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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 29, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JERRY JONES

FROM: DOUG SMITH

SUBJECT: Proposed Questions and Answers For  
Press Conferences

Rather than detailing specific comments on the various proposed questions and answers, it would seem to be more appropriate to comment on the general tone and substance of the subjects treated.

My own feeling is that too many old wounds are reopened. The result is that the answers tend to be too apologetic and the outlook conveyed too negative. Many of the issues raised could well be ignored or brushed aside if raised at all.

It would seem more advisable to create a tone of sober, but optimistic outlook for progress -- progress with the economy, progress with the Congress, etc.

The danger, it seems to me is that by raising past agonies, a serious risk is created of fueling current claims that there is a lack of confident, assertive Presidential leadership.

# # #



Materials for Opening Remarks

I think all Americans realize that we are living in difficult times. The problems we face are not only enormous in size but very complex in character. The values we have held dear for many years and most of our leading institutions -- the government, our churches, private enterprise -- have all been called into question. Understandably, many people are troubled and uncertain about the future.

Looking back, I think it is clear that many of the problems of the past crowded over into 1975, making it another very tough year for the country -- another year of great testing.

But 1975 was also a year of encouragement because we met most of the tests extremely well. Personally, I've been very much encouraged as we enter our third century as a nation. I'm certainly not satisfied with conditions as they are today, and I know that many tough days lie ahead, but all of us have growing reason to be hopeful and confident about the future.

Let's look first at where we were when 1975 began.

On the economy:

-- We were still experiencing the worst inflation in our peacetime history;



-- And we were also sliding headlong into the worst recession in a generation.

On the international front:

-- Both our friends and adversaries were asking: Has America lost its nerve? Now that an era is ending in Indochina, will the United States remain a strong partner in the search for peace and economic security?

And here in this office:

-- The crisis in leadership that had already affected so many of our other institutions finally embraced the Presidency itself. A great deal of public faith and trust in the highest office in the land had been eroded.

It's very instructive to look now at where we stand today, at the end of the year.

On the economic front:

-- The rate of inflation has been cut almost in half since the beginning of the year; and,

-- The economy is pulling out of the recession at a steady, healthy pace.



On the international front:

-- Through our insistence upon a strong defense budget, through our efforts at peacemaking in the Middle East, through our diplomatic and economic summit conferences with most of the world's major powers, and through our very forthcoming proposals regarding the developing nations, the United States during 1975 has made it very clear that we will continue to be the single strongest force for peace in the world.

And here in this office:

-- I think that during the year we have seen a good deal of trust and credibility restored to the Presidency.

So in these three areas -- the economic, the international, and in shoring up public confidence -- I think we have had encouraging progress. In many fundamental ways, 1975 has been a year of healing.

I recognize, of course, that millions of Americans have not felt the impact of this progress in their personal lives. They still see prices rising in the supermarket and the fear of unemployment continues to be widespread. In fact, the mood of the country remains darker than actual conditions suggest.



But the important point is that we have come through this period of testing in much better shape than many people anticipated. For all of its flaws, our economy is still the strongest and most dynamic in the world. Our farmers are the most productive in the world, our educational system is the finest in the world, the level of health care available here is unsurpassed, our standard of living is still the envy of people everywhere. And most importantly, we retain our basic commitment to freedom and to the democratic process, a beacon that can light the way into a much happier future.

So we have come through this period of testing -- a period of transition -- with many of our basic strengths intact. Now we must look to the future. As we do and as we continue to make progress against the many difficult problems that still confront us, I am confident that the spirits of the country will lift and we will achieve even greater progress in our third century as a nation than over our first two centuries.



## GREATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT

Q. What was your greatest accomplishment of 1975?

A. I think the single most important contribution I made to the nation during the year was to steer us out of the recession and the ruinous inflation that we have been experiencing. There was great pressure on me throughout the first half of the year to take a very different course -- a course that I was convinced would have led only to more inflation and more unemployment within a few years time. Instead, we chose balanced, steady economic policies that have brought both inflation and unemployment down at the same time. I recognize that many citizens have not yet felt the forces of recovery in their own lives, but as we continue into 1976 and both the inflation rate and the unemployment rate continue to fall, I think that improvements will become more apparent to people.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is a second accomplishment that also is very important for me: 1975 was a year in which the issue of Big Government was finally joined in this country. For many years, people have been talking about the perils of overgrown and overzealous government in Washington, but in 1975 -- through the debate over tax cuts linked to spending cuts,



through my vetoes, through our resistance to major, expansionary programs -- I think the whole country became involved in this issue. The fact that public attention is so clearly focused on the question of what role Government should play in our lives -- how much responsibility it should take and how much we should keep for ourselves -- is very healthy for the country. It means that we are finally facing up to the most critical choice facing the country: whether we will continue down the road toward Big Government that undermines the foundations of our society or whether we can restore a better balance between Government and the individual citizen.





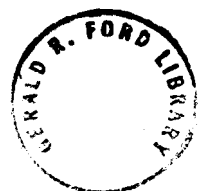
## Greatest Disappointment

Q. What was your greatest disappointment of 1975?

A. I would have to say that my greatest disappointment is one shared by millions of other Americans: that there is no "quick fix" to many of the economic difficulties we face today.

There is nothing that I would like more than to immediately wipe out unemployment, eliminate inflation, and restore everyone's personal happiness -- and some politicians will tell you that they know how to do that. But when you come into this office and begin to look down the road, as every President must, then you recognize more clearly that the solutions which are so often proposed -- more spending, a faster expansion of the money supply, and the like -- would only get us into greater trouble within a few years time.

The problems we have today have been building up over many years. We can't expect to pay for the sins of a decade with a single year of penance. It's going to take longer; there will be frustrations and disappointments along the way. But we should also recognize that we're off to a solid, healthy start, and if we can maintain our balance, the recovery that is now underway will eventually restore our prosperity.



## Political Assessment

Q. How do you assess the year 1975 politically for you? You began the year strong and in some peoples' opinion, ended it on the defensive and sinking fast. How do you account for that? And what do you plan to do about it?

A. I think the thing we have to realize is that 1975 has been a year which has required some very tough decisions -- decisions to hold down Federal spending, to resist pressures for greater Federal intervention in the economy, to stand firm on aid to New York until they were willing to assume primary responsibility for themselves, and so on. This is not a time when we have the luxury to please everyone in the society. Hard choices have to be made, and as they are, some people are naturally unhappy. But as the dust clears and people realize that what we have been trying to do here serves the long-range best interest of the country, then I think ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> political assessments will change. Personally, I'm very encouraged by the progress we've made on some of these very tough issues.



## Stalemate in Washington?

Q. Many have characterized 1975 as a year of stalemate in Washington where neither the President nor the Congress could exercise its will. Some also argue that we need a Congress and a President of the same party in order to get the country moving again. What do you think?

A. It is true that as 1975 opened, we faced an extraordinary situation in Washington: a Congress heavily dominated by one party facing a President of another party and of strongly differing views on many key issues. As you will recall, many thought the Congress was "veto proof" and would run roughshod over the President.

As the year progressed, however, I think that the two branches of government eventually reached a working accommodation, whereby I was able to meet a number of my legislative priorities and was able to avoid enactment of a number of proposals to which I was opposed. So, from my perspective, we achieved far more legislative progress in 1975 than people first anticipated. Let's look through the record:

(1) Holding Down Deficits -- Many predicted that the Congress would push through programs giving us a deficit of \$100 billion or more for FY 1976. But the country rallied against such irresponsible deficits, and we have managed to hold the figure to \$25-30 billion less than what was feared. That's still too high and must be reduced.



(2) Energy -- Although the pricing provisions of the energy bill leave much to be desired, the compromise package enacted late in the year achieved about one-half of the mid-term energy goals I set out in January and starts us on the road to energy independence. I am hopeful that soon after it returns, the Congress will take the next step down the road by passing a bill to deregulate the price of new natural gas.

(3) Tax Cut/Spending Cut -- Again the bill finally enacted fell short of what we wanted, but it did provide an extension of tax relief and for the first time in our history, the Congress has now made a good faith pledge to tie the size of the budget to the size of future tax cuts. That is a major breakthrough.

(4) New York City Aid -- By standing firm early in this crisis, we provided a catalyst for New York to take primary responsibility for solving its own problems and we were able to devise much, much better Federal legislation. In a very real sense, we reached the best solution to this problem: New York City bailed itself out.

(5) Housing Legislation -- Last summer, I vetoed the proposed Emergency Housing Act of 1975 because it was inflationary and ineffectual. Less than 10 days later, the Congress reconsidered and enacted meaningful and effective housing legislation of the kind I had been proposing.



So, as you look at the record, it is clear that there was no real stalemate in Washington this year. But if you ask me: were you entirely satisfied? Then the answer is no. And if you ask me: Can we do better in Washington? Then the answer is clearly yes; and we will do better as the country awakens to the fact that Big Government is no longer the solution to many of our problems, but is in fact very often at their root.



## Use of Veto Power

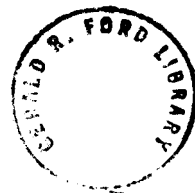
Q. Some have asserted that your extensive use of the veto has given your Presidency an essentially negative character in 1975.

How do you respond to that?

A. Let's look at it this way: suppose about 5 or 10 years ago I had been elected Mayor of New York City and I was asked to approve contracts that would raise the salaries of municipal workers far above the City's ability to pay, that would give pension benefits to municipal workers enjoyed in no other city, and that would ensure the city was headed toward bankruptcy.

If, as mayor, I had vetoed those contracts, I am certain that many would have said I was being very negative, that I lacked compassion, etc. But with the hindsight provided by current history, we can see today that those vetoes would have been very positive acts -- acts to preserve the financial integrity of the city and prevent many of the personal hardships that are being experienced in New York City today.

In many ways, what I am trying to do today parallels what really should have been done in New York City several years ago. I want to save the economic integrity of the United States itself. And in retrospect, my vetoes of big spending bills will ultimately be seen as the positive act they represent. I sincerely believe that every veto



of my Presidency can be totally justified on the basis of the best, long-run interests of the country.

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**Two**

~~Three~~ other points can be made about the vetoes:

(1) So far, bills vetoed in the 94th Congress have saved the taxpayers more than \$7.5 billion in outlays and bills vetoed during the 93rd Congress have saved them \$16 billion -- a total of \$100 for every taxpayer in the country.

(2) It is often forgotten that the veto is an Executive tool, mandated by the Constitution, to maintain a system of checks and balances in the Federal government. By its exercise, the President can influence the form and substance of legislation as it moves through the Congress and can frequently produce legislation that meets the national interest better than legislation that would have been passed by the Congress acting alone. We have seen that this year in the housing bill, the tax bill, and elsewhere.



President as Party Leader

Q. Some have speculated that you have lost ground in the polls because of your extensive travels on behalf of the GOP. Do you now think those ~~trips~~ <sup>travels</sup> were a mistake?

A. First of all, I would take issue with your premise on the polls. It seems to me that there is a good deal of confusion in the polls right now, and by some accounts, the public approval of my Presidency is rising.

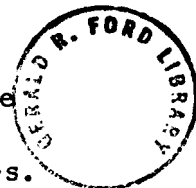
Putting that aside, I think the visits I made to some of the GOP events served two essential and very worthwhile purposes:

(1) They helped to preserve the two-party system in this country.

Republicans are outnumbered by Democrats in many areas, and the party needs to be active and vibrant in order to offer voters a real alternative. I think my trips helped to strengthen the Republican Party in several key states.

(2) A President is traditionally the head of his party, and as such, I believe he has a duty and an obligation to meet with the people who are the backbone of that party and to talk with them about our common hopes for the future. I think the trips have been very helpful for this purpose as well.

So on balance, while they may have brought some negative press stories, the trips did serve some very worthwhile purposes.





## Mood of the Country

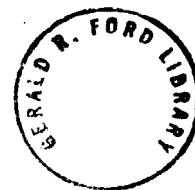
Q. How would you characterize the mood of the American people during 1975?

A. Troubled, uncertain, but still hopeful about the future.

The people of this country have been buffeted by some very strong storms in the last few years -- assassinations, urban riots, Vietnam, Watergate, record inflation, and a deep recession. Personal values are in transition, many of our political, social and economic institutions have fallen from favor, and modern technology has transformed the world into a very complicated place to live. It is only natural that the public is troubled and uncertain.

But what is reassuring is how well we have come through these ordeals and how hopeful people remain in their daily lives. I think that is a great tribute to the American spirit and will serve us well during our third century as a people.

I feel the same sense of confidence about the future as William Faulkner when he received the Nobel Prize for Literature and observed that "man will not merely endure; he will prevail . . . because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance."



What's Right with America

Q. Why are you so optimistic about the country's future?

A. Because this country still has enormous strengths:

-- Of some 150 nations in the world today, only three dozen or so can still be counted as democracies. Human freedom is shrinking in many parts of the world, but here in the U.S., we remain committed to the democratic process and to the preservation of our basic liberties.

-- We have a sound governmental structure that has stood the test of time and is the underpinning of much of our greatness. I worry a great deal about the threat posed by government to our liberties, but the tide is clearly turning against Big Government in the U.S.

-- For all its flaws, our economy remains the most dynamic and productive in history. With some 6 percent of the world's population and 7 percent of the world's land mass, we produce more than a third of the world's goods and services.



-- Our farmers are also the most productive ever known and are doing more to ward off starvation and hunger in other lands than anyone in the world. An average American farmer now feeds more than 50 other people, here and in other countries around the world.

-- Our abundance and generosity have joined in providing the most extensive program of economic and humanitarian aid to other countries in history -- over \$100 billion since World War II.

-- Life expectancy in the U.S. has been dramatically increased.

-- And today we have more than twice as many students going to college as in the 1950s, and many of the college students I have known have impressed me as being highly thoughtful, and very well-intentioned human beings.

So there is much to be optimistic about when it comes to the future of America. Certainly our society has its troubles and its flaws. And we must work to correct them. But in so doing, I hope that we would recognize the many things that are good about America and build upon them.



## Goals for our Third Century

Q. What goals would you set for America as it begins its third century?

A. Essentially three:

-- That we become a nation at peace with ourselves and with the rest of the world;

-- That our citizens lead more meaningful lives through the pursuit of excellence, and that such pursuits be equally available to every man and woman, regardless of background;

-- And, of great importance to me, that this become an era of individual freedom. As I read our history, our first century marked the establishment of a free government. Our second century marked the growth of the great American free enterprise system. Now, when big institutions and the mass approach threaten to stifle creativity and the human spirit, I hope that our third century can bring a flowering of personal freedom.

That's my vision of the America I want for my children, and that is the America to which I am dedicating my Presidency.



Political Impact

Q. General answer, whenever possible, to questions beginning --

"What do you think the political impact will be of .....

A. Political impact was not a consideration. We did it because we felt it was the best action for the long-term well-being of the United States and the American people.



## Long-Term Problems

Q. What are the most important long-term problems facing the country?

- A.
1. Preserving world peace.
  2. Bringing inflation under control.
  3. Assuring adequate employment opportunities for all our citizens by strengthening private enterprise.
  4. Reversing the trend toward Big Government.
  5. Putting the Federal system on a fiscally sound basis.
  6. Developing energy independence.
  7. Attacking the growing crime problem.
  8. Increasing participation in American society by minority groups.
  9. Preserving our environment.
  10. Providing assistance to those of our citizens truly in need.

Q. What do you plan to do about them?

A. We've been working on these problems throughout the year, and will address them further in my State of the Union Message and subsequent special messages.



## A Ford Foreign Policy

Q. You have been criticized in the foreign policy area as an implementer of HAK's and RN's foreign policy. How is your foreign policy different from what they were implementing before you? Is your foreign policy working?

A. In the early months of my Presidency, I thought it was important to convey a sense of continuity in our foreign policy. Everyone needed immediate reassurances of our intentions. However, foreign policy must also be evolutionary, changing to meet changing needs, and since those early months, I have made certain changes. For instance, I have tightened our ties to Japan and the NATO countries. I have balanced our relations with both sides of the Middle East controversy. I have put forth a Pacific doctrine for our relations with countries in that area of the world. We have a new spirit of economic cooperation in the industrially developed world coming out of the international conference in Rambouillet in November. In sum, a President must view foreign policy as America's foreign policy. It is evolutionary in nature and adjusts as our interests change over the years.

THIS HAS NOT BEEN CLEARED BY THE NSC.



A Bumbler?

Q. You are increasingly pictured as a bumbler. Does this bother you?  
Do you intend to change it? How?

A. Well, we must remember that this is a political season when many things are said in jest. Anyone who has had a chance to look at some of the political cartoons of the past might even say that some of today's efforts are mild by comparison. Ron may not agree with me, but frankly I rather enjoy putting all of the cartoons on my office wall. I think it would be a sad day when Americans lose their sense of humor.





Quality of White House Staff

Q. Your Cabinet Officers have generally been described as good or outstanding appointments. However, many people have criticized your staff team -- Nessen, Callaway, and others -- as being weak and incompetent. Is this true? How do you account for this criticism?

A. Well, it is a big kitchen with a lot of heat. Every President has seen his staff criticized, it's really an indirect way of criticizing a President. I am very satisfied with the performance I get from my staff. In my view, I have an excellent Cabinet and White House Staff; I picked them and I will stand with them.



## Basic Strategy

Q. Many have criticized your strategy of policy implementation, they say you take excessively tough stands in the beginning and then back off on a compromise later on issue after issue. Why do you do this? Is this strategy helping since it seems to have hurt your credibility?

A. I have taken tough stands because I believe they represent the right policies and the right directions for the nation. The Constitution requires that the President and the Congress work together on solving the nation's problems. My compromises have for the most part attained the basic directions I felt were necessary. I think this has been a healthy process and has helped the nation both by focusing attention on the issues and by producing better legislation. My objective in all my actions is to insure that this country move in a positive, constructive direction.



## Condition of the Cities

Q. Many have been concerned about the plight of the cities. Are the cities better off or worse off at the end of this year compared to the beginning of this year? What have you done to help the cities?

A. There is no question that many cities have faced serious problems. This concerns me greatly but I think that many cities are in far better shape than they were a year ago, and I would say that one reason they are is that they have seen, in the New York City experience, what can happen if they mismanage their affairs. As you know the federal government last year provided billions of dollars to aid cities but the best aid we can give them is to restore the nation to economic health.

As I have travelled around the country in recent months I've had the opportunity to visit with numerous mayors. One point that they've made time and again is their inability to adequately do their jobs because of the unworkable restrictions tied to the hundreds of categorical programs. I am aware of their problems and will be saying more about it in the weeks and months ahead.



Open Administration

Q. Originally you said you wanted an open Administration. Now some are saying that it is not open. Is it as open as you would like? Is it measuring up to your expectations?

A. I think my Administration has been the most open in my memory. In fact, some feel it may be too open. I have made a determined effort to make this Administration as open as possible, consistent with the effectiveness of the Presidency. I think a lot of the criticism we have been getting may be because people are now aware of the arguments and differing viewpoints which I encourage to get the full range of options before making decisions. I fully intend to keep my Administration as open as possible.



## Economic Policy

Q. Does the Ford Administration have an economic policy? If so, what is it?

A. Our economic policy is aimed at bringing inflation under control and achieving good, well-paid permanent jobs in the private sector for all who want to work. To achieve this goal we need an economy that has the capacity for sustained growth. Sustained growth of the private sector cannot be accomplished by government edict or fiat, but only by creating an environment in which the private enterprise system can grow and flourish.

Our economic policies are all designed to create the conditions which will foster such growth. To that end our policies include:

(1) Controlling inflationary forces of the type that brought on the recession through holding down the Federal deficit and the creation of excess money.

(2) Creating incentives for capital investment in the private sector through the tax system and reducing the demands of the Federal Government in the financial markets.

(3) Providing fair tax policies which encourage productivity, innovation, and more efficient capital markets.



(4) Reforming the regulatory "drag" caused by slow, inefficient, wasteful, and competition-stifling regulations.

(5) Providing a proper balance between environmental needs and economic costs.

(6) Seeking a long-term reliable energy supply as the foundation of sustained economic growth.

(7) Encouraging the growth of small businesses which can provide new jobs and keep our economy competitive.

(8) Providing assistance to the unemployed in the form of insurance benefits as the most appropriate means of aiding them while they seek permanent, well-paying jobs in the private sector. Taken together, these policies, consistently followed, will achieve our goal of creating the conditions for sustained economic growth without inflation and with maximum freedom and opportunity for the individual.



1975 - SIGNIFICANT NEWS CHRONOLOGY

- Jan. 1 Jury finds Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Mitchell, Mardian guilty; Parkinson acquitted.
- Jan. 2 Kissinger threatens oil producers. Tells Business Week U. S. might use force in Middle East.
- Jan. 4 Ford names Blue Ribbon panel to look into CIA.
- Jan. 5 Ford names Rockefeller chairman of CIA panel.
- Jan. 5 Unemployment in December reached a 13 year high of 7.1 % of the labor force --- 6.5 million out of work.
- Jan. 7 Chrysler offers rebates on new car purchases.
- Jan. 7 North Vietnamese overrun Phnoc Binh -- provincial capital 75 miles north of Saigon.
- Jan. 8 Boston school desegregation plan authorized. Garrity drops contempt charges against school board members.
- Jan. 10 USSR tells U. S. it will not accept congressionally imposed trade restrictions - nullify '72 pact.
- Jan. 10 Angola granted independence. Three rival groups in agreement.
- Jan. 13 Ford proposes \$16 billion tax cut. Must fight inflation, recession and energy dependence. National TV address.
- Jan. 13 Ford Motor Co. announces rebates on new cars.
- Jan. 14 Ford names Levi Attorney General, Coleman to Transportation.
- Jan. 15 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.
- Jan. 15 Industrial production dropped 2.8 % in December for an annual rate of 12 %.
- Jan. 15 Wholesale prices declined in December. First drop since October, 1973.
- Jan. 16 GNP fell at annual rate of 9.1 % during fourth quarter.
- Jan. 20 GM joins Chrysler and Ford on new auto rebates.



- Jan. 22 House votes to remove Patman, Hebert and Poage as committee chairmen.
- Jan. 25 Bangladesh gives all power to the President. Parliament also authorizes Sheik Mujib to declare one-party state.
- Jan. 27 Senate votes select committee to study all aspects of CIA operations. Church to be chairman.
- Jan. 30 Ford extends clemency deadline to March 1.
- Jan. 31 Court rules government owns Nixon Papers.
- Feb. 3 Thieu shuts down 5 opposition papers. Peoples anti-corruption movement demands Thieu be charged with high treason.
- Feb. 3 Ford budget \$349.4 billion; deficit \$51.9 billion.
- Feb. 4 Economic report: U. S. "in a severe recession."
- Feb. 4 Menominee Indians end occupation of novitiate held since Jan. 1. Owners agree to deed property to tribal government.
- Feb. 4 British Conservatives elect Thatcher -- first woman to lead political party in UK.
- Feb. 5 Congress freezes food stamp price.
- Feb. 5 House suspends oil import fees for 90 days.
- Feb. 6 Sen. Henry Jackson announces candidacy for President.
- Feb. 6 Heavy fighting in Ethiopia. Jets and armored units ordered to Eritrea to combat rebels.
- Feb. 7 Unemployment 8.2 % in January. Highest since 1941.
- Feb. 8 Ford names Dunlop to Labor.
- Feb. 9 IRA in new ceasefire.
- Feb. 10 Ford charges those opposing energy plan take "reckless gamble" with economy.
- Feb. 13 Woman to head HUD. President names Carla Hills secretary.
- Feb. 13 Turkish Cypriots declare occupied section a separate state.





- Feb. 14 Makarios says Greek Cypriots ready to resist and sacrifice themselves to prevent partition.
- Feb. 15 Boston doctor guilty in abortion case. Judge sentences Edelin to one year's probation. Edelin says religious and racial prejudice made fair trial impossible.
- Feb. 17 Sen. Lloyd Bentsen will seek presidency.
- Feb. 19 Senate votes to suspend oil import fees for 90 days.
- Feb. 19 Nixon tax attorneys indicted. DeMarco and Newman prepared tax returns.
- Feb. 21 Sirica sentences Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman to 2 1/2 -- 8 years. Mardian gets 10 months to 3 years.
- Feb. 21 UN Commission censures Israel. Pass two resolutions on occupied territories.
- Feb. 25 President: Cambodia aid crucial.
- Feb. 27 Berlin candidate for Mayor kidnapped. Lorenz opposes tolerance of leftist radicals.
- Feb. 27 Judge denies Ray a new trial --- serving 99 year term for King assassination.
- Feb. 28 Berlin kidnapers demand release of 6 jailed radicals.
- March 3 West Germans fly radicals to Yemen.
- March 4 Berlin kidnap victim released.
- March 4 Ford vetoes bill suspending oil fees. Offers Congress compromise. Will postpone oil import tax for comprehensive energy plan.
- March 5 President asks \$2 billion for public service jobs.
- March 6 OPEC Nations offer to negotiate stable oil prices, but raw materials and development of poor nations must also be discussed.
- March 6 Iraq-Iran end Kurdish Rebellion. Joint communique issued in Algiers.



March 7 Unemployment stays at 8.2 % in February. Total number of employed falls by half million.

March 12 Stans pleads guilty to 5 misdemeanor charges.

March 12 Attempted coup in Portugal. Spinola flees to Spain.

March 13 Portugese arrest industrialists, bankers and Spinola aides.

March 13 Portugal nationalizes banks.

March 13 Ban Me Thuot falls. Government withdraws forces from Central Highlands.

March 14 Portugese nationalize insurance companies.

March 17 Thais want total U. S. withdrawal within year.

March 17 Supreme Court: U. S. has exclusive title to oil and gas on Continental Shelf.

March 18 CIA captured part of sunken Soviet sub. Hughes owned Glomar Explorer in \$250 million deepsea salvage project.

March 18 Kontum and Pleiku overrun. Refugees flee to coastal area.

March 19 Church Committee will investigate Glomar Explorer. CIA tried to prevent publication of project.

March 20 U. S. Embassy in Phnom Phen evacuates international relief aides. British leave.

March 20 Saigon forces withdrawing from North -- disorderly retreat.

March 22 Kissinger peace mission fails. "Irreconcilable differences."

March 24 Portugese install new leftist cabinet --- fourth since April '74.

March 24 Ford orders re-examination of Mideast policy.

March 25 Hue abandoned. Danang in danger.

March 25 King Faisal assassinated.

March 26 Congress passes \$22.8 billion tax bill.



March 27 Morton named to Commerce. Ford nominates Hathaway to Interior.

March 27 U. S. airlifts refugees from Vietnam.

March 27 Ford says Israel should have been more flexible,

March 29 Ford signs tax bill. Draws line on expenditures.

March 29 Danang in chaos. Soldiers fight civilians to get on evacuation planes.

March 29 Ford orders U. S. Navy ships to evacuate refugees.

March 30 Communists enter Danang. Fears mount for Saigon.

April 1 U. S. in airlift of military and medical supplies to Saigon; Qui Nhon abandoned.

April 1 Communist forces thwart U. S. evacuation attempts on Viet Coast.

April 1 Lon Nol leaves Cambodia; Neak Long overrun.

April 1 Dailey wins 6th term in Chicago.

April 2 Cam Rahn, Tuyhoa and Nha Trang lost to Communists.

April 3 U. S. evacuates diplomatic personnel from Phnom Phen.

April 4 Air Force jet crashes in Saigon; 200 dead. Rear loading doors blew off.

April 4 Unemployment at 8.7 %. 8 million out of work. Highest since 1941. Ford will recommend unemployment benefits extension.

April 4 Portugese military will run government for 3-5 years and place it "irreversibly on road to Socialism. "

April 5 Communist intensify attacks in Mekong Delta.

April 9 United Brands charged with bribery. Honduran officials paid \$1.25 million.

April 11 Communists attack Xuan Loc.



April 13 Military takeover in Chad.

April 15 Bien Hoa airbase under attack.

April 15 Sikim votes to merge with India.

April 16 Ceasefire in Lebanon ends three days of fighting.

April 16 Shelepin dropped from politburo.

April 16 Cambodia falls to Khymer Rouge.

April 17 Connally acquitted of bribery charge.

April 17 GNP fell at 10.4 % during first quarter. Inflation abates. Fell to 7.2 % compared with 11.7 % in last quarter '74.

April 20 Communists take Bien Hoa airbase.

April 21 Thieu resigns. Bitter speech, blames U. S. for violating its promises.

April 24 Vietcong: only Big Minh acceptable to lead Saigon government.

April 24 Terrorists seize West German Embassy in Stockholm. Three killed.

April 25 Terrorists surrender to police in Stockholm. Blew up part of W. German Embassy when demands were refused.

April 25 Moderates win Portugese election. Communists third with 12.5 % of vote.

April 28 Big Minh installed as President.

April 29 President orders total evacuation of U. S. personnel in Vietnam.

April 30 Vietcong accept Big Minh's unconditional surrender.

May 1 House kills Viet refugee aid bill; use of troops opposed.

May 5 Ford asks \$507 million for Viet refugees.

May 6 President "damned mad" at opposition to Viet refugees.



- May 8 Cambodian Communists forcibly evacuating entire population of Phnom Phen.
- May 9 Laotian Cabinet resigns.
- May 10 Judge Garrity makes public final desegregation plan for Boston.
- May 12 Supreme Court refuses to review Boston school decision.
- May 14 Stans fined \$5,000.
- May 14 Laotian students seize 14 American AID officials.
- May 15 Exxon admits political payments in Italy and Canada.
- May 16 Gulf Oil admits illegal payments abroad.
- May 16 Congress approves \$405 million Viet refugee aid.
- May 16 Ashland Oil promises Court will stop using corporate funds for illegal political contributions.
- May 19 Communists seize Socialist paper Republica in Lisbon.
- May 21 Ford names Moynihan to U. N.
- May 21 Terrorists kill 2 U. S. Colonels in Tehran.
- May 22 U. S. agrees to halt all aid activities and to begin negotiations to withdraw all personnel in Laos.
- May 22 Portugese Socialists boycott cabinet. Soares accuses military of discrimination in favor of Communists.
- May 23 U. S. begins evacuation from Laos.
- May 25 Socialist rally in Lisbon to show determination to resist Communists.
- May 27 President imposes \$2 fee on imported oil. Accuses Congress of wasting time. Will phase out controls on oil in June.
- May 28 Ford tells NATO allies U. S. committment will not falter.
- May 29 Sanford 6th Democrat to announce for Presidency.
- May 31 Greek and Turkish leaders meet during NATO summit meeting.



- June 2 Israel reduces forces along Suez Canal in response to its reopening.
- June 5 Suez Canal reopens.
- June 5 British overwhelmingly affirm Common Market membership.
- June 6 Unemployment reached 9.2 % in May. Number of employed increased for second month.
- June 7 Belgium to purchase F-16 jets.
- June 9 Ford will make CIA report public except for assassinations.
- June 9 China-Philippines establish relations.
- June 10 "Big Mac" delays NYC default.
- June 10 Rockefeller Commission report on CIA released; some activities "plainly unlawful."
- June 12 Rep. Lucien Nedzi resigns from House CIA panel.
- June 17 Mariannas vote to join U. S.
- June 17 Communists gain in Italian elections.
- June 18 Calloway to head Ford campaign.
- June 20 Dixy Lee Ray resigns, scores Kissinger.
- June 21 Rival groups in Angola sign accord pledging cooperation.
- June 24 Israel offers new plan for disengagement in Sinai.
- June 25 Mozambique gains independence from Portugal.
- June 26 Ford names Matthews to HEW.
- June 26 India declares emergency; 676 arrested, including all opposition party leaders.
- June 26 Two FBI agents slain at Pine Ridge Reservation.
- June 29 India warns foreign journalists they will be treated as criminals if they seek to avoid censorship.



- June 29 Leftist guerillas kidnap U. S. Colonel Ernest Black in Lebanon.
- July 3 Unemployment down in June --- 8.6 % over 9.2 % in May.
- July 8 President Ford announced he would seek the Republican nomination.
- July 11 Portugese armed forces movement announces rule by "direct democracy" -- political parties by-passed.
- July 12 Leftist kidnappers release U. S. Colonel in Lebanon.
- July 15 Industrial production up in June by 0.4 %.
- July 17 U. S. - USSR spacecraft link in space.
- July 17 Popular Democrats resign from Portugese government.
- July 18 N. Y. Times reports all CIA records of drug experiments destroyed.
- July 18 Communists take to streets in Portugal; coup feared.
- July 21 Grand Jury indicts Bunge Corporation for conspiracy to steal grain.
- July 21 President apologizes to family of Frank Olson - CIA LSD victim. Ford asks Atty. General to meet with family to discuss claims against CIA.
- July 21 India tightens press curbs. Gandhi lauds press censorship.
- July 23 Egypt renews U. N. peacekeeping mandate.
- July 23 Army reports 600 LSD participants not told of drug.
- July 24 House rejects repeal of embargo on Turkish arms.
- July 25 Interior Sec. Hathaway resigns.
- July 25 Turks halt all U. S. military activity at bases there.
- July 25 Three man junta takes control in Portugal.
- July 26 President vetoes Health Bill.



- July 26 Senate overrides Ford Health veto.
- July 28 Turkish officials warn some U. S. bases will remain closed even if embargo is lifted.
- July 29 House overrides Health veto --- First Ford defeat.
- July 29 OAS suspends Cuban Embargo.
- July 29 Coup in Nigeria.
- July 30 James Hoffa disappears.
- July 31 NYC Mayor unveils austerity plan. Union leaders agree to wage freeze. "Big Mac" demands 3 year spending limit on budget, reform budget practices.
- July 31 Turkish Premier rejects Ford offer of \$50 million in return for reopening of U. S. bases.
- August 1 Unemployment rate in July drops to 8.4 %. Employment increases 630,000.
- August 1 Helsinki hosts European Security Conference. Thirty five Nations sign "Final Act."
- August 3 FBI enters Hoffa case.
- August 5 Massachusetts Bar readmits Hess.
- August 6 Former Senator Gurney acquitted.
- August 6 U. N. Security Council refuses to consider South Korean application for membership.
- August 7 Grand Jury indicts 2nd grain company on conspiracy to steal grain.
- August 8 Indian parliament approves constitutional amendment prohibiting all lawsuits against an individual serving as Prime Minister.
- August 9 Seagram heir kidnapped.





August 11 U. S. vetoes admission of the Vietnams to U. N.

August 14 Portugal resumes administrative control in Angola. Heavy fighting reported.

August 15 Mujibur killed in Bangladesh coup.

August 17 FBI and NYC police rescue Seagram heir from kidnapers.

August 18 Maritime Unions to boycott U. S. grain shipments to USSR.

August 20 President calls on Maritime Unions and shipping interests to "cool it." Pledges dispute will be resolved.

August 21 CPI up 1.2 % in July.

August 21 U.S. partially lifts Cuban trade ban.

August 23 Pathet Lao completes takeover.

August 29 Goncalves dismissed in Portugal. President appoints him Chief of Staff of Armed Forces.

August 29 Coup in Peru.

Sept. 1 Ford calls Mideast agreement historic.

Sept. 2 Violence flares in Northern Lebanon -- 100 killed.

Sept. 4 Egypt and Israel sign second-stage withdrawal agreement in Geneva.

Sept. 5 Unemployment remained at 8.4 % in August but the total number of employed increased.

Sept. 5 WPI up 0.8 % in August.

Sept. 5 Assassination attempt in Sacramento on President. Manson family member held.

Sept. 5 Goncalves loses all power in Portugal.

Sept. 5 Busing spurs violence in Louisville.

Sept. 8 Boston schools open without disturbances.





- Sept. 9 Ford names Kleppe Sec. of Interior.
- Sept. 9 House votes to override Education Bill veto.
- Sept. 9 Maritime Union leaders agreed to resume reloading grain shipments to USSR for one month. President announces moratorium on sales.
- Sept. 9 Gov. Hugh Carey signed \$2.3 billion emergency aid program for NYC.
- Sept. 11 W.A. Tony Boyle sentenced to 3 life terms in Yablonski murders.
- Sept. 14 Fighting resumes in Beirut.
- Sept. 15 Industrial production increased 1.3 % in August -- largest increase in 4 consecutive monthly increases.
- Sept. 16 Durkin wins N. H. Senate election.
- Sept. 18 FBI seizes Patty Hearst in San Francisco.
- Sept. 20 Senate overrides Education Bill veto. Second defeat for President.
- Sept. 20 Shriver enters Democratic race.
- Sept. 22 President announces new Energy plan. Asks Congress to approve \$100 billion to finance development of energy sources.
- Sept. 22 2nd Assassination attempt on President. Narrow escape in San Francisco.
- Sept. 25 Gov. Milton Shapp joins growing list of Democratic candidates for President.
- Sept. 25 OPEC Nations agree to raise oil prices on Oct. 1 by 10 %. However, as a gesture of good will, new price level will be frozen for 9 months.
- Sept. 25 President agrees to restore oil price controls until Nov. 15.
- Sept. 26 Spain executes 5 terrorists -- Anti-Franco rioting in Europe; Ambassadors withdrawn.
- Sept. 30 Administration hands over documents to Pike Committee on TET Offensive.



- Oct. 3                    Unemployment in Sept. fell to 8.3 % of labor force.
- Oct. 3                    Congress approved legislation lifting the Arms Embargo against Turkey.
- Oct. 6                    Ford ties tax cut to spending cuts. In TV speech, he asks cut of \$28 billion in taxes and spending.
- Oct. 7                    Congress overrides School Lunch veto.
- Oct. 9                    Congress approves U. S. technicians in Sinai.
- Oct. 16                   Industrial production grew 1.9% in Sept. -- the largest gain since 1964.
- Oct. 17                   NYC narrowly escapes default. Teachers Union agrees to purchase \$150 million Big Mac bonds.
- Oct. 19                   Andrei Sakharov awarded Nobel Peace Prize.
- Oct. 20                   Beirut fighting rages.
- Oct. 20                   GNP grew at an annual rate of 11.2 % during the third quarter.
- Oct. 20                   U. S. -USSR reach 5 year agreement on grain sales.
- Oct. 21                   Franco stricken with serious heart attack.
- Oct. 21                   Bayh enters Democratic race.
- Oct. 22                   A bomb exploded outside a Conservative MP's home in London.
- Oct. 23                   Kissinger says Chinese leaders consider U. S. less impressive in world affairs.
- Oct. 25                   American Embassy encourages U. S. citizens to evacuate Beirut.
- Oct. 26                   Egyptian President makes official visit to U. S.
- Oct. 29                   18 wounded when bomb explodes outside restaurant in London.
- Oct. 29                   Ford refuses to support Federal help for NYC. Proposes bankruptcy legislation.
- Oct. 30                   Juan Carlos takes power temporarily in Spain.



- Nov. 1 House Committee votes loan guarantees for NYC
- Nov. 1 Kissinger tells Pike Committee no covert action without Presidential approval.
- Nov. 1 Packard resigns as fundraiser for Ford.
- Nov. 2 Ford discharges Schlesinger and Colby; asks Kissinger to give up security post.
- Nov. 2 Ford asks Senate to bar death plot data.
- Nov. 2 Ford and Sadat discuss Lebanon.
- Nov. 4 Rockefeller bars race on Ford ticket. President names Rumsfeld to Defense, Richardson to Commerce, Bush to CIA.
- Nov. 4 House Banking Committee backs guarantee for NYC.
- Nov. 5 Sen. Church rejects secrecy. Accuses Ford of trying to obstruct investigation of intelligence agencies.
- Nov. 6 Carey requests Federal Reserve to aid 4 agencies. Governor seeking 90 day loan of \$576 million to bar default by State.
- Nov. 6 Beame says Ford incites disunity in stand on NYC.
- Nov. 6 Most bond plans rejected by U. S. voters.
- Nov. 7 Rockefeller declares party squabbles led to move; leaves own race open.
- Nov. 7 Rigged arms data on Soviets alleged. House Intelligence unit cites evidence of U. S. agencies distorting estimates.
- Nov. 7 WPI up 1.8 % in Oct. Rise is largest in a year.
- Nov. 7 Loan guarantee to NYC opposed by AFL-CIO.
- Nov. 7 U. S. aides tell of arms aid to Angola.
- Nov. 8 Unemployment rate up 0.3 % in October -- to 8 million total.
- Nov. 8 Gandhi wins court reversal of her conviction. Ruling based on election law re-written after she had been found guilty.

- Nov. 8 Lisbon soldiers blow up leftist radio transmitter.
- Nov. 8 Ford vows to run in first three primaries.
- Nov. 9 Carey exploring roads to accord with White House. Beame refining trims. Ford vow to veto guarantee on loans to NYC costs him financial support here.
- Nov. 9 Reagan seeks a quick setback for Ford.
- Nov. 10 CIA's work unimpeded by inquiries and reports, officials of agency assert.
- Nov. 10 Ford lays ouster of Schlesinger to Cabinet strain. Cites growing tension between Kissinger and Defense Secretary.
- Nov. 10 Ford reiterates that he opposes aid for NYC.
- Nov. 11 Carey calls mix of taxes needed to avert default. City-aid measure gains in Senate.
- Nov. 11 U. N. votes 72-35 to term Zionism form of racism. Israelis are bitter.
- Nov. 11 Portugese quit Angola.
- Nov. 11 Kissinger voices irritation at Soviet on arms talks.
- Nov. 11 Ex-Gulf official admits to 43 illegal payments.
- Nov. 12 Two rival regimes set up in Angola.
- Nov. 12 Rhodes and Burns lessen resistance to NYC help.
- Nov. 12 Beame offers plan to cut 8,000 more employees.
- Nov. 12 Congress calls for reassessing of U. S. role in U. N. Ford also critical.
- Nov. 12 Ford assails Congress "standstill" on energy.
- Nov. 13 Douglas quits Supreme Court.
- Nov. 13 Congress, Ford reach an accord on pricing of oil.
- Nov. 14 Reviving auto industry signals cheer in Detroit.



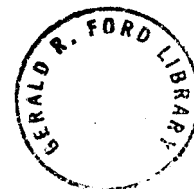
- Nov. 14                   Thousands keep Portugese chief besieged in home. Threat to regime seen. Reds are accused of using labor demands in attempt to topple government.
- Nov. 14                   Ford offers bill on deregulating trucks and buses.
- Nov. 14                   White House now ready to consider aid for NYC.
- Nov. 15                   House unit seeks contempt order against Kissinger. President is "shocked." Secretary regrets action -- says it could raise doubts all over the world.
- Nov. 15                   New York State buys notes, averting default in Housing agency. Carey asks more taxes.
- Nov. 15                   Oil accord assailed by Congress GOP.
- Nov. 15                   Industry rise in output slows. October 0.4 % gain follows one of 1.8 %. Inventories show similar pattern.
- Nov. 16                   6 countries meet in France to fight economic slump. Ford and leaders of other industrial lands seek to coordinate policies.
- Nov. 16                   Hope for cheap power from atom is fading.
- Nov. 16                   Congress seeks intelligence data.



Jan  
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