

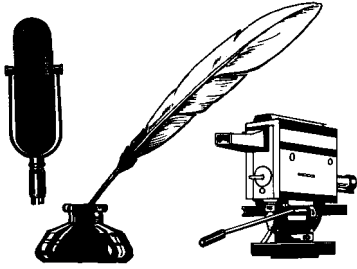
The original documents are located in Box D6, folder “Ford Press Releases - Crime, 1970-1973” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. The Council donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Full Distribution

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."

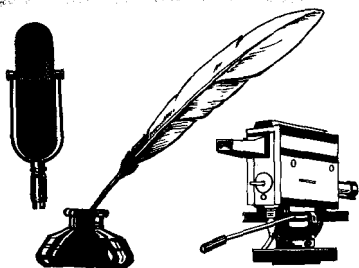
It is in that light that I look upon the Chicago verdict as a victory for law-abiding citizens throughout our Nation.

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.

#



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.

#



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

91st Congress
Second Session

February 25, 1970
Statement Number 2

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY STATEMENT
ON
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OMNIBUS CRIME BILL

In the early months of 1969, President Nixon called upon the Congress to join with the Republican Administration and state and local authorities in a war against crime in the United States. A multifaceted crime control package, containing legislative proposals which are designed to eliminate organized crime, to curb the flow of obscene mail, to control illicit traffic in narcotics, and to reform the criminal statutes, was forwarded to the Congress with the request that it be given immediate consideration. The first of these anti-crime proposals, the District of Columbia Omnibus Crime Bill, is scheduled to come before the full membership of the House for its consideration in the very near future.

The Omnibus Crime Bill contains the following major legislative proposals:

- (1) The restructure of the District of Columbia courts will create one local court of general, civil, criminal and juvenile jurisdiction.
- (2) The District of Columbia Bail Agency Act Amendments will create a vastly-improved Bail Agency to supervise pretrial release of criminal defendants. Limited pretrial detention of dangerous hard-core repeat offenders would also be allowed.

(over)

- (3) The District of Columbia Public Defender Service Amendment will establish a full-fledged public defender office to serve indigent adult and juvenile offenders.
- (4) Revisions of the Juvenile Procedures Code for the District of Columbia, will update and improve the administration and procedures of courts handling juvenile and family matters.

The District of Columbia Omnibus Crime Bill will improve significantly the administration of justice in the Nation's capital. The proposals contain weapons and procedures sorely needed to combat the scourge of crime in the District of Columbia. The House Republican Policy Committee strongly endorses its passage.

The District of Columbia Omnibus Crime Bill, though important, is but a portion of the total anti-crime proposals of the Republican Administration. In addition, passage of a comprehensive nationwide anti-crime program is essential. Drug traffic continues unabated; organized crime flourishes; the flow of smut and obscenity through the mails increases; progressive criminal procedures for the effective prosecution of criminals in Federal courts are vitally needed. The Democratic leadership of the House is strongly urged to release without delay all legislative measures so critical to the Nation's anti-crime program. We urge that every effort be taken to expedite full and final consideration of President Nixon's total war on crime.



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES **REPUBLICAN POLICY** COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

 10

91st Congress
Second Session

February 25, 1970
Statement Number 2

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY STATEMENT
ON
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OMNIBUS CRIME BILL

In the early months of 1969, President Nixon called upon the Congress to join with the Republican Administration and state and local authorities in a war against crime in the United States. A multifaceted crime control package, containing legislative proposals which are designed to eliminate organized crime, to curb the flow of obscene mail, to control illicit traffic in narcotics, and to reform the criminal statutes, was forwarded to the Congress with the request that it be given immediate consideration. The first of these anti-crime proposals, the District of Columbia Omnibus Crime Bill, is scheduled to come before the full membership of the House for its consideration in the very near future.

The Omnibus Crime Bill contains the following major legislative proposals:

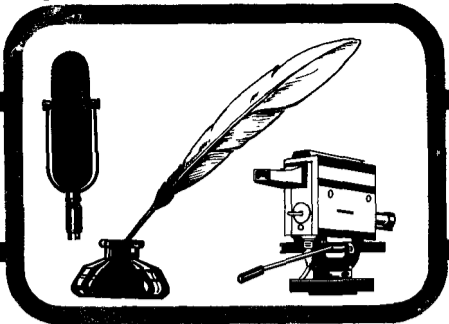
- (1) The restructure of the District of Columbia courts will create one local court of general, civil, criminal and juvenile jurisdiction.
- (2) The District of Columbia Bail Agency Act Amendments will create a vastly-improved Bail Agency to supervise pretrial release of criminal defendants. Limited pretrial detention of dangerous hard-core repeat offenders would also be allowed.

(over)

- (3) The District of Columbia Public Defender Service Amendment will establish a full-fledged public defender office to serve indigent adult and juvenile offenders.
- (4) Revisions of the Juvenile Procedures Code for the District of Columbia, will update and improve the administration and procedures of courts handling juvenile and family matters.

The District of Columbia Omnibus Crime Bill will improve significantly the administration of justice in the Nation's capital. The proposals contain weapons and procedures sorely needed to combat the scourge of crime in the District of Columbia. The House Republican Policy Committee strongly endorses its passage.

The District of Columbia Omnibus Crime Bill, though important, is but a portion of the total anti-crime proposals of the Republican Administration. In addition, passage of a comprehensive nationwide anti-crime program is essential. Drug traffic continues unabated; organized crime flourishes; the flow of smut and obscenity through the mails increases; progressive criminal procedures for the effective prosecution of criminals in Federal courts are vitally needed. The Democratic leadership of the House is strongly urged to release without delay all legislative measures so critical to the Nation's anti-crime program. We urge that every effort be taken to expedite full and final consideration of President Nixon's total war on crime.



**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 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.

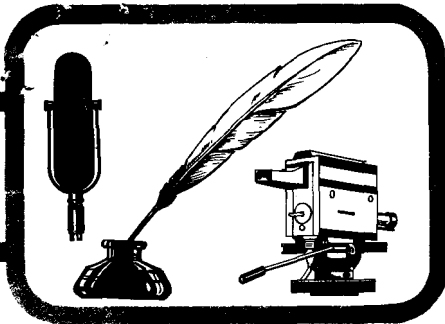
For the first time in recent history we have a President who has called for a national commitment to restore our environment and return to the day when our air was pure, our water was clean, and our land was uncluttered.

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.



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.

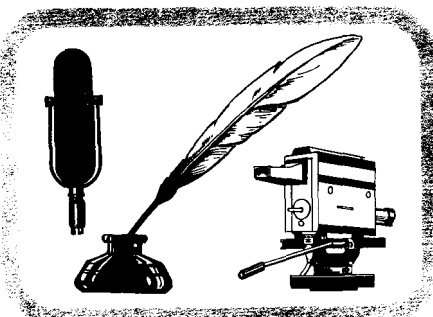
Apart from its direct assistance to local communities through LEAA, the Nixon Administration is greatly abetting their anti-crime efforts with its highly effective war against organized crime. Whether or not the Majority Leader recognizes it, violent, individual street crime often results from the machinations 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

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.

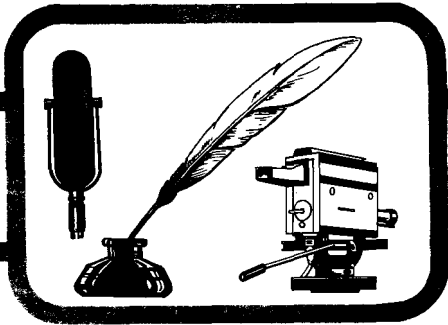
The times are critical and call for immediate action. I believe the strong penalties proposed by the President to deal with the rash of bombings we have witnessed are appropriate to the problem.

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.

#

A Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--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.

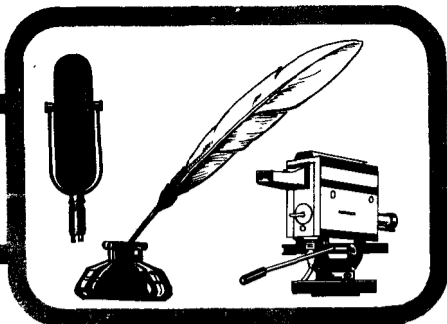
Said Ingersoll in a letter to Ford:

"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 cigaret smoking.

###



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER



--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 cigaret smoking.

###



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
July 15, 1970

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives,
on the floor of the House, Wednesday, July 15, 1970.

Mr. Speaker:

President Nixon assumed office pledging a relentless struggle against crime
in the District of Columbia.

Eleven days after his inauguration, he outlined a comprehensive program of
crime control designed to restore a decent measure of security to residents and
visitors in the Nation's capital.

The President's program envisioned a partnership with Congress. Many of his
recommendations required Congressional action.

Specifically, the President proposed a massive reorganization and expansion
of the local courts, featuring added manpower and modern court administration to
reduce the scandalous backlogs and delays that have characterized the present
system.

He supported an enlargement of the D. C. bail agency to improve surveillance
of defendants before trial.

He advocated a full-fledged public defender service to assist indigent
defendants in criminal proceedings.

He called for sweeping reforms in the operation of the juvenile court and in
the juvenile code.

And he asked for changes in the Bail Reform Act to correct manifest
deficiencies which had become apparent through experience.

In subsequent weeks and months, other suggestions to improve the District's
criminal justice system were forthcoming -- from the Department of Justice, from
members of the House and Senate, and from the public at large.

In time, each chamber produced and passed a bill.

Last Monday, after more than three months of spirited debate, after
24 sessions of conference and compromise, the best in these disparate measures was
at last brought together in a single omnibus crime bill for the District of Columbia.

We should send this first major crime legislation of the 91st Congress to
the President's desk for signature without further delay.

(more)

The legislative process has taken a long time -- too much time for any of us to be proud or satisfied. Almost eighteen months have passed since the President's crime message. These long months have been a tragic loss when we consider the urgency and magnitude of the present crisis.

But a bill has emerged -- a sound, constitutional bill of great depth and dimension that will make history as one of the most progressive crime control measures ever enacted by the Congress.

The members of the Conference Committee who hammered out this compromise legislation deserve our thanks. Special tribute should be paid to Congressmen John McMillan, Tom Abernethy, John Dowdy, Earle Cabell, Ancher Nelsen, Bill Harsha, Joel Broyhill, and Larry Hogan, who faithfully represented the interests of the House.

The D. C. Crime Bill is long overdue -- not months overdue but years overdue -- in a city where crime has increased more than 600 per cent during the past decade.

The bill is not a panacea for every problem in this crime-beleaguered capital. But it is a reasoned response to rampant lawlessness -- an immediate response to immediate problems. It is needed now. It is needed for the future.

The House of Representatives was not satisfied with just a court reorganization bill because a comprehensive crime bill was the medicine needed.

This bill is sound, progressive, bipartisan legislation. The provision authorizing pretrial detention is designed to meet the problem of dangerous felony defendants whose past and present record of behavior demonstrates that they cannot be trusted to refrain from additional criminal conduct during the period between arrest and a speedy trial. Crime on bail is an undeniably serious problem in the District of Columbia, and it will not disappear through wishful thinking.

The no-knock provision in the bill codifies the law of the land as set out by the Supreme Court in Ker v. California. Exaggerated concern about police barging into private homes is completely unfounded in the accumulated experience of 29 states. Authority to enter a premises in exigent circumstances without first knocking is often essential to the life and safety of an officer or the preservation of critical evidence.

The wiretapping provision in the bill implements the authority granted to local jurisdictions by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. There is no truth whatever to charges that the provision exceeds the careful standards set out in 1968.

Idle talk about repression contributes nothing to the sober resolution of serious problems.

The D. C. Crime Bill will contribute significantly to peace, liberty, and order in the capital city of our nation. It merits the support of the Congress. # # #



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
July 15, 1970

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives,
on the floor of the House, Wednesday, July 15, 1970.

Mr. Speaker:

President Nixon assumed office pledging a relentless struggle against crime in the District of Columbia.

Eleven days after his inauguration, he outlined a comprehensive program of crime control designed to restore a decent measure of security to residents and visitors in the Nation's capital.

The President's program envisioned a partnership with Congress. Many of his recommendations required Congressional action.

Specifically, the President proposed a massive reorganization and expansion of the local courts, featuring added manpower and modern court administration to reduce the scandalous backlogs and delays that have characterized the present system.

He supported an enlargement of the D. C. bail agency to improve surveillance of defendants before trial.

He advocated a full-fledged public defender service to assist indigent defendants in criminal proceedings.

He called for sweeping reforms in the operation of the juvenile court and in the juvenile code.

And he asked for changes in the Bail Reform Act to correct manifest deficiencies which had become apparent through experience.

In subsequent weeks and months, other suggestions to improve the District's criminal justice system were forthcoming -- from the Department of Justice, from members of the House and Senate, and from the public at large.

In time, each chamber produced and passed a bill.

Last Monday, after more than three months of spirited debate, after 24 sessions of conference and compromise, the best in these disparate measures was at last brought together in a single omnibus crime bill for the District of Columbia.

We should send this first major crime legislation of the 91st Congress to the President's desk for signature without further delay.

(more)

The legislative process has taken a long time -- too much time for any of us to be proud or satisfied. Almost eighteen months have passed since the President's crime message. These long months have been a tragic loss when we consider the urgency and magnitude of the present crisis.

But a bill has emerged -- a sound, constitutional bill of great depth and dimension that will make history as one of the most progressive crime control measures ever enacted by the Congress.

The members of the Conference Committee who hammered out this compromise legislation deserve our thanks. Special tribute should be paid to Congressmen John McMillan, Tom Abernethy, John Dowdy, Earle Cabell, Ancher Nelsen, Bill Harsha, Joel Broyhill, and Larry Hogan, who faithfully represented the interests of the House.

The D. C. Crime Bill is long overdue -- not months overdue but years overdue -- in a city where crime has increased more than 600 per cent during the past decade.

The bill is not a panacea for every problem in this crime-beleaguered capital. But it is a reasoned response to rampant lawlessness -- an immediate response to immediate problems. It is needed now. It is needed for the future.

The House of Representatives was not satisfied with just a court reorganization bill because a comprehensive crime bill was the medicine needed.

This bill is sound, progressive, bipartisan legislation. The provision authorizing pretrial detention is designed to meet the problem of dangerous felony defendants whose past and present record of behavior demonstrates that they cannot be trusted to refrain from additional criminal conduct during the period between arrest and a speedy trial. Crime on bail is an undeniably serious problem in the District of Columbia, and it will not disappear through wishful thinking.

The no-knock provision in the bill codifies the law of the land as set out by the Supreme Court in Ker v. California. Exaggerated concern about police barging into private homes is completely unfounded in the accumulated experience of 29 states. Authority to enter a premises in exigent circumstances without first knocking is often essential to the life and safety of an officer or the preservation of critical evidence.

The wiretapping provision in the bill implements the authority granted to local jurisdictions by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. There is no truth whatever to charges that the provision exceeds the careful standards set out in 1968.

Idle talk about repression contributes nothing to the sober resolution of serious problems.

The D. C. Crime Bill will contribute significantly to peace, liberty, and order in the capital city of our nation. It merits the support of the Congress. # # #



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--
July 29, 1970

**NEWS
RELEASE**

Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids today urged the House Judiciary Committee to approve two bills aimed at halting terrorist bombings in this country.

Ford filed a strong statement with the committee in support of the legislation. The committee is to open formal hearings Thursday on the bills. One of them would make it a federal crime to bomb a federal building or a business affecting interstate commerce or to telephone a bomb threat or a bomb scare. The other would limit interstate traffic in explosives to licensees and official permittees and would prohibit the sale of explosives to minors, felons, fugitives from justice, drug addicts and mental defectives.

Ford has co-sponsored both of the bills being considered by the Judiciary Committee.

"The rash of bombings which has swept across the country in recent months is a development which must be stopped," Ford told the committee.

He added that these senseless bombings have spread fear throughout America, have taken the lives of 43 people, and have destroyed \$22.6 million worth of property.

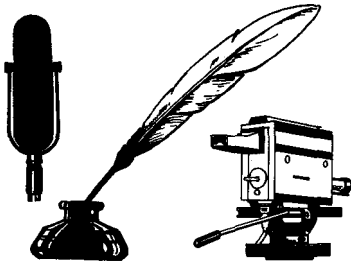
Said Ford: "These horrible events were recorded during the period from Jan. 1, 1969, to April 15, 1970, when there were 4,330 bombings, 1,475 attempted bombings and 35,129 bomb scares."

Ford said he was "deeply concerned" about the bombing menace. He declared it is "mandatory" that interstate traffic in explosives be regulated by the Federal Government and that explosives be kept out of the hands of minors, felons, fugitives from justice, drug addicts and mental defectives.

Ford asserted: "I urge the enactment of these bills restricting the sale of explosives and I hope that every state will follow up by adopting strong licensing laws governing business in explosives within its borders. These bombings must be stopped."

Ford added: "It is obvious that many of these bombings are the work of anarchists and political fanatics. The only way to deal with these potential murderers is to bring the full power of Federal, state and local law enforcement to bear on the situation. We in the Congress must further regulate the sale of explosives and do everything we reasonably can to help state and local authorities deal with these acts of terrorism."

###



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--
July 29, 1970

Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids today urged the House Judiciary Committee to approve two bills aimed at halting terrorist bombings in this country.

Ford filed a strong statement with the committee in support of the legislation. The committee is to open formal hearings Thursday on the bills. One of them would make it a federal crime to bomb a federal building or a business affecting interstate commerce or to telephone a bomb threat or a bomb scare. The other would limit interstate traffic in explosives to licensees and official permittees and would prohibit the sale of explosives to minors, felons, fugitives from justice, drug addicts and mental defectives.

Ford has co-sponsored both of the bills being considered by the Judiciary Committee.

"The rash of bombings which has swept across the country in recent months is a development which must be stopped," Ford told the committee.

He added that these senseless bombings have spread fear throughout America, have taken the lives of 43 people, and have destroyed \$22.6 million worth of property.

Said Ford: "These horrible events were recorded during the period from Jan. 1, 1969, to April 15, 1970, when there were 4,330 bombings, 1,475 attempted bombings and 35,129 bomb scares."

Ford said he was "deeply concerned" about the bombing menace. He declared it is "mandatory" that interstate traffic in explosives be regulated by the Federal Government and that explosives be kept out of the hands of minors, felons, fugitives from justice, drug addicts and mental defectives.

Ford asserted: "I urge the enactment of these bills restricting the sale of explosives and I hope that every state will follow up by adopting strong licensing laws governing business in explosives within its borders. These bombings must be stopped."

Ford added: "It is obvious that many of these bombings are the work of anarchists and political fanatics. The only way to deal with these potential murderers is to bring the full power of Federal, state and local law enforcement to bear on the situation. We in the Congress must further regulate the sale of explosives and do everything we reasonably can to help state and local authorities deal with these acts of terrorism."



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES **REPUBLICAN POLICY** COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

91st Congress
Second Session

September 15, 1970
Statement Number 10

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON H. R. 18583

THE COMPREHENSIVE DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1970

"We pledge an all-out, federal, state and local crusade against crime, including a vigorous nation-wide drive against trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs... "

Republican Platform, 1968

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the immediate passage of H. R. 18583, the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

The epidemic of drug abuse seriously threatens the health and safety of millions of Americans. Drug arrests by State and local authorities in 1968 represented a 322% increase over the number made in 1960; juvenile arrests for drug abuse rose during that period by approximately 800%. Today hundreds of thousands of our citizens are addicted to the use of narcotics; millions of Americans, including 50% of our college students, have "experimented" in their use.

The use of drugs presents a danger not only to the individual but to the community in general; drug abuse is a primary cause of the enormous increase in street crimes in the last decade.

President Nixon since taking office has directed a stepped-up campaign against drug abuse; he has launched a broad program in the field of international cooperation, education, enforcement of narcotics laws, financing, and cooperation with States and localities in order to curb the curse of addiction.

(over)

Recognizing that current statutes concerning narcotics and dangerous drugs are inadequate and outdated, the Nixon Administration in July, 1969, forwarded to Congress comprehensive legislative proposals to provide the weapons with which to wage a total war against illicit drugs. The general provisions of these proposals are included in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

H. R. 18583 consolidates, codifies and integrates various laws pertaining to drug abuse; it tightens regulatory controls, thus protecting the public against illicit diversion of dangerous drugs from legitimate channels; it insures greater accountability and record-keeping; and, it affords the means of more rapid control of new dangerous drugs.

The bill provides for increased research into, and prevention of, drug abuse, for treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and for more uniform and effective law enforcement.

President Nixon, fourteen months ago, urged that swift and favorable action be given the legislative proposals contained in H. R. 18583. The time which has elapsed since then has seen an increase in the urgency of the problem. Congressional action, so long delayed, must be taken now. The House Republican Policy Committee, therefore, urges that this vital bill be promptly considered and passed.



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

91st Congress
Second Session

September 15, 1970
Statement Number 10

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON H. R. 18583

~~THE COMPREHENSIVE DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1970~~

"We pledge an all-out, federal, state and local crusade against crime, including a vigorous nation-wide drive against trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs... "

Republican Platform, 1968

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the immediate passage of H. R. 18583, the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

The epidemic of drug abuse seriously threatens the health and safety of millions of Americans. Drug arrests by State and local authorities in 1968 represented a 322% increase over the number made in 1960; juvenile arrests for drug abuse rose during that period by approximately 800%. Today hundreds of thousands of our citizens are addicted to the use of narcotics; millions of Americans, including 50% of our college students, have "experimented" in their use.

The use of drugs presents a danger not only to the individual but to the community in general; drug abuse is a primary cause of the enormous increase in street crimes in the last decade.

President Nixon since taking office has directed a stepped-up campaign against drug abuse; he has launched a broad program in the field of international cooperation, education, enforcement of narcotics laws, financing, and cooperation with States and localities in order to curb the curse of addiction.

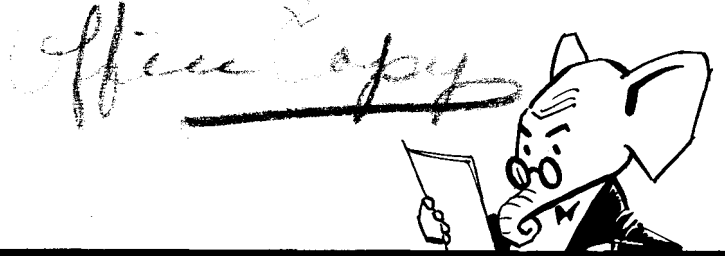
(over)

Recognizing that current statutes concerning narcotics and dangerous drugs are inadequate and outdated, the Nixon Administration in July, 1969, forwarded to Congress comprehensive legislative proposals to provide the weapons with which to wage a total war against illicit drugs. The general provisions of these proposals are included in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

H. R. 18583 consolidates, codifies and integrates various laws pertaining to drug abuse; it tightens regulatory controls, thus protecting the public against illicit diversion of dangerous drugs from legitimate channels; it insures greater accountability and record-keeping; and, it affords the means of more rapid control of new dangerous drugs.

The bill provides for increased research into, and prevention of, drug abuse, for treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and for more uniform and effective law enforcement.

President Nixon, fourteen months ago, urged that swift and favorable action be given the legislative proposals contained in H. R. 18583. The time which has elapsed since then has seen an increase in the urgency of the problem. Congressional action, so long delayed, must be taken now. The House Republican Policy Committee, therefore, urges that this vital bill be promptly considered and passed.



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

91st Congress
Second Session

October 6, 1970
Statement Number 12

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON S.30

THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT

"For the future, we pledge....total commitment to a federal program to deter, apprehend, prosecute, convict and punish the overlords of organized crime in America."

Republican Platform, 1968

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the passage of S.30, the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, as amended by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

The threat of organized crime cannot be ignored or longer tolerated. It is America's principal supplier of illegal goods and services--gambling, usurious loans, illicit drugs, and prostitution; daily it increases its operation in fields of legitimate business, employing such illegitimate techniques as bankruptcy frauds, tax evasion, extortion, terrorism, arson and monopolization. Its sinister effects upon our Nation must be eradicated.

In his Message on Organized Crime, forwarded to the Congress in April, 1969, President Nixon proposed new legislative weapons to enable the Federal government to strike at the hierarchy and the sources of revenue of the criminal syndicate.

S.30, as amended by the House Committee on the Judiciary, embodies the President's proposals and incorporates the recommendations of the President's Crime Commission, the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, and

(over)

other prestigious organizations. It consists of thirteen titles, including the Administration's general witness immunity (Title II) and syndicated gambling (Title VIII) proposals. Other titles establish special grand juries to sit in major population centers for extended terms (Title I); codify present civil contempt practice with respect to recalcitrant witnesses in Federal grand jury and court proceedings (Title III); facilitate Federal perjury prosecutions, and establish a new false declaration provision eliminating outmoded evidentiary restrictions in Federal criminal justice proceedings (Title IV); authorize the Attorney General to furnish protective housing facilities for Federal or State organized crime witnesses and their families (Title V); authorize the taking of depositions to preserve the testimony of Government witnesses (Title VI); limit frivolous litigation caused by dilatory charges to the legality of evidence in Federal criminal proceedings (Title VII); suppress the infiltration of legitimate enterprises by racketeers, or the proceeds of racketeering activities, where interstate or foreign commerce is affected (Title IX); provide increased sentences for dangerous habitual, professional and organized offenders (Title X); establish Federal controls over the movement of explosives in interstate and foreign commerce; and strengthen Federal criminal law with respect to the illegal use, transportation or possession of explosives (Title XI); and establish a National Commission on Individual Rights to study the impact of this and other recent legislation on crime and individual rights (Title XII).

The dimensions of organized crime and its corrosive influence on American life demand immediate improvement in the efficiency of our criminal laws. S.30, as amended by the House Committee on the Judiciary, provides additional tools with which we can remedy the problems presented by organized crime and by terrorist bombings. The House Republican Policy Committee urges the immediate passage of S.30.



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

91st Congress
Second Session

October 6, 1970
Statement Number 12

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON S.30

THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT

"For the future, we pledge....total commitment to a federal program to deter, apprehend, prosecute, convict and punish the overlords of organized crime in America."

Republican Platform, 1968

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the passage of S.30, the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, as amended by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

The threat of organized crime cannot be ignored or longer tolerated. It is America's principal supplier of illegal goods and services--gambling, usurious loans, illicit drugs, and prostitution; daily it increases its operation in fields of legitimate business, employing such illegitimate techniques as bankruptcy frauds, tax evasion, extortion, terrorism, arson and monopolization. Its sinister effects upon our Nation must be eradicated.

In his Message on Organized Crime, forwarded to the Congress in April, 1969, President Nixon proposed new legislative weapons to enable the Federal government to strike at the hierarchy and the sources of revenue of the criminal syndicate.

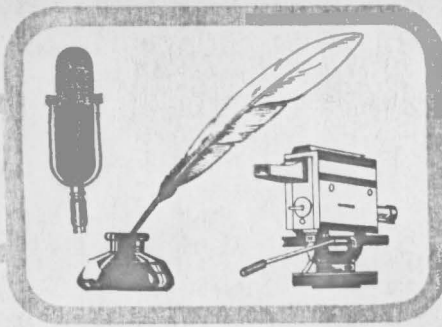
S.30, as amended by the House Committee on the Judiciary, embodies the President's proposals and incorporates the recommendations of the President's Crime Commission, the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, and

(over)

other prestigious organizations. It consists of thirteen titles, including the Administration's general witness immunity (Title II) and syndicated gambling (Title VIII) proposals. Other titles establish special grand juries to sit in major population centers for extended terms (Title I); codify present civil contempt practice with respect to recalcitrant witnesses in Federal grand jury and court proceedings (Title III); facilitate Federal perjury prosecutions, and establish a new false declaration provision eliminating outmoded evidentiary restrictions in Federal criminal justice proceedings (Title IV); authorize the Attorney General to furnish protective housing facilities for Federal or State organized crime witnesses and their families (Title V); authorize the taking of depositions to preserve the testimony of Government witnesses (Title VI); limit frivolous litigation caused by dilatory charges to the legality of evidence in Federal criminal proceedings (Title VII); suppress the infiltration of legitimate enterprises by racketeers, or the proceeds of racketeering activities, where interstate or foreign commerce is affected (Title IX); provide increased sentences for dangerous habitual, professional and organized offenders (Title X); establish Federal controls over the movement of explosives in interstate and foreign commerce; and strengthen Federal criminal law with respect to the illegal use, transportation or possession of explosives (Title XI); and establish a National Commission on Individual Rights to study the impact of this and other recent legislation on crime and individual rights (Title XII).

The dimensions of organized crime and its corrosive influence on American life demand immediate improvement in the efficiency of our criminal laws. S.30, as amended by the House Committee on the Judiciary, provides additional tools with which we can remedy the problems presented by organized crime and by terrorist bombings. The House Republican Policy Committee urges the immediate passage of S.30.

Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
October 30, 1970

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

I am appalled by the indignities inflicted upon the President of the United States by a vicious mob in San Jose, California, last evening. I am frightened by the danger to which not only our President, but our whole orderly system of self-government, was exposed by such a shameful incident.

California is not Caracas and hopefully the United States is not yet ready to let mindless mobs influence its political decisions or deny freedom of speech and assembly to its elected President and his law-abiding audiences. But the silent majority of decent Americans -- Democrats and Republicans and Independents -- must make their responsible voices heard loud and clear next Tuesday.

I call upon all candidates in this election forthrightly to repudiate such savage physical attacks upon our President or any public official and to denounce the sinister efforts of all radical extremists to interrupt our free electoral process.

###

Office Copy

NEWS RELEASE

CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--
June 17, 1971

President Nixon has armed the forces fighting drug addiction with the weaponry of a national crusade.

That is the thrust of the **special** message which the President today sent to the House and Senate.

With this special message, Richard Nixon becomes the first President to personally lead the battle against drug addiction.

I strongly support his proposal that a new special action office of drug abuse prevention be established directly under the President.

I also applaud the various objectives set forth in the Presidential message-- the emphasis on treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, an expanded effort to get foreign governments to cut off the supply of drugs to our country, intensified law enforcement in the fight against the drug traffic, and additional education and information programs.

This is the most comprehensive drug-fighting program ever laid before the Congress by a President. It deserves the earliest possible action.

#####



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

92nd Congress
First Session

June 22, 1971
Statement Number 3

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON DRUG ABUSE

"We pledge. . . a vigorous nationwide drive against trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs, including special emphasis on the first steps toward addiction--the use of marihuana and such drugs as LSD.

We pledge. . . increased research into the causes and prevention of drug addiction."

Republican Platform, 1968

The House Republican Policy Committee supports President Nixon's all-out assault on the menace of drug abuse, and urges the immediate passage of his legislative proposals to supplement the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

The epidemic proportions of drug abuse threaten the quality of American life in all sectors of our society. It is estimated that 200,000 people in New York City -- 35,000 children of school age -- are heroin users. Too many American military personnel abroad are known to have used addictive drugs. The magnitude of the drug menace demands total and immediate response.

Recognizing that present programs to control drug abuse are fragmented and insufficient, President Nixon has proposed a coordinated massive assault to curb the curse of drug addiction. He has requested Congressional support for:

- 1) a large-scale program to rehabilitate drug addicted

(over)

individuals, with particular emphasis given to the needs of military service personnel,

- 2) escalation of effort to secure international cooperation to control narcotic traffic,
- 3) expanded and improved education and training programs in the field of dangerous drugs,
- 4) additional enforcement effort against drug peddlers.

To direct all Federal drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation, training and research efforts, President Nixon has proposed a Special Action Office, a central authority within the Executive Office. The office would develop overall Federal strategy for drug abuse prevention programs, set program goals, objectives and priorities and evaluate performance. It would maximize effects of all Federal, State and local rehabilitation efforts. The increased financial cost of the broadened federal effort, though substantial, would be but a fraction of the billions presently lost in drug addiction and crime. The value of precious human lives sacrificed to narcotics and dangerous drugs is incalculable.

The House Republican Policy Committee endorses President Nixon's proposal to expand the nationwide attack against narcotic addiction. We urge the immediate consideration and passage of legislation required to carry out our commitment to end the national tragedy of drug abuse. "Every day we lose compounds the tragedy which drugs inflict on individual Americans."



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

92nd Congress
First Session

June 22, 1971
Statement Number 3

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON DRUG ABUSE

"We pledge. . . a vigorous nationwide drive against trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs, including special emphasis on the first steps toward addiction--the use of marihuana and such drugs as LSD.

We pledge. . . increased research into the causes and prevention of drug addiction."

Republican Platform, 1968

The House Republican Policy Committee supports President Nixon's all-out assault on the menace of drug abuse, and urges the immediate passage of his legislative proposals to supplement the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

The epidemic proportions of drug abuse threaten the quality of American life in all sectors of our society. It is estimated that 200,000 people in New York City -- 35,000 children of school age -- are heroin users. Too many American military personnel abroad are known to have used addictive drugs. The magnitude of the drug menace demands total and immediate response.

Recognizing that present programs to control drug abuse are fragmented and insufficient, President Nixon has proposed a coordinated massive assault to curb the curse of drug addiction. He has requested Congressional support for:

- 1) a large-scale program to rehabilitate drug addicted

(over)

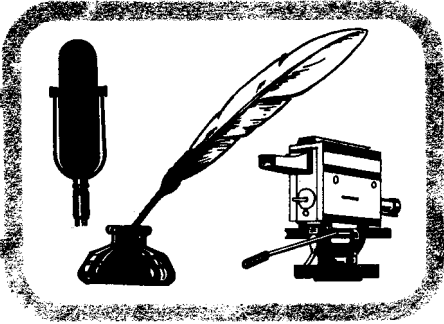
- individuals, with particular emphasis given to the needs of military service personnel,
- 2) escalation of effort to secure international cooperation to control narcotic traffic,
 - 3) expanded and improved education and training programs in the field of dangerous drugs,
 - 4) additional enforcement effort against drug peddlers.

To direct all Federal drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation, training and research efforts, President Nixon has proposed a Special Action Office, a central authority within the Executive Office. The office would develop overall Federal strategy for drug abuse prevention programs, set program goals, objectives and priorities and evaluate performance. It would maximize effects of all Federal, State and local rehabilitation efforts. The increased financial cost of the broadened federal effort, though substantial, would be but a fraction of the billions presently lost in drug addiction and crime. The value of precious human lives sacrificed to narcotics and dangerous drugs is incalculable.

The House Republican Policy Committee endorses President Nixon's proposal to expand the nationwide attack against narcotic addiction. We urge the immediate consideration and passage of legislation required to carry out our commitment to end the national tragedy of drug abuse. "Every day we lose compounds the tragedy which drugs inflict on individual Americans."

Full Distribution

Official Copy



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

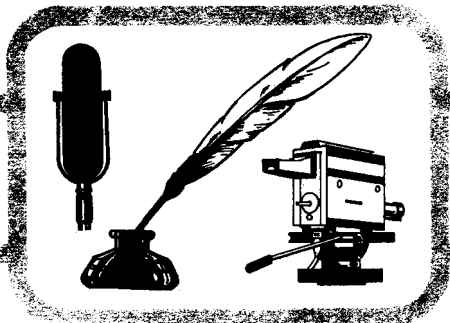
June 30, 1971

The decision of the Turkish Government to ban the growing of the opium poppy is the most significant development in the war against drug addiction since efforts to combat narcotics traffic first began.

It seems clear to me that if trafficking in narcotics is ever to be stopped, it must be cut off at the source. All the raids that could possibly be staged on dope peddlers in the United States would be of little significance alongside a choking off of the original sources of supply.

I congratulate President Nixon for having worked with the Turkish Government to bring about this momentous step. This is indeed a tremendous advance in the fight against the international trade in heroin.

#



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

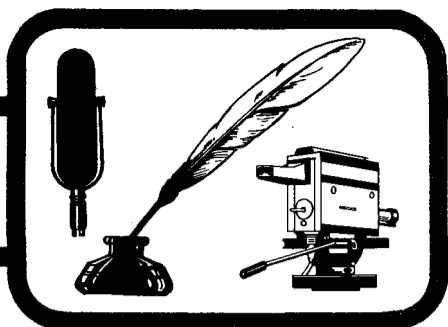
June 30, 1971

The decision of the Turkish Government to ban the growing of the opium poppy is the most significant development in the war against drug addiction since efforts to combat narcotics traffic first began.

It seems clear to me that if trafficking in narcotics is ever to be stopped, it must be cut off at the source. All the raids that could possibly be staged on dope peddlers in the United States would be of little significance alongside a choking off of the original sources of supply.

I congratulate President Nixon for having worked with the Turkish Government to bring about this momentous step. This is indeed a tremendous advance in the fight against the international trade in heroin.

#



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Wednesday, March 14, 1973

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I heartily endorse the President's recommendations for mandatory minimum prison sentences for those convicted of certain Federal crimes and I also support the President's proposals for restoring the death penalty in connection with certain Federal crimes.

While the jurisdiction of the Federal government is limited in the area of law enforcement, Washington must set an example for the Nation if the American people are not to be overwhelmed by lawlessness. I commend the President for exerting precisely the right kind of leadership in the law enforcement field.

I was dismayed when the Supreme Court ruled out capital punishment, and I have long felt that drug pushers have been handled too gently in many cases.

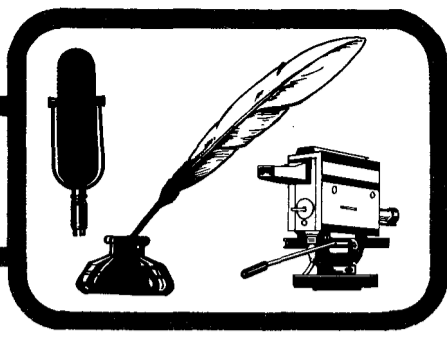
I therefore welcome the Presidential recommendations relating to the death penalty and drug trafficking. I might add that I fully agree with the President's proposal to increase the Federal sentence for arson to 15 years.

Congress should act quickly on the death penalty and drug trafficking legislation, which will be coming to the Hill as separate bills. We should later proceed also to legislate mandatory minimum prison terms for persons using dangerous weapons in the execution of a crime and for those convicted as leaders of organized crime.

Besides providing states and local communities with Federal grants in amounts that can be profitably used, the Congress should launch the Nation into a new get-tough era in dealing with crime. We should start by enacting the President's proposals.

Full Distribution

An Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER



--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Wednesday, March 14, 1973

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I heartily endorse the President's recommendations for mandatory minimum prison sentences for those convicted of certain Federal crimes and I also support the President's proposals for restoring the death penalty in connection with certain Federal crimes.

While the jurisdiction of the Federal government is limited in the area of law enforcement, Washington must set an example for the Nation if the American people are not to be overwhelmed by lawlessness. I commend the President for exerting precisely the right kind of leadership in the law enforcement field.

I was dismayed when the Supreme Court ruled out capital punishment, and I have long felt that drug pushers have been handled too gently in many cases.

I therefore welcome the Presidential recommendations relating to the death penalty and drug trafficking. I might add that I fully agree with the President's proposal to increase the Federal sentence for arson to 15 years.

Congress should act quickly on the death penalty and drug trafficking legislation, which will be coming to the Hill as separate bills. We should later proceed also to legislate mandatory minimum prison terms for persons using dangerous weapons in the execution of a crime and for those convicted as leaders of organized crime.

Besides providing states and local communities with Federal grants in amounts that can be profitably used, the Congress should launch the Nation into a new get-tough era in dealing with crime. We should start by enacting the President's proposals.



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

93rd Congress
First Session

June 5, 1973
Statement No. 11

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON

H. RES. 382, TO DISAPPROVE REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1973

The House Republican Policy Committee, recognizing the urgent need for consolidation of drug law enforcement activities, feels strongly that the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 are desirable and should be placed in force and effect. Accordingly, the Committee opposes the passage of H. Res. 382, calling for the disapproval of the plan.

Describing drug abuse as "one of the most vicious and corrosive forces.... a major cause of crime and a merciless destroyer of human lives", President Nixon has called upon the Congress to intensify the counter-offensive against this menace. In his message of March 23, 1973, the President proposed the creation within the Department of Justice of a new Drug Enforcement Administration, a unified national agency to combat interstate and international narcotics trafficking.

Federal activities increased rapidly during the past few years in response to the urgent need for strong antidrug measures. The proliferation of these activities, however, has created serious operational and organizational difficulties and jurisdictional conflicts. Reorganization Plan No. 2 proposes the consolidation within the Department of Justice of the present functions of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement,

(OVER)

the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence and the drug investigation and intelligence activities of the Bureau of Customs. Drug law enforcement research currently funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and other agencies would also be transferred to the new agency. The major responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Administration would thus include 1) development of overall Federal drug law enforcement strategy, programs, planning and evaluation; 2) investigation of suspects for violations under all Federal drug trafficking laws and those connected with illicit drugs seized at U.S. ports-of-entry and international borders; 3) conduct of all relations with drug law enforcement officials of foreign governments; 4) coordination and cooperation with State and local law enforcement officials or joint drug enforcement efforts; and 5) regulation of the legal manufacture of drugs and other controlled substances under Federal regulations.

Section 2 of the Reorganization Plan proposes the consolidation within the Treasury Department of port-of-entry inspection functions, including those of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. A bill which will repeal this section has been introduced and is scheduled for hearing before the Committee on Government Operations. Pending favorable action by the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget has advised that the provisions of Section 2 will not be implemented.

An all-out offensive against illegal drug traffic cannot succeed without the effective direction of a unified national agency. The President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 provides the required organizational structure. The House Republican Policy Committee urges the defeat of H. Res. 382 disapproving the President's proposal.



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

93rd Congress
First Session

June 5, 1973
Statement No. 11

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON

H. RES. 382, TO DISAPPROVE REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1973

The House Republican Policy Committee, recognizing the urgent need for consolidation of drug law enforcement activities, feels strongly that the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 are desirable and should be placed in force and effect. Accordingly, the Committee opposes the passage of H. Res. 382, calling for the disapproval of the plan.

Describing drug abuse as "one of the most vicious and corrosive forces.... a major cause of crime and a merciless destroyer of human lives", President Nixon has called upon the Congress to intensify the counter-offensive against this menace. In his message of March 23, 1973, the President proposed the creation within the Department of Justice of a new Drug Enforcement Administration, a unified national agency to combat interstate and international narcotics trafficking.

Federal activities increased rapidly during the past few years in response to the urgent need for strong antidrug measures. The proliferation of these activities, however, has created serious operational and organizational difficulties and jurisdictional conflicts. Reorganization Plan No. 2 proposes the consolidation within the Department of Justice of the present functions of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement,

(OVER)

the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence and the drug investigation and intelligence activities of the Bureau of Customs. Drug law enforcement research currently funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and other agencies would also be transferred to the new agency. The major responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Administration would thus include 1) development of overall Federal drug law enforcement strategy, programs, planning and evaluation; 2) investigation of suspects for violations under all Federal drug trafficking laws and those connected with illicit drugs seized at U.S. ports-of-entry and international borders; 3) conduct of all relations with drug law enforcement officials of foreign governments; 4) coordination and cooperation with State and local law enforcement officials or joint drug enforcement efforts; and 5) regulation of the legal manufacture of drugs and other controlled substances under Federal regulations.

Section 2 of the Reorganization Plan proposes the consolidation within the Treasury Department of port-of-entry inspection functions, including those of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. A bill which will repeal this section has been introduced and is scheduled for hearing before the Committee on Government Operations. Pending favorable action by the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget has advised that the provisions of Section 2 will not be implemented.

An all-out offensive against illegal drug traffic cannot succeed without the effective direction of a unified national agency. The President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 provides the required organizational structure. The House Republican Policy Committee urges the defeat of H. Res. 382 disapproving the President's proposal.



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

93rd Congress
First Session

June 12, 1973
Statement No. 13

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON

H.R. 8152, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS

The House Republican Policy Committee supports the passage of H.R. 8152, amending Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1963.

Among the most important pieces of legislation, strongly supported by Republicans, have been those designed to curb crime and improve the process of justice. Aggressive leadership has produced positive results: Federal aid to State and local law enforcement agencies has increased dramatically; Justice Department funding has been augmented to provide more marshals, more judges, more narcotics agents and more Assistant U. S. Attorneys in the field; 600 new Special F. B. I. Agents have been added; and Federal spending on juvenile delinquency has increased twelvefold. The crime rate increase of the sixties, now turned to a decrease, attests to the success of such efforts.

The Nixon Administration's goal to improve the American network of correctional facilities has been advanced, in large part, through the initiative of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. H.R. 3152 is designed to continue and improve its operation.

H.R. 3152 extends for two years the life of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and authorizes appropriations of \$1 billion for each of those years.

(OVER)

A variety of amendments are provided which eliminate deficiencies that have most severely hampered aspects of LEAA performance in the past. LEAA is made more accountable; the administration of assistance programs is more centralized; the formulas for matching Federal funds are simplified; and funding incentives for intergovernmental coordination and cooperation in areas of law enforcement and criminal justice are provided.

The House Republican Policy Committee recognizes that the primary responsibility in the war on crime lies with the States, for they alone can mold into a cohesive whole the many diverse elements of a system of law enforcement and criminal justice. Thus, any proposal to guarantee funds to any part of the system would be counter-productive, for it would fragment anti-crime efforts and remove incentives for cooperation.

H.R. 8152 extends and improves the LEAA programs; it aids those elements in our federal system which are most able to fight crime. The House Republican Policy Committee urges the enactment of H.R. 3152, to amend Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

93rd Congress
First Session

June 12, 1973
Statement No. 13

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON

H.R. 8152, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS

The House Republican Policy Committee supports the passage of H.R. 8152, amending Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1963.

Among the most important pieces of legislation, strongly supported by Republicans, have been those designed to curb crime and improve the process of justice. Aggressive leadership has produced positive results: Federal aid to State and local law enforcement agencies has increased dramatically; Justice Department funding has been augmented to provide more marshals, more judges, more narcotics agents and more Assistant U. S. Attorneys in the field; 600 new Special F. B. I. Agents have been added; and Federal spending on juvenile delinquency has increased twelvefold. The crime rate increase of the sixties, now turned to a decrease, attests to the success of such efforts.

The Nixon Administration's goal to improve the American network of correctional facilities has been advanced, in large part, through the initiative of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. H.R. 3152 is designed to continue and improve its operation.

H.R. 3152 extends for two years the life of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and authorizes appropriations of \$1 billion for each of those years.

(OVER)

A variety of amendments are provided which eliminate deficiencies that have most severely hampered aspects of LEAA performance in the past. LEAA is made more accountable; the administration of assistance programs is more centralized; the formulas for matching Federal funds are simplified; and funding incentives for intergovernmental coordination and cooperation in areas of law enforcement and criminal justice are provided.

The House Republican Policy Committee recognizes that the primary responsibility in the war on crime lies with the States, for they alone can mold into a cohesive whole the many diverse elements of a system of law enforcement and criminal justice. Thus, any proposal to guarantee funds to any part of the system would be counter-productive, for it would fragment anti-crime efforts and remove incentives for cooperation.

H.R. 8152 extends and improves the LEAA programs; it aids those elements in our federal system which are most able to fight crime. The House Republican Policy Committee urges the enactment of H.R. 8152, to amend Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.