

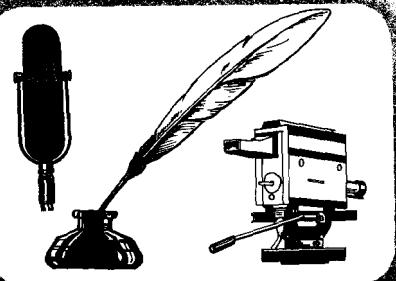
The original documents are located in Box D4, folder “Ford Press Releases, January - May 1970” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Hartmann release

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 22, 1970

Statement of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) House Republican Leader

The Congress has heard many great and inspiring speeches, but President Nixon's State of the Union message today will rank high among them.

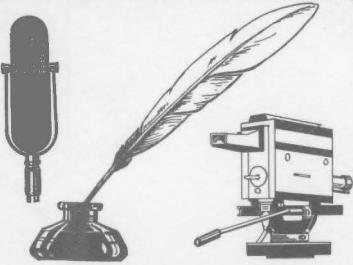
It was a summons to action to a Congress which has been slow to act. Yet he rose above narrow partisanship and called for a common advance on behalf of all Americans. He placed our priorities the way the great majority of citizens place them -- peace, solvency, safety and improvement of the quality of life.

There was hope and inspiration in the President's eloquent speech. His are not impossible goals but we can achieve them only by working together in a fresh climate. I hope Congress, even though majority control is in the hands of the President's political opposition, and this is an election year, will rise and respond to President Nixon's statesmanlike appeal in the same constructive and conciliatory spirit. I am sure the American people applaud and support this style of leadership from the White House.

#

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

January 27, 1970

Remarks on floor of House of Representatives by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

Mr. Speaker:

I am sure all of us here listened to the President's talk on television last night with great interest.

It was in my opinion a forthright and convincing speech.

It was a speech that recognized the value of and the need for not only educational programs, but other social programs also.

But it was a speech that also made absolutely clear what the real issue is and what it is not.

Certainly, the issue is not a debate on the merits of education or on whether federal funds should be spent on education.

Certainly the issue is not one of whether or not we should have an impacted aid program, although there is no doubt that that program needs extensive reform.

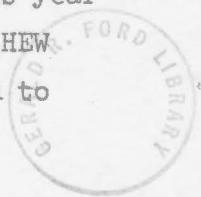
The issue was simply: inflation and the duty of the President as the national leader to control it.

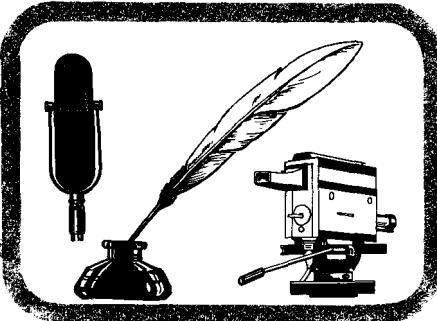
In the President's mind and I'm sure in the minds of most of us here, inflation is the overriding domestic issue at this time.

This being so, the President recognizes that it is his duty and his obligation to take the necessary steps to bring it under control.

One of these steps is to keep federal spending under federal income. This, too the President is determined to do. That is why we have a balanced budget this year and why we will have one next year. That is why the President has vetoed the HEW appropriations bill. And that is why those who recognize the overriding need to control inflation will vote to sustain that veto.

####





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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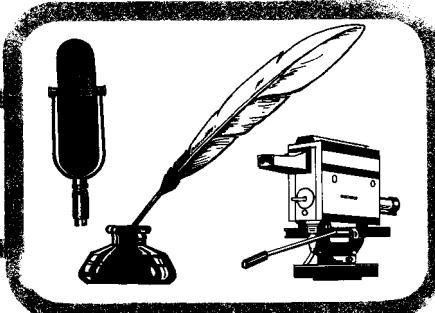
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Distribution : Hartmann

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 28, 1970

Statement of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), House Republican Leader

Once again the House of Representatives, speaking for the American people, has upheld the President of the United States and the highest interest of the country.

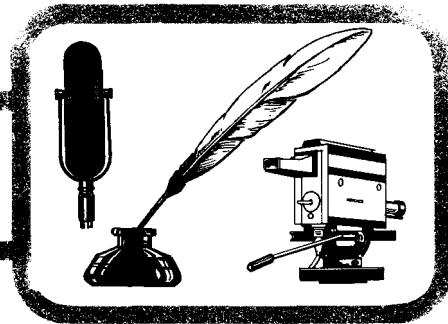
President Nixon's search for a just peace in VietNam was overwhelmingly sustained by the House on a non-partisan basis. Today we demonstrated that in domestic affairs, the Republicans in the House can sustain President Nixon on a partisan basis, if need be.

I am deeply gratified that substantially more than the constitutional number of 145 House votes to sustain a Presidential veto were cast by House Republicans.

I am also profoundly pleased that so many Democrats put the soundness of the dollar and the future of the nation ahead of narrow partisanship in joining to support President Nixon on this critical issue.

I am sure this victory for every American in the field of fiscal responsibility will be followed promptly by a joint effort on the part of the President and the Congress to support all our important health and education programs adequately for the balance of this fiscal year.

#



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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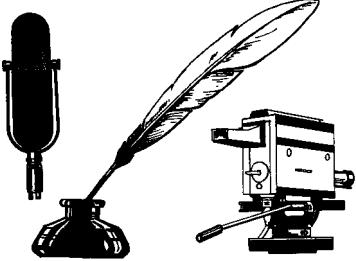
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Distribution: Hartmann

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 2, 1970

Statement of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), House Republican Leader

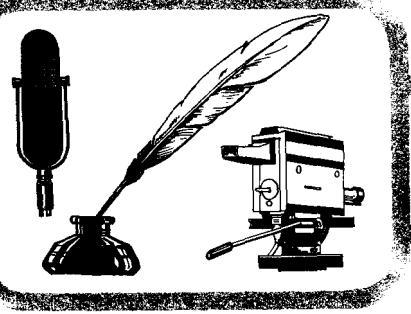
President Nixon's proposed balanced budget and his economic message are marked by courage and candor.

It is particularly gratifying that the President proposes to achieve a budget surplus without new or additional Federal taxes.

He is moving deliberately and decisively to slow down and stop the ravages of inflation as he is to slow down and stop the ravages of Vietnam. Both are difficult and dangerous situations still, but years of drift have been checked and we are now moving in new directions.

I have not examined the new budget recommendations in detail, but I have great confidence in the Secretary of Defense and in the other Cabinet Officers who have been called upon to make sharp cuts in their departmental costs for the coming fiscal year. The Congress will, as always, have an opportunity to study, adjust and finally work its will on the President's proposed budget, but the House has just demonstrated that we can sustain his promised veto of inflationary increases. The American people will support such prudent concern for their savings, the buying power of their earnings, and their tax dollars.

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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 2, 1970

Statement of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), House Republican Leader

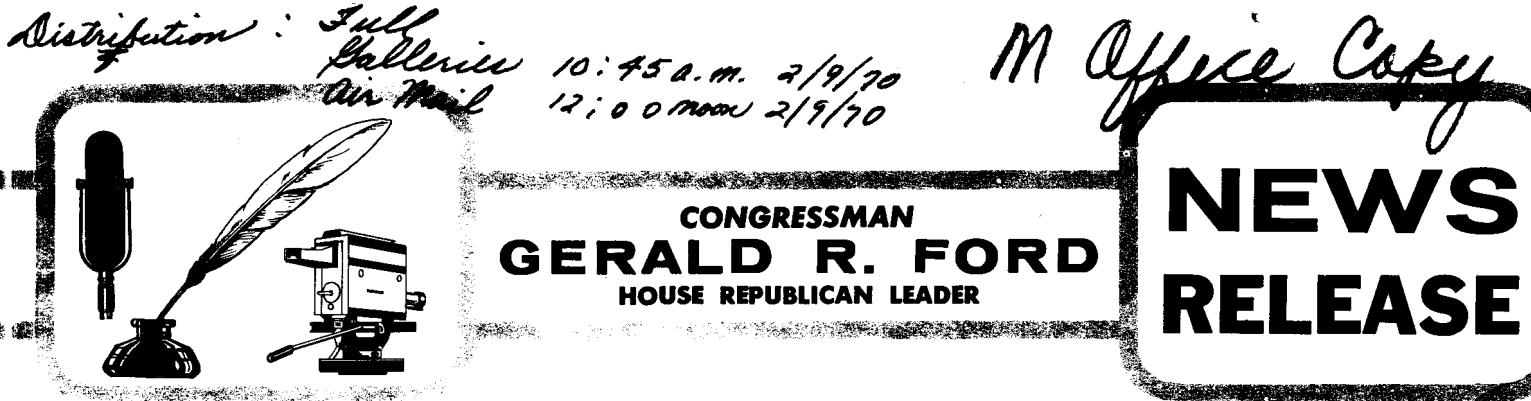
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
February 9, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives.

The Democratic State of the Union message can best be described as an indictment of the previous Democratic Administration. It provided no answers but it did raise many questions. The essential question it raised was . . . Where were the Democrats during the eight years before President Nixon came into office?

If we have a mess in our environment, as Senator Jackson stated, where were the Democrats while that mess was developing? Who made the mess? Who was in charge while all of this was going on?

Yes, we are suffering from chronic inflation. But what caused it? The \$57 billion in Democratic deficit spending during the 60's was the chief cause of the inflation we are wrestling with.

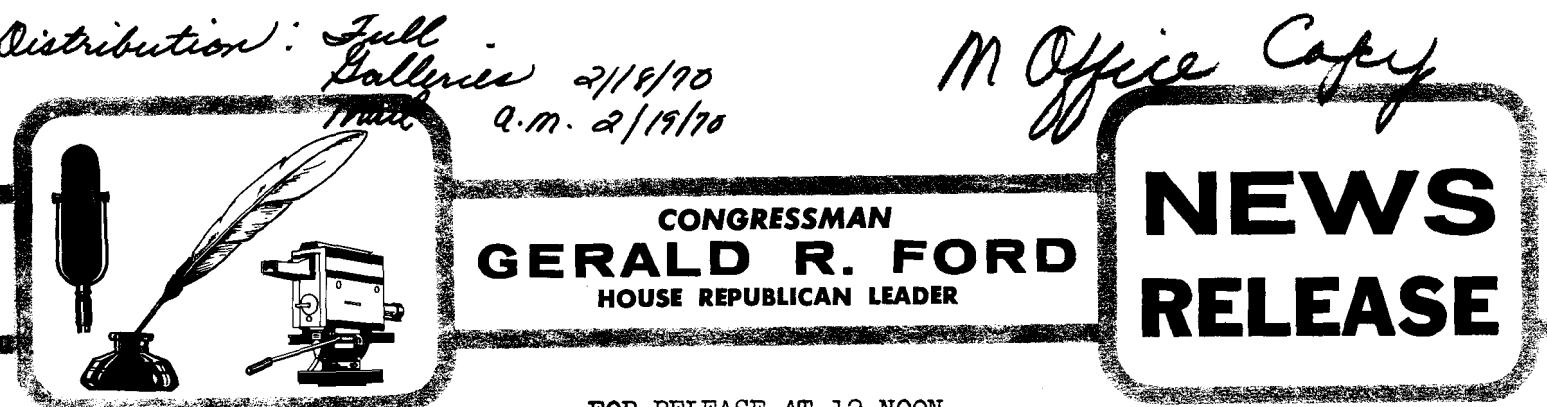
The Democrats complain of high interest rates. These interest rates are a direct result of Democratic inflation.

The Democrats talk about the crime problem yet they let the entire First Session of the 91st Congress go by without passing a single Nixon anti-crime bill.

In this State of the Union message, the Democrats have again shown themselves to be a party that talks about problems, spends more than the federal government takes in, but never solves any of the problems. The Democrats spent \$4 trillion on social needs during the eight years before President Nixon entered the White House, and what do we have to show for it?

Let them answer that question in their next political side show.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

-- FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON --
Feb. 18, 1970

In the past we have talked of a "soft line" and a "hard line" in foreign policy. President Nixon's foreign policy for the Seventies is a peace line -- a realistic strategy for achieving and maintaining world peace.

I firmly believe that the foreign policy guidelines laid down by President Nixon will lead to a safer world. The key to that safer world, as pointed up by the President, is crisis prevention in place of attempts at crisis management around the world.

There will be no return to isolationism under Nixon policy. Neither will there be ratification of bureaucratic decisions in the foreign policy area.

Instead, as the President has stated, the proper course is for the Commander-in-Chief to be presented with and to fully examine all of the options -- and then to make his own decisions.

I say that President Nixon's strategy for peace is a fully realistic foreign policy because it is an extension of his do-it-yourself policy for Asia; it looks to a fashioning of stronger regional groupings as a vehicle for peace through strength; it nurtures no illusions regarding Communist purposes; it views Communist nations individually and in terms of their own special interests rather than as part of a supposed Communist monolith; it contemplates no withdrawal from the world since this would only leave the world open to Communist takeover; and it sensibly scales down our General Purpose Forces concept from readiness for two major and one minor wars to one major and one minor conflict.

President Nixon's foreign policy for the Seventies is a way to stay in the world, not a way to get out of it.

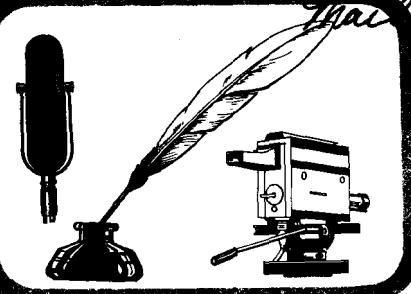
The underlying theme of it is a willingness to help those who are willing to help themselves. We must not be in the front line of every confrontation. Always there must be a willingness to negotiate and a basis for negotiation.

The President has laid before the Nation and the world a full and concise explanation of his foreign policy block-building. No mysteries. Simply a realistic formula for peace built upon three pillars -- partnership among nations, strength, and willingness to negotiate.

The President's action in presenting this foreign policy paper to the Congress and to the Nation is unprecedented. With it, the President has taken the people completely into his confidence. I am sure they welcome this sharing.

Distribution: Full
Challeries 2/18/70
mail a.m. 2/19/70

M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Feb. 18, 1970

It's time to get tough--really tough--with the polluters of America's lakes and streams.

That's the major thrust of the Nixon water pollution control measures being introduced today.

There is a new awareness in the Nation of the need to restore, protect and preserve our most precious natural resource--water. This new awareness must give rise to effective enforcement of our pollution control laws. We must fashion a club that will swing polluters throughout the country into remedial action.

One of the most serious defects in our present system of water pollution control is the delay in taking an individual polluter to court. It now takes 18 months or longer to go through all the procedures involved before court action is possible. The hearing stage is at the root of the delaying action.

President Nixon would eliminate the hearing stage and take a case directly from an enforcement conference to the courts. I applaud this move. I also favor the President's attempt to give enforcement more clout by empowering the courts to impose fines of up to \$10,000 a day for non-compliance with responsible water quality standards.

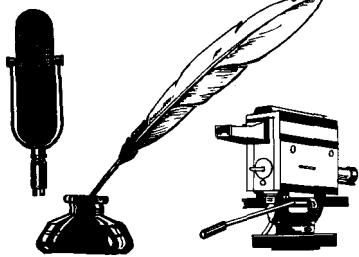
In addition, the President has wisely recommended that the Secretary of Interior be authorized to seek court orders halting pollution immediately in emergency situations. These would be situations where severe water pollution constitutes an imminent danger to health or threatens irreversible damage to water quality.

We must protect our waters--and the public--in situations where time does not permit routine enforcement and normal court procedures.

I urge that the Congress give full backing to President Nixon's water pollution control proposals. We must have large-scale action against polluters of our streams and lakes.

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Distribution: Full
Galleries 10:15 a.m. 2/19/70
Air Mail 10:30 a.m. 2/19/70 M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

February 19, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

Conviction of five of the seven defendants in the Chicago "conspiracy" trial under the anti-riot law passed by Congress in 1968 represents a victory for the American people.

In a little-known statement, Abraham Lincoln once said: "The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and the Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

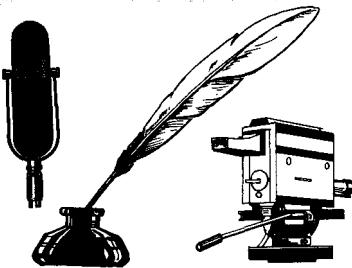
It is in that light that I look upon the Chicago verdict as a victory for law-abiding citizens throughout our Nation.

I am proud that the law under which the five defendants were convicted is Republican-sponsored law. The law making it a Federal crime for a person to cross state lines with the intent of inciting a riot would never have appeared on the statute books had it not been for Republican pressure and insistence. It was first adopted by the House as an amendment to the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966, which died in the Senate. It became a part of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, approved by both houses. But it was long bottled up by the Democrat-controlled House Judiciary Committee.

This Republican-sponsored law does not limit the right of dissent and peaceful demonstration. Legitimate activities by those who travel in interstate commerce to participate in public gatherings or other lawful demonstrations are not prohibited. But those who cross state lines to incite to riot, violence, looting, vandalism, arson, bombing and physical assault are subject to prosecution under the anti-riot law.

I feel sure the American people consider it to be good law and are thankful it is on the books.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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Distribution : Fifth District Media
all at 3:30 p.m. 2/20/70

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Statement for all Fifth District News Media

For Release on Receipt

Chicago Verdict
Clear Warning:
Obey the Law

BY JERRY FORD

The jury verdict in the Chicago conspiracy trial is a clear warning to all who are abusing the right of free speech that they must obey the law or go to jail.

This is the real meaning of the Chicago conspiracy trial -- that the defendants found guilty there had sought to use the right of free speech to tear this country down, to incite others to violence.

Our whole system of justice was on trial in Chicago.

Abraham Lincoln preached "reverence for the laws."

The defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial made a vulgar, vicious and disgraceful assault upon the American judicial process.

For five months they insulted and vilified the presiding judge. They ridiculed the court and sneered at the American system of justice. They called the judge a fascist, a racist, a runt -- and compared him with Adolf Hitler.

In all of these disgraceful actions the defendants were aided by their attorneys.

I believe the jury acted fairly and honestly in adjudging five of the defendants guilty of crossing state lines with the intent to incite a riot.

I approve of the judge's actions in sentencing not only all of the defendants but their attorneys as well for contempt of court.

The right of free speech does not give any American the right to incite others to commit violence any more than it gives anyone the right to yell "fire" in a crowded theater.

Neither does the right of free speech give anyone the right to shout insults at a trial judge.

Justice cannot survive in the kind of atmosphere generated by the Chicago trial defendants, and neither can it survive under the chaotic conditions the Black Panthers on trial in New York are trying to create.

The American judicial system is eminently fair. It is ridiculous for anyone to charge otherwise.

Freedom in the United States is under attack. But it is not under attack by "the Establishment." It is under attack by those who would plunge this Nation into anarchy, and those who mistake license for liberty.

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Distribution: Full
Galleries 12:30 p.m. 2/21/70
Teletype 12:45 p.m. 2/21/70
Mail a.m. 2/23/70

In Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
February 21, 1970

I fully concur with the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force that we should move toward an all-volunteer military as quickly as possible.

The commission proposes allowing the Selective Service Act to expire as of June 30, 1971. There is good reason to believe that this would not only be desirable but feasible. Meantime we should overhaul the draft law, raise first-term military pay, and expand the role and capability of our reserve forces.

I have long advocated an end to the draft once the United States combat role in Vietnam is reduced to the point where the draft no longer is necessary. Today I reaffirm that advocacy. The only way to end all of the inequities in the draft is to end the draft itself.

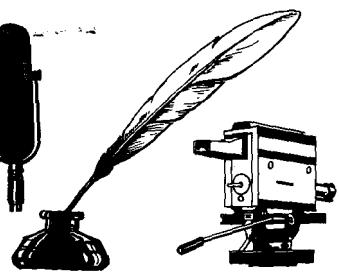
It appears to me that President Nixon's program for ending the U.S. ground combat role in Vietnam through Vietnamization of the war will make it feasible to carry out the recommendations of his Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force.

The commission has done an excellent job of analyzing the pros and cons of an all-volunteer military. Each of its members deserves the thanks of the American people.

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Office Copy

**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**



**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 24, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), Republican Leader,
on the Floor of the U. S. House of Representatives

Mr. Speaker, I am gratified that the responsible leaders of this Congress, despite their party affiliations and personal opinions on the policies of the French Government, are joining in the highest American tradition to welcome President Pompidou at a Joint Meeting of the Congress.

It is important that our Government achieve success in efforts to develop a better understanding and closer relationship with France. Among the modern nations of the world, France is our oldest friend. But more than sentiment motivates my words. I am deeply concerned because the visit of President Pompidou coincides with very grave developments.

The violence of the Middle East has escalated in recent days. It has spread to Western Europe. A number of American citizens, innocent passengers aboard an international airliner, have fallen victim to extremist fanaticism. One of my own constituents, the wife of a respected Baptist minister of Grandville, Michigan, has been ruthlessly murdered by terrorists. Her only offense was to ride a tourist bus to view the holy places near Jerusalem.

Anger and emotion are rising in the Middle East. The conflict is striking down innocent bystanders and affecting the transportation and communication links connecting Western Europe and America with the State of Israel. This is a time for negotiation, not confrontation. It is a time to discuss with President Pompidou the policies of his government in the Middle East, Europe, and elsewhere, as they relate to the national security interests of the United States. It is a time to seek ways of cooling down passions, to seek ways of working with France to decrease the level of violence in the Middle East and to limit the introduction into that region of destructive new weapons.

Our Government is now engaged in very serious talks with President Pompidou. Our historic relationship with France demands that President Pompidou, as the elected head of his government, be accorded the courtesies that have been traditional. I do not completely agree with all the policies of the Pompidou administration nor of the preceding De Gaulle administration. But

(more)

This is a time for statesmanship, not showmanship, a time for reconciliation, not agitation.

We will accomplish nothing by boycotting or blockading, by walking in or by walking out on President Pompidou. We may accomplish something, -- indeed, we may accomplish very much by exchanging ideas with President Pompidou in a constructive, relevant, and civilized manner.

It has been a basic tenet of our Government that while we may be divided at home on foreign policy matters we are nevertheless willing to permit our Government to deal in an orderly and diplomatic manner with other governments.

The negotiations with France are of such importance that we cannot permit an impression that this Congress is unwilling to accord the traditional courtesies to the Republic of France. The violence and killing in the Middle East are very serious. The situation is daily growing worse.

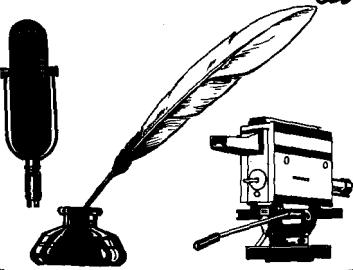
I would like to suggest a better course than an empty, negative boycott of President Pompidou. Let us devote the same time and energy to seeking a lessening of violence. I would like to suggest the alternative of an international agreement to deal with the rise in airborne terrorism, bombings, and hijacking; perhaps, a world conference on safety of air passengers. Another alternative for the time wasted in opposing the Joint Meeting would be a discussion of ways and means of implementing President Nixon's very recent report to the Congress on foreign policy. I might add that the Government of Israel has received this report with deep satisfaction. The President expressed himself quite clearly on the threats to Israel and it is incumbent upon the Congress to respond to his forthright leadership on this crucial issue.

Instead of negativism and obstructionism, let us strengthen the hand of President Nixon when he speaks for all of us with President Pompidou. This is the way to impress upon the French President the deep conviction and profound unity of the American people on these matters.

We shall do everything we can in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East. But we will do more than talk. The United States cannot and will not stand by and watch the military balance turn against Israel. We will not let the situation deteriorate because of ill-advised policies of other governments.

Of course, we hope that President Nixon's statesmanlike effort to limit the arms race will generate a positive response from France, from Great Britain, and, of course, from the Soviet Union. This aim is served by the courtesies this Congress is rendering to President Pompidou in our common effort to create better communications. This aim is frustrated by flamboyant gestures that add to the dismay and discord of a troubled world.

Distribution: Full
Galleries 12:45pm. 2/24/70
Car Mail 12 noon 2/24/70 M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--
February 25, 1970

**NEWS
RELEASE**

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, to be placed in the Congressional Record of Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1970.

Mr. Speaker: Last Thursday the House Majority Leader placed in the Congressional Record a statement in which he castigated the Nixon Administration for the inflation President Nixon inherited from the previous Democratic administration.

This is the height of irony, Mr. Speaker -- that the Democratic floor leader in the House should seek to blame the Nixon Administration for the inflation today that is directly due to the policies of the previous Democratic Administration.

The gentleman from Oklahoma knows as well as does anyone else in this chamber that the inflation from which we continue to suffer began in 1965 and gathered speed because of excessive and often irresponsible federal spending and the uncoordinated monetary policies in the years immediately thereafter -- years when both the White House and the Congress were controlled by the Democratic Party.

The Democratic floor leader would have the American people believe that their economic lot has suddenly worsened, has deteriorated because a Republican President now sits in the White House.

The truth is that the Democrats, because of irresponsible fiscal policies, brought on inflation which a Republican President now is forced to combat, with all of the painful consequences attending such efforts.

The truth is that the real earnings of the non-farm worker in the private sector rose hardly at all in the Democratic years of 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 -- the years when then President Lyndon Johnson said we could have both guns and butter.

Figures I have just obtained from the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics show that a non-farm worker's rise in gross weekly earnings between January 1965 and January 1969 were almost completely eaten up by increases in consumer prices and by income and Social Security tax increases.

The gross weekly earnings of this worker rose 19 per cent during this period -- from \$92.64 a week to \$110.25.

But what happened to those weekly earnings as a result of price increases and the rise in taxes? The advance in earnings almost vanished.

(more)

The Consumer Price Index jumped from 108.9 in January 1965 to 124.1 in January 1969, a 14 per cent rise. When a non-farm worker's gross weekly earnings were adjusted for price increases, he showed an increase in real earnings of only 4.4 per cent in that 4-year period under the Democrats.

Add to that the increase in income and Social Security taxes, and the non-farm worker's real weekly earnings drop to \$77.90 a week -- an increase in real earnings of only 0.7 per cent in four years!

That is what the American worker has to show for all of his years of struggle during the previous Democratic Administration -- a rise of 0.7 per cent in real weekly earnings. This is less than a one per cent increase in purchasing power, not much help for a growing or expanding family.

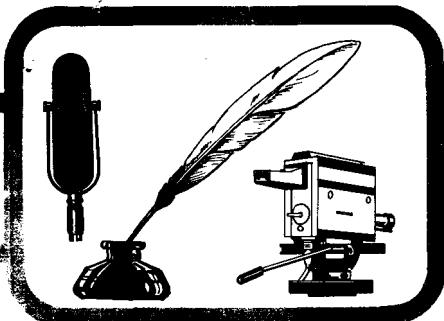
The Democratic floor leader has unfairly attacked the Nixon Administration for its efforts to combat the inflation brought on by the previous Administration, a Democratic Administration which committed 540,000 military personnel to Vietnam and refused to pay for that war, an administration which ran up federal deficits totalling \$45 billion.

He should be candid enough to tell the workers of America that the Nation is plagued by Democratic inflation -- that the Nixon Administration is finding it extremely difficult to fight that Democratic inflation because it was permitted to gain momentum while the Democrats controlled both the White House and the Congress -- that Democrats currently are not cooperating with the President in his efforts to fight Democratic inflation but are seeking to make political capital out of those efforts.

It of course is naive to expect some Democrats to make such admissions, although I must say that Sen. Edmund Muskie was frank enough to state in a recent Christian Science Monitor interview that President Nixon had inherited his problems from the previous Democratic Administration.

So we are not really being naive today. We are simply making a plea for candor. And we would also express the hope that the Democrats would stop playing politics with the people's pocketbook.

President Nixon is making a constructive effort to solve the inherited problem of inflation. He is seeking to build a strong peacetime economy that will provide jobs and industrial growth for a better America. He deserves better from the opposition party than political sabotage.



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--
February 25, 1970

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, to be placed in the Congressional Record of Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1970.

Mr. Speaker: Last Thursday the House Majority Leader placed in the Congressional Record a statement in which he castigated the Nixon Administration for the inflation President Nixon inherited from the previous Democratic administration.

This is the height of irony, Mr. Speaker -- that the Democratic floor leader in the House should seek to blame the Nixon Administration for the inflation today that is directly due to the policies of the previous Democratic Administration.

The gentleman from Oklahoma knows as well as does anyone else in this chamber that the inflation from which we continue to suffer began in 1965 and gathered speed because of excessive and often irresponsible federal spending and the uncoordinated monetary policies in the years immediately thereafter -- years when both the White House and the Congress were controlled by the Democratic Party.

The Democratic floor leader would have the American people believe that their economic lot has suddenly worsened, has deteriorated because a Republican President now sits in the White House.

The truth is that the Democrats, because of irresponsible fiscal policies, brought on inflation which a Republican President now is forced to combat, with all of the painful consequences attending such efforts.

The truth is that the real earnings of the non-farm worker in the private sector rose hardly at all in the Democratic years of 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 -- the years when then President Lyndon Johnson said we could have both guns and butter.

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That is what the American worker has to show for all of his years of struggle during the previous Democratic Administration -- a rise of 0.7 per cent in real weekly earnings. This is less than a one per cent increase in purchasing power, not much help for a growing or expanding family.

The Democratic floor leader has unfairly attacked the Nixon Administration for its efforts to combat the inflation brought on by the previous Administration, a Democratic Administration which committed 540,000 military personnel to Vietnam and refused to pay for that war, an administration which ran up federal deficits totalling \$45 billion.

He should be candid enough to tell the workers of America that the Nation is plagued by Democratic inflation -- that the Nixon Administration is finding it extremely difficult to fight that Democratic inflation because it was permitted to gain momentum while the Democrats controlled both the White House and the Congress -- that Democrats currently are not cooperating with the President in his efforts to fight Democratic inflation but are seeking to make political capital out of those efforts.

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*Distribution: 5th District Media
3/27/70*

In Office Copy

FOR USE BY FIFTH DISTRICT NEWS MEDIA

For Jalileh Farah Salameh El Ahwal, the long nightmare of sitting alone and afraid in war-torn Jordan is over. She is safe in the arms of her family in Grand Rapids at last.

The story of Miss Ahwal's attempts to be reunited with a sister, her brothers and other relatives in Grand Rapids tells of an ordeal which produced a file several inches thick in the office of Congressman Gerald R. Ford and ended after a successful three-year fight to get a special bill through Congress.

Ford first became interested in Miss Ahwal's case in 1966, when her brother, Aziz Howell (Ahwal) of 1524 Tenth Street, N.W., Grand Rapids, wrote and begged Ford to help his sister emigrate from Jordan to the United States.

Howell, a naturalized citizen who had legally changed his name, told Ford that his sister, Jalileh, then 55, was living completely alone in west Jordan and could not get a visa to come to the United States because she could not read or write.

Howell wanted Jalileh to join him, his brother, Louis, and his sister, Miledesh, in Grand Rapids, where there were seven households of Howells (Ahwals), counting all of the relatives. Miledesh, the last of the Ahwals to leave Jordan, had obtained a visa and had made the trip to America in August 1966. Now Jalileh was left all alone.

Aziz Howell wrote Ford: "There are no close relatives in all of Jordan to care for her or help her. There are 7th and 8th cousins in the city, but they all have families and struggle for a living. Wages there are low, living costs are high, and work is scarce. If she becomes ill or needs care, there is no one to care for her, and it is not safe for her to be alone. All of her family is here in Grand Rapids, where she would receive care, affection, full support and the company of her loved ones."

The immigration laws made no exception for a poor, lonely Jordanian woman who could not read or write. If she could not pass the literacy tests in order to obtain a visa, she could not come to the United States.

Congressman Ford introduced what is known as a private bill, H.R. 14752, for "the relief of Jalileh Farah Salameh El Ahwal." The bill would make it legal for Miss Ahwal to enter the United States despite the fact she could not read or write.

(more)

Ford's bill languished in the Subcommittee on Immigration of the House Judiciary Committee. The Subcommittee refused to report it out, which was the usual procedure in such cases.

Ford and Aziz Howell continued to correspond. In 1967 Ford re-introduced his private bill, but again the Subcommittee on Immigration refused to approve it.

In June 1967 fierce fighting broke out between the Arabs and the Israelis. A blitz war, it lasted for just six days. At the end of that time, Jalileh found she was living in territory occupied by the Israelis.

More than a year passed. Then on Jan. 3, 1969, Congressman Ford introduced a new private bill on behalf of Jalileh, this one numbered H.R. 1707.

Ford made a fresh appeal to the Immigration Subcommittee, urging that Miss Ahwal be permitted to enter this country on "humanitarian" grounds. He stressed that she was living completely without family in Israeli-occupied Jordan and that her brother, Aziz, would be entirely responsible for her if she were allowed to enter the United States.

On April 1 Ford received the good news from Rep. Michael Feighan, chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee, informing him the subcommittee had approved his bill.

The toughest legislative hurdle had been surmounted.

After House approval of the bill, Ford wrote to Sens. Robert P. Griffin and Philip A. Hart alerting them to the fact his private bill was coming over to the Senate and asking them to see it through that body. They did.

On August 25, 1969, President Nixon signed Ford's private bill into law and sent him the pen with which he had signed it. Ford happily informed Aziz Howell that the way now was open for his sister, Jalileh, to come to the United States.

But there followed more delays--the red tape of actually obtaining a visa for Jalileh and a mixup over where the financial responsibility bond posted by Aziz Howell was to be sent. Ford wrote letter after letter, working to get all of the snarls straightened out.

At long last Jalileh obtained her visa, and a few days ago Aziz Howell wrote Ford that she was safe in the arms of her family in Grand Rapids. The nightmare that began four years ago was behind her.

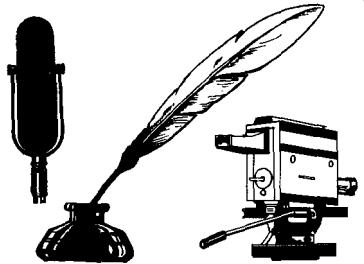
"My sister is very happy," Aziz Howell told Ford. "We are all very happy for her. And we will never forget all you have done for us."

In a quaint translation from the Arabic, Mrs. Howell said: "Jalileh was scared too much."

Distribution : Full
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**



--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Friday, February 27, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

I congratulate President Nixon for doing what four Presidents before him talked of doing but never accomplished. He has set forth, in concrete clear language, sensible ways to improve the handling of national emergency labor disputes.

I am most impressed by the President's recommendations. The general thrust of Mr. Nixon's proposals is to encourage true collective bargaining and to produce settlement of national emergency labor disputes without damaging strikes or resort to binding arbitration.

In my view, President Nixon has submitted historic labor legislation which signals a return to genuine collective bargaining in this country and the promise of far healthier labor-management relations in the transportation field.

There has been no important legislation in this critical area of national emergency labor disputes since 1959. Our objective now must be to strengthen free collective bargaining and to eliminate unnecessary government interference with that process. The President's recommendations appear to be ideally designed to accomplish that objective.

We have recognized in this country that the right to strike is basic to justice for the American workingman. Let us proceed now on the basis that the way to avoid strikes is to develop alternate strategies for resolving disputes but at the same time achieving the justice which would render strikes unnecessary. I believe prospects for congressional approval of President Nixon's proposals are good.

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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON---
March 3, 1970

A Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

Improving the quality of the American educational system has long been one of this Nation's most urgent and compelling needs.

President Nixon has wisely concluded that an administration in which reform is the watchword would be failing in its overall mission if reform of our educational system were not made a high priority objective.

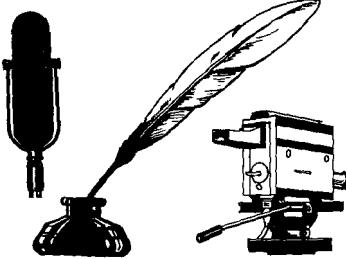
I have carefully studied the President's Message on Education Reform. I not only fully concur with his recommendations but also urge that the Congress act with the greatest possible dispatch in implementing them. Nothing is more important than a quality education for all of America's young people. I believe the President's proposals will help us move toward that goal.

The overall thrust of the President's proposals clearly is to promote as good an education for the child from the slums as the youngster from the suburbs. This, I believe, is the key to solving many of America's most perplexing social problems. We must bend every effort to achieve equality of educational opportunity.

Meantime, let the President's words be particularly heeded by those who would spend additional billions on Federal aid to education without measuring the results. As the President said, we are willing to spend more on education but we must also learn how to invest those dollars wisely.

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Air Mail 12 noon 3/3/70



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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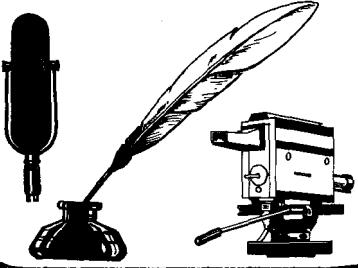
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3/5/70

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

SPECIAL TO FIFTH DISTRICT NEWS MEDIA

MARCH 5, 1970

--FOR USE ON RECEIPT--

Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids has urged the Nixon Administration to promote a large-scale educational campaign on radio and television against the use of narcotics and dangerous drugs.

Ford said the campaign he is pressing for should be of the same magnitude as the current highly successful radio and TV campaign against cigarette smoking.

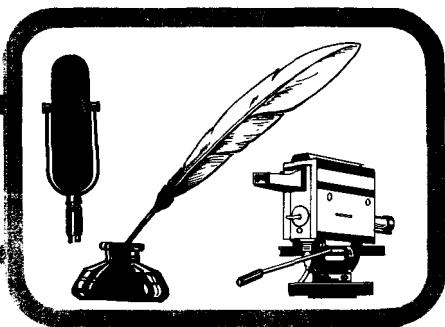
Ford called for the educational drive against drug abuse in a letter to John E. Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, U.S. Department of Justice.

In his letter to Ingersoll, Ford asked for a progress report on efforts by the bureau to turn young people away from possible drug use. He noted that Ingersoll last year told a special House Committee on Crime that the bureau is working with the National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information, the National Advertising Council, and the J. Walter Thompson Co. to develop radio and TV spots aimed at preventing drug abuse.

"I personally feel that every effort should be made to mount the same kind of radio and TV educational campaign against the use of narcotics and dangerous drugs as is currently being so successfully waged against cigarette smoking," Ford said.

Ford called attention to the tremendous number of hours American young people spend in front of the TV set. He quoted President Nixon as reporting that, before he graduates, the average high school student spends 15,000 hours watching television as compared with 11,000 hours in school.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

Office Copy

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
March 11, 1970

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., placed in the Congressional Record of Wednesday, March 11, 1970.

Mr. Speaker: On Monday the distinguished Majority Leader of the House informed us that because the unemployment rate rose to 4.2 per cent in January he had concluded this Nation is in the grip of a recession.

This is a most interesting observation, Mr. Speaker, particularly if you look at the unemployment rates for the years 1961 through 1965, when Democrats were in control of both the White House and the Congress.

A look at the unemployment rates for those years tells us that the Majority Leader is making statements that are indefensible. Apparently he is trying to talk us into a recession.

If he is not trying to talk us into a recession, then he would have to assert that the United States suffered through a five-year recession in the last decade -- because in all of those years the unemployment rate exceeded the current rate of 4.2 per cent.

In 1961, the unemployment rate was a shocking 6.7 per cent. In 1962, it was 5.5 per cent. In 1963, it was 5.7; in 1964, 5.2; and in 1965, 4.5.

In 1966, the unemployment rate dropped to 3.8, less than 4 per cent, and it has remained below 4 per cent until recently.

Now to what can we attribute this drop to less than 4 per cent in unemployment -- a most welcome decline if viewed as a bit of data unrelated to other economic factors.

One does not have to hold a doctor's degree in economics to recognize that the sharp decline in unemployment in 1966 coincided with a sharp surge in the economy triggered by the Vietnam War.

Conclusion -- the only valid conclusion -- is that we have been experiencing a false prosperity generated by a war into which we were led by the previous administration.

That same false prosperity generated inflationary pressures which steadily pushed up the cost of living for every man, woman and child in America. And, as

(more)

former President Johnson said in his last Economic Report, transmitted to the Congress in January 1969: "The problems of rising prices and wages remain intense as 1969 begins."

The Majority Leader now talks of a recession. In fact, he flatly asserts that "we are in a recession" because the unemployment rate has risen to 4.2 per cent. Would he also say then that the years 1961 through 1965 were recession years?

The Majority Leader talks at the same time of "Nixon inflation," and yet Lyndon Johnson in his 1969 Economic Report freely admitted that "the first significant break in relative price stability occurred early in 1965" and added that "more pervasive inflationary pressures started in the second half of 1965 when the military buildup in Vietnam began." Mr. Johnson went on to say: "Higher costs had been built into the economy during 1965 and 1966, and when the economy picked up speed in the second half of 1967, prices and wages again accelerated." "Union settlements," he said, "which had lagged in the initial stage of the advance, rose especially sharply in late 1967 and in 1968." And at that point Mr. Johnson stated that price and wage increases remained a severe problem at the beginning of 1969.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon and others of us are fighting the inflation which was allowed to gather momentum under the previous Democratic administration. One of the unfortunate consequences of that fight is that we are in a temporary slowdown and unemployment has risen.

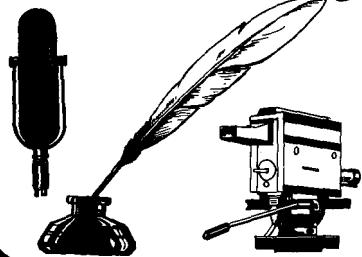
Mr. Speaker, rather than talking us into a recession it would better behoove the Majority Leader to lend his support to the fight against inflation. He knows full well that it has been necessary to cool off the economy in an effort to slow the rise in prices. He knows full well that a rise in unemployment is an unfortunate but inevitable result of that cooling off.

The Majority Leader has been seeking to blame the present Administration for the sins of the previous Democratic administration. This kind of "politicking" is bad for the entire country. And I doubt it is good politics because the American people know that our inflation problems were inherited from a Democratic Administration, and our fellow citizens also know that the Nixon Administration has made sound decisions which will avoid a recession, slow down inflation and preclude unacceptable unemployment.

Distribution: Full
Galleries 12 noon 3/17/70
by Mail 12:15 p.m. 3/17/70

M Office Copy

CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER



**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Tuesday, March 17, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

In the absence of Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., who has business in Ohio, I am today announcing the formation of a House Republican Task Force on Seniority.

Authorized by the House Republican Leadership, this task force will study alternative methods of selecting committee chairmen or ranking minority members. The task force will operate under the House Republican Research Committee headed by Mr. Taft and will be chaired by Rep. Barber Conable of New York.

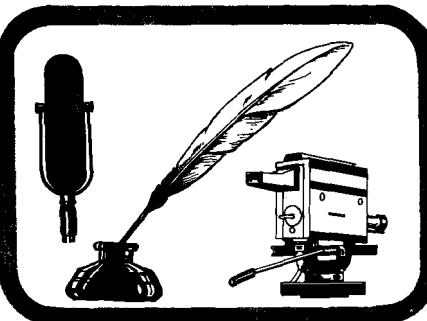
Task force members will reexamine the seniority system. Changes in procedure would come about by party action alone, since the Rules of the House do not require that seniority be followed.

Following a thorough examination of the present and alternative methods of selecting committee chairmen and ranking minority members, the Task Force will report its recommendations to the Republican Leadership and the House Republican Conference.

It is essential that this study be conducted at this time, so that the Republican Party in the House can be prepared in January 1971 to make decisions concerning committee leadership on the basis of a careful weighing of the alternatives available.

Let me emphasize at this time that no judgments have been made on this question. The task force and the Party are starting with a clean slate.

In addition to Rep. Conable, the task force members are: J. Glenn Beall, Md., Edward G. Biester, Jr., Pa., Clarence J. Brown, Ohio, John W. Byrnes, Wis., James C. Cleveland, N.H., David W. Dennis, Ind., Jack Edwards, Ala., John N. Erlenborn, Ill., Durward G. Hall, Mo., James Harvey, Mich., Thomas S. Kleppe, N. Dak., Paul N. McCloskey, Calif., Albert H. Quie, Minn., John J. Rhodes, Ariz., William L. Springer, Ill., William A. Steiger, Wis., Burt L. Talcott, Calif., and Wendall Wyatt, Oreg.



**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. TUESDAY--
March 17, 1970

Excerpts from a Speech by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, at a fund-raising dinner for Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

No greater challenges face us as we move into the decade of the Seventies than clearing the criminal from our streets and clearing the poisons and solid waste from our environment.

There is no more deeply disturbing problem before this Nation today than that of the ever-rising crime rate--and nowhere is that problem more pressing than in the Nation's capital.

I am pleased to impress upon you here tonight that Congressman Larry Hogan has been in the forefront of the fight against crime in the District of Columbia and the Washington metropolitan area, just as he has been one of the foremost fighters in the crusade to clean up our environment.

The House will soon have before it an Omnibus D.C. Crime Bill. Larry Hogan helped to shape that bill. In fact he was the only Republican lawyer on the subcommittee which drafted it and reported it out.

The bill that Larry Hogan helped draw up will restructure the D.C. courts, create a vastly improved bail agency to supervise pretrial release of criminal defendants, permit pretrial detention of dangerous hard-core repeat offenders, establish a full-fledged public defender office to serve indigent adult and juvenile offenders, and revise the D.C. Juvenile Procedures Code to update and improve the handling of juvenile and family matters.

The Omnibus D.C. Crime Bill will give law enforcement officers and the courts tools they sorely need to combat crime in the District of Columbia. It will significantly improve the administration of justice in the Nation's capital.

Nearly every American city is experiencing a rising crime rate but in D.C. the rate has soared far faster--until recently. I say "until recently" because the Nixon Administration has given the D.C. Government a big assist on law enforcement and that big lift has paid off in a falling crime rate over the last few months. What the President did was to give D.C. extra funds to put an additional 200 policemen on the streets each day by working regular officers on their days off as overtime. Meantime the recruiting of added new policemen is

(more)

going great, as Police Chief Jerry Wilson pushes toward higher authorized police force strength.

This is the kind of action Larry Hogan has pressed for. He has been right in there pitching. Larry will tell you, as I do now, that what happens in the District of Columbia is vitally important to Prince Georges and Charles Counties and all the Washington suburbs.

Let me tell you that street crime in D.C. is a first-hand problem for the Congress--a problem of the greatest urgency. In addition, anti-crime techniques being proposed for Washington have national significance. They might well serve as models for the rest of the Nation.

I ask immediate action on lawlessness in the Nation's capital and I attach the same sense of urgency to proposals the President has made for fighting street crime and organized crime throughout the country.

The Democratic-controlled Congress let the first session slip by without enacting any of the President's anti-crime proposals into law, but currently I believe prospects are good for approval of at least some of the Nixon legislation aimed at fighting crime in D.C. and throughout America.

Let me turn now to the problem of cleaning up our environment--making our skies blue again, our waters clear again, and our land a better place in which to live and grow.

This should not be a partisan issue. We are ready to move ahead in the crusade for a clean America--and we will move ahead because we now have the leadership we need to take a giant leap for all mankind.

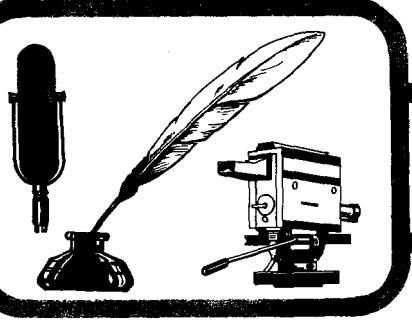
We now have a President who is vigorously on the side of clean air, clean water, and abundant recreational land, and that is what makes the difference as we begin to pay for years of neglect.

For the first time in recent history we have a President who has called for a national commitment to restore our environment and return to the day when our air was pure, our water was clean, and our land was uncluttered.

Look now at Richard Nixon's 37-point program for cleaning up America, and you see the difference. That difference is Presidential leadership.

This is the kind of leadership America cries out for as we move into the Seventies--leadership looking toward reform programs that will carry this Nation in a New Direction. I believe the forward-looking programs proposed by the President herald a new era of advancement, a decade of unparalleled progress.

A whole host of reforms still awaits Congressional action. The Congress must get cracking on them.



**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
March 18, 1970

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, placed in the body of the Congressional Record of Wednesday, March 18, 1970.

Mr. Speaker: The distinguished House Majority Leader is continuing to play the oldest of political games -- setting up straw men and knocking them down.

That can be the only explanation for the absurd attack made by the Majority Leader Tuesday on the Nixon Administration's crime-fighting record and the President's continuing efforts in the war against crime.

I am amazed that the Majority Leader would have the temerity to seek to exploit the crime issue in 1970. Since he has done so, we will let the facts -- particularly the facts he omitted from his statement of Tuesday -- speak for themselves. They will be answer enough.

The Majority Leader cited the fact that crime rose 11 per cent nationwide in 1969, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

What the Majority Leader failed to mention is that the 11 per cent rise in crime in 1969 represented a sharp drop in the rate of crime increase -- a sharp drop that took place during the first year of the new Republican Administration. This is Republican progress, and we expect to do better.

The Majority Leader also naturally forgot to mention that the 11 per cent increase in crime in 1969 was the lowest increase in the last four years.

He forgot to mention that the rate of increase under the Democrats in 1968 was 17 per cent, as compared with 11 per cent in the Republican year of 1969.

He forgot to mention that with one exception increases in every category of violent crime were down in 1969 under the Republicans.

The Majority Leader flatly asserts that neither Attorney General John N. Mitchell nor the Administration has a program to combat the growing rate of crime, and yet big-city crime was down throughout the country in 1969 under Republicans. The FBI reported only a 9 per cent increase in crime in cities of over 250,000 population in 1969, as compared with an 18 per cent rise in 1968. For suburbs the rise in 1969 was 13 per cent as against 18 per cent in 1968; and for the rural areas, it was 11 per cent in '69 as against 12 per cent in '68.

In light of the facts, it is ridiculous for the Majority Leader to accuse the Nixon Administration of failing to have an anti-crime program. After all, it

(more)

is his party which controls the Congress and let the entire first session slip by without enacting even one of the 17 Nixon anti-crime bills into law. Only now is that Democrat-controlled Congress belatedly bestirring itself with regard to the Administration's sorely needed anti-crime bills.

The Majority Leader would have the Congress and the people believe that the Nixon Administration seeks to seriously underfund the war against crime in fiscal 1971.

The facts are that in fiscal 1971 Federal anti-crime outlays proposed by the President total more than \$1 billion 257 million. This is the first time in history that any Administration has sought more than \$1 billion in new obligational authority for the Justice Department. The total of \$1.257 billion compares with \$947 million estimated to be spent in fiscal 1970 and is 91 per cent more than the outlays for fiscal 1969.

Major emphasis will go to programs for improving State and local criminal justice systems and for assisting anti-crime efforts in local communities.

Of the \$1.257 billion for fiscal 1971, \$518 million or 41 per cent will be for programs or projects which help State and local governments fight crime.

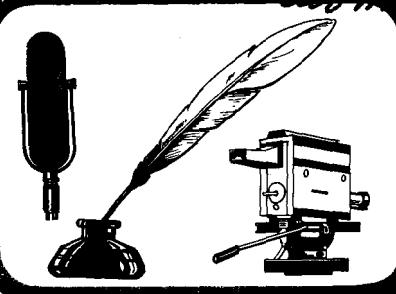
Outlays of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, set at \$368 million, would be more than double the 1970 outlay of \$177.5 million and nearly seven times as great as LEAA expenditures in fiscal 1969.

Apart from its direct assistance to local communities through LEAA, the Nixon Administration is greatly abetting their anti-crime efforts with its highly effective war against organized crime. Whether or not the Majority Leader recognizes it, violent, individual street crime often results from the machinations of organized crime. Many street crimes flow from drug addiction, for instance; and, of course, the flow of addictive drugs is a consequence of organized crime along with such evils as prostitution, gambling and loansharking. Unless we root out and destroy organized crime, we will never succeed in controlling the aimless crimes of violence which tear at our society. As organized crime is curbed, so also will mindless street crimes of violence be reduced, and our people will be safer on the streets and in their homes.

The Democrat-controlled Congress has an obligation to the American people to approve President Nixon's legislation which would give the Attorney General more tools to fight organized crime and the narcotics traffic.

Distribution: Full
Galleries 4:30 p.m. 3/18/70
Postal 10:30 a.m. 3/19/70

Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
March 18, 1970

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, placed in the body of the Congressional Record of Wednesday, March 18, 1970.

Mr. Speaker: The distinguished House Majority Leader is continuing to play the oldest of political games -- setting up straw men and knocking them down.

That can be the only explanation for the absurd attack made by the Majority Leader Tuesday on the Nixon Administration's crime-fighting record and the President's continuing efforts in the war against crime.

I am amazed that the Majority Leader would have the temerity to seek to exploit the crime issue in 1970. Since he has done so, we will let the facts -- particularly the facts he omitted from his statement of Tuesday -- speak for themselves. They will be answer enough.

The Majority Leader cited the fact that crime rose 11 per cent nationwide in 1969, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

What the Majority Leader failed to mention is that the 11 per cent rise in crime in 1969 represented a sharp drop in the rate of crime increase -- a sharp drop that took place during the first year of the new Republican Administration. This is Republican progress, and we expect to do better.

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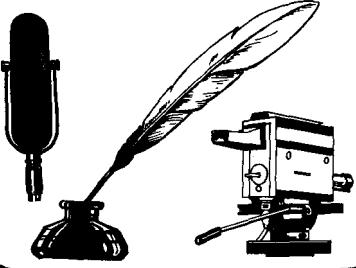
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Distribution : Full
Galleries : 2:00 p.m. 3/19/70
Mail - 3:30 p.m. 3/19/70

Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
March 19, 1970

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U. S. House of Representatives, placed in the Congressional Record of Thursday, March 19, 1970.

Both President Nixon and Postmaster General Blount have expressed their great concern over the postal strike in the New York City area.

While it is impossible for the Administration to endorse this strike -- a strike which is illegal under existing law -- both the President and the Postmaster General agree that working conditions and rates of pay for postal workers must be improved.

The President expressed to me his hope that the striking employees would return to their jobs.

The mail is the life blood of our economy. This strike means a delay in the delivery of millions of welfare, social security and pension retirement checks in the New York area. It means the interruption of vital business service. It means a delay in the delivery of life sustaining medicines to the critically ill.

The President further expressed his concern over the refusal of the strikers to obey the Federal Court injunction issued yesterday ordering the striking employees back to work.

The postal strike is illegal under existing law and the failure to obey the Federal injunction places the strikers in contempt of court.

The Congress has, I think, demonstrated its interest in improving working and wage conditions for postal employees. Last week the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, in an unprecedented bipartisan move, reported to the House floor a postal reform-salary adjustment act which will provide collective bargaining rights for postal employees for the first time.

Under this measure, postal employees can bargain with postal management over their grievances with the added provision that points of contention which cannot be settled at the bargaining table can go to binding arbitration.

It means that the striking employees in New York could, through their national leadership, bargain over the points of contention which precipitated this strike.

(more)

The same legislation contains a 5.4 per cent wage increase for most postal employees retroactive to January 1, 1970. While this does not meet the current demands of the striking New York employees, it is a step in the direction of an upward adjustment in postal salaries.

The President has further expressed his support for additional postal pay increases above the 5.4 per cent -- and also a raise for other Federal employees. But he has asked that these increases be withheld until next year.

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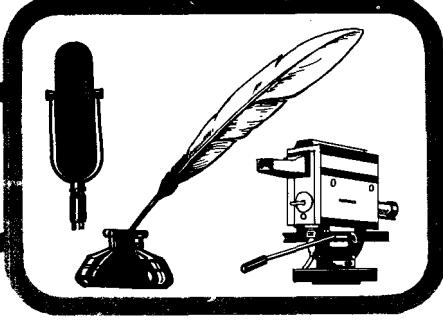
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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

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*Distribution: 5th District Media
all p.m. 3/20/70*

M Office Copy

FOR USE THE WEEK OF MARCH 22-28, 1970

A proud new U.S. Navy gunboat named for the City of Grand Rapids, Mich., will slide down the ways April 4 at Takoma, Wash.

Susan Elizabeth Ford, 12-year-old daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids, will swing the traditional bottle of champagne against the bow of the new vessel.

The christening and launching ceremony is scheduled for 3 p.m., Pacific Standard Time. The Navy has selected Congressman Ford as the principal speaker.

Construction of the Grand Rapids started Nov. 15, 1968, at the Takoma Shipbuilding Company yards. She cost \$2,943,000 to build.

Then-Secretary of the Navy Paul R. Ignatius designated Patrol Gunboat 98 as the "Grand Rapids" on June 26, 1968.

The Grand Rapids is a modern, new-type motor gunboat intended for coastal or interior water patrol, blockade and surveillance duty. She will have the speed and ability to interdict and destroy costal shipping in shallow or restricted waters and to defend small craft during an amphibious operation.

The new gunboat has an aluminum hull and fiberglass deck. She has an overall length of 165 feet; an extreme beam of 24 feet; a full load displacement of 250 tons; a maximum draft of 5 feet, 10 inches; and a designed speed in excess of 35 knots. She is powered by two 752-horsepower diesel engines for cruising and one 1400-horsepower gas turbine engine for high speed.

The Grand Rapids will have a complement of four officers and 24 men. She will be armed with one 3-inch 50-caliber gun, one 40-mm. gun, and two 50-caliber twin mount machine guns.

After the launching April 4 the Grand Rapids will be fitted out and will undergo sea trials. Estimated date of delivery and commissioning for sea duty is June.

The U.S.S. Grand Rapids is the second vessel of the fleet to be named in honor of the City of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The first U.S.S. Grand Rapids was a patrol frigate which was laid down at the Walter Butler Shipbuilding Company, Inc., Superior, Wis., on July 30, 1943. That ship was launched Sept. 10, 1943, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Ted Booth. After river trials, repairs and shakedown, the first Grand Rapids sailed for Argentia, Newfoundland Jan. 6, 1945, and was assigned to Commander Task Force 24 as a weather picket ship.

The first Grand Rapids was decommissioned at Boston April 10, 1946. She was struck from the Navy list May 21, 1946, and was sold to Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Chester, Pa., on April 14, 1947. She was scrapped Sept. 21, 1947.

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I want to compliment the postal clerks and letter carriers of Grand Rapids for their overwhelming vote to stay on the job.

Their vote represents a reasonable and positive approach to the postal crisis. It is clearly the best way to achieve concrete results.

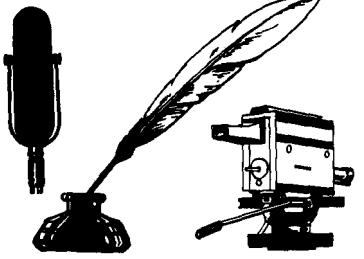
The management of the postal system is willing to negotiate in good faith with the union leaders once the postal employes across the United States return to work. Congress is fully willing to meet its responsibilities on pay increases and postal reform once these negotiations are completed.

I commend the Grand Rapids postal employes for their action. I understand that postal workers in other parts of the country are beginning to return to work and that others have voted to stay on the job. I sincerely hope that this trend will continue and that mail delivery service will be rapidly restored throughout the Nation.

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Distribution): Full
Galleries 4:00 p.m. 3/23/70
By Mail 4:30 p.m. 3/23/70

Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

NEWS RELEASE

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
March 23, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

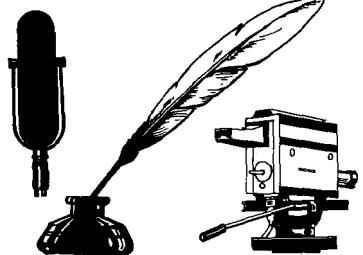
President Nixon is to be applauded for confining his callup of the military to postal duty to New York alone. He took the most constructive action available to him in this time of domestic crisis. His appeal to the strikers was low-keyed and yet eloquent. It was the voice of reason. I hope the strikers will heed it. I would at this time also compliment Letter Carriers National President James Rademacher for urging the strikers to return to their jobs.

It should also be noted that H. R. 4, the pay increase and postal reform bill which probably would have avoided this entire situation, was held in the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee for too long a time. That was a tragic delay. When the committee did report out the bill on March 12, it was not brought quickly to the House floor for affirmative action. The postal walkout started on March 18. I urge that H. R. 4 be moved through the House as soon as the strikers return to work.

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*distribution: Full
Galleries - 4:45 p.m. 3/24/70
Newspaper Mail - 5:30 p.m. 3/24/70*

M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

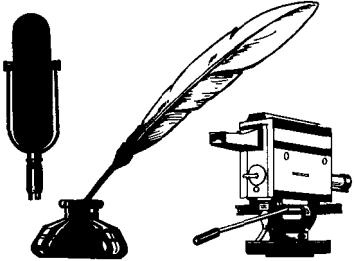
--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
March 24, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

The President has taken a strong sensible approach to the problems of integration.

Certainly the President's commitment to upholding the law of the land cannot be questioned, particularly in view of his willingness to earmark \$1.5 billion in Federal funds to help local school districts with their desegregation problems. I applaud the President's pledge to help make desegregation work. At the same time I agree completely with his position that the neighborhood school is the cornerstone of the local school system and that students should not be bused outside of their neighborhoods merely to achieve an artificial racial balance in schools. Like the President, I believe that funds spent on forcible busing of students might better be spent on improving the quality of education in our elementary and secondary schools. The President's statement was noteworthy for its honesty and realism.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

NEWS RELEASE

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
March 24, 1970

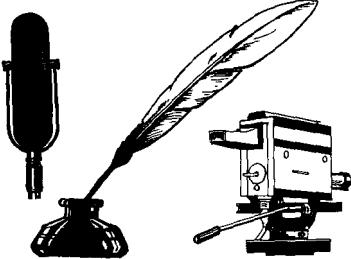
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Distribution): Full
Galleries - 11:00 a.m. 3/25/70
Air Mail - 12:45 p.m. 3/25/70



M Office Copy

CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 11 A.M.--
March 25, 1970

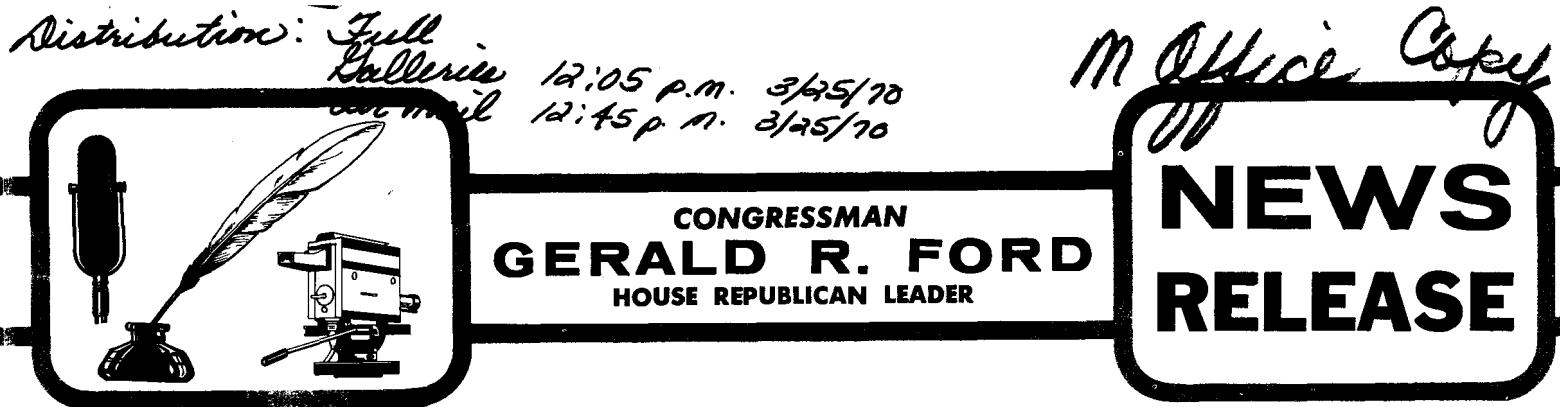
Legislation being sent to Congress by President Nixon to make a Federal crime of the illegal possession, use and interstate transporting of explosives should be dealt with on an emergency basis.

The times are critical and call for immediate action. I believe the strong penalties proposed by the President to deal with the rash of bombings we have witnessed are appropriate to the problem.

The punishment the President has proposed fits the crime. Whether upon enactment it will serve as a deterrent to the commission of such crimes by the highly irrational individuals who engage in terrorist bombings remains to be seen. But certainly it will assist State and local authorities if the investigative powers of the F.B.I. are brought to bear on the situation by greatly broadening the scope of existing Federal law dealing with the illegal handling of explosives.

I commend the President for this most timely effort.

#



--FOR USE IN THURSDAY P.M.'S--
March 26, 1970

An Advertising Council campaign directed at drug abuse will be launched this spring, Congressman Gerald R. Ford reported today.

Ford said the campaign will be part of a three-year Nixon Administration project to develop a drug abuse prevention program. The program will be presented through radio, television and other mass media. Compton Advertising Agency is handling the account, Ford said.

The three-year program is being developed by the White House Ad Hoc Committee on Drug Abuse, the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Department of Defense and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Ford recently wrote to John E. Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, asking for a progress report on drug education efforts across the Nation.

Ingersoll told Ford there have been preliminary showings at the White House of spot announcements and other materials to be used in the three-year program of drug education. He said the campaign will be coordinated by Charles "Bud" Wilkinson, special consultant to the President.

Said Ingersoll in a letter to Ford:

"It is estimated that during the three-year period about \$55 million in free air time will be provided for media messages on the dangers of drug abuse. We anticipate a greatly increased effort when the Advertising Council campaign is initiated later this spring."

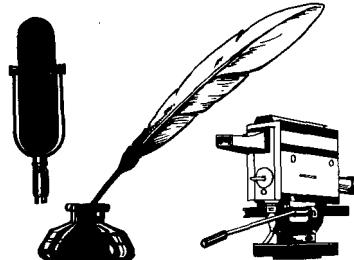
The National Institute of Mental Health already is conducting a mass media public service campaign against drug abuse, featuring radio and TV spot announcements and newspaper and magazine ads. According to the Institute, stations across the Nation report that they use the spot announcements as frequently as possible.

Ford wrote Ingersoll for a progress report on drug education because he felt the program was lagging far behind the efforts being made to combat cigarette smoking.

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Distribution: House galleries 11:00 a.m. 7/14/70
Mail a.m. 7/14/70

Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

April 10, 1970

A Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

The U.S. Senate's refusal to confirm G. Harrold Carswell of Florida as a justice of the Supreme Court was a slap in the face to the South.

I think it is only logical to conclude--as President Nixon has done--that Judge Carswell was rejected because he is both a Southerner and a strict constructionist. The same must be said about Judge Clement Haynsworth of South Carolina before him.

The truth is that a hatchet job was done on both of these men by U.S. senators who find the judicial philosophies of Judges Carswell and Haynsworth greatly at variance with their own thinking.

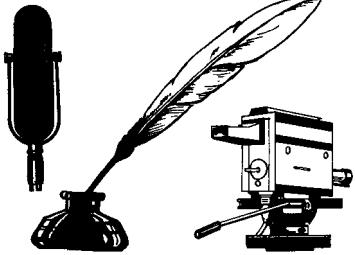
Because they found it impossible to accept the idea of placing a strict constructionist Southerner on the Supreme Court, these senators mounted the most vicious attacks on Judges Haynsworth and Carswell that one could possibly imagine.

That these opponents of conservative philosophy were successful in their attacks does not redound to their credit. Rather, the rejection of Judge Carswell, coming immediately after the Senate's refusal to approve Judge Haynsworth, simply proves to the South and the rest of the Nation that certain wilful men have used the Senate's advise and consent powers to keep strict constructionist Southerners off the highest court in the land.

The President is absolutely right in categorizing the Carswell rejection as he has. And he has rightly concluded that the South should not be subjected to any further humiliation at the hands of Senate liberals.

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*Distribution: Full
Galleries - 12:45 p.m. 4/15/70 M Office Copy
Via Mail - 1:00 p.m. 4/15/70*



**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
April 15, 1970

**NEWS
RELEASE**

A Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

The President's Message on Great Lakes Disposal is another example of the tremendous leadership President Nixon is displaying in the effort to restore our environment.

For years I have urged a halt to the dumping of polluted dredged material back into the Great Lakes. I introduced legislation last year aimed at accomplishing that objective.

I am therefore greatly pleased that the President has thrown his support behind my efforts to stop this practice, which flies in the face of common sense.

If it were at all feasible, I would favor a ban on dumping any dredged material back into the Great Lakes, whether such material was adjudged to be polluted or not. But of course finding adequate areas for land disposal of the dredgings is always a problem.

The Administration bill to stop the dumping of polluted dredge spoil into the Great Lakes is most welcome. The Federal Government should be setting an example for the States, localities and private industry in our efforts to restore and preserve our environment.

The question of polluted dredgings goes deeper, of course, than finding a place to dump such spoil. We should go behind that problem and prevent the entry of polluted soil into the lakes. Until the day arrives when we have accomplished that goal, however, it is vital that dumping of polluted spoil back into the lakes be stopped.

At the same time, we certainly need a study of ocean dumping as outlined by the President in his Message to the Congress. I am glad to see that the President has ordered such a study made.

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Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

April 24, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

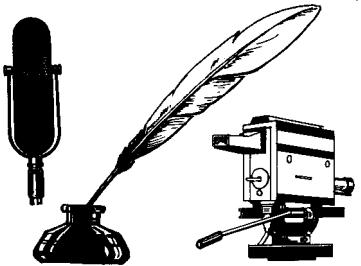
Rules Committee Chairman William M. Colmer has decided not to program the Wyman Resolution during the 60-day period allotted by the House Judiciary Committee to an investigation of Justice Douglas.

I have met with Judiciary's Senior Republican William M. McCulloch and Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler and they have assured me that their investigation will be full and fair and will be undertaken without delay.

On the basis of their personal assurances to me, I will abide by the decision of the Rules Committee chairman.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

April 27, 1970

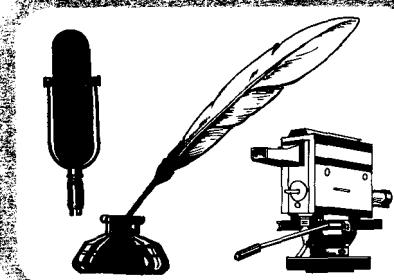
A Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

Justice Douglas' action in disqualifying himself from participation in censorship cases involving Barney Rossett, president of Evergreen Review and of Grove Press, is a tacit admission that he should have disqualified himself in the libel case in which publisher Ralph Ginzburg was the defendant.

The Douglas disqualifications announced Monday also indicate the extent to which Justice Douglas' off-the-bench activities have diminished his usefulness on the Supreme Court.

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Distribution: Fifth District News Media
4/29/70 M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR USE ON RECEIPT--

Special to all Fifth District news media

The Calvin Theological Seminary Choir of Grand Rapids will conduct the Sunday worship service at the White House May 10, Congressman Gerald R. Ford announced today.

Ford said he personally brought the choir's excellence to the attention of President Nixon, and the worship service invitation from the White House followed.

Ford suggested to the President that the choir be invited to the White House after the choir had completed a spring concert tour of California, Oregon and Washington state.

Vicar Neal R. Rylaarsdam told Ford that during the concert tour he had heard it said the Calvin Theological Seminary Choir repertoire was "fit for the President of the United States."

The choir will be conducting the White House service. The first part of the choir's traditional program is a liturgical worship service in song.

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Distribution: 5th District Newspapers only M Office Copy

4/30/70

FOR RELEASE UPON RECEIPT

Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids urges all West Michigan residents to become acquainted with the safety rules that should be followed in the event of a tornado.

The Environmental Science Services Administration under the Department of Commerce, reports that the months of May and June are peak tornado months.

ESSA said that hundreds of tornadoes are reported during these months each year.

Ford listed the following safety rules to be followed when a tornado hits.

1. When you receive a tornado warning, seek inside shelter, preferably in a tornado cellar, underground excavation, or a steel framed or reinforced concrete building.
2. Stay away from windows.
3. If you are in an office building, stand in an interior hallway on a lower floor or basement.
4. Factory workers should move to the section of the plant offering the greatest protection.
5. In homes without tornado shelters, take refuge in the basement.
6. Seek shelter under heavy furniture in the center of the house if you have no basement.
7. Keep some windows open, but stay away from them.
8. Do not stay in mobile homes when a tornado warning is received.
9. In schools, go to an interior hallway or basement shelter; avoid auditoriums, gymnasiums, and other structures with wide freespan roofs.
10. During tornado emergencies, stay tuned to your radio or television for latest messages.

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Distribution : 5 to District News Media

GERALD R. FORD
FIFTH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

weeklies 5/1/70
dailies 5/4/70

Office Copy

MICHIGAN OFFICE
425 CHERRY STREET S.E.
GRAND RAPIDS
ZIP 49502

Congress of the United States
Office of the Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

May 1, 1970

Dear News Editor:

I am mailing a congressional questionnaire to the nearly 142,000 residences in the Fifth District.

Naturally I am hoping that as many people as possible will fill out the questionnaire and return it to me. Any help you can provide in calling attention to this project would be a service to the people of the district.

The 10 questions in the survey have been most carefully formulated. Every effort was made to guard against phrasing any question in such a way as to suggest a particular answer. I want to get as good a sampling of constituent opinion as possible.

I am sending you a copy of the questionnaire so that you might have information as to the questions included in the survey. If you care to publish the questionnaire, I would be most pleased.

I hope you will agree with me that this is a worthwhile project and that the questions have been formulated fairly.

I should emphasize that the results of the survey will be for guidance purposes only. This means that the results of the survey will enter into the decisions I make on votes I cast in Congress but will not necessarily be governing.

Thank you for any help you may provide in publicizing the questionnaire.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

GRF:pc
Enclosures (2)

FOR USE ON RECEIPT

Congressman Gerald R. Ford today announced he is mailing out 1970 questionnaires to the nearly 142,000 residences in the Fifth Congressional District to obtain a sampling of district views on current issues.

A new feature of the questionnaire, Ford said, is that both husband and wife will be able to express their opinions on the same questionnaire form.

"I discovered last year that some questionnaires came back with an indication that the husband and wife strongly disagreed on some issues," Ford said. "So my questionnaire this year offers 'his' and 'hers' columns."

Ford said he has limited the number of questions to 10 so as not to discourage replies. He also noted that issues omitted were covered in his 1969 questionnaire, which means he already has an indication of district thinking on those questions.

Ford emphasized that answers to the questionnaire will be helpful to him in deciding how to vote on various matters yet to be tackled by the Congress this year.

"I have the responsibility for my votes, but the 1970 questionnaire will provide me with valuable guidance," Ford said. "I would like the advice of the people in Kent and Ionia Counties on important questions facing the Congress."

Eight of the 10 questions in the 1970 Ford poll require yes or no answers. The other two are multiple choice questions.

The multiple choice questions deal with general farm legislation to be voted on by the Congress this year and a choice of the most important issue of the day.

Ford said every word that went into makeup of the questions was carefully analyzed to make sure the queries are as objectively phrased as possible.

Ford said he has purposely made his questionnaire card simple in order to encourage as many replies as may possibly be obtained.

"All anyone needs to do is to check the boxes next to the questions, detach the lower half of the card and mail it back to me," Ford said.

Ford emphasized that the questionnaire is not printed at Government expense.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

RELEASE ON RECEIPT

5/2/70 8 news media
d.c. news media

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford today said that statement by some Senate Democrats that they might refuse to attend a Presidential briefing on Cambodia are "too arrogant by double." Ford made the remark in response to press reports that an unidentified Senator called the President's decision to invite both House and Senate members of the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees to the White House briefings "too clever by half."

"Any Senator who criticizes the President for deciding to brief the pertinent members of both houses on matters of great importance is "too arrogant by double," Ford said.

Ford strongly endorsed the President's invitation to meet committees next Tuesday, emphasizing the responsibility of the House to participate in such discussions of major military and foreign policy matters.

Ford said he has read reports that some Senators "might find the joint meeting unacceptable" and that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, William Fulbright, "could not accede" to the invitation without consulting his committee first. He noted that Senators are quoted as saying that the proposed meetings are a "farce" and a "slap in the face."

Ford declared, "Just as the Constitution provides for three branches of government -- Legislative, Executive and Judicial -- it also sets up two co-equal branches of Congress -- The Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has special prerogatives regarding confirmations and advise and consent to treaties, just as the House has special prerogatives in other areas, but it is nonsense to contend that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has a monopoly on foreign relations. Furthermore, the President is not seeking the advice and consent of the Senate to a treaty; he has offered to discuss with affected committees of Congress the use of American military forces in Cambodia. He is to be commended for offering to do this and his invitation very properly included both the Senate and the House.

"I trust that members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee do not feel too self-important to sit in the same room with the President of the United States and their colleagues from the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Any suggestion of that kind by some individuals in the other body is repugnant to everyone of the 435 legislators in the House.

(more)

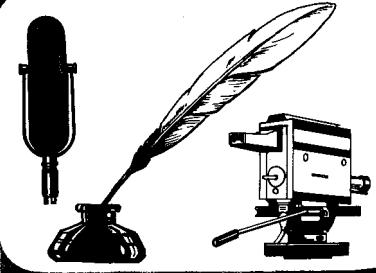


If there are to be objections to joint meetings of these committees with the President, I suggest it is the House Committee that has been insulted and is entitled to an apology from the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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5/13/70*



**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--
May 14, 1970

Congressman Gerald R. Ford today expressed confidence construction can begin this year on a new Courthouse and Federal Building in Grand Rapids.

Pointing to House passage Tuesday of a bill containing \$9,411,000 for the project, Ford said he believes the Grand Rapids project will easily clear the Senate.

"However, I am leaving nothing to chance," Ford said. "And so I have written to Sen. Robert P. Griffin and Sen. Philip A. Hart alerting them to the fact that the Grand Rapids project is in the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill and asking them to steer it through the Senate. The sooner the Senate acts, the sooner we can get actual construction under way."

Ford said it should be possible to begin construction of the new building soon after the funding.

The project as designed provides a seven-story reinforced concrete or steel frame building with four courtrooms, and interior parking on two underground levels for about 190 vehicles.

The gross area of the building will be 263,500 square feet, and it will provide net space of 207,600 square feet.

It will be constructed on a 225-foot deep site just north of City Hall, between Monroe and Ottawa Avenues, N.W.

The new building will house the federal courts and all of the Federal offices in the area except the Weather Bureau and the Post Office. This will bring the Federal Housing Administration, the Social Security Administration, and the Federal tax agencies together under one roof with other Federal offices in Grand Rapids. The building will house about 530 officials and employees.

Total project cost is \$10.6 million. This includes \$9,411,000 for construction, \$834,000 for site, design and review, and \$355,000 for management and inspection. The site, design and review costs were funded in fiscal 1965.

"I am delighted that this fine new Federal Building will be constructed in Grand Rapids after years of effort by myself and others," Ford said. "The present

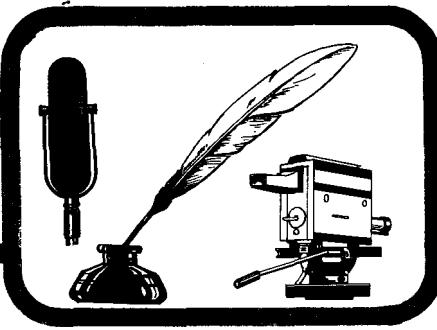
(more)

facilities are clearly inadequate. This new structure will meet our needs and is essential to the development of the Vandenberg Civic Center. Together with the new state office building, it will complete the splendid new complex of downtown urban renewal structures."

The Federal Building project dates back to April 1964, when it first was authorized by the Congress.

Ford persuaded the Nixon Administration to include construction funds for the project in the Federal Government's fiscal 1971 budget.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--

May 14, 1970

Grand Rapids will record "a first" on May 22 -- the first Business Expansion Conference of its kind in the state of Michigan, Congressman Gerald R. Ford announced today.

The conference will bring state and Federal officials to Grand Rapids to discuss with local businessmen how more business can be brought to the Grand Rapids area.

Co-sponsored by Ford and the Greater Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce, the conference is scheduled for 1:30 to 4 p.m. May 22 at the Vandenberg Room of the Pantlind Hotel.

Ford will appear on the program along with officials from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Michigan Department of Economic Expansion.

"This is somewhat of a pilot project," Ford said. "It is the first of its kind to be held in Michigan." "I believe," he added, "that such a meeting will be valuable in providing considerable information about government services to strengthen business expansion activities."

Theme of the conference will be "Let's get down to business to get more business."

Officials taking part will include Frank A. Alter, director of the Detroit field office, U.S. Department of Commerce; Robert F. Phillips, regional director, Small Business Administration, Detroit; Eddie McGloin, director, Federal Housing Administration, Detroit; and Bernard M. Conboy, executive director, Michigan Department of Economic Expansion, Lansing.

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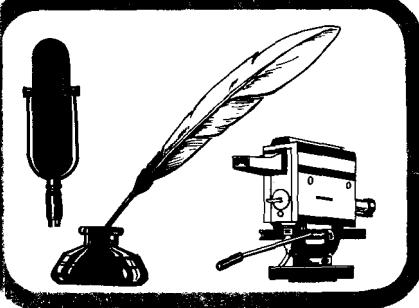
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5/28/70

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**



--FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--

Tabulation of his 1970 questionnaire results has begun but there is still time for Kent and Ionia County residents to turn in their cards, Congressman Gerald R. Ford announced today.

Ford said: "We have begun the processing of our questionnaire returns, which have flooded in by the thousands. We have to establish a cutoff point somewhere, so I am expecting at this time to finish turning the returns over to the tabulators on Saturday, June 6. This will mean I have allowed roughly a month for all of the questionnaires to be returned."

Ford already has one set of results from the questionnaire--the outcome of balloting by the 54 seniors in instructor Jack E. Butterworth's government class at Saranac High School. He is wondering whether voting by the general public will parallel the opinions registered by the Saranac seniors.

Singling out the one most important problem in the country today, 60 per cent of the Saranac seniors picked the Vietnam War; 20 per cent, air and water pollution; 13 per cent, inflation; and 7 per cent, crime and violence.

On the question of busing school children out of their neighborhoods to achieve better racial balance, 78 per cent opposed such busing while 22 per cent approved it.

On the draft, 78 per cent of the seniors favored temporary deferments for college undergraduates, with 22 per cent opposed.

Although 76 per cent favored "preventive detention" for criminal defendants who might commit serious crimes if freed on bond, only 57 per cent favored allowing Federal officers with a search warrant to enter private premises without knocking on the basis that illegal drugs might otherwise be disposed of.

In other results of the questionnaire balloting, the Saranac seniors opposed placing the Post Office Department on pay-as-you-go (57 per cent to 43); said the U.S. can rely on agreements reached with the Soviet Union (65 to 35); opposed gradual expansion of U.S. trade and diplomatic relations with Red China (65 to 35); favored President Nixon's \$10 billion program to fight water pollution (96 to 4); favored giving greater priority to budget-balancing during the fight against inflation (69 to 31); favored continuing the Federal farm program as it presently exists (77 per cent).

On the farm program question, 17 per cent favored a reduction in subsidies and only 6 per cent were for phasing the program out.

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