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(b) Reviewing, coordinating and submitting departmental legislative reports.

(c) Coordinating the preparation and submission of proposed departmental legislation.

(d) Performing such other duties respecting legislative matters as may be assigned by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General.

[Order No. 504-73, 38 FR 6893, Mar. 14, 1973; as amended by Order No. 565-74, 39 FR 15875, May 6, 1974; Order No. 623-75, 40 FR 42746, Sept. 16, 1975]

#### Subpart F—Community Relations Service

##### § 0.30 General functions.

Subject to the general supervision of the Attorney General, and under the direction of the Deputy Attorney General, the following-described matters are assigned to, and shall be conducted, handled, or supervised by, the Director of the Community Relations Service:

(a) Exercise of the powers and performance of the functions vested in the Attorney General by sections 204(d), 205, 1002, and 1003(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 267) and section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966.

(b) Preparation and submission of the annual report to the Congress required by section 1004 of that Act.

[Order No. 423-69, 34 FR 20388, Dec. 31, 1969; as amended by Order 445-70, 35 FR 19397, Dec. 23, 1970; Order No. 543-73, 38 FR 29584, Oct. 26, 1973]

##### § 0.31 Designating officials to perform the functions of the Director.

(a) In case of a vacancy in the Office of the Director of the Community Relations Service, the Deputy Director of the Service shall perform the functions and duties of the Director.

(b) The Director is authorized, in case of absence from his office or in case of his inability or disqualification to act, to designate the Deputy Director to act in his stead. In unusual circumstances, or in the absence of the Deputy Director, a person other than the Deputy Director may be so designated by the Director.

##### § 0.32 Applicability of existing departmental regulations.

Departmental regulations which are generally applicable to units or personnel of the Department of Justice shall be applicable with respect to the Community Relations Service and to the Director and personnel thereof, except to the

extent, if any, that such regulations may be inconsistent with the intent and purposes of section 1003(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

#### Subpart G—Office of the Pardon Attorney

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations pertaining to the Office of Pardon Attorney, see Part 1 of this chapter.

##### § 0.35 Applications for clemency.

Subject to the general supervision of the Attorney General, and under the direction of the Deputy Attorney General, the Pardon Attorney shall have charge of the receipt, investigation, and disposition of applications to the President for pardon and other forms of Executive clemency, and shall perform any other duties assigned by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General.

[Order No. 543-73, 38 FR 29584, Oct. 26, 1973]

##### § 0.36 Recommendations.

The Pardon Attorney shall submit all all recommendations in clemency cases to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General.

[Order No. 543-73, 38 FR 29584, Oct. 26, 1973]

#### Subpart G-1—Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force

##### § 0.37 General functions.

The Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force shall be under the direction of a Director who shall be the Special Prosecutor appointed by the Attorney General. The duties and responsibilities of the Special Prosecutor are set forth in the attached appendix below which is incorporated and made a part hereof.

[Order 551-73, 38 FR 30738, Nov. 7, 1973]

##### § 0.38 Specific functions.

The Special Prosecutor is assigned and delegated the following specific functions with respect to matters specified in this subpart:

(a) Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 515(a), to conduct any kind of legal proceeding, civil or criminal, including grand jury proceedings, which United States attorneys are authorized by law to conduct, and to designate attorneys to conduct such legal proceedings.

(b) To approve or disapprove the production or disclosure of information or files relating to matters within his cognizance in response to a subpoena, order,



or other demand of a court or other authority. (See Part 16(B) of this chapter.)

(c) To apply for and to exercise the authority vested in the Attorney General under 18 U.S.C. 6005 relating to immunity of witnesses in Congressional proceedings.

#### APPENDIX—DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

**The Special Prosecutor.** There is appointed by the Attorney General, within the Department of Justice, a Special Prosecutor to whom the Attorney General shall delegate the authorities and provide the staff and other resources described below.

The Special Prosecutor shall have full authority for investigating and prosecuting offenses against the United States arising out of the unauthorized entry into Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate, all offenses arising out of the 1972 Presidential Election for which the Special Prosecutor deems it necessary and appropriate to assume responsibility, allegations involving the President, members of the White House staff, or Presidential appointees, and any other matters which he consents to have assigned to him by the Attorney General.

In particular, the Special Prosecutor shall have full authority with respect to the above matters for:

Conducting proceedings before grand juries and any other investigations he deems necessary;

Reviewing all documentary evidence available from any source, as to which he shall have full access;

Determining whether or not to contest the assertion of "Executive Privilege" or any other testimonial privilege;

Determining whether or not application should be made to any Federal court for a grant of immunity to any witness, consistently with applicable statutory requirements, or for warrants, subpoenas, or other court orders;

Deciding whether or not to prosecute any individual, firm, corporation or group of individuals;

Initiating and conducting prosecutions, framing indictments, filing informations, and handling all aspects of any cases within his jurisdiction (whether initiated before or after his assumption of duties), including any appeals;

Coordinating and directing the activities of all Department of Justice personnel, including United States Attorneys;

Dealing with and appearing before Congressional committees having jurisdiction over any aspect of the above matters and determining what documents, information, and assistance shall be provided to such committees.

In exercising this authority, the Special Prosecutor will have the greatest degree of independence that is consistent with the At-

torney General's statutory accountability for all matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. The Attorney General will not countermand or interfere with the Special Prosecutor's decisions or actions. The Special Prosecutor will determine whether and to what extent he will inform or consult with the Attorney General about the conduct of his duties and responsibilities. In accordance with assurances given by the President to the Attorney General that the President will not exercise his Constitutional powers to effect the discharge of the Special Prosecutor or to limit the independence that he is hereby given, (1) the Special Prosecutor will not be removed from his duties except for extraordinary improprieties on his part and without the President's first consulting the Majority and the Minority Leaders and Chairmen and ranking Minority Members of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives and ascertaining that their consensus is in accord with his proposed action, and (2) the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor will not be limited without the President's first consulting with such Members of Congress and ascertaining that their consensus is in accord with his proposed action.

#### STAFF AND RESOURCE SUPPORT

**1. Selection of Staff.** The Special Prosecutor shall have full authority to organize, select, and hire his own staff of attorneys, investigators, and supporting personnel, on a full or part-time basis, in such numbers and with such qualifications as he may reasonably require. He may request the Assistant Attorneys General and other officers of the Department of Justice to assign such personnel and to provide such other assistance as he may reasonably require. All personnel in the Department of Justice, including United States Attorneys, shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Special Prosecutor.

**2. Budget.** The Special Prosecutor will be provided with such funds and facilities to carry out his responsibilities as he may reasonably require. He shall have the right to submit budget requests for funds, positions, and other assistance; and such requests shall receive the highest priority.

**3. Designation and responsibility.** The personnel acting as the staff and assistants of the Special Prosecutor shall be known as the Watergate Special Prosecution Force and shall be responsible only to the Special Prosecutor.

**Continued responsibilities of Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.** Except for the specific investigative and prosecutorial duties assigned to the Special Prosecutor, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division will continue to exercise all of the duties currently assigned to him.

**Applicable departmental policies.** Except as otherwise herein specified or as mutually agreed between the Special Prosecutor and

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the Attorney General, the Watergate Special Prosecution Force will be subject to the administrative regulations and policies of the Department of Justice.

**Public reports.** The Special Prosecutor may from time to time make public such statements or reports as he deems appropriate and, shall upon completion of his assignment submit a final report to the appropriate persons or entities of the Congress.

**Duration of assignment.** The Special Prosecutor will carry out these responsibilities, with the full support of the Department of Justice, until such time as, in his judgment, he has completed them or until a date mutually agreed upon between the Attorney General and himself.

[Order 551-73, 38 FR 30738, Nov. 7, 1973, as amended by Order 554-73, 38 FR 32805, Nov. 28, 1973]

#### Subpart G-2—Office of Professional Responsibility

**Sources:** Order No. 635-74, 40 FR 58643, Dec. 18, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 0.39 Organization

The Office of Professional Responsibility shall be headed by a Counsel, appointed by the Attorney General. The Counsel shall be subject to the general supervision and direction of the Attorney General or, whenever appropriate, of the Deputy Attorney General or the Solicitor General.

#### § 0.39a Functions

The Counsel on Professional Responsibility shall:

(a) Receive and review any information or allegation presented to him concerning conduct by a Department employee that may be in violation of law, of Department regulations or orders, or of applicable standards of conduct. However, this provision does not preempt the primary responsibility of internal inspection units of the Department to receive such information or allegations and to conduct investigations.

(b) Make such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary to determine whether the matter should be referred to another official within the Department.

(c) Refer any matter that appears to warrant examination in the following manner:

(1) If the matter appears to involve a violation of law, to the head of the investigative agency having jurisdiction to investigate such violations;

(2) If the matter appears not to involve a violation of law, to the head of the office, division, bureau, or board to

which the employee is assigned, or to the head of its internal inspection unit;

(3) If referral to the official indicated in paragraph (c) (1) or (2) of this section would be inappropriate, to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General or, if referral to both the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General would also be inappropriate, to whichever of them would be proper or to the Solicitor General.

(d) Recommend to the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Solicitor General what further action should be undertaken with regard to any matter referred to such official under paragraph (c) (3) of this section, including the assignment of any task force or individual to undertake the action recommended and any special arrangements that appear warranted.

(e) Undertake any investigation of a matter referred under paragraph (c) (3) of this section that may be assigned by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Solicitor General, or cooperate with any other organization, task force, or individual that may be assigned by such official to undertake the investigation.

(f) Submit to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General or, if submission to both would be inappropriate, to whichever of them would be proper or to the Solicitor General:

(1) An immediate report concerning any matter referred under paragraph (c) (1) or (c) (2) of this section that should be brought to the attention of a higher official;

(2) An immediate report concerning the adequacy of any investigation of a matter referred under paragraph (c) of this section, if the Counsel believes that a significant question exists as to the adequacy of such investigation;

(3) A monthly report summarizing all matters referred under paragraph (c) of this section during the preceding month; and

(4) An annual report, or a semi-annual report if the Counsel determines this to be necessary, reviewing and evaluating the activities of internal inspection units or, where there are no such units, the discharge of comparable duties within the Department.

(g) Submit recommendations to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General on the need for changes in policies or procedures that become evident during the course of his inquiries.



(b) Reviewing, coordinating and submitting departmental legislative reports.

(c) Coordinating the preparation and submission of proposed departmental legislation.

(d) Performing such other duties respecting legislative matters as may be assigned by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General. [Order No. 504-73, 38 FR 6893, Mar. 14, 1973; as amended by Order No. 565-74, 39 FR 15375, May 6, 1974; Order No. 623-75, 40 FR 42746, Sept. 16, 1975]

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(a) Exercise of the powers and performance of the functions vested in the Attorney General by sections 204(d), 205, 1002, and 1003(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 267) and section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966.

(b) Preparation and submission of the annual report to the Congress required by section 1004 of that Act.

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##### § 0.31 Designating officials to perform the functions of the Director.

(a) In case of a vacancy in the Office of the Director of the Community Relations Service, the Deputy Director of the Service shall perform the functions and duties of the Director.

(b) The Director is authorized, in case of absence from his office or in case of his inability or disqualification to act, to designate the Deputy Director to act in his stead. In unusual circumstances, or in the absence of the Deputy Director, a person other than the Deputy Director may be so designated by the Director.

##### § 0.32 Applicability of existing departmental regulations.

Departmental regulations which are generally applicable to units or personnel of the Department of Justice shall be applicable with respect to the Community Relations Service and to the Director and personnel thereof, except to the

extent, if any, that such regulations may be inconsistent with the intent and purposes of section 1003(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

#### Subpart G—Office of the Pardon Attorney

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations pertaining to the Office of Pardon Attorney, see Part 1 of this chapter.

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[Order No. 543-73, 38 FR 29584, Oct. 26, 1973]

##### § 0.36 Recommendations.

The Pardon Attorney shall submit all recommendations in clemency cases to the Attorney General through the Deputy Attorney General.

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#### Subpart G-1—Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force

##### § 0.37 General functions.

The Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force shall be under the direction of a Director who shall be the Special Prosecutor appointed by the Attorney General. The duties and responsibilities of the Special Prosecutor are set forth in the attached appendix below which is incorporated and made a part hereof.

[Order 551-73, 38 FR 30738, Nov. 7, 1973]

##### § 0.38 Specific functions.

The Special Prosecutor is assigned and delegated the following specific functions with respect to matters specified in this subpart:

(a) Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 515(a), to conduct any kind of legal proceeding, civil or criminal, including grand jury proceedings, which United States attorneys are authorized by law to conduct, and to designate attorneys to conduct such legal proceedings.

(b) To approve or disapprove the production or disclosure of information or files relating to matters within his cognizance in response to a subpoena, order,



or other demand of a court or other authority. (See Part 16(B) of this chapter.)

(c) To apply for and to exercise the authority vested in the Attorney General under 18 U.S.C. 6005 relating to immunity of witnesses in Congressional proceedings.

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The Special Prosecutor shall have full authority for investigating and prosecuting offenses against the United States arising out of the unauthorized entry into Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate, all offenses arising out of the 1972 Presidential Election for which the Special Prosecutor deems it necessary and appropriate to assume responsibility, allegations involving the President, members of the White House staff, or Presidential appointees, and any other matters which he consents to have assigned to him by the Attorney General.

In particular, the Special Prosecutor shall have full authority with respect to the above matters for:

Conducting proceedings before grand juries and any other investigations he deems necessary;

Reviewing all documentary evidence available from any source, as to which he shall have full access;

Determining whether or not to contest the assertion of "Executive Privilege" or any other testimonial privilege;

Determining whether or not application should be made to any Federal court for a grant of immunity to any witness, consistently with applicable statutory requirements, or for warrants, subpoenas, or other court orders;

Deciding whether or not to prosecute any individual, firm, corporation, or group of individuals;

Initiating and conducting prosecutions, framing indictments, filing informations, and handling all aspects of any cases within his jurisdiction (whether initiated before or after his assumption of duties), including any appeals;

Coordinating and directing the activities of all Department of Justice personnel, including United States Attorneys;

Dealing with and appearing before Congressional committees having jurisdiction over any aspect of the above matters and determining what documents, information, and assistance shall be provided to such committees.

In exercising this authority, the Special Prosecutor will have the greatest degree of independence that is consistent with the At-

torney General's statutory accountability for all matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. The Attorney General will not countermand or interfere with the Special Prosecutor's decisions or actions. The Special Prosecutor will determine whether and to what extent he will inform or consult with the Attorney General about the conduct of his duties and responsibilities. In accordance with assurances given by the President to the Attorney General that the President will not exercise his Constitutional powers to effect the discharge of the Special Prosecutor or to limit the independence that he is hereby given, (1) the Special Prosecutor will not be removed from his duties except for extraordinary improprieties on his part and without the President's first consulting the Majority and the Minority Leaders and Chairmen and ranking Minority Members of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives and ascertaining that their consensus is in accord with his proposed action, and (2) the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor will not be limited without the President's first consulting with such Members of Congress and ascertaining that their consensus is in accord with his proposed action.

#### STAFF AND RESOURCE SUPPORT

**1. Selection of Staff.** The Special Prosecutor shall have full authority to organize, select, and hire his own staff of attorneys, investigators, and supporting personnel, on a full or part-time basis, in such numbers and with such qualifications as he may reasonably require. He may request the Assistant Attorneys General and other officers of the Department of Justice to assign such personnel and to provide such other assistance as he may reasonably require. All personnel in the Department of Justice, including United States Attorneys, shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Special Prosecutor.

**2. Budget.** The Special Prosecutor will be provided with such funds and facilities to carry out his responsibilities as he may reasonably require. He shall have the right to submit budget requests for funds, positions, and other assistance; and such requests shall receive the highest priority.

**3. Designation and responsibility.** The personnel acting as the staff and assistants of the Special Prosecutor shall be known as the Watergate Special Prosecution Force and shall be responsible only to the Special Prosecutor.

**Continued responsibilities of Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.** Except for the specific investigative and prosecutorial duties assigned to the Special Prosecutor, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division will continue to exercise all of the duties currently assigned to him.

**Applicable departmental policies.** Except as otherwise herein specified or as mutually agreed between the Special Prosecutor and



the Attorney General, the Watergate Special Prosecution Force will be subject to the administrative regulations and policies of the Department of Justice.

**Public reports.** The Special Prosecutor may from time to time make public such statements or reports as he deems appropriate and, shall upon completion of his assignment submit a final report to the appropriate persons or entities of the Congress.

**Duration of assignment.** The Special Prosecutor will carry out these responsibilities, with the full support of the Department of Justice, until such time as, in his judgment, he has completed them or until a date mutually agreed upon between the Attorney General and himself.

[Order 551-73; 38 FR 30738, Nov. 7, 1973, as amended by Order 554-73, 38 FR 32805, Nov. 28, 1973]

**Subpart G-2—Office of Professional Responsibility**

Source: Order No. 635-74, 40 FR 58643, Dec. 18, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 0.39 Organization.**

The Office of Professional Responsibility shall be headed by a Counsel, appointed by the Attorney General. The Counsel shall be subject to the general supervision and direction of the Attorney General or, whenever appropriate, of the Deputy Attorney General or the Solicitor General.

**§ 0.39a Functions.**

The Counsel on Professional Responsibility shall:

(a) Receive and review any information or allegation presented to him concerning conduct by a Department employee that may be in violation of law, of Department regulations or orders, or of applicable standards of conduct. However, this provision does not preempt the primary responsibility of internal inspection units of the Department to receive such information or allegations and to conduct investigations;

(b) Make such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary to determine whether the matter should be referred to another official within the Department;

(c) Refer any matter that appears to warrant examination in the following manner:

(1) If the matter appears to involve a violation of law, to the head of the investigative agency having jurisdiction to investigate such violations;

(2) If the matter appears not to involve a violation of law, to the head of the office, division, bureau, or board to

which the employee is assigned, or to the head of its internal inspection unit;

(3) If referral to the official indicated in paragraph (c) (1) or (2) of this section would be inappropriate, to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General or, if referral to both the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General would also be inappropriate, to whichever of them would be proper or to the Solicitor General.

(d) Recommend to the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Solicitor General what further action should be undertaken with regard to any matter referred to such official under paragraph (c) (3) of this section, including the assignment of any task force or individual to undertake the action recommended and any special arrangements that appear warranted.

(e) Undertake any investigation of a matter referred under paragraph (c) (3) of this section that may be assigned by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Solicitor General, or cooperate with any other organization, task force, or individual that may be assigned by such official to undertake the investigation.

(f) Submit to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General or, if submission to both would be inappropriate, to whichever of them would be proper or to the Solicitor General:

(1) An immediate report concerning any matter referred under paragraph (c) (1) or (c) (2) of this section that should be brought to the attention of a higher official;

(2) An immediate report concerning the adequacy of any investigation of a matter referred under paragraph (c) of this section, if the Counsel believes that a significant question exists as to the adequacy of such investigation;

(3) A monthly report summarizing all matters referred under paragraph (c) of this section during the preceding month;

(4) An annual report, or a semi-annual report if the Counsel determines this to be necessary, reviewing and evaluating the activities of internal inspection units or, where there are no such units, the discharge of comparable duties within the Department;

(g) Submit recommendations to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General on the need for changes in policies or procedures that become evident during the course of his inquiries.

**§ 0.31 Designating officials to perform the functions of the Director.**

(a) In case of a vacancy in the Office of the Director of the Community Relations Service, the Deputy Director of the Service shall perform the functions and duties of the Director.

(b) The Director is authorized, in case of absence from his office or in case of his inability or disqualification to act, to designate the Deputy Director to act in his stead. In unusual circumstances, or in the absence of the Deputy Director, a person other than the Deputy Director may be so designated by the Director.

**§ 0.32 Applicability of existing departmental regulations.**

Departmental regulations which are generally applicable to units or personnel of the Department of Justice shall be applicable with respect to the Community Relations Service and to the Director and personnel thereof, except to the extent, if any, that such regulations may be inconsistent with the intent and purposes of section 1003(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

**Subpart G—Office of the Pardon Attorney**

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations pertaining to the office of Pardon Attorney, see Part 1 of this chapter.

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(b) To approve or disapprove the production or disclosure of information or files relating to matters within his cognizance in response to a subpoena, order, or other demand of a court or other authority. (See Part 16(B) of this chapter.)

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In particular, the Special Prosecutor shall have full authority with respect to the above matters for:

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Determining whether or not to contest the assertion of "Executive Privilege" or any other testimonial privilege;



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Reviewing all documentary evidence available from any source, as to which he shall have full access;

Determining whether or not to contest the assertion of "Executive Privilege" or any other testimonial privilege;

in force since the Forty-third Congress. Discussion of the importance of Jefferson's Manual as an authority in congressional procedure (VII, 1029, 1049; VIII, 2501, 2517, 2518, 3330).

RULE XLIII. *3 April '68*

CODE OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT.

There is hereby established by and for the House of Representatives the following code of conduct, to be known as the "Code of Official Conduct":

§ 939. Official conduct of Members, officers, or employees of the House.

1. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall conduct himself at all times in a manner which shall reflect creditably on the House of Representatives:

2. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Rules of the House of Representatives and to the rules of duly constituted committees thereof.

3. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall receive no compensation nor shall he permit any compensation to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position in the Congress.

4. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall accept no gift of substantial value, directly or indirectly, from any person, orga-

Organization, or corporation having a direct interest in legislation before the Congress.

5. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall accept no honorarium for a speech, writing for publication, or other similar activity, from any person, organization, or corporation in excess of the usual and customary value for such services.

6. A Member of the House of Representatives shall keep his campaign funds separate from his personal funds. Unless specifically provided by law, he shall convert no campaign funds to personal use in excess of reimbursement for legitimate and verifiable prior campaign expenditures and he shall expend no funds from his campaign account not attributable to bona fide campaign purposes.

7. A Member of the House of Representatives shall treat as campaign contributions all proceeds from testimonial dinners or other fund raising events if the sponsors of such affairs do not give clear notice in advance to the donors or participants that the proceeds are intended for other purposes.

8. A Member of the House of Representatives shall retain no one from his clerk hire allowance who does not perform duties commensurate with the compensation he receives.

9. A Member, officer or employee of the House of Representatives shall not discharge or refuse to hire any individual, or otherwise discriminate



against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

As used in this Code of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives—(a) the terms "Member" and "Member of the House of Representatives" include the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and each Delegate to the House; and (b) the term "officer or employee of the House of Representatives" means any individual whose compensation is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

This rule was adopted on April 3, 1968 (H. Res. 1099, 90th Cong.). The jurisdiction of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct was also redefined by this resolution. The rule was amended in the 92d Congress to bring the Delegates from the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands within the definition of "Member" (H. Res. 5, Jan. 22, 1972, p. 144; H. Res. 1153, Oct. 13, 1972, p. 36021-23). The rule was further amended in the 94th Congress by adding in clause (c) the words "Unless specifically provided by law" and by adding clause (d) (H. Res. 5, Jan. 14, 1975, p. —). Clause (10) was adopted by the House on April 10, 1975 (H. Res. 46, 94th Cong.).

RULE XLIV

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

Members, officers, principal assistants to Members and officers, and professional staff members of committees shall, not later than April 30, 1969, and by April 30 of each year thereafter, file with the Com-

§ 940. Financial report disclosing certain financial interests.

10. A Member of the House of Representatives who has been convicted by a court of record for the commission of a crime for which a sentence of two or more years' imprisonment may be imposed should refrain from participation in the business of each committee of which he is a member and should refrain from voting on any question at a meeting of the House, or of the Committee of the Whole House, unless or until judicial or executive proceedings result in reinstatement of the presumption of his innocence or until he is reelected to the House after the date of such conviction.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE

On November 20, 1973, the Committee on Rules and Administration ended the inquiry it had begun 38 days earlier into the qualifications of Gerald R. Ford of Michigan to be Vice President of the United States.

On a roll call vote, with all nine members present, the Committee unanimously agreed to recommend to the Senate that Mr. Ford's nomination be confirmed.

The members of the Committee came to this conclusion after long hours of study and discussion of the results of a most thorough investigation of the public and private life of the nominee.

Not every member of the Committee found himself in agreement with Mr. Ford's voting record, his general philosophy of government, his personal and political views, and his public actions through his 25 years of service in the House of Representatives.

But the Committee looked at the total record and found no bar or impediment which would disqualify him for the office for which he had been nominated. The Committee noted that any President naturally would be expected to nominate a person from his own party and perhaps of his own political philosophy to fill a vacancy under the Twenty-fifth Amendment. The Committee recognized the possibility that some of the electorate and indeed, some of the Members of this Committee might not agree that Gerald R. Ford was the best choice the President could have made from among leading Republicans to serve in the second highest office in the land. But, some would have disagreed with any choice the President might have made. Nevertheless, it was the Committee's responsibility to consider whether the nominee chosen was qualified to be confirmed as Vice President.

The Committee questioned Mr. Ford and explored his philosophy, character, and personal and financial integrity, and decided that in these critical areas he fully met reasonable tests. This conclusion was reached even by those who disagreed with various philosophical or political positions of the nominee.

#### ROLLCALL VOTE ON NOMINATION

On the question "Shall the nomination be reported with the recommendation that Mr. Ford be confirmed?" the Committee voted as follows:

YEAS—9

NAYS—0

Mr. Cannon  
Mr. Cook  
Mr. Pell  
Mr. Scott  
Mr. Byrd  
Mr. Griffin  
Mr. Allen  
Mr. Hatfield  
Mr. Williams

Thus, the motion was unanimously adopted.



**NOMINATION OF GERALD R. FORD OF MICHIGAN  
TO BE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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**HEARINGS**  
BEFORE THE  
**COMMITTEE ON**  
**RULES AND ADMINISTRATION**  
**UNITED STATES SENATE**  
NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

THE NOMINATION OF GERALD R. FORD OF MICHIGAN TO BE  
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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NOVEMBER 1, 5, 7, AND 14, 1973

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Printed for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1973

23-712 O



eral weeks in August. We do get some income from that—not much, but e.

### STOCKHOLDINGS

Senator Cook. In going over this voluminous report on you, Congressman, there one item I noted that I hope you can clear up. At the time that you were re- sted to become a member of the board of directors of the Kent State Bank, ink it is—

Mr. FORD. The Old Kent, yes.

Senator Cook [continuing]. The Old Kent Bank, under the laws of the State of higan, and I assume that in practically every State in the Union, a member e board must own so many shares of stock.

The report indicated that you bought 100 shares of stock, and, as I recall from ing that record, I think the price of the stock then was around \$31 or a little r \$31 per share which came to somewhere around \$3,200 for those 100 shares. understand, so we can get it into the record, that you served on the board for ays, thought that it was not wise to stay on the board, and thereafter you gned from the board. In the interim period of time you received I think a are dividend which then put your holdings at 105 shares and shortly there- r, you sold all 105 shares.

Now, I do not find in going over the record the source of your payment for the shares that you originally purchased.

Could you elaborate on that, please?

Mr. FORD. At the outset, Senator Cook, I have in my hand a photostatic copy check dated January 9, 1968, in the amount of \$3,262.50, from me to Mac- ighton-Grenawalt & Co., which is a security company in Grand Rapids.

This is a check that I wrote to the securities company to pay for the 100 shares I purchased in order to qualify for membership on the board of directors.

Now, it has been alleged that I borrowed that money in order to make the ck purchase and that I borrowed it from the Old Kent Bank.

Well, the facts are, Mr. Chairman, any such allegation is a lie, and I have the e ment from the president, the chairman of the board of the Old Kent Bank, a r dated October 23 to me from Mr. R. M. Gillett saying as follows, if I might it for the record:

Dear Jerry:

It was good to visit with you this morning. I have thoroughly checked our files and find no record of any loan made to you. As I mentioned to you I talked to the investigator of the House Judiciary Committee and advised that neither the bank nor I personally made any loans to you.

If any member of the Investigation Committee would like to check our records rding this, we would be happy to have them."

When I also have a letter from Mr. Gillett to one of the lawyers here who is ing me, who volunteered to help me, which says categorically that in checking r records and my 60 years of life that the Old Kent Bank never loaned me penny—period.

Senator Cook. Would you tell me the bank that your check was drawn on?

Mr. FORD. It was drawn, sir, on the Sergeant at Arms account in the House of e representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. Congressman Ford, this morning you discussed, in responding question, I think, of Senator Griffin, some of your stockholdings and direc- ip of the Rospatch Corp.

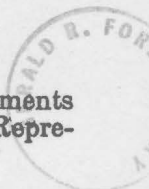
Will you direct your attention to those?

Mr. FORD. Yes, I will be delighted to, Mr. Chairman. I have in my name, de- ure bonds, Ford Paint & Varnish Co., for the value of \$9,031. Those securi- I had purchased in part and inherited in part when my mother and father ed away. My wife has, from an inheritance from an aunt, certain securities, ink 135 shares of Central Telephone in Illinois, the estimated value is 0. My wife has, in Stainroy Farm, balance account, it is a mutual fund, n her name, securities worth \$1,299. The total of the three, \$9,000-plus by and the other by my wife, comes to \$13,570.

### CAMPAIGN FINANCES

eral Discussion

The Committee ordered a study of the reports and statements eired by law to be filed with the Clerk of the House of Repre-



sentatives by Congressman Ford and by any political committees supporting him during his campaigns for nomination or election.

Following receipt of a letter of request from the Chairman of the Committee, W. Pat Jennings, the Clerk of the House, assembled all such documents from 1954 to the present. Reports prior to 1954 were no longer available.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, which was repealed on April 7, 1972, required reports of receipts and expenditures from candidates for Federal elective office and from political committees attempting to influence the election of candidates in two or more states. Primary elections were not within the provisions of the Act, and state or local committees were not within the definitions.

Within the framework of that Act, Congressman Ford filed all reports required by its provisions. Committees in the State of Michigan or in the District of Columbia were not required to submit reports to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Michigan election laws require the filing of statements by candidates and political committees with the Clerk of the county where the filer resides and/or with the Secretary of State.

Congressman Ford and committees supporting him submitted required data to Michigan as well as to the Clerk of the House. Nothing irregular or unlawful was apparent from a study of all reports. However, a few questions were raised as the result of statements appearing in books or newspaper articles, and those were investigated fully by the committee and are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 became effective on April 7, 1972, repealing the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 and establishing a comprehensive system for the periodic detailed disclosure of all campaign receipts and expenditures and including all elections—primary, run-off, special, and general.

Mr. Ford and his committees have complied fully with the requirements of the new Act.

Nothing in the reports and statements on file in Michigan or in the Clerk of the House of Representative's office in Washington would point to a violation of law. The deficiencies of the repealed Corrupt Practices Act led to misunderstandings by treasurers of committees concerning information required to be filed and by others who were involved, directly or indirectly, in Congressional campaigns. Therefore, disclosure of political finances did not become the subject of definitive law until the new Act became operative on April 7, 1972.

#### Campaign Contributions, 1970—\$11,500

*I. Background.*—In the book, *The Washington Pay-off*, Robert Winter-Berger referred to an amount of \$11,500 which Congressman Gerald Ford of Michigan received from a group of contributors in 1970. While stating that by Michigan law Mr. Ford had a campaign ceiling on his campaign of \$10,500. (and that Ford reported reaching this ceiling in reports he, as treasurer, filed with the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives), Winter-Berger pointed out that Ford endorsed the \$11,500 to another committee based in Washington, D.C. and failed to report the receipt of it. Winter-Berger asserted, further, that funds were sent from the Washington, D.C. based committee totaling \$12,233 to Ford's district in Michigan, and that Ford disclaimed any knowledge of them. Winter-Berger further noted that

under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, a candidate is accountable only for the expenditures he personally knows about, but not for expenditures of independent committees organized in his support.

An article in the October 14, 1973, issue of the Washington Post alludes to the same situation, but further identifies the contributors:

The Securities Industry Campaign Committee.....	\$5,000
John Shaheen oil tycoon.....	3,000
The Banker's Political Action Committee.....	2,000
A Michigan physicians fund.....	500
The Boilermakers-Blacksmiths.....	1,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,500</b>

This article states that the only issue raised was one of disclosure.

*II. Investigation.*—In order to determine the facts of this situation, the Committee took the following action:

A. Interview with Mr. Curtis R. Fulton, Finance Director of the National Republican Congressional Committee in 1970 and affiliated with the Republican National Finance Advisory Committee.

Mr. Fulton stated that Congressman Ford, along with every other Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives, was supported by the National Republican Congressional Committee. The Committee periodically sent out letters soliciting contributions from persons throughout the United States. Although the letters requested that checks be made payable to the committee, some Congressmen would often sign these letters personally to help induce contributions and therefore, checks were often made payable to the Congressmen instead of to the committee.

Mr. Fulton did not remember specifically the five contributor checks mentioned in the October 14, 1973, Washington Post article, but stated that it was normal operating procedure for Congressmen to endorse checks received by them to the committee, and thus it was probable that Congressman Ford would have done so in 1970.

Regarding the campaign funds sent to Congressman Ford's district, the following is a list of the known transfers from the committee to Mr. Ford's district:

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BASED COMMITTEES  
INTO CONGRESSMAN FORD'S 5th DISTRICT, 1970:

	Date	Amount	Recipient
National Republican Congressional Committee (NRCC)	Nov. 3 to Nov. 20, 1972.....	\$3,900.00	Latvians for Ford.
National Republican Congressional Committee	Nov. 3 to Nov. 20, 1972.....	2,000.00	Veterans for Ford.
National Republican Congressional Committee	Nov. 5, 1970.....	294.55	Sparta Graphics, Inc., Sparta, Mich.
National Republican Congressional Committee	Nov. 5, 1970.....	1,775.73	Kent Printing Co., Grand Rapids, printing cost.
Republican National Finance Advisory Committee (RNFAC)	Nov. 20, 1972.....	1,260.63	Veterans for Ford.
<b>Subtotal.....</b>		<b>8,830.91</b>	
Gerald Ford District of Columbia Committee	Aug. 27 to Oct. 1, 1972.....	2,250.00	Latvians for Ford.
Gerald Ford, District of Columbia Committee	Aug. 27 to Oct. 1, 1972.....	2,250.00	Veterans for Ford.
<b>Subtotal.....</b>		<b>4,500.00</b>	
<b>Total of both sums.....</b>		<b>13,330.91</b>	





It was the policy of the NRCC and the RNFA<sup>1</sup> to allocate each Congressman a share of the contributions collected, each Congressman being allocated a portion of the total amount collected. The money thus allocated to each Congressman was then sent to particular committees designated by the Congressman.

Mr. Fulton believed that Congressman Ford designated two of Michigan committees—Veterans for Ford, and Latvians for Ford early in the 1970 campaign to receive funds to be used during the 1970 reelection campaign.

B. Interview with the Treasurer of the 1970 Veterans for Ford Committee, J. Boyd Pantlind, Treasurer.

Mr. Pantlind stated that Congressman Gerald Ford asked him to form the Veterans for Ford Committee. Mr. Pantlind understood that no solicitations by his committee would be necessary; but any contributions received would be used to pay some of the costs of the campaign.

C. Interview with the Treasurer, Julijs Riekstins, of the Latvians for Ford Committee.

Julijs Riekstins, who knew Mr. Ford since 1956, agreed to establish the Latvians for Ford Committee.

The Latvians for Ford Committee received contributions from the Ford for Congress Committee (FFCC) and paid some of its (FFCC) bills.

D. Interview with J. R. Pat Gorman, Treasurer of the Gerald Ford D.C. Committee.

According to Mr. Gorman, this committee was formed by Harold Lovery, now deceased. Mr. Gorman was asked to be treasurer of the Gerald Ford-D.C. Committee, Mr. Lovery was the fund raiser. Mr. Gorman was the record keeper, and Mr. Frank Meyer, administrative assistant to Congressman Ford, made decisions on the expenditure of funds collected. There are no records showing the contributors to this committee. Funds collected totalling \$15,900 were disbursed by check between August 27, 1970, and April 8, 1971.

Individual contributions of \$500 or more are listed below:

Date	Amount	Check unless otherwise specified	Date	Amount	Check unless otherwise specified
July 13, 1970.....	\$2,000	Currency.	Sept. 14, 1970.....	2,000	Currency.
July 23, 1970.....	500		Sept. 29, 1970.....	2,000	Do.
July 23, 1970.....	500		Nov. 16, 1970.....	1,000	
July 31, 1970.....	1,000				
Aug. 10, 1970.....	1,500	Do.	Total of contributions of \$500 or more.....	12,500	
Sept. 8, 1970.....	1,500	Do.			
Sept. 10, 1970.....	500	Do.			

<sup>1</sup> The Republican National Finance Advisory Committee coexisted in 1970 as a parallel committee to the National Republican Congressional Committee. The RNFA was established, with the same members and officers as those in the NRCC, because it was believed that the NRCC would receive in excess of \$1 million in contributions, which would be prohibited under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act for a committee operating in more than one state.



## Expenditures of the committee:

Aug. 27, 1970, Veterans for Ford.....	\$1,500.00
Aug. 27, 1970, Latvians for Ford.....	1,500.00
Sept. 14, 1970, Insight Inc. (TV account).....	7,500.00
Oct. 1, 1970, Veterans for Ford.....	750.00
Oct. 1, 1970, Latvians for Ford.....	750.00
Oct. 28, 1970, National Republican Congressional Committee....	1,000.00
Dec. 16, 1970, National Republican Congressional Committee....	200.00
Dec. 22, 1970, Thos. J. Lankford, Inc. (printing special report)....	502.40
Apr. 8, 1971, L. G. Balfour (cufflinks).....	169.23
Apr. 8, 1971, L. G. Balfour (letter openers).....	208.92
Apr. 8, 1971, Fifth District Account of G. R. Ford.....	1,895.37

Total.....	15,895.92
Union Trust charged the account on Aug. 4, 1970 \$4.08 for printed checks.....	4.08

Total.....	15,900.00
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**E. Interview with Mr. John Stiles, Campaign Adviser to Congressman Ford's 1970 Reelection Campaign.**

According to Mr. Stiles, the 1970 Ford for Congress Committee staff decided that since Mr. Ford had become a national figure, additional money should be expended on media coverage. Mr. Stiles said that since the Ford for Congress Committee (Mr. Ford's personal committee) had already met its spending limitation under Michigan law, as Stiles interpreted it, then these additional bills were referred to the Veterans for Ford (VFF) and Latvians for Ford (LFF) committees.

Stiles further said that the late Mr. Frank Meyer, Congressman Ford's administrative assistant, sometimes brought with him from Washington, D.C. to Grand Rapids, Michigan, political contributions which were given to Mr. Stiles, who in turn gave them to the VFF and the LFF committees.

Mr. Meyer would ask contributors to make their checks payable to those two committees instead of to the Ford for Congress Committee.

**F. Testimony of Congressman Gerald Ford.**

In response to questions on this issue, Mr. Ford made the following statements before the Committee on November 1, 1973:

**Mr. CHAIRMAN.** During your campaign for election in 1970, you were reported to have received five contributions totaling \$11,500 from special interest groups.

Those contributions to you were not recorded by you as a candidate or as the treasurer of a committee.

Will you please relate to this committee the circumstances relative to the receipt of those contributions and their subsequent disbursement?

**Mr. FORD.** Mr. Chairman, at the outset, in response to that question, let me say categorically that none of the funds related to in your question, or any other funds in 1970, were for my personal benefit. Further, the newspaper articles that were published in 1970 in relationship to those campaign funds clearly said there was no evidence of any personal benefit to me.

Now, No. 2, all of the checks that were given to me and subsequently transferred by me to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee were, to my best knowledge, reported by the donor in proper public documents and were subsequently properly reported by the Republican Congressional Committee as required by law.

Let me, if I might, Mr. Chairman, take each of those five checks that totaled \$11,500.



I received in late October of 1970, a check from the Security Industries Campaign Committee for \$5,000. I endorsed that check to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee for its use. It was reported by the donor and by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, as I understand it.

No. 2, the Bankers PAC—I guess that is Political Action Committee—for \$2,000. That was received by me, as I recollect, sometime in late October. I endorsed it to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. It is my understanding it was reported by them as so received, and I believe that it was reported as required by law by the Bankers PAC.

No. 3, John M. Shaheen \$3,000. That was a personal check. Mr. Shaheen is a longtime personal friend. I endorsed that check to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in late October. It is my understanding it was properly reported by the Congressional Campaign Committee.

I do not have public or personal knowledge that Mr. Shaheen so reported that, but I believe it was.

No. 4, the Boilermakers & Blacksmiths Union \$1,000. This check was received by me in late October 1970. I endorsed it to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. It is my understanding that this was so reported by the Campaign Committee and, I believe, but I am not certain, it was properly reported by the Boilermakers & Blacksmiths Union.

No. 5, Michigan Doctors PAC, Political Action Committee, \$500. I received that in October of 1970. I endorsed it to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee to use it as they saw fit, and it was reported, I am told, both by the committee and by the Michigan Doctors PAC.

Now, I might add that my practice had been, at least all the time I was minority leader, if I received contributions for my campaign that were over and above my needs, I would endorse those contributions to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee for use by that committee to help incumbents who needed more campaign contributions, or challengers who needed contributions for their campaigns.

I have done this traditionally. I did it in 1970, and I might say the record shows that I did exactly the same thing in 1972.

Now, in addition, it should be pointed out, Mr. Chairman, that historically a person in the leadership capacity of the House, perhaps the Senate—and I am not certain about that—does get contributions that come to us that are way and above our own personal needs for campaign.

In many cases, I told such donors to directly make the contribution to the Congressional Campaign Committee without sending it to me and I then endorse it over.

I believe that in this case there is no violation of the law whatsoever in the method that I used in respect to these five checks that were transferred to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let me ask you two further questions with respect to that.

Would that amount of \$11,500 have exceeded the limit that you could have accepted under Michigan law for your campaign?

And, two, in fact was there a contribution from the Republican Campaign Committee to your Michigan committee or to the various committees in Michigan supporting you for approximately the same amount—\$11,500, or slightly over \$12,000?

Mr. Ford. Well, No. 1, I was treasurer in 1970. Under Michigan law, no candidate on his own behalf can spend, as I recollect, more than \$10,500.

At the time those checks came to my office in Grand Rapids, I was busily engaged in running for reelection. I was told by my then administrative assistant, as I recollect, that I could not personally in the Ford-for-Congress Committee receive any more contributions.

Under those circumstances, because I did not wish to violate the law, I endorsed those five checks over to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

No. 2, under our procedure that we have on the Republican side in the House of Representatives, the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee solicits funds to be distributed to Republican incumbents, including myself.

In 1970, as I recollect, the allocation from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee to incumbents, nonmarginal, was \$3,500.

The record will show, Mr. Chairman, that I did not early in the campaign take any of that allocation from the Republican Congressional Committee. I did not need it at that time.

Late in the campaign, several other campaign committees on my behalf, a Veterans-for-Ford Committee, the Latvians-for-Ford Committee, had been established by individuals and groups on my behalf.

They did need some funding, and they did get some money from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, including the \$3,500 that was my allocation from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the amount that they received approximately \$12,000?

Mr. FORD. The amount, as I understand it, was slightly over \$13,000.

The net result was that late October, I endorsed \$11,500 of five checks to the Congressional Campaign Committee, but I say most emphatically, Mr. Chairman, there was well over that amount of money in the hands of the Republican Campaign Committee for my benefit which then, or prior to then, was actually transferred to those other campaign committees on my behalf.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any understanding between yourself and the Republican Campaign Congressional Committee that that same money that you paid to them would, in turn, be funneled back to your campaign committee?

Mr. FORD. Under no circumstances, Mr. Chairman.

The \$13,000-plus that was disbursed came from previously available funds, including my allocations as a Republican Member of Congress.

*III. Committee Findings.*—Summarized below are the issues which arose surrounding the receipt of \$11,500 in campaign contributions by Congressman Gerald R. Ford just prior to the 1970 general election, and our findings regarding those issues.

1. Did Congressman Ford violate any campaign laws in accepting the five contributions, totalling \$11,500, and in endorsing them over to the National Republican Congressional Committee in view of the fact that he presumed that there was a spending limitation of \$10,500 on his personal campaign committee called the Ford for Congress Committee located in Grand Rapids, Michigan, of which he was treasurer?

(a) According to Michigan election law in 1970, a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives could have spent up to 25% of his yearly salary toward his primary campaign and the same amount for the general election, should he succeed in the primary. Since Congressman Gerald Ford's yearly salary was \$42,500 in 1970, this would have meant that he personally was restricted to spending \$10,625 in the primary election and \$10,625 in the general election in 1970.

However, a political committee making expenditures on behalf of a candidate was not restricted in the amount of expenditures it could make, according to a 1963 opinion by the Attorney General of Michigan. In effect, then, Mr. Ford could have sent the \$11,500 he received directly to his Ford for Congress Committee and would not have violated the spending limitation imposed by Michigan law.

(b) The Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 required a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives to give to the Clerk of the House of Representatives a "detailed and exact account of each contribution received by him or by any person for him with his knowledge and consent from any source in aid or support of his candidacy for election, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, together with the name of the person who has made such contribution."

In this instance, it appears that Mr. Ford was not accepting contributions for his own candidacy since he endorsed them over to the National Republican Congressional Committee. As such, he, as a candidate, or as treasurer of the Ford for Congress Committee, was not required to report those contributions. The National Republican Congressional Committee did apparently report them.

2. Was Congressman Gerald Ford "laundering" funds, that is, trying to have his contributors lose their identity by endorsing contributions received by him over to the National Republican Congressional Committee?

As has been pointed out above, the National Republican Congressional Committee (NRCC) solicited campaign contributions for Republican congressional candidates. It was intended that checks solicited would be made out to the committees, but contributors would sometimes make them out to particular congressmen whose names appeared on the solicitation letters to help induce contributions. Ford, in endorsing these checks over to the NRCC, was doing what other Republican members of Congress would do when they receive contributors' checks that had been solicited for the NRCC, and he helped all the Republican congressional candidates.

3. Did Congressman Gerald Ford expect that the same \$11,500, an amount similar to it, would be sent back to his home district to assist in his campaign expenses?

Mr. Ford, according to his own testimony, did not expect that the funds from the five checks totalling \$11,500 that he received, would be funneled back into his campaign committees in Michigan. He knew that he had been allocated a certain quota of funds already available with the National Republican Congressional Committee, and that he had given this committee the names of two other committees in Michigan, the Latvians for Ford and the Veteran for Ford as outgrowths of his "quota" money late in the 1970 campaign. Mr. Ford's statements are generally verified by the 1970 Finance Director of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

#### Campaign Contributions, 1972—\$38,000

*I. Background.*—Attention was given in news articles to the fact that the D.C. Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford, transferred funds in excess of \$38,000 in April 1972, to the Michigan Ford for Congress Committee.

The issue raised here was that receipts of the D.C. committee were not specifically disclosed.

As a result of this concern, the committee obtained as many records and as much information about the D.C. committee and its members as was possible.

*II. Investigation.*—A. Interview with Mr. Charles T. Marck, Chairman of the Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford.

Mr. Marck said that Mr. James G. Morton approached Congressman Ford to ask if he would be interested in having Morton chair a political committee on behalf of Mr. Ford's reelection efforts. Ford agreed, and ten to twelve members of the Manufacturing Chemists Association agreed to form the committee. The purpose of the committee was to hold a fund-raising reception for Congressman Ford, which was held at the Capitol Hill Club. Mr. Marck was chosen as chairman and Mr. Morton was chosen as treasurer.

Although Mr. Marck had no committee records, he recalled consulting with Mr. Morton the committee's bank account at Riggs National Bank.

B. D.C. Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford Bank Statements Secured from Riggs National Bank:

The Riggs Bank submitted copies of the bank statements, deposit slips (which bore no names of contributors), and checks written to the committee bank account.

- (1) The total amount of deposits was \$49,855
- (2) The total number of separate deposit items was 164

- (3) The total number of deposit tickets was 20  
 (4) Separate contributions of \$500 or over as listed on deposit tickets were:

Date	Amount	Checks unless otherwise stated
Mar. 10, 1972	\$1,000	Operating deposit.
Mar. 14, 1972	500	Currency.
Do	2,000	
Mar. 22, 1972	500	
Do	850	
Mar. 24, 1972	500	
Do	3,000	Do.
Mar. 27, 1972	500	
Do	500	
Do	500	
Mar. 28, 1972	2,300	Do.
Do	5,000	
Do	500	
Mar. 30, 1972	500	
Do	1,000	
Mar. 31, 1972	5,000	
Apr. 5, 1972	500	Do.
Do	1,000	
Apr. 6, 1972	1,000	Do.
Do	1,000	
Do	2,500	
Mar. 24, 1972	500	
Apr. 5, 1972	500	

Note: Total of separate contributions of \$500 and over—\$31,150 deposited in bank account.

(5) The total amount of contributions received was \$54,655.00 (See interview below with Mr. Britton Gordon).

(6) From the information obtained, no contributions were received or expenditures made by the committee on or after April 7, 1972, and thus the committee was not required to register and report under the Federal Election Campaign Act.

C. Interviews with Mr. Britton Gordon, Treasurer of the 1970 Ford for Congress Committee, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and his secretary, Mrs. Dorothy LaBan:

Information received from Mr. Gordon shows that besides the \$38,216.61 transferred on April 6, 1972, from the D.C. Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford to the Ford for Congress Committee, there were twenty-two other contributions transferred, totalling \$4,800, all of which were subsequently reported in political campaign reports to the Clerk of the House. Mr. Gordon thought that his secretary, Mrs. Dorothy LaBan, listed the 22 contributors and their checks, but Mrs. LaBan didn't recall making the list but recalls that Congressman Ford asked that all contributions be reported, even those under \$100 which were not required to be reported under the Federal Election Campaign Act.

The names, addresses and amounts of contributions are listed below:

Drive Political Fund, 25 Louisiana Ave., room 325, Washington, D.C.	\$2,000
Lex M. Cowser, room 102B, Tower Bldg., 14th and K Sts. NW., Washington, D.C.	100
Glenn S. Utt, Jr., 580 N. Waukegan, Lake Forest, Ill. 60045	100
Wesley M. Dixon, Jr., 70 W. Laurel Ave., Lake Forest, Ill.	100
Railway Clerks Political League, 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018	500
F. A. Garunyard, St. James, La.	400
South Florida Sugar Committee, Belle Glade, Fla.	400
C. P. Wiley and Allen W. Dawson, Route No. 2, Pinewood Acres, Corning, N.Y.	100

Paul J. King, 4376 Derry Rd., Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013..... \$2  
 Bruce G. Stevens, 2609 Covington, Birmingham, Mich. 48010.....  
 Robert L. Berg, 18584 Chelton Dr., Birmingham, Mich. 48009.....  
 Robert F. Palmer, 1011 Hampshire Dr., Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013.....  
 Robert D. Lund, 711 Kennelworth, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.....  
 Robert P. Sullivan.....  
 Harry Heatman, Jr., 1330 Indian Mound East, Birmingham, Mich. 48010.....  
 Robert E. Cook, 3903 Shellmar Lane, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013.....  
 Janice K. McKee, 4602 Sunningdale Dr., Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013.....  
 Norman Ellis, 7425 Lahser Rd., Birmingham, Mich. 48010.....  
 John L. Cutter, 6195 East Surrey, Birmingham, Mich. 48010.....  
 Henry Bahr, 9100 River Rd., Potomac, Md.....

Total ..... 4,

D. Interview with Mr. James P. McDonald who was in charge arrangements for the Capitol Hill Club reception for Congressman Ford:

Mr. McDonald furnished the committee with the bill for the Capitol Hill Club reception for Congressman Ford, which was paid by Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford. This bill, along with copies of expenditures from the D.C. Committee, checks and bank statements shows that the committee made the following expenditures:

Payee	Date	Amount
(1) Capitol Hill Club (reception expenses).....	Mar. 29.....	\$3,000
(2) Howard Devron Orchestra.....	do.....	200
(3) James P. McDonald.....	do.....	200
(4) Congressional Liquors.....	do.....	200
(5) Cash (unexplained).....	Apr. 3.....	1,000
(6) United Airlines, Inc., for 10 round trip tickets 1st class, from Washington, D.C. to Grand Rapids, Mich., for Congressman Ford.....	do.....	1,000
(7) Thomas J. Lankford, printing expenses for invitations.....	do.....	500
(8) Woodley Liquors.....	Apr. 4.....	200
(9) Cash.....	Apr. 5.....	200
(10) Capitol Hill Club.....	Apr. 6.....	200
Expenditures related to the Capitol Hill Club receipts totalled (items 1 to 10).....		11,000
(11) Riggs National Bank (transfer).....	Apr. 6.....	38,000
All expenditures, including the \$38,216.61 transfer, totalled.....		49,000

#### E. Testimony of Congressman Gerald Ford:

Mr. Ford stated that he had never seen a list of the donations to this committee, and thought it was wise that he didn't see it. He stated that he saw a summary of disbursements, but that the committee operated autonomously.

Responding to questions from the chairman, Senator Cannon, and from Senator Cook, the ranking minority member, Congressman Ford made the following comments at the hearing on November 1973:

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, it was clear by late 1971 that the 1972 election would be conducted under a new Federal campaign finance disclosure law.

It has been reported in the press that one of your campaign committees in the District of Columbia raised approximately \$50,000 for you and, in turn, turned over to your State campaign committee approximately \$38,000 without any record indicating where the money came from.

Are there any records available showing who the donors were to that committee, and, if not, how can you justify allowing more than \$38,000 to be raised in your name for the 1972 elections without having any records about sources of money?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I think we are all familiar with what the law was in the District of Columbia prior to April 7, 1972.

It is my understanding that the law in the District of Columbia at that time permitted the formation of political campaign committees, the collection of donations, and the disbursement of those funds without any reporting requirement.

I believe I am accurate in saying that was the law prior to April 7, 1972.

In 1972, my best memory is that some time in the late winter, several very good friends of mine came to me and said they would like to help raise some campaign funds. One of them was the late Jim Morton, a very dear friend of mine, who, unfortunately, now has passed away.

Another was Chuck Marck, who originally came from the State of Michigan.

They, with others, formed the District of Columbia Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford.

They operated under the then existing law in the District of Columbia. They operated completely autonomously for me. They formed the committee. They sent out the invitations. They collected the money. They disbursed the money as they decided; and when they paid all the bills, it is true, Mr. Chairman, they disbursed a little over \$38,000 to the Ford-for-Congress Committee in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Now, as I said a moment ago, the late Jim Morton who was a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce in the middle 1960's, has passed away. He was the treasurer.

Chuck Marck was the chairman. Now, I never saw a list personally of the donations, I never saw it. In fact, I thought it was wise that I not see it. They handled the entire matter. I frankly never saw but a summary of the disbursements.

It is my understanding that Chuck Marck has gotten together from various files the listing of these disbursements, which I understood have been given to the committee. If not, whatever we have on it will be made available.

The CHAIRMAN. The information that the committee has is that the names of the contributors are not available, so if you do have that information, I would appreciate it if you would supply it to us.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, either I misspoke or my words were misinterpreted.

To my knowledge, nobody has the list of donations. We do have a list of the disbursements, which I understand was turned over to your committee staff.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee is operating under roughly a 15-minute rule to give everyone a chance. My time is up, and I am going to defer now to Senator Cook.

Senator Cook. \* \* \* Congressman Ford, just a moment ago you said it was some time during the winter of 1972 that they decided to have an affair for you. If I am not mistaken, you must have meant the winter of 1971, because the law went into effect on April 7, 1972.

Would it be correct to say and to correct the record that your friend came to you in the winter of 1971 and suggested that a committee be established for you in the District of Columbia?

Mr. FORD. My recollection, Senator, is that it was in the winter of 1971-72.

*III. Committee Findings.*—Summarized below are the issues which arose surrounding the \$38,000 transfer by the Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford.

1. Was the Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford required to report its contributions and expenditures under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, or the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971?

(a) Under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, political committees which fall under its provisions are those which accept contributions or make expenditures for the purpose of influencing . . . the election of candidates in (1) two or more states, or (2) whether or not in more than one state if such committee . . . is a branch or subsidiary of a national committee, association or organization.

(b) The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 did not apply to any committee which received all its contributions and made all its expenditures prior to April 7, 1972. According to bank records of the Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford, provided to us by the Riggs National Bank, there were no receipts or expenditures which occurred on behalf of the Committee on or after April 7, 1972.



2. Was there an attempt by Congressman Gerald Ford to use this Committee to hide the identity of contributors?

The identity of many contributors to this Committee is not known, since there was no legal requirement to publicly report them. Additionally, the one person who would have been the most knowledgeable about the identity of all the contributors is now deceased. Apparently, once the committee had terminated and its treasurer had died, all remaining records were destroyed and there was no legal requirement for them to be maintained.

It should be pointed out, however, that Mr. Ford stated in his public testimony before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee that he never saw a list of the donations to the Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford, and furthermore, he thought it wise that he did not see it.

Furthermore, Mr. Ford told the person making the public campaign reports for his 1972 Ford For Congress Committee that he wanted *all* contributions disclosed, even those of \$100 and under, which were not required to be reported under the Federal Election Campaign Act. The D.C. based Committee to Reelect Jerry Ford, transferred to the Michigan based Ford For Congress Committee the \$38,216.61 remaining in its bank account, plus 22 additional contributions, accompanied by a letter dated April 6, 1972. The Ford For Congress Committee, in conjunction with Congressman Ford's request, disclosed the names of twenty-two contributors, plus the amounts of their contributions in public reports, even though most of these contributions were not required to be reported.

#### Dairy Industry Contributions

Senator COOK. \* \* \* Do you know a Mr. Dale Schaufelberger?

Mr. FORD. I never met, to my knowledge, Dale Schaufelberger.

Senator COOK. You have never had any transactions with him of any kind whatsoever to your knowledge?

Mr. FORD. Not to my knowledge.

Senator COOK. Well, are you familiar with the recent news release by Gannett News Service concerning an allegation by Mr. Schaufelberger that you had collected money from the dairy industry for distribution to other Congressmen?

Mr. FORD. Senator Cook, I am familiar with the newstory, but I would like either under questioning by you or by a statement by myself to give you the facts in this situation.

Senator COOK. Well, could you give us any information that might explain, for instance, that kind of statement and that kind of a newstory.

Mr. FORD. Some time after the election of 1972, Senator, the attorney for the Agriculture and Dairy Educational and Political Trust Committee came to my office and said that the organization that he represented had some funds left over from the 1972 campaign, and they wanted to help some elected Members who had some unpaid campaign debts. Their attorney asked me if I knew of any Members in the House on our side of the aisle who needed such help.

Senator COOK. Do you know the name of this attorney?

Mr. FORD. Yes, Robert Collier.

The next step I took was to talk to some of the Members, mostly the freshmen, because they have the most difficult time. As I recollect I gave to Mr. Collier approximately 10 names.

I did not hear anything for a month or more, and subsequently I was told that several people from this organization had made a decision and that they wanted to contribute to these individuals or some of them, not all of them, various amounts; and that they wanted to see me. They came to my office. They said they had checks for some of the people that I had suggested, and they wanted to know whether I wanted to give the checks from them to the Members. I said under no circumstances. I said if you, representing your organization, want to give these checks to these individuals, you should do so.

It is my understanding they did, and that the total reached was approximately 5,000.

Senator Cook. Then you at no time received any of those checks, and you advised them to give the checks to the individual Congressmen themselves?

Mr. Ford. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This morning, in response to a question from Senator Cook, you explained your relationship with the dairy industry and your lack of knowledge of a Mr. Schaufelberger. Now, as you know, allegations have been made that you have served as a conduit for funds from the dairy industry to Members of Congress and others. I would like to ask you whether you have ever received them, or advised or requested that funds from the dairy industry be used in any political activity.

Mr. Ford. Well, I was told after the fact that one of the donations to the District of Columbia Committee for Jerry Ford was \$5,000 from the Agricultural and Dairy Committee. I understand that it was so reported as a donation by that organization, as they should under the law, and that the transfer was made to the District of Columbia committee on my behalf in 1972. But that is the only information I had. I did not know at the time. I later learned about it when the records were shown to me.

The CHAIRMAN. An examination of your financial records disclosed that you received a \$1,500 honorarium from the Associated Milk Producers Convention in 1971. Does that payment have any relationship to the dairy industry in a meeting with the White House at or about that same time?

Mr. Ford. Not at all, Mr. Chairman. As I recall, that was a convention of some 1,000 dairy producers or milk producers that met in Chicago, and if my recollection is accurate, that organization invited anywhere from 10 to 20 members of the House or Senate, an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, and we spoke individually to groups of from 500 to 1,000 persons. I received an honorarium for that speech, and I assume other Members of the House and the Senate who made similar speeches were similarly given honorariums.

In answer to questions concerning the Gannett News Service item of October 26, 1973, which appeared in "The State Journal," Lansing, Michigan, concerning contributions made by the political arm of the Mid-American Dairymen, Inc., to Mr. Ford for distribution to other Congressmen, Mr. Ford stated that "he did not receive the contributions." The item was based on an alleged statement by a Mr. Dale Schaufelberger to Mr. John Childers, Legislative Assistant to Senator Percy, to the effect that "two people associated with the dairy industry in Illinois had been in Washington to bring money to Congressman Ford for distribution to other Congressmen in connection with the 1973 farm bill." On October 24, 1973, Mr. Childers had informed the committee in a memorandum that on February 12, 1973, "Mr. Dale Schaufelberger of Greenville, Illinois, and I chatted informally for a few minutes. He mentioned to me that in the recent past, representative(s) of the dairy industry in Illinois had gone from Illinois to Washington, D.C., to deliver funds to Congressman Jerry Ford for distribution to other members of the House to help out on the dairy price support situation."

The committee noted that not only did Mr. Ford deny the allegation, but that in the news item itself, Mr. Schaufelberger is quoted as saying, "I did not tell John Childers that, that shocks my imagination. I don't care if John Childers said it—If my testimony has to be under oath, it will be. I was not aware of this and I don't believe it."

Mr. Ford stated that he had been asked by the Dairymen's Association to provide the names of Congressmen who might be in need of financial support as a result of the 1972 election campaigns. He provided several names, but would not accept the contributions for these

Congressmen. He advised that such contributions be delivered directly by the Association to the Congressmen concerned. In addition, other individuals allegedly knowledgeable about this matter were interviewed.

The committee found no evidence to indicate that Mr. Ford did any thing illegal in behalf of the dairy industry. It concluded that there was no evidence to substantiate the allegations that he had acted in an improper manner in referring funds from the dairy industry to members of Congress.

#### STEELCASE FURNITURE COMPANY/MR. JOSEPH LAWLESS

The Chicago Daily News for November 2, 1973, carried an item which alleged that Mr. Ford influenced the award of a contract between the Steelcase Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the General Services Administration for furnishing a Federal building in Chicago.

Mr. Ford informed the committee that he had nothing whatsoever to do with the award of the contract and presented a detailed explanation to the complete satisfaction of the committee.

It was alleged that he had placed a Mr. Joseph Lawless in an influential position in the GSA furniture purchasing position and return Mr. Lawless assisted Steelcase Company in obtaining contracts. Mr. Ford stated that Mr. Lawless was employed by GSA as a general commodities specialist. At the request of Father William Lawless, brother of Joe Lawless and a resident of Mr. Ford's congressional district, Mr. Ford orally recommended that Joe Lawless be promoted to chief, office supplies, textiles and domestic section. He was promoted. However, in that position he had no furniture responsibilities.

Within 60 days, GSA laterally transferred Mr. Lawless, and he then became chief, furniture and furnishings branch. Mr. Ford stated he had no part in this transfer. In this capacity, Mr. Lawless developed the specifications for the GSA furniture program. Mr. Ford stated that these specifications were made available to six companies for competitive bidding: General Fireproofing, All-Steel, Corey-Jamestown, Inter-Royal, Supreme Steel, and Steelcase. From competitive bidding, 55 contracts were awarded and of these 55 contracts, Steelcase was awarded two.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with recent newspaper stories concerning Steelcase Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., including one in the Chicago Daily News for November 2, 1973, with regard to a contract between the furniture company and the General Services Administration for furnishing a Federal Building in Chicago?

Mr. FORD. I am quite familiar with it, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, would you then tell the committee what role, if any, you had with respect to the award of this contract to the furniture company, whether there was any competitive bidding on the contract, if you know?

Mr. FORD. Well, in the first place, Mr. Chairman, I had nothing whatsoever to do with the award of the contract to Steelcase for the Federal Building in Chicago. I have a fairly lengthy story about that, and if the chairman would permit me to follow it in sequence, because I think it is important to answer in detail the allegations in the article.

Senator GRIFFIN. \* \* \* I am looking at a Chicago Daily News Service story which was carried not only on the front page of the Chicago Daily News, but also on the front page of the Detroit Free Press, where it was headlined "Representative Ford Helps Company Get Government Contracts."

*John G. ...*  
CONFIRMATION OF GERALD R. FORD AS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 4, 1973.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RODINO, from the Committee on the Judiciary,  
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

SEPARATE, SUPPLEMENTAL AND DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H. Res. 735]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the nomination by the President of Gerald R. Ford, of the State of Michigan, to be Vice President of the United States (H. Doc. No. 93-164), having considered the same, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the House adopt the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives confirm the nomination of Gerald R. Ford, of the State of Michigan, to be Vice President of the United States.

THE NOMINATION AND THE CONSTITUTION

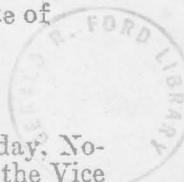
The nomination of Representative Ford, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, to be Vice President of the United States, was announced by the President on October 12, 1973. The nomination was received by the House on October 13, 1973, and referred for consideration to the full Committee on the Judiciary.

This nomination and its consideration by both Houses of Congress constitute the first implementation of Section 2 of the Twenty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (certified February 23, 1967):

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

HEARINGS

Hearings into the nomination were commenced on Thursday, November 15, 1973, with the first witness before the Committee, the Vice



Office, Library of Congress, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All materials generated by this phase of the investigation were available to all members of the Committee during the hearings.

Summaries of portions of the Committee's investigation follow.

#### *Tax Returns*

Mr. Ford made available to the Committee copies of his tax returns for the period 1965-1972. In addition, Mr. Ford made available a report on audit changes for the past six years which was completed by the Internal Revenue Service. Additionally, he requested that the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service make available to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation information reflecting the scope of the Internal Revenue Service audit, the issues raised in the audit, and the results. At Mr. Ford's request this material, in the form of a 13-page memorandum, was made available to the Committee.

At the direction of the Committee, staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, on loan to the Committee on the Judiciary, also conducted an independent audit of the nominee's income tax returns, net worth, honoraria received, salary and other income, as well as bank accounts maintained by Mr. Ford and other members of his family. The results of these independent audits and summaries of the voluminous financial information were reviewed in detail by the Committee, and no information prejudicial to the nominee was noted.

#### *Medical Records*

At the Committee's request, Mr. Ford authorized the Attending Physician of the Congress to make available to the Committee all medical records relating to him which were in the Physician's possession. Additionally, with Mr. Ford's cooperation, the Committee obtained and examined all medical records in the possession of the insurance carrier for Mr. Ford's medical and hospitalization insurance. The Committee also examined all medical deductions listed on Mr. Ford's income tax records for the past six years and with Mr. Ford's cooperation, contacted additional medical practitioners listed thereon to obtain all records in their possession relating to Mr. Ford's health. The Committee concluded that Mr. Ford is in apparent excellent health.

#### *Campaign Finances*

The Committee reviewed all the reports and statements Congressman Ford and his political committees were required by law to file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and with Michigan officials. These reports were available for Mr. Ford's campaigns from 1954 to 1972. A more extensive analysis of the 1970 and 1972 campaigns was completed and the results follow.

For his 1970 campaign, Congressman Ford had five campaign committees raising funds on his behalf. They were: D.C. Committee for Gerald R. Ford; Veterans for Ford; Latvians for Ford; Greek-American Committee for Ford; and Ford for Congress. Each of these committees was analyzed to the extent possible to determine whether there were any improprieties or illegalities connected with this campaign.

At this time the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 required reports of receipts and expenditures from candidates for Federal elective office and from political committees attempting to influence the

election of candidates in two or more states. Within the framework of that Act, Congressman Ford appears to have filed all reports required by its provisions. Michigan election law requires the filing of statements by candidates and political committees with the Clerk of the County where the filer resides and with the Secretary of State. Congressman Ford and the committees supporting him submitted data required by Michigan law and nothing unlawful was apparent from a review of such reports.

For Congressman Ford's 1972 campaign, public documents indicate that there were three Michigan committees and one D.C. based committee raising money on his behalf. They were as follows: Latvians for Ford; Friends of Jerry Ford Committee; Ford for Congress Committee; and Committee to Re-Elect Jerry Ford. Information concerning these committees was closely examined and particular attention was given to the D.C. Committee to Re-Elect Jerry Ford which raised almost \$50,000 and transferred in excess of \$38,000 to the Michigan Ford for Congress Committee prior to April 7, 1972, the date on which the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971 became effective. This new Act established a system for periodic disclosure of all campaign receipts and expenditures. Mr. Ford and his committees appear to have complied with the requirements of the new law.

With regard to both Congressman Ford's 1970 and 1972 campaigns, questions were raised as a result of statements appearing in newspaper article and a book published in 1972. These questions were fully investigated and disposed of to the Committee's satisfaction.

#### *Review of agency files and Government contracts*

As part of the Committee's investigation of Vice President-Designate Gerald R. Ford, the Committee requested and received from the following agencies "any and all records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, or other documents, including, but not limited to, notes or memoranda of all telephone conversations or meetings between Representative Gerald R. Ford, members of his staff, or persons purporting to act on behalf of, or at the behest of, Mr. Ford and [agency] from January 1, 1970, to the present."

1. Labor.
2. Housing and Urban Development.
3. Treasury.
4. Internal Revenue Service.
5. Federal Communications Commission.
6. National Labor Relations Board.
7. Securities and Exchange Commission.
8. Small Business Administration.
9. Cost of Living Council.
10. Civil Aeronautics Board.
11. Agriculture.
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15. Environmental Protection Agency.

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4. Internal Revenue Service.
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6. National Labor Relations Board.
7. Securities and Exchange Commission.
8. Small Business Administration.
9. Cost of Living Council.
10. Civil Aeronautics Board.
11. Agriculture.
12. Commerce.
13. Federal Power Commission.
14. Interstate Commerce Commission.
15. Environmental Protection Agency.

Friday 6/20/75

9:55 Fritz Hunting said you had called him inquiring about (616) 459-1171  
Alvin Shapiro. He has checked with people in Detroit  
and Grand Rapids people of the C&O Railroad in Grand Rapids  
and Superintendent of the steamship lines in Ludington and  
no one has heard of him.

If this man did pension work for the National Maritime  
Union, he would not necessarily have come in contact with the  
railroad people that Mr. Hunting deals with -- but nobody  
he has checked with seems to have heard of him.

So he can't find out if this man had a summer residence in  
1969 in Michigan.

If there are any questions, he will be reachable on Monday. (616) 459-1171

Said to tell you they all still miss you -- wish you could  
come back.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Breinin Affairs - 196

Summer '68

Shapiro  
(Perry)

Atty. Sober

N.Y. Times (Farber)  
Gelb, Editor



Monday 6/16/75

12:15 The 5 o'clock meeting with Rumsfeld, et al.  
has been cancelled. They will try to reschedule  
for Tuesday.

Subject: Foreign Intelligence Advisory *Board.* Committee

cc: Mr. Hills

Monday 6/16/75  
Alvin Shapiro (Ruth)

Not a member of Maritime Union

36 7th Ave, N. Y.

(Used to be  
in Wash. area  
with "transportation")

Subject: Foreign Intelligence Advisory Committee

Economic consultant

cc: Mr. Hills

1949 Shiver Dr.

Alexandria Virginia 22307

(703) 768-7556

St. Lawrence Seaway



Endorsed for deposit in the Ford Fund with Republican Congressional Committee

Record No. 1

Date	Description	Amount	Balance
10/30/68	1 credited at Committee	\$3,000.00	\$3,000
12	2 J.L. Burke	2,000.00	5,000
3/68	author. Pollack for Congress	500.00	5,500
	Miller ✓	500.00	5,000
	Zwack ✓	500.00	5,000
	Mintz ✓	500.00	4,000

Alfred Bawden ✓  
NY

3/5	L. W. Lundell; Chf. Bd C.I.T. 650 Madison Ave NY 22	1,000.00	7,000.00
	Miller (add'n) ✓	500.00	
	Riley ✓	500.00	
	Terence J. ... ✓	250.00	
	Mizell ✓	500.00	
	Ruth ✓	500.00	
	Osteen ✓	500.00	
	Harvey ✓	500.00	
	Grisone? ✓	500.00	
	Whitehurst ✓	500.00	
	Souter ✓	500.00	
	Yanvicer? ✓	500.00	

for ...

10/7 5 Nat'l Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. NY 5,000

10/7	Joe Blatchford ✓	750.00	
	Paul A. Seed ✓	750.00	
	G.Wm. Whitehurst ✓	750.00	
	Mike Schesfar ✓	750.00	
		(3,000.00)	3,750



10/10	credit receipt "H" Edward DeHart (call from Committee)	5,000	10,750
		1,000	11,750

National  
Republican Congressional Committee  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

B 72948

October 7, 1968

This will acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a contribution  
October 8, 1968 in the amount of \$ 5,000.00  
from District No. 1, Pacific Coast District, M.E.B.A.  
Retiree's Group  
17 Battery Place  
New York, New York

Dear Curt,

*Bob Wilson*  
CHAIRMAN

*Curt Romney*  
TREASURER

Please deposit the

in my "C" fund with the committee and

issue checks of \$750.00 to each of the following:

Joe Blatchford  
23122 Samuel Street  
Torrance, California

Paul A. Saad  
610 Florida Avenue  
Tampa, Florida

Dr. G. William Whitehurst  
P.O. Box 6173  
Norfolk, Virginia

Mike Schaefer  
3505 College Avenue  
San Diego, California

Jerry Ford



October 8, 1968

TEL. NO.  
425-7200



*Leon Shapiro*

DISTRICT No. 1 SECRETARY-TREASURER

NATIONAL MARINE ENGINEERS'  
BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION - AFL-CIO  
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10004

100 *JM CALHOUN-PRES*

Mr. Leon Shapiro  
District No. 1 Secretary-Treasurer  
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial  
Association AFL-CIO  
17 Battery Place  
New York, N. Y. 10004

Dear Leon,

Many thanks for the very generous contribution to ~~our Campaign Fund~~ *the Republican cause*

You may be assured it will be used to the best possible advantage; we must elect a Republican President and gain control of the House of Representatives.

I am most grateful for your support of the Republican cause.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

GRF:r

Encl.





TEL. NO.  
425-7280



Jesse M. Calhoun

PRESIDENT

NATIONAL MARINE ENGINEERS'  
BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION - AFL-CIO  
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10004

170

October 8, 1968

Mr. Jesse M. Calhoun, President  
National Marine Engineers'  
Beneficial Association -- AFL-CIO  
17 Battery Place  
New York, New York 10004

Dear Mr. Calhoun,

May I express to you my sincere gratitude for the most generous contribution to ~~our~~ campaign fund.

*The Republican*  
Your endorsement in this practical way of our efforts in behalf of sound government are deeply appreciated.

We must elect a Republican President and gain control of the House of Representatives. Again, thanks for all your help.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

GRF:rm

cc: Mr. Leon Shapiro



Joe Blatford

Calif.

Paul Reed

in  
Alaska

Whitehorse

Va.

Mike Schellford  
Calif.

Backside of  
Shapiro's card



750 to each  
of these

17<sup>th</sup>

Joe Blatchford

23122 Samuel St

Torrance, Calif

Paul A. Saad

610 Florida Ave.

Tampa, Florida

Dr. G. William Whitehurst

P.O. Box 6173

Norfolk, Va

Mike Schaefer

3505 College Ave.

San Diego, Calif.



*For your information*

RMOGA

WALTER L. MOTE  
WASHINGTON MANAGER



# Jimmy Carter

## Presidential Campaign

For America's third century, why not our best?

May 25, 1976

Mr. Jesse M. Calhoon, President  
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial  
Association, AFL-CIO  
400 First Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Jesse:

I appreciate very much the opportunity of our recent meeting. As I told you then, there is no doubt in my mind that our nation's strength as a seapower must never be in doubt.

In that context, allow me to repeat my concern about the decline of our U. S. flag merchant marine as contrasted, for example, with the sharp rise of the U.S.S.R. merchant marine. Our merchant marine declined from first to eighth place since the end of World War II. During this same period, the Soviet merchant marine has risen from twenty third to sixth place. The Soviets have made clear their expectation to become the number one merchant marine by 1980. Please permit me to briefly outline some thoughts on a program required to reverse this dangerous trend.

In 1936 the U. S. Congress and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt created a merchant marine blueprint in the historic Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The preamble of this Act clearly mandated a privately owned and operated U. S. flag merchant marine capable of transporting all of our domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of our foreign trade waterborne commerce. This preamble contained the wise requirement that our U. S. Flag Merchant ships should be of the number and type which would be immediately available to our national emergencies or outright war. This U. S. flag merchant marine was required to be built in American yards. It should be operated by effective management, and manned by civilian seamen trained in industry

P. O. Box 1976 Atlanta, Georgia 30301 404/897-7100

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.



Mr. Calhoon  
Page 2  
May 25, 1976

schools and aboard ships. Besides the security implications of such an approach, our national economy is also a multiple beneficiary.

In 1970, the U. S. Congress enacted a ten-year program to construct for U. S. flag operation a total of 300 merchant ships. There were only 2 dissenting votes in this important legislation. I regret to note that now, just six years later, only 58 ships have been contracted for construction. For the first time in recent history the present administration has not requested any funds for merchant ship construction, and funds which have been approved by Congress and approved by the President remain unspent. Our nation's maritime program has become clouded with uncertainty and confusion.

My approach is to achieve a maritime program which will return us to the seapower status we deserve and need. I intend to work for the following objectives:

1. Assure continuing presidential attention to the objective of having our nation achieve and maintain the desired U. S. flag merchant marine.
2. Dedicate ourselves to a program which would result in a U. S. flag merchant marine with ships that are competitive with foreign flag ships in original cost, operating cost and productivity.
3. Enact and develop a national cargo policy which would assure our U. S. flag merchant marine a fair share of all types of cargo.
4. Continue to enforce our American cabotage laws, such as the Jones Act, which require that U. S. flag ships trade between our U. S. domestic ports.

We must attain the seapower status we need in order to meet our commitments to domestic and international security. As we both recognize, this program to achieve and maintain an adequate U. S. flag merchant marine would provide a great number of productive jobs, increase our economic base which would return many tax benefits to all levels of government, result in stimulating private capital investment and improve our nation's balance of payments.

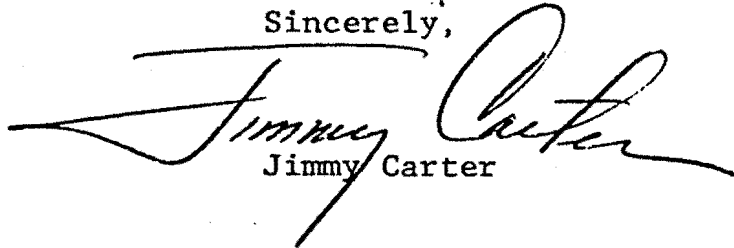


Mr. Calhoon  
Page 3  
May 25, 1976

In the months ahead, I hope to issue a comprehensive paper on our overall program for rebuilding our nation's strength as a maritime nation. In the development of this program, I shall ask the cooperation and concerted effort of labor, business, affected consumer groups and academia. Of course I shall keep in mind the constructive points you made during our discussion.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,



Jimmy Carter

