Israelis on the Entebbe airport raid. The President also strongly urged support for anti-Soviet forces in Angola.

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President Ford's foreign policy has maintained peace and put the world economy back on the road to prosperity. In the future, the President proposes to:

- Continue the steady expansion of our economy, which not only provides jobs and well-being for Americans, but supports our military strength and international leadership.
- Commit the necessary resources to our national defense. President Ford's record over 27 years in the Congress and in submitting the two largest defense budgets in our peacetime history speaks for itself.
- Maintain the closeness of our friendships with our allies, the great industrial democracies of the Atlantic Community and Japan -- those key nations who have demonstrated their willingness and ability to work with us and to promote peace, moderation, and economic progress.
- Conduct our relations with our Communist competitors from a position of strength. We will use our strength for peace.

We will pursue realistic and promising measures to reduce international tensions and resolve dangerous conflicts.

- Continue to build cooperative relationships with the developing nations of the world to strengthen the global economy and political order for the long term. We will continue to resist pressures and one-sided bloc voting in international forums, but we are prepared for cooperation on the basis of mutual respect.
- Ensure that the American ideals of freedom for all men and women, dignity and security of the individual, and the sanctity of law, are at the heart of and are reflected in both our foreign and domestic policies.
- To continue his close cooperation with the Congress, of which he is a veteran, to ensure the fullest possible coordination and common action. The Congress is more than ever a decisive arena of foreign policymaking. The basic goals of our foreign policy, for the first time in a decade, are agreed upon by almost all Americans -- Republicans and Democrats, Congress and the Executive. Bipartisan consensus is being restored on basic issues. The President is determined to make this the basis of a truly national foreign policy for America.

There is no doubt in the world today that America remains the world's leader. Americans are justly proud of what their country has accomplished. They want their country to be strong,

and they want this strength to serve peace. They want an effective, skillful, and creative foreign policy. They have it.

President Ford believes that the task before us today in foreign affairs is great. Americans recognize, as the President said at Independence Hall on July 4:

The world knows where we stand. The world is ever conscious of what Americans are doing, for better or for worse, because the United States remains today the most successful realization of humanity's universal hope.

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE FIRST TWO YEARS

1974

- August 9 Gerald R. Ford becomes the 38th President of the United States
- August 12 President Ford appears before Joint Session of Congress. He urges Congress to cooperate in fighting inflation, and to use restraint in wage and price actions. Admonished GM for price hike.
- August 20 The President selects former Governor of New York, Nelson Rockefeller for Vice President. Choice widely accepted in Congress.
- September 8 President Ford pardons former President Nixon.
- November 17 The President departs for visit to Japan.
- November 23 President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev meet in Vladivostok, U.S.S.R. Progress is made toward a comprehensive 10 years pact for curbing offensive nuclear weapons.
- Israel willing to grant autonomy to 700,000 Palestinians living in the West Bank area.
- November 24 Ford and Brezhnev reach a tentative agreement to limit the number of all offensive nuclear weapons.
- December 2 Ford announces details of an agreement reached between himself and Brezhnev which puts a "firm ceiling" on the arms race.
- December 16 Ford and d'Estaing announce their plan for the two countries to coordinate energy policies.
- December 17 Following the U.S. Steel Corporation decision to raise prices 10%, President Ford orders Wage and Price Control Council to investigate and obtain justification for such action.
- December 23 U.S. Steel says it will lower price increase after Ford Administration's challenge.

1975

- January 4 President Ford names Blue Ribbon panel to review CIA activities.
- January 13 President Ford proposes \$16 billion tax cut. Must fight inflation, recession and energy dependence.
- January 15 President Ford says State of the Union "not good". Calls for tax cut, sweeping plan to end energy dependence. Asks Congress not to tie his hands in foreign policy.
- March 10 Woman to head HUD. Carla Hills sworn-in as Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- March 20 Saigon forces withdrawing from the North -- disorderly retreat.
- March 27 U.S. airlifts refugees from Vietnam.
- April 4 Unemployment at 8.7%. Eight million out of work. Highest since 1941. President Ford will recommend unemployment benefits extension.
- April 15 Cambodia falls to Khymer Rouge.
- April 24 Vietnam war officially ends.
- April 30 Vietcong accept Big Minh's unconditional surrender. Saigon surrenders.
- May 12 Cambodians seize U.S. merchant ship, Mayaguez. Military action ordered by the President successfully retrieves the crew.
- June 6 Unemployment peaks at 9.2% in May. Number of employed increased for second month.
- September 4 Egypt and Israel sign second-stage withdrawal agreement in Geneva.
- October 6 President Ford ties tax cut to spending cuts. In TV speech he asks cut of \$28 billion in taxes and spending.

October 20 GNP grew at an annual rate of 11.2 during the third quarter.

October 29 President Ford urges financial restraint and review for New York City. Refuses to support Federal help for New York at this time. Proposes bankruptcy legislation.

November 2 President Ford rearranges Cabinet. Kissinger to give up Security Council post. Schlesinger and Colby resign.

November 4 President names Rumsfeld to Defense, Richardson to Commerce, Bush to CIA, Scowcroft to NSC, Cheney as White House Chief of Staff. Rockefeller announces he will not be a candidate for Vice President.

November 14 President Ford offers deregulation bill for trucks and buses.

November 15 President Ford to Paris for economic summit.

November 20 President awaits New York City/State move before giving aid. Awaits "concrete action".

November 26 New York Legislature votes tax increase. Banks and teachers union agree to joint plan to avert New York City default.

November 27 Citing new spirit of cooperation by New York officials, President Ford asks \$2.3 billion U.S. loans for New York City to help finance plan to avert default.

Trade surplus for 9th consecutive month. Exports in October topped import by \$1.08 billion. Productivity gaining.

December 17 President Ford opposes U.S. combat role in Angolan War.

December 19 Soviets to continue paying higher rate for U.S. grain.

December 21 President Ford succeeds in fight over tax cut bill. Temporary tax cut enacted.

December 22 President Ford signs Energy Policy Conservation Act.

1976

- January 3 President Ford vetoes expanding picketing rights.
- January 6 Administration announces the President will name Anne L. Armstrong as Ambassador to Great Britain.
- January 19 President Ford delivers State of the Union to Joint Session of Congress -- proposes "new realism" -- broader role for State and local governments -- greater individual initiative -- a stronger defense budget.
- February 7 Labor Department announces the unemployment rate substantially lower in January -- the biggest monthly decline since late 1959. Jobless rate declined to 7.8% of the total labor force from 8.3 in December.
- February 19 President limits U.S. surveillance of citizens lives.
- February 26 President Ford edges past Reagan by 1,250 in New Hampshire primary taking 17 of 21 delegates. Reagan voters viewed as similar to Carter's.
- March 3 President Ford; Carter win Vermont primary.
- March 10 President Ford wins Florida primary. Carter wins Democratic primary.
- March 17 President Ford proposes legislation to virtually end Federal electronic surveillance of American citizens.
- March 27 President Ford declared today he will not "play Russian roulette" with national security by allowing Congressional Democrats to cut his military spending.
- March 30 President Ford threatens to veto any defense spending bill that he deems inadequate.
- April 7 President Ford wins New York primary.

THE PEOPLE WHO

Gerald Ford has spent most of his professional life committed to serving his fellow man -- in the private practice of law, during 25 years as a Congressman from the 5th Congressional District of Michigan and nearly three years as President and Vice President of the United States. Throughout these years he had been deeply impressed by the fact that the progress and moral strength of an Administration are largely dependent upon the honesty and foresight of those who serve the Nation.

Because of his commitment to this type of leadership, the President has sought, through his appointments, to select people of demonstrated talent and integrity.

The President's Cabinet, perhaps most clearly, reflects this.

The members of the Cabinet are distinguished by the diversity of their professional careers, expertise, and educational backgrounds.

The eleven officials heading Cabinet departments have the following profiles:

- Four from the Academic community;
- Three Formerly Elected Officials;
- Two from the Practice of Law;
- One each from the Business and Labor communities;

Of this group one is a Black American and one is a woman.

Because of the President's personal involvement in all of his appointments, the results have been a balance of interests and backgrounds that warrant review:

- In the history of this country there have been nineteen women appointed as Ambassadors; twenty-six percent were named by Gerald Ford; these include Anne Armstrong, the first woman to serve as Ambassador to the Court of St. James and Shirley Temple Black as White House Chief of Protocol.
- Fourteen percent of all appointments made by President Ford have been women; this is the highest percentage of any President, and virtually every department has a woman in a key policy-making position.
- Seventy-eight percent of the President's appointees hold advanced degrees.
- Twenty-seven percent of the President's appointments have come from the business community, and, of that 27 percent, over half have come from small businesses.
- The President's senior level appointments have covered every geographical region of the United States.

In keeping with the President's commitment that his Administration will represent all of the people of the United States, his appointments reflect a cross section of nearly every educational, ethnic, geographical, professional, and age group.

PRESIDENT FORD CONTACT WITH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFS OF STATE
1976

1.	January 27-29	Prime Minister Rabin ✓	Israel	Official Visit
2.	March 17	Prime Minister Cosgrave ✓	Ireland	Official Visit
3.	March 30-31	King Hussein ✓	Jordan	State Visit
4.	March 30-31	Prime Minister Rifai	Jordan	
5.	April 5	King Gustaf ✓	Sweden	Private Visit
6.	April 8	Governor General Léger ✓	Canada	Private Visit
7.	May 11	Queen Margrethe II ✓	Denmark	Private Visit
8.	May 17-20	President Giscard d'Estaing ✓	France	State Visit
9.	May 28	President Stevens ✓	Sierra Leone	Private Visit
10.	June 2-4	King Juan Carlos ✓	Spain	State Visit
11.	June 9	President Khama ✓	Botswana	Private Visit
12.	June 10	President Nimeiri ✓	Sudan	Private Visit
13.	June 16	Prime Minister Trudeau ✓	Canada	Private Visit
<u>Rambouillet II</u>				
14.	June 27-28	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada	San Juan, P.R.
15.	June 27-28	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	"
16.	June 27-28	Prime Minister Callaghan	Great Britain	"
17.	June 27-28	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	"
18.	June 27-28	Prime Minister Miki	Japan	"
19.	June 27-28	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	"
<u>End Summit</u>				
20.	June 30	Prime Minister Miki ✓	Japan	Private Visit
21.	July 7-8 & 10	Queen Elizabeth II ✓	Great Britain	State Visit Newport, R.I.
	July 15-16	Chancellor Schmidt ✓	Germany	Official Visit

PRESIDENT FORD CONTACT WITH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFS OF
STATE -- 1975

1.	January 9	Sultan Qabus ✓	Oman	Private Visit
2.	January 30-31	Prime Minister Wilson ✓	Great Britain	Official Visit
3.	February 5	Prime Minister Bhutto ✓	Pakistan	Official Visit
4.	February 21	Prime Minister Williams ✓	Trinidad/Tobago	Private Visit
5.	March 3	President Katzir ✓	Israel	Private Visit
6.	March 19	Prime Minister Bijedic	Yugoslavia	Official Visit
7.	April 19	President Kaunda	Zambia	Private Visit
8.	April 29	King Hussein	Jordan	Private Visit
9.	April 29	Prime Minister Rifai	Jordan	
10.	May 1	Prime Minister Nouira	Tunisia	Official Visit
	May 7	Prime Minister Rowling	New Zealand	Private Visit
12.	May 7	Prime Minister Whitlam	Australia	Private Visit
13.	May 7	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Britain	Private Visit
14.	May 8	Prime Minister Lee	Singapore	Private Visit
15.	May 14	Prime Minister den Uyl	Netherlands	Private Visit
16.	May 15-16	Shah of Iran	Iran	State Visit
17.	May 22	President Senghor	Senegal	Private Visit ✓
<u>Trip to Europe</u>				
18.	May 28-29	King Baudouin I	Belgium	Brussels
19.	May 28-29	Prime Minister Tindemans	Belgium	Brussels
20.	May 29	Prime Minister Thorn	Luxembourg	Brussels
21.	May 29	Prime Minister Caramanlis	Greece	Brussels
	May 29	Prime Minister Demirel	Turkey	Brussels
23.	May 29	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Brussels

24.	May 29	Prime Minister Jorgensen	Denmark	Brussels
25.	May 29	Prime Minister Goncalves	Portugal	Brussels
26.	May 29	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	Brussels
27.	May 30	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada	Brussels
28.	May 30	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Britain	Brussels
29.	May 30	Prime Minister Bratteli	Norway	Brussels
30.	May 30	Prime Minister Hallgrimsson	Iceland	Brussels
31.	May 31- June 1	General Franco	Spain	Madrid
32.	May 31	President Arias Navarro	Spain	Madrid
33.	June 1-2-3	Chancellor Kreisky	Austria	Salzburg
34.	June 1	President Kirchsclaeger	Austria	Salzburg
35.	June 1-2	President Sadat	Egypt	Salzburg
36.	June 3	President Leone	Italy	Rome
37.	June 3	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	Rome
38.	June 3	Pope Paul VI	Vatican	Rome
<u>End European Trip</u>				
39.	June 11-12	Prime Minister Rabin	Israel	Official Visit
40.	June 11	President Ceausescu	Romania	Private Visit
41.	June 16	President Scheel	Germany	State Visit
42.	July 5	President Suharto	Indonesia	Private Visit Camp David

68.	Oct 27-28	President Sadat	Egypt	State Visit (Washington)
	Nov 2			Jackson, Fla.
	Nov 5			Washington
69.	Nov 12	Prime Minister Thorn	Luxembourg	Private Visit
70.	Nov 13	Prime Minister Jorgensen	Denmark	Private Visit
<u>Economic Summit -- France</u>				
71.	Nov 15-17	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	Rambouillet,
72.	Nov 15	Prime Minister Chirac	France	France
73.	Nov 15-17	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	"
74.	Nov 15-17	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Britain	"
75.	Nov 15-17	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	"
76.	Nov 15-17	Prime Minister Miki	Japan	"
<u>End Economic Summit</u>				
<u>Trip to PRC, Indonesia & Philippines</u>				
77.	Dec 2	Chairman Mao Tse-tung	PRC	Peking
78.	Dec 5-6	President Suharto	Indonesia	Jakarta
79.	Dec 6-7	President Marcos	Philippines	Manila
<u>End Trip</u>				

Trip to Europe

43.	July 27	President Scheel	Germany	Bonn
44.	July 27-28	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Bonn
45.	July 28-29	First Secretary Gierek	Poland	Warsaw, Krakow
46.	July 28-29	President Jablonski	Poland	Warsaw
47.	July 28-29	Chairman Jaroszewicz	Poland	Warsaw
48.	July 29-30	President Kekkonen	Finland	Helsinki
49.	July 29-30	Prime Minister Liinamaa	Finland	Helsinki
50.	July 30-31	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Britain	Helsinki
51.	July 30 & August 2	General Secretary Brezhnev	U. S. S. R.	Helsinki
52.	July 30	Prime Minister Caramanlis	Greece	Helsinki
53.	July 31	Prime Minister Demirel	Turkey	Helsinki
54.	July 31 & August 1	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	Helsinki
55.	July 31	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Helsinki
56.	August 1	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	Helsinki
57.	August 1	Prime Minister Arias	Spain	Helsinki
58.	August 2-3	President Ceausescu	Romania	Bucharest, Sibiu
59.	August 2	Prime Minister Manescu	Romania	Bucharest
60.	August 3-4	President Tito	Yugoslavia	Belgrade
61.	August 3-4	Prime Minister Bijedic	Yugoslavia	Belgrade

End Trip to Europe

62.	August 5-6	Prime Minister Miki	Japan	Official Visit
63.	Sept. 25-26	President Lopez	Colombia	State Visit
64.	Sept. 30	Prime Minister Ramgoolam	Mauritius	Private Visit
65.	Oct 2-4	Emperor Hirohito	Japan	State Visit
66.	Oct 3	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Private Visit
67.	Oct 10	King Olav	Norway	Private Visit

PRESIDENT FORD CONTACT WITH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFS OF STATE

1974

1.	August 16	King Hussein	Jordan	Private Visit/
2.	August 16	Prime Minister Rifai	Jordan	Washington
3.	Sept. 10, 12 & 13	Prime Minister Rabin	Israel	Official Visit
4.	Sept. 21	Prime Minister Tanaka	Japan	Private Visit
5.	Sept. 25-26	President Leone	Italy	State Visit
6.	October 1	Prime Minister Mujib Rahman	Bangladesh	Private Visit
7.	October 4	Prime Minister Whitlam	Australia	Private Visit
8.	October 8-9	First Secretary Gierek	Poland	Official Visit
9.	October 11	President Siad	Somalia	Private Visit
10.	October 18	President Gomes	Portugual	Private Visit
11.	October 21	President Echeverria	Mexico	US/Mexico Border (Noga
12.	November 5	President Tolbert	Liberia	Private Visit Washington
13.	November 12	Chancellor Kreisky	Austria	Official Visit
14.	November 19-22	Emperor Hirohito	Japan	Tokyo and
15.		Prime Minister Tanaka		Kyoto, Japan
16.	November 22-23	President Park	Korea	Seoul, Korea
17.		Prime Minister Kim		
18.	November 23-24	Général Secretary Brezhnev	USSR	Vladivostok, USSR
19.	December 4	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada	Official Visit Washington
20.	December 5-6	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Official Visit US
21.	December 14-16	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	Martinique

PRESIDENT FORD HAS:

_____ had 121 meetings with foreign leaders.

_____ met in the United States with 46 leaders from foreign nations.

_____ visited 14 countries, often seeing as many as five leaders from different governments at one stop.

_____ traveled 235,316 miles in the pursuit of world peace and economic security.