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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD'S VISIT

TO THE PACIFIC BASIN

PEKING

Wednesday - December 3, 1975

DAY # 4

First Event: 9:25 A.M.

From: Terry O'Donnell

TOD

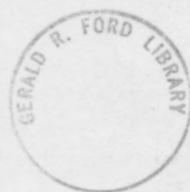
BACKGROUND

OVERVIEW

You have 4 events scheduled for Wednesday: (1) In the morning, a Head-to-Head Meeting, (2) In the afternoon, a tour of the Agriculture Exhibit Hall, (3) In the evening, a special private dinner hosted by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-P'ing in a room at the Great Hall for 90 people including approximately 50 guests from the U. S. side, and (4) The Sports/Gymnastic event at the Capital Gymnasium. You will have approximately 2 hours personal time following the Head-to-Head Meeting and again in the afternoon following your tour of the Agriculture Exhibit Hall.

Mrs. Ford will depart the Residence at 10:30 a.m. for a tour of the Palace Museum. In the afternoon, she will visit the Dance School of the Central May 7 Art College to observe classes in session and a performance. In the evening, she will accompany you to the Private Dinner and to the Sports/Gymnastic event at the Capital Gymnasium.

Susan will depart at 9:00 a.m. for the Red Star Commune where she will tour a farm tool repair shop, dairy farm, fields, and living quarters. Following the tour of the Red Star Commune, she will visit the Temple of Heaven. In the afternoon, she will be escorted on an informal tour of the Summer Palace, and in the evening, accompany you and Mrs. Ford to the Private Dinner and to the Sports/Gymnastic Event at the Capital Gymnasium.



## HEAD TO HEAD MEETING

Today's Head-to-Head meeting will be held in your Guest House rather than at the Great Hall of the People. At 9:25 p. m. , you will leave your suite and proceed to the front entrance of the Guest House to greet the Chinese participants as they arrive. Meeting participants will be the same as in the first Head-to-Head. The meeting concludes at 11:30 a. m. You have personal/staff time scheduled until 2:00 p. m. when you depart for the Agricultural Exhibition Hall Tour.

## AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION HALL TOUR

Escorted by a PRC official whose identity has not been disclosed to us, you depart the Guest House at 2:00 p. m. for the 25-minute drive to the Agricultural Exhibition Hall where you will view the various exhibits which show the organization, development and progress of Red Banner communes that have shown exceptional achievement in dealing with the challenges of their land.

Key products from each commune are on display, together with models of the acreage under management showing the raw land before development and land as it presently exists after the commune effort. There are many photographs showing the people at work and the general topography of the commune as well as examples of the primitive tools used in the early stages of the commune projects.

On display are product examples of fruit, grasses, grains, vegetables, animals, herbs and medicinal animal by-products, as well as various handicrafts from each commune.

The degree of mechanization varies, but most of the achievements represent the accomplishment of massive hand labor.

In the entrance to the Hall is a large monument of Chairman Mao with some peasants.



### PRIVATE DINNER

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-P'ing has indicated a desire to host a special private dinner beginning at 6:00 p. m. in a room at the Great Hall of the People for you and approximately 90 persons including 50 from the U. S. side. There will be no formal toasts and the dinner is expected to run no more than 45 minutes.

Following the dinner, you will either return to the Guest House for brief personal time prior to departing at 7:40 p. m. for the Capital Gymnasium, or the Vice Premier may suggest a short meeting (or some other as yet unannounced activity). The schedule is unclear at this time.

### THE SPORTS/GYMNASTIC EVENT

Beginning at 8:00 p. m. , the Chinese have planned a three-part sport and gymnastic event to include gymnastics, a traditional Chinese martial arts (Wu Shu) demonstration and a ping pong display.

Sports and athletic programs are very popular with the Chinese, and events are invariably well attended. In addition to organized sports, efforts to maintain physical fitness are attempted by a large portion of the population, often in sizable calisthenics groups. Chairman Mao set the example for this with his early enthusiasm for sports and athletic activities.

As you know, ping pong is the sport for which the Chinese are known throughout the world. In ping pong, as well as in other sports, the Chinese stress sportsmanship and skill, proclaiming that these are more important than winning or losing. Chinese Wu Shu -- or martial arts -- is a colorful display of swordplay and acrobatics performed with traditional Chinese weapons in which opponents engage in mock combat. Timing and footwork is very intricate and often resembles ballet. Gymnastics is also very popular in China, and troupes of Chinese gymnasts have visited many parts of the world as a part of their cultural exchange program.

The Capital Gymnasium is a large, modern building. The stadium in which these events will take place has a seating of 17,000. Its main floor can be converted for the use of ice hockey and other athletic events. It was built in 1968.

You will return to the Guest House at approximately 9:25 p. m.



4.

9:00 a.m.

Susan departs Guest House  
en route Red Star Commune

10:00 a.m.

Mrs. Ford departs en route  
the Palace Museum.

### HEAD-TO-HEAD MEETING

9:25 a.m.

You proceed to a sitting room near the front entrance of the Guest House to await the arrival of the Chinese meeting participants.

9:30 a.m.

Chinese participants arrive. Following greeting, you proceed to meeting room.

9:35 a.m.

Meeting begins.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
DURATION: 2 hours

#### NOTE:

Meeting participants will be the same as in the first Head-to-Head meeting.

11:30 a.m.

Meeting concludes. You escort Chinese participants to Guest House entrance and bid them goodbye.

11:35 a.m.

Proceed to suite.

PERSONAL TIME: 2 hours, 25 minutes

### AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION HALL TOUR

2:00 p.m.

You, escorted by a PRC official, board motorcade at Guest House #18 and depart en route special tour.

(Driving Time: 25 minutes)

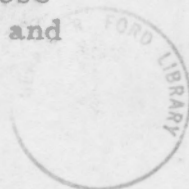
2:25 p.m.

Arrive Agricultural Exhibition Hall where you will be met by an appropriate PRC Official.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

Tour Agricultural Exhibition Hall.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
DURATION: 45 minutes



WEDNESDAY - DECEMBER 3, 1975 - CONTINUED

3:15 p.m. You board motorcade and depart Agricultural Exhibition Hall en route Guest House #18.

(Driving Time: 25 minutes)

3:40 p.m. Arrive Guest House #18 and proceed to Quarters.

PERSONAL TIME: 2 hours, 10 minutes

PRIVATE DINNER

5:50 p.m. You, Mrs. Ford and Susan board motorcade at Guest House #18 and depart en route the Great Hall of the People.

6:00 p.m. Arrive Great Hall of the People and attend private dinner hosted by Vice Premier Teng.

6:00 p.m. Dinner Begins.

6:45 p.m.  
(Approx.) Dinner concludes.



WEDNESDAY - DECEMBER 3, 1975 - CONTINUED

SPORTS EXHIBITION AT CAPITAL GYMNASIUM

7:40 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by a PRC Official, board motorcade at Guest House #18 and depart en route Capital Gymnasium.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

7:45 p. m.

Motorcade arrives Capital Gymnasium where you will be met by an appropriate PRC Official.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

Escorted by PRC Official, you and Mrs. Ford proceed to arena for seating.

7:55 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford arrive arena and are seated at a long table.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
ATTENDANCE: 17,000

8:00 p. m.

Sports Exhibition begins.

NOTE: The exhibition will consist of gymnastics, martial arts, and ping pong.

9:15 p. m.

Sports Exhibition concludes.

9:15 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by a PRC Official, depart arena en route motorcade for boarding.



WEDNESDAY - DECEMBER 3, 1975 - CONTINUED

9:20 p. m.

Motorcade departs Capital Gymnasium  
en route Guest House #18.

9:25 p. m.

Arrive Guest House. Proceed to Quarters.

OVERNIGHT.





WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Schedule	Schedule of events; Mrs. Gerald R. Ford; Peking, People's Republic of China, December 1-5, 1975. 5 pages.	11/25/1975	B

File Location:

Betty Ford White House Papers, Box 12, Folder: "11/29-12/10/1975 - Far East Trip (2)"

SMD - 7/25/2018

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



Jim Merson will  
fly out on the 26000  
which goes direct to  
Anchorage. Mrs. Ford has  
approved since she  
has a shampoo set  
the evening before  
(this will accommodate  
Congressional guests)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 19, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: MRS. FORD

FROM: PETER SORUM

SUBJECT: YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE  
PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO THE  
PACIFIC BASIN

As we have agreed, I will be sending to you summaries of each day's proposed activities for your review and comment before approval. Attached is the outline for Alaska. I will submit Hawaii after the question is resolved with the President. As in the past, exact times for movements will be provided in the President's schedule which you will receive from Terry O'Donnell.

cc: T. O'Donnell  
R. Cavaney



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1975

You board Air Force One for the seven hour, five hour time change, thirty minute flight to Eielson Air Force Base, which is twenty six miles from Fairbanks, Alaska. Upon arrival at the airbase, the plane will taxi into a hangar where base personnel and the people of Fairbanks are awaiting your arrival. You will join the President on a platform for a thirty minute program. At the conclusion, the President will escort you to your car before he goes to a changing room to change into artic gear for his pipeline tour. Your motorcade, which will include only essential staff, will proceed to your quarters where a warm fire and hot toddie await you. Following two hours, thirty minutes of personal time you will return to Air Force One and board in preparation for the fifty minute flight to Anchorage.

In Anchorage, you will proceed with the President to the hotel for four hours personal time while he participates in several private meetings. At 7:30 pm you will join the President in attending a birthday party for Senator Ted Stevens in the hotel. The party will be a stand-up cocktail party with informal mingling for thirty minutes. Following a brief program you will return to the suite for the night.

CLOTHING NOTES

- \* Due to the extreme temperatures in Fairbanks, I recommend that you wear a warm pant suit which is very acceptable in this climate. Even though you will arrive inside a hangar you will be exposed to the cold during the arrival program.
- \*\* The birthday party will be held in a room that is decorated with Bicentennial motif on a basic red color scheme. While the dress is business suit and long dress, informality is the order of the day.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: MRS. FORD  
FROM: SUSAN PORTER  
SUBJECT: Invitation to You to Participate in  
PFC/GOP Fund Raiser in Hawaii



You have been invited to participate as guest of honor in a fund raising reception and dinner (or some similar combination) given by the President Ford <sup>(PFC)</sup> Committee of Hawaii and the Hawaiian State Republican Committee during your stay in Hawaii. They can be flexible on the date, however, I would suggest Tuesday evening, December 9th, just prior to your departure for the mainland.

The positive reasons for doing this include the fact that both the President Ford Committee and the Hawaiian Republican Committee urgently need to raise money and because you will be there, this would be a relatively simple way for them to have a major fund raiser. The negative points include: your purpose in staying is basically to rest and have some personal time following the trip to China and before returning to Christmas preparations. Also, this trip to China will have been a major international diplomatic trip for you and the President. Will your participation in the political function in a warm and sunny climate dilute the principal impact of that mission?



The following are in-house points of view:

Gwen Anderson and Jack Calkins

Gwen (who is now out of town) initially called to explain this invitation which had originally been extended to the President but when they learned he was not staying and you were planning to, they are extending it to you. Based on her knowledge of their fund raising needs, Gwen, of course, is very hopeful you will have the opportunity to do this. I mentioned to Jack the question of this following an important trip and he did not see this as a concern but felt, of course, that this would be something you and the President needed to decide.

Barry Roth

Barry Roth of the Counsel's Office has signed off on your doing this from a legal point of view. The President Ford Committee of Hawaii and the Hawaiian State Republican Committee have offered to pay your expenses, as this leg of the trip would now have a political billing. In a word, Counsel's Office has given the okay on this with appropriate billing.

Bill Nicholson

Bill strongly feels that adding this political event can be misconstrued and could appear to be taking advantage of the trip. He suggests, however, as an alternative, attending a reception and dinner given by a private individual to which potential contributors could be invited as private guests and afterwards could be sent a mailing. The invitation and dinner itself would have no money attached. This would show your interest and encouragement. It would

mean inevitably a substantially smaller intake of funds for them.

On the other hand they would not have the costs of the airplane, etc.



Terry O'Donnell

Terry does not see problems with your doing this, and his feeling is once the President is back to the White House, the trip is over. Thus he sees no problem with it.

Jerry Jones

I attempted to get Jerry Jones' views but was unsuccessful. Thus, I will touch base with him tomorrow and relay to you his comments.

Sheila Weidenfeld

Sheila has some concerns about concluding a diplomatic trip with a political event but does think the private dinner is a possibility.

My own feelings are a hesitation about doing it. Your ostensible reason for staying is to have a quiet stay and an opportunity to rest and relax and I would be glad to see you do just that: with no events, even the school visit. I also share the views of concern with regard to mixing a political event--though minor in the greater scheme of things--into a mission of international importance. I understand the Vice President is going to be vacationing in Hawaii in December. In an effort to help the Hawaiian GOP and the President Ford Committee, I wonder if he could be encouraged to do a fund raiser while he is there. I doubt he would raise as much money for them as you or the President, but this might get around the problem of the political event mixed in with the diplomatic trip.

Attending the 5:00 reception today for the President Ford Committee Chairmen was Mr. Chin, Chairman of the President Ford Finance Committee in Hawaii. He may have spoken to the President about this.

I am sure this invitation is something you and the President will want to discuss and decide. As you can see you have a rainbow of points of view.

\_\_\_\_\_ Attend PFC/Hawaiian GOP Reception and Dinner;  
suggest Tuesday, December 9th

\_\_\_\_\_ Attend Private Reception and Dinner;  
suggest Tuesday, December 9th

\_\_\_\_\_ Regret

\_\_\_\_\_ Other:



Thank you,

susan



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

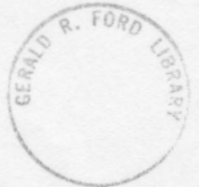
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November 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR MARIA DOWNS

FROM: Jeanne W. Davis *JWD*

SUBJECT: Presidential Trip to the PRC --  
Commemorative Gift



In response to your request, we concur in the attached State Department recommendation that no commemorative type gift be given to the Chinese at the reciprocal banquet.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

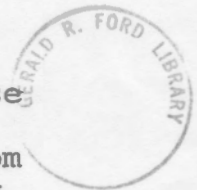
November 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Presidential Visit to the PRC --  
Commemorative Gift

Reference: Jeanne Davis' Memo of November 21, 1975

The Department of State recommends that commemorative gifts not be provided for the Chinese guests at the reciprocal banquet to be given in Peking by President Ford. It is not Chinese custom to give or receive such gifts at banquets. During President Nixon's visit in 1972, both lucite paperweights of the type described and champagne glasses with the Presidential seal were provided for each guest at the return banquet. Only a few of the Chinese took their mementos, however, and an unseemly scramble arose among Americans (primarily members of the press) to collect the items left behind.



With regard to Mr. Hornblow's telephone inquiry of November 22, we assume that the Chinese will follow essentially the same pattern as during the Nixon visit in 1972, when all members of the official party and the accompanying staff received some sort of gift. Aside from the impressive official gifts for President and Mrs. Nixon, the Chinese also presented items ranging from matched cloisonne vases down to tea, chocolates and mao-tai liquor to other members of the party and staff. In addition to the designated gifts described in the Chief

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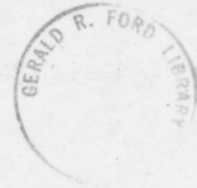
- 2 -

of Protocol's gift memorandum (previously furnished), selections of contingency gifts have been prepared for both the President and Mrs. Ford and for Secretary Kissinger. We anticipate that these can meet any requirement for official gifts below the level of the designated recipients. The party will also have a large quantity of inexpensive memento items which can be distributed to lower-level Chinese as appropriate.

*for* *C. Arthur Borg*  
George S. Springsteen  
Executive Secretary



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## THE SUMMER PALACE

The Summer Palace is located in the northwestern suburbs of Peking, about seven miles from the Guest House. The first palace was built at this site during the twelfth century A.D., but the present layout of the Summer Palace dates mainly from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the lake was enlarged. Most of the large pavilions and halls were built, and scenic spots from other areas of China were replicated on the grounds for the Emperor's enjoyment. The Summer Palace has been extensively restored since 1949, and it is now one of Peking's most popular parks, crowded in the winter with skaters and in the Summer with boaters and strollers.

The Summer Palace is historically associated with the Dowager Empress, the actual ruler of China during the last years of the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911). It was her favorite retreat, and she channeled considerable funds from the Imperial revenues into restoration and improvements. She also gave the Summer Palace its present name, which in Chinese means "The Garden Where Peace is Cultivated."

The total area of the Summer Palace is 659 acres, of which three-quarters is occupied by Kunming Lake, and the remainder by Longevity Hill on the northern shore of the lake. This is where most of the temples, pavilions and halls are located. A lakeside covered promenade, about 800 yards long, runs from east to west, at the base of Longevity Hill, linking buildings on the lakefront. Painted on the beams of the covered promenade are hundreds of restored depictions of mythological and historical scenes, as well as landscapes.

Just before reaching the center of the covered promenade from the east a good view can be obtained of the most prominent structure in the Summer Palace, the "Tower for Incense for the Buddha". This pagoda, 150 feet high, was first built during the Ming Dynasty and restored by the Dowager Empress in the late nineteenth century. Below the pagoda stands a collection of buildings reaching almost to the lakeside, the largest of which is known as the "Hall that Dispels the Clouds."

THE SUMMER PALACE.....

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Farther west, near the end of the covered promenade, is the "Pavilion for Listening to Orioles," which the Dowager Empress used as a theater for staging her favorite Chinese operas, but which is now used as a teahouse.

At the western end of the covered promenade the famous Stone Boat, built by the Dowager Empress in 1888, stands in the lake. The Boat is generally considered a symbol for the decadence and corruption of the late Ching Empire since misappropriated funds for Chinese navy were used in its construction.





THE SPORTS/GYMNASTIC EVENT

The Chinese have planned a three part sport-and-gymnastic event, to include gymnastics, a traditional Chinese martial arts (Wu Shu) demonstration and a ping pong display.

Sports and athletic programs are very popular with the Chinese, and events are invariably well attended. In addition to organized sports, efforts to maintain physical fitness are attempted by a large portion of the population, often in sizable calisthenics groups. Chairman Mao set the example for this with his early enthusiasm for sports and athletics activities. In the early mornings one often sees people in the parks or in groups in front of their office or apartment buildings engaging in physical exercise.

Ping pong, of course, is the sport for which the Chinese are known throughout the world, fielding teams which are rarely beaten. In recent years their teams have visited many countries and continents, including the United States, Africa, Europe and many parts of Asia. In ping pong, as well as in other sports, the Chinese stress sportsmanship and skill, proclaiming that these are more important than winning or losing. In international meets the Chinese hold that their primary objective is to promote friendship rather than to emerge victorious. Chinese Wu Shu - or martial arts - is a colorful display of swordplay and acrobatics performed with traditional Chinese weapons in which opponents engage in mock combat. Timing and footwork is very intricate and often resembles ballet. Gymnastics is also very popular in China, and troupes of Chinese gymnasts have visited many parts of the world as a part of their cultural exchange programs.

The Capital Gymnasium is a large, modern building. The stadium in which these events will take place has a seating of 17,000. Its main floor can be converted for the use of ice hockey and other athletic events. The Gymnasium was built in 1968.



AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT HALL

(In the entrance of the Agricultural Exhibition Hall is a large monument of Chairman Mao with some peasants.)

The President will be escorted to view the various exhibits which show the organization, development and progress of Red Banner Communes that have shown exceptional achievement in dealing with the challenges of their land.

Key products from each commune are on display, together with models of the acreage under management showing the raw land before development and land as it presently exists after the commune effort. There are many photographs showing the people at work and the general topography of the commune as well as examples of the primitive tools used in the early stages of the commune projects.

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The degree of mechanization varies, but most of the achievements represent the accomplishment of massive hand labor.

# SONG OF THE YIMENG MOUNTAINS

- A Modern Revolutionary Ballet -

China Ballet Troupe



## SYNOPSIS

Autumn 1947. In the Yimeng Mountain Region.

### Prologue

Evening.

Outside Yiho Village.

Amidst gunfire and smoke, Sister Ying and other villagers bid farewell to her husband, Lu Ying, and the armed working team<sup>1</sup> led by him, who have been fighting guerrilla warfare in the mountains.

In the wake of rifle shots, the run-away despot landlord Lai Chin-fu leads his "Home-going legion<sup>2</sup>" back to the mountain village. A Kuomintang bandit officer gives the despot landlord a towel which the PLA platoon leader Fang Tieh-chun lost when he was wounded, and orders the landlord to get hold of the wounded PLA man within three days.

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1. (translator's note: Armed working teams, consisting of cadres drawn from various organizations -- the Communist Party, the governments in the Liberated Areas, the people's army and mass organizations -- and equipped with some weapons, were small working teams which went



deep into the enemy-occupied areas to organize the masses and strike blows at the enemy.)

2. (translator's note: "Home-going legions" were made up of landlords and local tyrants who fled from the Liberated Areas to the Kuomintang areas, and who had been organized by the Kuomintang into these reactionary armed bands to attack the Liberated Areas together with the Kuomintang troops.)

### Scene One

Two days later. From dawn to noon.

On Ching Shih Ridge.

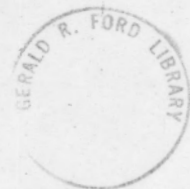
Lu Ying and two members of the armed working team have been instructed to find Platoon Leader Fang. Unable to locate him, Lu Ying decides to return alone to the village to continue the search.

Badly wounded and in great pain, Fang Tieh-chun staunchly endeavours to catch up with his unit, but he faints from loss of blood and extreme thirst.

Sister Ying who is picking edible weeds in the gully comes upon the PLA officer. The sight of this badly wounded comrade fills her with anxiety. For a moment she doesn't know what to do, for it is too far away to get water for him from home, and it is unsafe for the wounded comrade to be left alone there. Suddenly, she hits upon an idea: "Why not save the wounded comrade with my own milk?"

The despot landlord and his gang search high and low for the wounded officer.

Sister Ying devises a clever way to hide her comrade.



## Scene Two

From dusk to night.

At Sister Ying's house.

The bandits of the "home-going legion" put the village under fire and sword, and wantonly loot the villagers' grain.

After she gets home, Sister Ying lulls her baby to sleep. Then she deftly catches and kills her hen and lights the stove to make chicken soup for the wounded comrade.

Her husband, Lu Ying, returns and is delighted to learn that she has saved Platoon Leader Fang. He decides to go back immediately to the mountain and lead the armed working team to transfer the wounded comrade to a place of safety.

The despot landlord and his "home-going legion" break into Sister Ying's house. Sister Ying is undaunted by enemy threats and torture and remains true to the revolution. Bruised all over, she faints away.

The cunning enemy resorts to the plot of letting Sister Ying escape so as to follow her to the hiding place of the wounded officer. Seeing through the enemy's scheme, Sister Ying cleverly turns it to her own advantage. She pushes open the window and tricks the enemy into thinking that she had jumped out of it. They rush off in hot pursuit. Then Sister Ying, with a bamboo basket in her arm, hurries off to the mountain.

## Scene Three

Dawn.

The hiding place of Platoon Leader Fang on Ching Shih Ridge.

Platoon Leader Fang emerges from his hiding place. He painfully



does physical exercise in the hope of returning soon to the front.

Braving difficulties and risks, Sister Ying and Chu Lan bring the chicken soup and food to Platoon Leader Fang. Deeply moved, he expresses his determination to fight valiantly against the enemy after his recovery so as to repay the villagers for their kindness.

In their search for the wounded officer, the "home-going legion" now comes up the mountain.

Sister Ying deliberately attracts the enemies' attention so as to protect her comrade.

#### Scene Four

Dusk

On the edge of the village.

The "home-going legion", who failed to find the wounded PLA officer, then threatens to kill Sister Ying if she doesn't reveal the whereabouts of the wounded PLA officer. She denounces them with righteous anger. In desperation, the despot landlord snatches away her baby and shouts ruthlessly: "Whom do you want, your baby or the wounded soldier?"

"Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve

Which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies."

In order to save the wounded PLA man, Sister Ying is ready to bear the greatest sacrifice.

At this critical moment, Platoon Leader Fang steps out of hiding and declares boldly: "Here I am!"

All of a sudden, shouts and gun-fire are heard on all sides.



Lu Ying arrives on the scene with his armed working team. They wipe out the "home-going legion" and put the despot landlord to death.

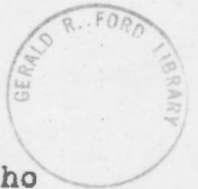
Sister Ying, her baby and the platoon leader are all saved. The mountain village is liberated. Cheers ring across the skies in praise of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.

### Epilogue

A few days later.

The towering Yimeng Mountains stand majestically over Yiho Village where red flags flutter in the wind. High-ranking officers and men of the PLA respectfully express their gratitude to Sister Ying and the other villagers.

Platoon Leader Fang bids farewell to the villagers and returns to the front with fond memories of their loving concern.





## The Forbidden City (Palace Museum)

The Forbidden City was the residence of the Emperor and his household during dynasties over a 500-year period.

Common people were forbidden access to the 250-acre expanse, located in the geographic center of Peking, protected by walls more than 35-feet-high and a moat 160-feet-wide.

The Forbidden City began to be built in 1406 by the third Ming Emperor, Yung Lo, after his decision in 1403 to establish the capital of his empire at Peking. The work was done primarily from 1407-1420, with more than 200,000 workmen employed.

The Forbidden City comprises about one-sixth of the Imperial City, an area also walled which surrounded the Forbidden City. The Imperial City housed the administrative and maintenance organizations, granaries, stables, orchards, parks, residences of officials and princes, and some of the palaces and pleasure gardens of the Emperor.

The outer buildings of the Forbidden City became a museum in 1914, with more than 20,000 relics on display. Treasures in the Jade Rooms to be visited by Mrs. Ford range from the Imperial jewels and garments to a five-ton piece of jade.

Also included in Mrs. Ford's visit is Yu Hua Yuan (The Imperial Garden), an area of more than 7,000 square metres built during the Ming period. There are pines and cypresses several hundred years old interposed with rocks of several kinds. To the north side is a rockery hill. It was here that the Ming and Ch'ing emperors passed their leisure hours.

The Forbidden City was also known as the "Purple Forbidden City." Purple was symbolically attributed to the North Star and was used here to show that the Imperial Residence was a cosmic center.



## THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

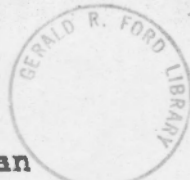
The Temple of Heaven is the most famous temple in all of China. It is not really a temple in the classic sense of the word. It is a triumphal avenue eight hundred yards long with three terraces rising from it: The Temple of Annual Prayer, The Temple of the Universal God, and The Altar of Heaven.

The Temple is a unique and privileged spot. Every year, at the moment of winter solstice, the Emperor came here to make solemn sacrifice. This ceremony dates back to pre-historic days. On his role of "Son of Heaven" the sovereign took upon himself the sins of all the people, offering himself as a kind of sacrifice to his Father. For this he put on a costume of dark blue and quit the imperial palaces on the eve of the holy day, escorted by soldiers and officials, by muscians, and by princes of the royal blood. Every gate and every window overlooking his route had to be closed tight.

The Temple of Annual Prayer is a high building covered with a three-tiered roof, also in blue tile, first built by Yung Lo but rebuilt since 1899. It is the exact replica of what it was over 500 years ago. It was here the Emperor spent a night of fasting and prayer.

The Temple of the Universal God is located to the south at the other end of the Sacred Way. It is a circular pavillion covered with tiles of deep blue. It is here the Emperor burned incense and honored his ancestors.

Nearby is the Altar of Heaven where a ceremony involving sacrificed oxen was performed in elaborate detail. Scrolls of silk were unrolled, and priests recited ancient prayers. Muscians played sacred melodies and the Emperor's ceremonial role was at its peak.



## The Ming Tombs (Shih San Ling)

The 13 tombs of the emperors of the Ming Dynasty lie in an amphitheater formed by low purple mountains 26 miles north of Peking.

An impressive five-arch gateway, built of marble in 1541, announces the approach to the Tombs. About a mile beyond is the Ta-hung Men (Great Red Gate). Everyone in China, including the reigning emperor, was forced to dismount here and walk along the "sacred way" or "way of the spirit." (The body of the deceased was carried along the route at the funeral ceremony.)

On down 500 yards is the Stele Pavilion (Pei T'ing), erected in 1426. And beyond this, the avenue of animals, followed by the avenue of human statues, all dating from the 15th century. The mythical beasts were said to be animals of good omen. The men, horses and elephants were erected to serve the dead in the next world.

Four miles from the first gateway is the Chang Ling, chief tomb, where the 15th century emperor Yung Lo is buried. The columns in this tomb are so large that two people with outstretched arms can barely encircle one. The tomb was excavated in 1957.

Most of the tombs consist of a round artificial burial mound known as a tumulus, under which the remains are buried in a palatial vault, and a rectangular compound of gates, courtyards, halls and pavilions laid out to resemble a giant keyhole. Once the Emperor had been buried, the passage leading to the vault was sealed, theoretically forever.

The tombs were originally protected by a long wall in the valley and by guard posts on the hilltops. Only individuals in charge of upkeep could enter the enclosure.



## The Great Wall

Built 22 centuries ago as a defense against invaders, the Great Wall winds snakelike from east to west across more than 1500 miles of China. Arched gateways were built at intervals, ramps led up to the wall, and watchtowers were placed at strategic points.

Considered one of the world's oldest and largest engineering projects, the Wall is between 22 and 26 feet high with a width ranging from 21 feet at the base and 19 feet at the top. The top of the wall with its built-up sides was used as a roadway and was wide enough to take five horses abreast.

The Wall gradually fell into disrepair over the past few hundred years, but has now been restored at three famous points: The Shan hai guan Pass, the Ba da ling Fort and the Jia yu guan Pass. The Ba da ling Fort is the point closest to Peking. At this site, there is an arched gateway through the wall as well as steps leading to the top, where there is a two-story watchtower.





The Peking #1 Carpet Factory

The Peking Carpet Factory produces primarily handmade rugs and tapestries. They are produced mainly for export, mostly to European countries.

The Factory employes more than 1,500 workers, 60 per cent of whom are women. It began with about two dozen employees in 1949.

More than 100 different designs are produced here, in one of five basic styles: Peking, antique, artistic, multicolor and unicolor. The process begins in the design room, where workers draw and trace designs. It continues in the weaving rooms, where workers sit at floor-to-ceiling loom devices and hand pull and cut each thread into the carpet design. The rugs are cut, and patterns defined by a scissors process in another department, and are washed before going to the shipping room. Threads used in the carpet-making are dyed on the premises also.

It takes anywhere from three to six months to produce a carpet and about three years to fully train a weaver. The Factory produces about 60,000 square meters of carpet a year in more than 100 different colors.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN *RTH*

SUBJECT: Alaska Visit



The following information has been compiled by my staff through Republican National Committee sources:

KEY REPUBLICANS	TAB A
ALASKA REPUBLICAN PARTY	TAB B
ELECTION STATISTICS	TAB C

A





KEY REPUBLICANS

The following Alaska Republican Party leaders have been proposed to attend an informal meeting with you during your visit to Anchorage:

JAY HAMMOND, Governor

LOWELL THOMAS, JR., Lt. Governor

TED STEVENS, U. S. Senator

DON YOUNG, U. S. Representative

JOHN (JACK) COGHILL, State Chairman

MRS. JOHN (EDITH) HOLM, National Committeewoman

ELDON R. ULMER, National Committeeman

MRS. PATRICIA (PAT) LOKEN, State Vice Chairman

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH LOMEN, Treasurer, State Committee

MS. PEETY ZUBACH, Assistant Treasurer, State Committee

MS. PAT MORRIS, Secretary, State Committee

MS. MARILYN GAY, Assistant Secretary, State Committee

PAUL TOUSIGNANT, State Finance Chairman

MIKE COLLETTA, U. S. Senator, Minority Leader  
Ford Co-Chairman

KEITH SPECKING, U. S. Representative, Minority Leader,  
Ford Co-Chairman

GEORGE SULLIVAN, Mayor of Anchorage

MS. RENEE BLAHUTA, President, Alaska Federation of  
Republican Women

WALTER HICKEL, Former Interior Secretary, Governor

ROGER JENKINS, District Chairman, Anchorage

O. DEAN SETTLES, District Chairman, Anchorage

WILLIAM DAM, District Chairman, Anchorage

GERALD ABRAMCZYK, District Chairman, Anchorage

DAVID SEARS, District Chairman, Anchorage

GORDON CORBETT, District Chairman, Anchorage

HELEN BEIRNE, State Legislator, Anchorage

MICHAEL BEIRNE, State Legislator, Anchorage

MIKE HERSHBERGER, State Legislator, Anchorage

RICK URION, State Legislator, Anchorage

JOE ORSINI, State Senator, Anchorage

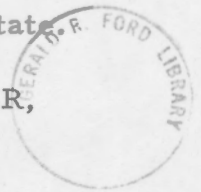
"BRAD" BRADLEY, State Senator, Anchorage



*B*

ALASKA REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Republican Party of Alaska is headed by Chairman JACK COGHILL. Coghill has served in the Territorial Legislature and was a member of the first legislature when Alaska became a state. Republican National Committeeman for Alaska is ELDON ULMER, and Republican National Committeewoman is EDITH HOLM.

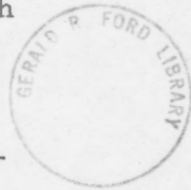


Republican National Committee sources report that organized Republican Party activity exists in only eight of Alaska's twenty-four districts (similar to counties in other states). Two of these districts are located in the Fairbanks area and the other six are located in the Anchorage area. In comparison to other states, Party organization in Alaska is reportedly very weak. In the judgment of the RNC fieldman for the state, from both leadership and organizational standpoints, the State Party is ineffectual.

The fieldman indicates that an organizational effort independent of the State Party has recently been undertaken in the Anchorage area. The six Republican legislative district chairmen in that area have formed a group called the Anchorage Council. The

Anchorage Council also includes the Federated Republican Women's chairman, and is aimed at making a cohesive effort to elect Republican legislators next year.

According to RNC sources, bad feeling still exists in the aftermath of the 1974 Republican gubernatorial primary race between now Governor JAY HAMMOND and former Governor and Interior Secretary WALTER HICKEL. These sources indicate that a number of Republicans in the state did very little to assist Hammond in the general election and that these same Republicans today still remain upset with the Governor.



The only races in the 1976 elections will be for the Congressional seat and the State Legislature. Congressman DON YOUNG will seek reelection, and will receive assistance from the national Party which has already targeted the seat. It is thought that Democrats may make a substantial effort to beat Young, who won election in 1974 with 55% of the vote.

Alaska's nineteen delegates to the Republican National Convention will be chosen by convention.



*C*

ALASKA

Capital: Juneau  
 Est. 1974 Population: 337,000  
 1970 Population: 302,173  
 National Rank: 50  
 1960 Electoral Vote: 3  
 1972 Electoral Vote: 3

Number of Voting Precincts: 437  
 Number of Election Districts: 22  
 Number of 1974 Congressional Districts: 1  
 1968 Nixon Plurality: +2,189(32)  
 1972 Nixon Plurality: +22,382(49)

KEY INDIVIDUALS

	NAME	PARTY	YEAR FIRST ELECTED	ELECTED TO PRESENT TERM	% OF VOTE
U.S. Senator	TED STEVENS*	R	1968	1972	77.3%
U.S. Senator	Mike Gravel	D	1968	1974	58.3
Governor	JAY HAMMOND	R	1974	1974	47.7
Lieutenant Governor	LOWELL THOMAS	R	1974	1974	47.7
Secretary of State	None	-	----	----	----
Attorney General**	Avrum Gross	D	1974	1974	----

\* Appointed to fill vacancy created by the death of Senator Bartlett. Elected in 1970 for two year remainder of term. Re-elected in 1972 for a full six-year term.

\*\* Appointed by the Governor.

MAJOR 1976 ELECTIONS

U.S. House of Representatives delegation (1R)  
 1/2 State Senate (5R, 5D)  
 State House of Representatives (9R, 30D)

VOTING INFORMATIONREGISTRATION AND TURNOUT

YEAR	REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTING AGE POPULATION	RACE	TURNOUT	PERCENTAGE TURNOUT OF:	
					REGISTERED	VOTING AGE POPULATION
1960	NA	134,000	Pres.	60,762	NA	45.3%
1962	NA	136,000	Gov.	59,505	NA	43.8
1964	NA	139,000	Pres.	67,259	NA	48.4
1966	NA	144,000	Gov.	66,294	NA	46.0
1968	NA	167,000	Pres.	83,035	NA	49.7
1970	NA	178,000	Off.Vote	82,405	NA	46.3
1972	148,960	200,000	Pres.	95,219	63.9%	47.6
1974	170,055	206,000	Off.Vote	98,557	58.0	47.8

RANKINGS

Among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 1972, Alaska ranked:

- 45th in number of registered voters (148,960)
- 51st in number of voting age population (200,000)
- 51st in number of persons voting (95,219)
- 50th in number of new voters (52,000)

RANKINGS (continued)

- 49th in Nixon plurality (+22,382)
- 39th in Republican percentage of the statewide Presidential vote (58.1%)
- 39th in percentage of registered voting (63.9%)
- 41st in percentage of voting age population voting (47.6%)
- 50th in percentage of contribution to total nationwide Nixon vote (.1%)

Among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 1974, Alaska ranked:

- 48th in number of registered voters (170,055)
- 51st in number of voting age population (206,000)
- 51st in number of persons voting (98,557)
- 50th in number of new voters (12,455)
- 25th in percentage of registered voting (58.0%)
- 14th in percentage of voting age population voting (47.8%)

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

YEAR	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	GOP PERCENT OF VOTE	
			TOTAL VOTE	M.P. VOTE
1960	Richard M. Nixon	John F. Kennedy	50.9%	50.9%
1964	Barry M. Goldwater	Lyndon B. Johnson	34.1	34.1
1968	Richard M. Nixon	Hubert H. Humphrey	45.3	51.5
1972	Richard M. Nixon	George S. McGovern	58.1	62.7

VOTE FOR U.S. SENATE

YEAR	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	GOP PERCENT OF VOTE	
			TOTAL VOTE	M.P. VOTE
1960	Lee L. McKinley	E. L. Bartlett	36.6%	36.6%
1962	Ted Stevens	Ernest Gruening	41.9	41.9
1966	Lee L. McKinley	E. L. Bartlett	24.5	24.5
1968	Elmer Rasmuson	Mike Gravel	37.4	45.3
1970s*	Ted Stevens	Wendell P. Kay	59.6	59.6
1972	Ted Stevens	W. Eugene Guess	77.3	77.3
1974	C. R. Lewis	Mike Gravel	41.7	41.7

\* The 1970 election was for a short term to fill a vacancy.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

YEAR	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	GOP PERCENT OF VOTE	
			TOTAL VOTE	M.P. VOTE
1958	John Butrovich	William A. Egan	39.4%	39.8%
1962	Mike Stepovich	William A. Egan	47.7	47.7
1966	Walter J. Hicke1	William A. Egan	50.0	50.8
1970	Keith Miller	William A. Egan	46.1	46.8
1974	Jay Hammond	William A. Egan	47.7	50.2

VOTE FOR U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

YEAR	REPUBLICAN VOTE	DEMOCRAT VOTE	TOTAL VOTE	GOP PERCENT	
				TOTAL VOTE	DELEGATION
1960	25,517	33,546	59,063	43.2	OR - 1D
1962	26,638	31,953	58,591	45.5	OR - 1D
1964	32,556	34,590	67,146	48.5	OR - 1D
1966	34,040	31,867	65,907	51.6	1R - 0D

VOTE FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (continued)

YEAR	REPUBLICAN VOTE	DEMOCRAT VOTE	TOTAL VOTE	GOP PERCENT		DELEGATION
				TOTAL	VOTE	
1968	43,577	36,785	80,362	54.2		1R - OD
1970	35,947	44,137	80,084	44.9		OR - 1D
1972	41,750	53,651	95,401	43.8		OR - 1D
1974	51,641	44,280	95,921	53.8		1R - OD

STATE LEGISLATURE COMPOSITION

YEAR	SENATE		SENATE GOP GAIN/LOSS	HOUSE			HOUSE GOP GAIN/LOSS
	GOP	DEMOCRAT		GOP	DEMOCRAT	OTHER	
1960	7	13	+ 5	18	20	2	+ 12
1962	5	15	- 2	20	20	-	+ 2
1964	3	17	- 2	10	30	-	- 10
1966	14	6	+ 11	25	15	-	+ 15
1968	9	11	- 5	18	22	-	- 7
1970	10	10	+ 1	9	31	-	- 9
1972	11	9	+ 1	19	20	1	+ 10
1974	7	13	- 4	9	30	-	- 10

POPULATION

Est. 1974 Population: 337,000 (+11.5%)

1970 Population: 302,173

Urban Population: 48.7%

Rural Population: 51.3%

Age: 18-20 yrs. 19,000 (26.0%)

21-24 yrs. 33,000 (48.2%)

25-44 yrs. 96,000 (22.0%)

45-64 yrs. 44,000 (3.8%)

65 + yrs. 8,000

Ethnic and Racial Composition:

White 78.8% Other 12.8%

Black .3%

Indian 5.4% German 1.2%

Median Age: 22.9 years

Median Voting Age Population: 33.9 years

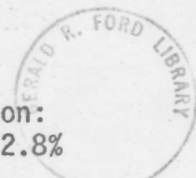
College Student Population: 10,017 (48)

White Collar: 64.8%

Blue Collar : 35.2%

TOP TEN ELECTION DISTRICTS IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE 1972 NIXON STATEWIDE VOTE

ELECTION DISTRICT	NIXON VOTE		MCGOVERN VOTE		TOTAL TURNOUT	% CONTRIBUTION TO NIXON STATEWIDE VOTE
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%		
17	7,672	53.6	5,535	38.7	14,315	13.9%
10	6,882	64.7	2,854	26.8	10,632	12.4
9	6,759	67.3	2,501	24.9	10,045	12.2
8	5,275	62.8	2,454	29.2	8,402	9.5
7	4,527	57.6	2,854	36.3	7,857	8.2
4	4,277	57.4	2,968	39.8	7,457	7.7
11	2,686	55.5	1,337	27.6	4,844	4.9
1	2,529	58.6	1,526	35.4	4,315	4.6
6	2,384	65.6	849	23.4	3,636	4.3
5	1,689	57.9	903	31.0	2,915	3.1



ALASKA MAJOR CITY - 1972 VOTING INFORMATION

MAJOR CITY	% FOR NIXON	% FOR MCGOVERN	VOT. AGE POP.	TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS	% TURNOUT OF: REG. VOTERS V.A.P.	
Anchorage	63.5	28.9	NA	59,399	62.2	NA
Election District 7	57.6	36.3	NA	14,379	54.6	NA
Election District 8	62.8	29.2	NA	13,732	61.2	NA
Election District 9	67.3	24.9	NA	14,817	67.8	NA
Election District 10	64.7	26.8	NA	16,471	64.5	NA

1974 FEDERAL OUTLAYS

DOD	\$488,292,000 (33)	USDA	\$ 22,396,000 (47)
Transportation	237,014,000 (12)	Labor	19,589,000 (42)
HEW	139,304,000 (51)	Commerce	18,319,000 (16)
Interior	89,822,000 ( 8)	Veterans	15,513,000 (52)
Postal Service	29,630,000 (48)	Other	53,236,000
Treasury	22,760,000 (53)	STATE TOTAL	\$ 1,135,875,000 (43)

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OLDER BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

Total State Employment, persons 16 years old and older: 127,700

## Top Industries in Number of Employment:

Government	45,100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20,000
Services	18,500
Contract Construction	14,300
Transportation & Public Utilities	12,900
Manufacturing	9,600
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,800
Mining	2,500

AGRICULTURE

Because of the unfavorable climate, agriculture plays little part in the state's economy. Dairy products are the most important commodity in the state, followed by eggs, potatoes and cattle.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Petroleum is the state's major mineral, and discovery of vast reserves along the North Slope has increased its importance in the state. As of 1971, the state ranked eighth in petroleum production. Next in importance are sand and gravel, natural gas, and stone. With petroleum accounting for two-thirds of the state's mineral production, Alaska ranks twentieth nationally in total mineral production. The state's commercial fish catch ranks fourth nationally.

INDUSTRY

Government is the largest industry in the state, followed by wholesale and retail trade, services, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. Processing of fish and other foods is the largest manufacturing industry followed by wood products.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTING STATISTICS

DIST.	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	REP. VOTE	DEM. VOTE	OTHER VOTE	TOTAL VOTE	PLURALITY	REP. % OF VOTE				
								1974	1972	1970	1968	1966
AL	Donald E. Young*1	William L. Hensley	51,641	44,280	-----	95,921	7,361R	53.8	43.8	44.9	54.2	51.6

22A - ALASKA

1 Elected in special election held on March 6, 1973.  
 \* Denotes incumbent.



C-135

1.

Plane - Cargo Jet - Covered - 2 window  
- Complete Briefing - State Dept  
Hawaii - GUAM -  
LEAVING - Guam 7:30 - Adrenalin really  
began to rise - At last our  
destination - About 2 hours away  
Tape Recorders - Nechow &  
Pictures of who we might  
expect to meet us -

Thank you - ~~to~~ Tien - Golo - Gola - Gola  
ARRIVED Shanghai 10:30  
Greetings - Tea & Towels - Unique  
Beautiful boulevard To Town  
Honking Horns - First MEAL

2

EACH day broken into  
3 PARTS - AM - PM - Evening

June 26 Always tea and towels, Fruit + Nuts 3  
Reking - Banquet - Palace Museum  
Forbidden City

June 26 <sup>just home</sup> Cosmetics - Bathroom - ~~Room~~  
Sitting room Study Bedroom Bath  
Palace Museum Banquet  
Talks with Head of U.N. Delegation

June 27 Acupuncture A.M.  
Jung Plant  
Banquet Chod EN Hai

June 28 Great Wall

Shopping  
7 PM Flew North to ~~Shenyang~~ Shenyang

4.  
Shenyang.



4.  
Shenyang - + Anshan  
IN LIAONING PROVINCE  
MANCHURIA  
Official American Visitors - 24 yrs

We were quite an oddity - Where in  
the more sophisticated cities of  
Shanghai and Peking -

Crowds - blocked traffic in  
streets - very active.  
friendliness - clapping  
~~Imp. factories~~

5  
~~Life Wire demonstration~~  
July 30 on way to Anshan  
~~Iron and steel mills -  
Mineral Baths~~

Rice Commune large  
Woman Director - Woman Doctor  
Family quarters -  
Children - Karideu garden - Red Scarf  
clothes colorful

July 1 - Fly back to Shanghai cancelled  
Film of Ballet of the "White  
Haired Girl"

Guest Houses - former homes  
beautiful object of art  
Leave for Peking 7:45

July 3 - arrived around midnight  
no luggage

July 3 - Canton - Orchid Garden  
7 PM Cultural Program  
9 Party for crews of the Place

July 7 - Train to Canton <sup>7</sup>London

This was one of the most moving  
and emotional experiences for  
me as we said good by to our  
party of interpreters who had be-  
come our very close friends  
in this short period -

We had come to know them as bright  
very knowledgeable people - We had  
joked to gether, laughed at each  
other and I am sure come to  
admire each other although we were miles apart

in our philosophy

Chow En Lee dinner  
& dismissal <sup>Friday</sup> + Betty

Palace Museum  
— <sup>right across</sup> Paradise  
Great Wall of China

Education of children

Beautiful children  
<sup>Keep their</sup> Teeth —  
Clean Streets

Acupuncture —

Most of all the  
dedicated - disciple -

The thirst for the  
exchange of knowledge —  
we realize we were shown  
only what they wanted us to see

Cultural  
Ballet

also -  
Gymnastic Program

Madame  
Clyde

Cosmetics —

— Meals  
Many courses  
Chinese + English  
Soup at end of  
meal  
Ice cream

Beautiful white teeth  
Blaming faces  
and clapping hands

Organized marching  
and singing of students  
School 6 days  
English required subject

Handicraft Factory  
Chairman.  
Bottle painting  
Firing of earthen color  
Hand operated

Ivory carving -  
Jade carving -



**KAHALA HILTON HOTEL**

5000 Kahala Avenue  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

A luxurious resort hotel, edging a white ocean beach and set in secluded tropical gardens . . . just a few minutes from bustling Waikiki.



CURTECHCOLOR® 3-D NATURAL COLOR REPRODUCTION (REG. U. S. A. PAT. OFF.)

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

7DX-1297

POST CARD

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

①  
 Flew to Hawaii Fri June 12.  
 Hilton - Kahala  
 Left Sat for Guam (Sun)  
 spent night - B 52A  
 Hilton - accident  
 Left Guam - 9 AM  
 Arrived Shanghai 10<sup>30</sup>  
 Drove into town  
 and had luncheon -  
 while luggage changed  
 to China - English Vicount  
 Flew to Peking -  
 June 26 Banquet that night  
 Palace Museum  
 talks with Head of U. N. Delegation  
 June 27 - Acupuncture - AM  
 Deep plant -  
 Banquet - Chou En Lai  
 talk men - 3<sup>30</sup>  
 June 28 - Great Wall -  
 Stopping Friendship  
 Tuesday Flew to Shang Yang

Picture taken at, China  
 Chou En Lai Dinner



Beautiful Great house  
at Shang yung

Shopping and Crowds  
blocking the street  
Secret Service became  
uneasy at the crowds -  
are about o.k.  
We had to scrub  
Shang kai because of  
Weather - take off  
about 7:30 PM arriving  
Peking about midnight



June 29

Shanghai drive to  
An Shan -

Live Wire demonstration  
Afternoon - Iron T. Mills  
Betty rested  
Evening - Mineral Baths  
Aprobaties

June 30

Drove back to Shanghai

Stopped at Rice Field

Commune - large

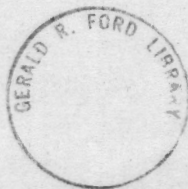
Doctor - house - store

Play care center  
Köhler garden

July 1 - supposed to fly  
to Shanghai - but  
weather bad

After lunch saw movie  
of the White Haired Girl

And finally flew to Peking  
Leaving 7:45 PM





7 PM Evening

Cultural Program  
Singing & Dancing

9 PM Party for our Chinese  
Interpreters and crew

~~July 2~~ 3 arrival 11:15  
Just spent the night  
in Peking - no suit cases  
Got up and left early

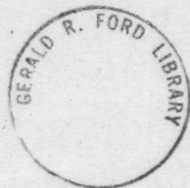
July 2 for Canton  
Arrived Canton 2 20  
Drove to Guest House

Trip to - Orchid Garden  
also Pactus Greenhouse

Visit to top of  
for view of City -  
Dinner Back at Guest House

July 3 -  
Actually this is 4<sup>th</sup> of July  
in China -

Medical School and  
Hospital - Workers  
Home - Children  
Palace - Singing + Sewing



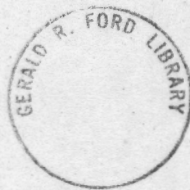
This to me was one if  
not the most moving  
emotional experiences  
as we said good bye <sup>for me</sup>  
to our interpreters who  
had become our very  
close friends in this  
short period - we  
had come to know  
them as bright, very  
knowledgeable people  
We had joked together,  
laughed at each other  
and I know come to  
admire each other although  
miles apart in our  
philosophy



July 4  
Leave 8 AM on  
train from Canton  
to Hong Kong  
Met at the border  
by Mr & Mrs Osborne  
Mr. Will  
Mr.

Reminder Hotel Halow  
Evening Reception at Osborne  
Home in Home  
Dinner at Took Out  
House - Immense  
people

July 5 - Skipped with  
Mrs Will - Fleet Club  
Reception - Boggs friend  
Paula & Randy & others



July 6 -

Left Peninsula Hotel  
at 9 AM -

Flight to Yokota, Japan  
10 20 AM

Arrived Japan 2:05 PM

Shopped at

Left Yokota 3:30 AM  
United States time

Set our watches  
back just 1 hour  
in Japan to make  
the 13 hour difference



b.

Security

Tight Control

Disciplined

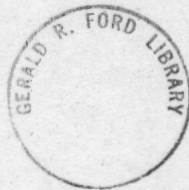
&  
Friendly

Convinced they are  
better off than  
in the recent past

Everything before  
the Revolution -

No sign of obvious  
defection in spite  
of 400 a month -

To Hong Kong from  
Canton



Position of Women



First Words in Chinese

On the attached sheets, you will find a more detailed vocabulary. Here are just a few phrases to start you off. The spelling is all phonetical. See other sheet for meaning of tone signals.

Ni hao ~~no?~~  
("ni" is pronounced like "knee")

How are you?  
[This is the most commonly used greeting.]

Hun gao shing jienne dao ni.

[A more formal greeting when first meeting someone. Would be appropriate when meeting Chou En-lai or someone special.]

Hun hao

Very good

Woa hun hao

I'm very well

Shieh-shieh *see ya see ya*

Thank you

*Wah* Woa sher Boggs/Ford fu ren

I'm Mrs. Boggs/Ford

Zao *zow*

Good morning

[later in the day, the greeting is "hao"] *How*

Zai jienne

Good-bye

Dwey bu chee

Excuse me

Woa bu dong

I don't understand

Ching

Please

[Note: It is not grammatical to add this on to the end of a sentence. "Ching" is generally used to beckon someone to precede you through a doorway. It is used at the beginning of a sentence when asking for something.

*→* "Ching ni gay woa \_\_\_\_\_" =  
"Please give me \_\_\_\_\_."



First Words in Chinese, Cont'd

Hūn piào-liáng

Very pretty, beautiful

Hūn yō ee-seh

Very interesting

Zai nār?

Where?

Tse sūo tzai nār?

Where is a restroom?

Duo shao chian (chienne)?

How much does it cost?

Woa yào jay-geh

I want this.

Jay-geh hūn | hāo cher *delicious*

This is delicious (to eat)

Woa hūn she huan

I like ... very much --

[Can be used for anything--  
place, person, thing]

Gola, gola

I've had enough

[very useful at mealtimes!]



THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs Gerald R. Ford

June - July

China Trip 1972





## DOMAIN OF NEPTUNUS REX

Know ye, that MRS. BETTY FORD  
on the 5TH day of DECEMBER, 1975, aboard the  
AIR FORCE ONE, Latitude 00-00, Longitude  
111 - 20 EAST, appeared into Our Royal Domain and  
having been inspected and found worthy by My Royal Staff,  
was initiated into the:

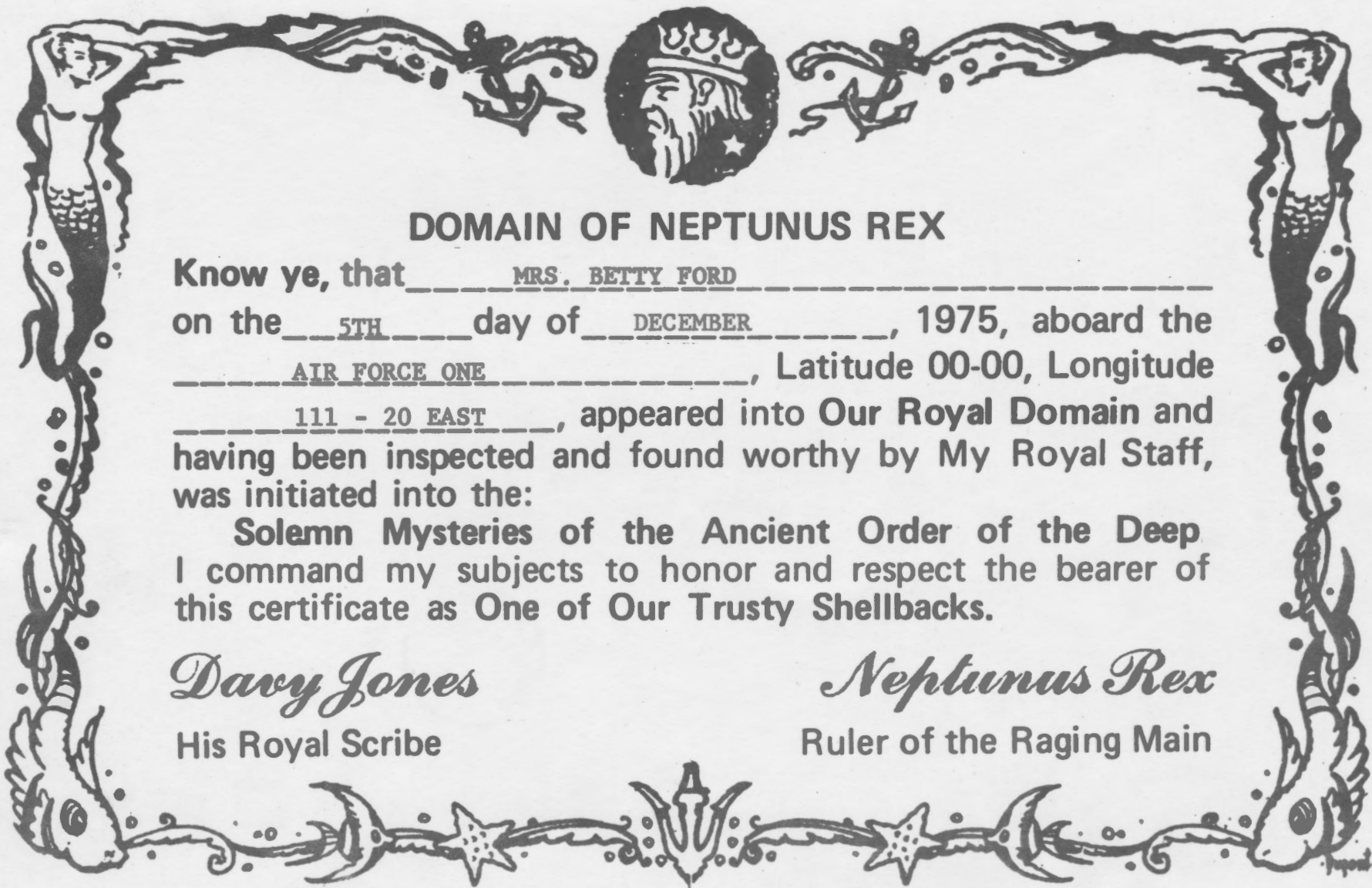
**Solemn Mysteries of the Ancient Order of the Deep**  
I command my subjects to honor and respect the bearer of  
this certificate as One of Our Trusty Shellbacks.

*Davy Jones*

His Royal Scribe

*Neptunus Rex*

Ruler of the Raging Main





Mrs. Ford

Table No. *1*



MRS. FORD



**MRS. FORD**



*Mrs. Ford*

福特夫人



# M E N U

## Hors d'Oeuvre

Consomme with West Lake Greens

Braised Shark's Fin

Fried Duck Cutlets and Mandarin Fish

Mustard Greens with Champignon

Grilled Shad

Pastries

Strawberry Mousse

Champagne



体育表演

SPORTS PERFORMANCES

(Translation)

The Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China requests the pleasure of your company at a sports show at the Capital Gymnasium at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, December 3, 1975.

谨订于一九七五年十二月三日(星期三)

晚八时在首都体育馆举行体育表演

请出席

中华人民共和国体育运动委员会



(Translation)

On the occasion of the visit to China by the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford, Premier Chou En-lai requests the pleasure of your company at a banquet in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People at 7:30 p.m. on Monday, December 1, 1975.

(Through the northern entrance)

为美利坚合众国总统杰拉尔德·福特先生和夫人访  
华谨订于一九七五年十二月一日(星期一)晚七时三十分  
在人民大会堂宴会厅举行宴会

请 出 席

周 恩 来

(请进北门)

(Translation)

On the occasion of the visit to China by the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee requests the pleasure of your company at a Soiree, at which the modern revolutionary ballet “Song of the Yimeng Mountains” will be presented by the China Ballet Troupe at the theatre on the third floor of the Great Hall of the People at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, December 2, 1975.

(Through the eastern entrance)

为美利坚合众国总统杰拉尔德·福特先生和夫人访  
华谨订于一九七五年十二月二日(星期二)晚七时三十分  
在人民大会堂三楼礼堂举行文艺晚会由中国舞剧团演出  
革命现代舞剧《沂蒙颂》

请 出 席

北京市革命委员会

(请进东门)

