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VI • POSTAL
REORGANIZATION

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VI. POSTAL SERVICE REORGANIZATION

The Ford Administration sanctions the principles of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 that the Postal Service support itself on its own revenues and that mail users should pay for mail services. Although severe budget deficits and increased postal rates have led to public criticism of the semi-independent corporate status, the rate structure, and the service level of the U.S. Postal Service, the Administration has endorsed the basic structure of the reorganized Postal Service. The Administration is, however, working with the Postal Service to study and develop solutions for its fiscal crisis.

On April 3, 1976, the President, in response to a question about the condition of the Postal Service, said:

"The Postal Service problem is one of the most perplexing ones we have. We had a system up until about four years ago that was rampant with politics. Democrats abused it, Republicans abused it, and it was in a mess, to be honest with you. The Federal subsidy was growing every year. We went to a Postal Service and, I hope, wiped out all politics in the Postal Service. They have been trying to put it on a pay-as-you-go basis. It was recognized that during this transition period there would have to be subsidy. At the present time the Federal government is contributing about a billion dollars a year to subsidize the Postal Service plus whatever other revenues they get.

"The head of the Postal Service says he needs another billion dollars from the Federal Treasury. Well, that is \$2 billion in subsidy in 12 months. I think there has to be a better solution than that.

"Everybody probably will have to tighten their belts -- the management, the employees, and the recipients -- unless we are going to call on a bigger and bigger subsidy or less and less service."

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The President also responded to a question about the proposed employment of private industry to deliver first-class mail:

"Well, it is disallowed by law, but let me tell you what probably would happen. There are some companies that want to, in major metropolitan areas, move in with their postal system which is now precluded by law. Frankly, that is where the Post Office service or Postal Service makes money. So if you take a private delivery system and let it just go into the markets where the Postal Service makes money, the Postal Service will be in worse shape."

An Office of Management and Budget-led Administration task force with the cooperation of the Postal Service currently is working to document and define the financial problems of the Postal Service. The task force is seeking to obtain accurate estimates of future postal costs and revenues. The Administration is also making every effort to cooperate with the Congress in the establishment of a public study Commission on the Postal Service to be composed of Presidential and Congressional appointees. The OMB task force study will be the probable starting point for a report which will define the problems of the Postal Service and suggest the Commission's immediate and long-range solutions to them.

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VII.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

Gerald Ford became 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 turmoil of the preceding decade. In two years, the international atmosphere changed dramatically. The changes have not been breathtaking; but through quiet, creative diplomacy, there has been a steady accumulation of achievements so that today:

- The Nation is at peace. For the first time in over a decade no American is engaged in battle anywhere in the world. American military forces, where they have been used, have been used to save lives -- to save Americans and Vietnamese fleeing from tyranny in Indochina, to rescue the ship and crew of the Mayaguez, to save the lives of Americans and others in Lebanon.
- Under the President's leadership, the Nation has finally reversed the ten-year trend of Congressional cutbacks in the Nation's defense strength. We are expanding our Army from 13 to 16 divisions. Badly needed new programs are underway to strengthen the Navy and Air Force. We are proceeding 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; the F-15, F-16, and F-18, new anti-tank missiles; a new attack helicopter; a new advanced tanker cargo aircraft; a new generation of naval ships and a new battle tank. Research and development, the key to America's technological pre-eminence, has been substantially increased.
- Our alliances with the great industrial democracies of the Atlantic community and Japan have never been stronger or closer. They are now the basis for close collaboration among the democracies in economic policy, energy, East-West diplomacy and arms control; and have demonstrated their ability to bring solutions to many of the complex issues before us.
- The President has met at the Summit level with his allied colleagues over 60 times -- including two summits with NATO leaders in 1975 and the milestone Economic Summits at Rambouillet (November, 1975) and Puerto Rico (June, 1976). Our allies look upon the United States as a dependable, creative leader of the free world.

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- 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 while 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 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 nonproliferation, disaster relief, population control, space exploration, drug control, environmental protection, the Law of the Sea, and the special plight of the poorest nations.

- President Ford seized the initiative to reorganize the United States intelligence community for the first time since 1947 through issuance of his February 18, 1976 Executive Order. The President found management and operation of the intelligence community was fragmented and uncoordinated. To cure this problem, he established a new command structure emphasizing accountability to the President. Through the policy guidance of the National Security Council, the substantive intelligence production leadership of the Director of Central Intelligence and the management and resource control of the newly created Committee on Foreign Intelligence, this reorganization will strengthen the capability of the Intelligence Community so that it can provide timely, relevant information to both national leaders and field commanders. It will ensure that all the Nation's intelligence assets are fully utilized to protect the national security from military, political and economic threats.

A. The International Economy: Administration Actions

The American economic recovery has led the world economy out of a sharp recession. This was made possible not only by our own vigorous recovery but, by the improved coordination of economic strategies among the major industrial nations as a result of the Economic Summits at Rambouillet and Puerto Rico and the International Monetary Fund meeting.

-- At the Rambouillet Economic Summit in November, 1975, the United States and other industrialized democracies agreed to coordinate their national economic policies to promote recovery.

-- At the Puerto Rico Economic Summit, convened at President Ford's initiative, the major industrial democracies reached agreement that their countries would:

-follow non-inflationary policies at home in order to avoid setting off another worldwide round of inflation.

-cooperate in the international monetary area by following policies that would avoid any long-term balance of payments problems for any country; and,

-work closely together in future economic decisions, giving special consideration to means of assisting developed nations with balance of payments problems, tying that assistance to a commitment by the nations to follow sound economic policies.

At the International Monetary Fund meeting held in Jamaica in January, 1976, a series of broad reforms were agreed upon. These reforms, including agreement on floating exchange rates and greater assistance to member nations, represent the first major revision of the world monetary system since the 1944 Bretton Woods conference.

In the United Nations, the American delegation -- at the direction of President Ford -- presented to the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly a far-reaching initiative to promote mutually constructive relations between the industrial nations and the developing nations and thereby facilitating global economic progress.

At the World Food Conference in November, 1974 -- which was convened at U.S. initiative -- the United States took the lead in promoting international efforts to expand the world's food production and increase food assistance.

In the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris, a long-awaited, improved dialogue on specific problems is taking place between the energy-producing and energy-consuming nations, and between the industrial and developing nations. These relations will be vital to the health of the world economy -- and indeed international political stability -- for the remainder of this century.

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B. The Soviet Union

Speaking at the Conference of Christians and Jews in Cleveland this year, 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."

In this spirit, the President has pursued with realism and dedication a more reliable relationship with the Soviet Union.

- The Vladivostok Agreement of November, 1974, broke a two and one half year deadlock and laid the groundwork for a new long-term SALT agreement. This agreement, negotiated by the President provided for the first time for on-site inspection and observation in monitoring nuclear explosions in the Soviet Union.
- The five-year grain sale agreement concluded by this Administration 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.
- President Ford visited Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania in the summer of 1975 to demonstrate our support for the well-being and independence of these nations.

While Mr. Ford has been willing to negotiate fair, mutually beneficial agreements with the Soviet Union, he 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 the United States will maintain its defenses. Among the important signals sent 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 recovery 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).

The President believes that America should welcome peaceful competition with the Soviet Union. We are prepared for it and we welcome it. The relationship established by the President has helped to insure that this competition does not lead to uncontrollable confrontation and conflict.

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C. The Middle East

The Ford Administration has achieved one of the most significant steps toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East since the Arab-Israeli conflict began.

- The Sinai Agreement of September, 1975 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 point result of hostilities. It was an unprecedented political step toward 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 regularly with Israeli and Arab leaders to maintain the momentum the United States has helped to achieve toward a permanent 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 -- an event that is the equivalent of over two-thirds of all the aid Israel has received from the United States in its previous 28 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.

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D. Asia

In November of 1974, Mr. Ford 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 been on firmer ground as our countries work together to solve common problems such as 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, based 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.

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E. The Developing Nations

Through a number of forward-looking economic proposals -- on issues such as aid, monetary reform, and others -- and through patient, constructive diplomacy, the United States during the past two years has begun to build new bridges to the developing nations of Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere around the globe.

Two missions on the President's behalf by Secretary Kissinger to Latin America in 1976 have restored 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 is clearly evident.

In Africa, in an historic initiative taken in April of this year the U.S. is working with moderate African states to achieve peaceful solutions and to avert 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 Namibia. 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 to make clear our willingness to help. African states, white and black, regard America's role as critical and have welcomed this initiative. 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 any nation. 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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F. Looking Toward the Future

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

- Continue the steady expansion of the U.S. economy, which not only provides jobs and well-being for Americans, but enhances our military and diplomatic leadership and brightens the economic prospects for every nation.
- Commit all the resources that are necessary to ensure that America is fully capable of defending her national interests. President Ford's defense votes over 27 years in the Congress and in submitting the two largest defense budgets in our peacetime history speak for themselves.
- Maintain the closeness of our friendships with our allies, the great industrial democracies of the Atlantic Community and Japan -- those key nations which 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. As the President has made clear, 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. The President's policy is to continue resisting pressures and one-sided bloc voting in international forums, but to be prepared for cooperation on the basis of mutual respect.

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- 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 close cooperation with the Congress so that American foreign policy will enjoy the strongest possible support and will reflect the full wisdom of the country. The Congress is more than ever a decisive arena of foreign policymaking. For the first time in a decade, the basic goals of U.S. foreign policy seem agreed upon by almost all Americans -- Republicans and Democrats, Congress and the Executive. Bipartisan consensus is being gradually restored on basic issues. The President is determined to make this the basis of a truly national foreign policy for America.

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."

H. Multinational Corporations

In President Ford's March 17, 1976, message to Congress, he stated:

"Multinational corporations (MNC's) continue to be a highly visible and controversial factor in international affairs. MNC's have made major contributions to world economic development and will continue to do so in the future. While the major portion of foreign investment by multinational corporations is concentrated in industrial nations, many developing countries actively seek investments by MNC's, recognizing their potential contribution to economic development. Recognizing the generally positive impact of MNC's on world trade and production, I am distressed by reports of corrupt practices by some companies. For that reason, I have directed that members of my Administration undertake efforts, both domestically and internationally, to assure that multinational corporations obey the laws and conform with the public policies of the countries in which they do business.

"We are participating in the development of an international code to provide guidelines for responsible corporate behavior. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has made substantial progress toward drafting a code, and similar efforts will be undertaken in the United Nations and the Organization of American States in 1976. It is highly important that such codes of conduct provide that both multinational corporations and host governments share the responsibility for eliminating abuses."

Secretary of State Kissinger has established an Inter-agency Committee on International Corporations chaired by the State Department which is currently responsible for clarifying the U.S. position for discussion in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development on guidelines for multinational enterprises and government responsible to these enterprises. The Committee will also develop a position for negotiations in the United Nations and OAS on a code covering multinational corporations and trade ethics.

I. PRESIDENT FORD'S CONTACT WITH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND
CHIEFS OF STATE

1974

1. August 16	King Hussein	Jordan	Private Visit/US
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	Portugal	Private Visit
11. October 21	President Echeverria	Mexico	US/Mexico Border (Nogales)
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 Kyoto, Japan
15. November 19-22	Prime Minister Tanaka	Japan	Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan
16. November 22-23	President Park	Korea	Seoul, Korea
17. November 22-23	Prime Minister Kim	Korea	Seoul, Korea
18. November 23-24	General Secretary Brezhnev	USSR	Vladivostok, USSR

19. December 4	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada	Official Visit Washington
20. December 5-6	Chancellor Schmidt	West Germany	Official Visit US
21. December 14-16	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	<u>Martinique</u>

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	Private Visit
10. May 1	Prime Minister Nouira	Tunisia	Official Visit
11. 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 Bri- tain	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

Trip to Europe

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
22. May 29	Prime Minister Demirel	Turkey	Brussels
23. May 29	Chancellor Schmidt	West Germany	Brussels
24. May 29	Prime Minister Jorgensen	Denmark	Brussels
25. May 29	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	Brussels
26. May 29	Prime Minister Goncalves	Portugal	Brussels
27. May 30	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada	Brussels
28. May 30	Prime Minister Hall- grimsson	Iceland	Brussels
29. May 30	Prime Minister Bratteli	Norway	Brussels
30. May 30	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Bri- tain	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
<u>Trip to Europe</u>			
43. July 27	President Scheel	Germany	Bonn
44. July 27-28	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Bonn
45. July 28-29	First Secretary Gierak	Poland	Warsaw, Krakov
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 Brezh- nev	USSR	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, Sinai
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
<u>E. Trip to Europe</u>			

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
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
7	Nov. 13	Prime Minister Jorgensen	Denmark	Private Visit
<u>Economic Summit</u>				
71.	Nov. 15-17	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	Rambouillet
72.	Nov. 15	Prime Minister Chirac	France	Rambouillet
73.	Nov. 15-17	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Rambouillet
74.	Nov. 15-17	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Britain	Rambouillet
75.	Nov. 15-17	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	Rambouillet
76.	Nov. 15-17	Prime Minister Miki	Japan	Rambouillet
<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>				

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	State Visit
5. April 5	King Gustaf	Sweden	Private Visit
6. April 8	Governor General Leger	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. "	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	"
16. "	Prime Minister Callaghan	Great Britain	"
17. "	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany (West)	"
18. "	Prime Minister Miki	Japan	"
19. "	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.
22. July 15-16	Chancellor Schmidt	West Germany	Official Visit
23. July 27	Prime Minister Fraser	Australia	State Visit
24. August 3	Dr. Urho Kekkonen President	Finland	State Visit

Summary

In his first two years in office, President Ford ---

- 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 progress.

VIII. THE PEOPLE WHO
SERVE

VIII.

THE PEOPLE WHO SERVE

Gerald Ford has spent most of his professional life in public service -- devoting 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: Earl Butz, Henry Kissinger, Edward Levi (President of the University of Chicago), and David Mathews (President of the University of Alabama).
- Three Former Elected Officials: Thomas Kleppe, Donald Rumsfeld, Elliot Richardson.
- Two from the practice of Law: William T. Coleman, Carla Hills.
- One each from the Business and Labor Communities: William E. Simon and William Usery, respectively.

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 personal 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 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.

IX,

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 in the National interest.
- 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.
- 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 President Ford and French President Giscard 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 percent, President Ford order 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 percent. 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 percent in May. Number of employed increased for second month.
- September 4 Under the auspices of President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger, 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 8 President Ford asks Congress to establish a National Commission on Regulatory Reform.
- October 20 GNP grew at an annual rate of 11.2 percent 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 To increase efficiency and effectiveness of the Administration, President Ford rearranges the Cabinet. Kissinger gives up National 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 decides not to be a candidate for Vice President.
- 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 imports 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.

- January 3 President Ford vetoes expanding picketing rights.
- January 6 Administration announces the President will name Anne L. Armstrong as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.
- 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 percent 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 votes in New Hampshire primary, taking 17 of 21 delegates. Begins a string of victories before a loss in North Carolina.
- March 17 President Ford proposes legislation to virtually end Federal electronic surveillance of American citizens.
- March 24 President Ford sends a message to the Congress requesting a special supplemental appropriation for the production of a vaccine to combat swine influenza.
- 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 16 President Ford resolves inter-agency dispute in favor of a fast buildup of the country's first strategic oil reserve as a protection against another foreign embargo.
- April 20 GNP for first quarter of 1976 has 7.5 percent "real rise." First quarter figures show inflation rate at 3.7 percent.
- May 14 President Ford urges Congress to adopt timetable for fundamental and extensive reform of government's regulatory program and agencies.
- May 18 President Ford officially revises Federal Elections Commission clearing way for resumption of Federal campaign subsidies.
- May 28 President Ford signs treaty on underground nuclear explosives.
- June 5 Joblessness cut to 17-month low. 7.3 percent out of work in May.
- June 24 President Ford sends sweeping busing legislation to Congress.
- June 27 President Ford hosts Economic Summit in Puerto Rico. Issues call for a worldwide economic effort.
- July 4 The President leads the Nation's Bicentennial celebration. Speaks at Valley Forge and Independence Hall, reviews the tall ships in New York.
- July 7 Queen Elizabeth visits the President.
- July 15 Visit by Chancellor Schmidt.
- July 17 Administration issues revised economic forecasts showing better prospects for inflation and unemployment.
- July 21 Viking lands on Mars.

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