The original documents are located in Box D8, folder "Ford Press Releases -Miscellaneous, 1969-1973" of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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--IMMEDIÁTE RELEASE--January 7, 1969

Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) today announced the appointment of Robert T. Hartmann as Legislative Assistant to the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

The announcement was made at a breakfast meeting of House Republicans honoring the Members-Designate of President-Elect Nixon's Cabinet and White House staff. The new post was created to improve liaison and communication between the Republican leadership in the House and the new Republican Administration, Ford said.

Mr. Hartmann, 51, was Assistant to the Permanent Chairman of the 1968 Republican National Convention (Congressman Ford) and since 1965 has served as Editor for the House Republican Conference. He will continue in that editorial advisory capacity as Legislative Assistant to the Minority Leader. From 1954 to 1963, he was Washington Bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times and in 1964 and 1965 North American Regional Information Adviser for the Food & Agriculture Organization.

The Hartmanns reside at 5001 Baltimore Avenue, Westgate, Maryland.



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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--February 4, 1969

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

I am pleased that President Nixon has chosen John A. Hannah, the president of Michigan State University, to head the Agency for International Development.

The position of AID administrator is a big job, but John Hannah is a big man. Some would say that running the foreign aid program is an impossible job. If anyone can handle it, John Hannah can. He has had 28 years of experience in running a large university. He is a strong administrator. He is an excellent choice as head of AID.



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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--March 5, 1969

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives.

President Nixon's televised press conference on foreign policy -- nearly a full hour question and answer session -- was a <u>first</u> for America.

It was truly remarkable that an American President would bring the people as fully into the workings of personal diplomacy and the formulation of foreign policy as did Mr. Nixon.

This cannot help but establish a feeling of trust between President Nixon and the American people in the area of foreign policy, just as the new President has created feelings of mutual trust between himself and the leaders of Western Europe as the result of his European trip.

Mr. Nixon's televised press conference on foreign policy was a unique and most effective way of reporting to the American people on the President's tour of Europe. It communicated far more to them than any presidential monologue might have done.





--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY--March 24, 1969

CONGRESSMAN

GERALD

HOUSE

Congressman Gerald R. Ford today announced the appointment of Gordon E. Vander Till, Grand Rapids native and former consultant to the State Senate Business Committee, as his "man in the district."

Ford said Vander Till will begin functioning immediately as his full-time representative in Kent and Ionia Counties.

He said his purpose in naming Vander Till as a special assistant is to provide residents of Kent and Ionia Counties with "a full-time on-the-spot Fifth Congressional District contact." "This is an added service," he said.

Vander Till's headquarters will be the present Ford District Office at 425 Cherry Street, S.E., in Grand Rapids but he will be available for service anywhere in Kent and Ionia Counties, Ford said.

Ford said he will arrange for Vander Till to be in various communities in the Congressional District during certain hours to talk with any Ford constituents having problems involving Federal agencies or wanting to express views on national and international affairs. These special office hours will be announced later.

"It is my hope," Ford said, "that through this means I will be able to provide the best possible service to the people of Kent and Ionia Counties, especially with regard to Social Security matters, veterans affairs, tax problems and military service problems."

Ford said he personally will continue his long standing policy of personto-person contacts with individuals and groups in the District.

Vander Till, 30, was graduated from Calvin College in 1966 with a major in political science and received a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Michigan in 1967. He also has done some work toward a doctorate at Michigan State University. He was in the Army for 3 years, including 27 months in Japan.

Vander Till served for seven months as a staff assistant to State Sen. Robert VanderLaan under a Michigan legislative fellowship and for a year as a Michigan Municipal League research assistant.

A 1956 graduate of Central Christian High School in Grand Rapids, Vander Till is a past president of various church societies.



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A 1956 graduate of Central Christian High School in Grand Rapids, Vander Till is a past president of various church societies.

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--FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--March 28, 1969

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., House Minority Leader

People the world over will mourn the death of Dwight D. Eisenhower, for he was a great and good man. Although he spent most of his life as a military man, he became the symbol of peace for millions everywhere. His entire life served the cause of peace. He led the Allied armies that wiped out the scourge of fascism and brought peace to the ravaged continent of Europe. He assumed the Presidency and negotiated an honorable peace in Korea. As President, he faced up to crisis after crisis in international affairs, prevented dangerous incidents from flaring into general warfare. There was peace, blessed peace, during Dwight Eisenhower's eight years in the White House. President Eisenhower was a soldier of peace, and that, I feel sure, is how he will be regarded by the historians. He was one of the greatest of American Presidents.



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Congressional hearings will begin Sept. 25 on anti-obscenity legislation, including three bills on the subject by Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids.

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Ford's bills are among those on which testimony will be taken by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Ford's legislation is based on an Anti-Obscenity Message sent to the Congress May 2 by President Nixon.

"I hope the Judiciary Committee finds it possible to agree rather quickly on legislation which will prove effective," "Ford said. "I found that anti-obscenity legislation was one of the chief topics of conversation when I visited my congressional district during the August congressional recess."

Congressional interest in anti-obscenity measures parallels that of the folks back home. More than 200 anti-obscenity bills have been introduced in the 91st Congress.

Ford has sponsored three bills---the Administration bills recommended by President Nixon to halt the mailing of obscene literature and advertisements.

The first bill would place a flat ban on the sending of any obscene material to a person under 18 years of age.

The second bill would require those sending pandering advertising materials through the mail to first purchase from the Post Office Department a list of all families which do not want such mail. Any smut peddler who then persisted in sending pandering advertisements to such families would be subject to fine or imprisonment.

The third Ford bill makes it a Federal crime to mail or transport in interstate commerce an advertisement intended to produce a market for obscene materials by stimulating prurient interest in the recipient.

The Ford bill dealing with obscene mailings to persons under 18 is based on a New York statute which has been upheld by the Supreme Court. Violation would be punishable with a prison term of up to five years and a \$50,000 fine.

Ford commented: "These Administration bills calling for a crackdown on mail peddlers of pornography and smut have strong support in the 91st Congress. The need for this legislation is well-established. The Administration has requested these laws and will enforce them. The Congress should move promptly to enact these measures."

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For Use August 12-13 and Thereafter --

A bill sponsored by Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids to prohibit the mailing or interstate transport of advertisements which appeal to prurient interests has been overwhelmingly (322 to 4) approved by the U.S. House of Representatives.

Ford said his anti-smut advertising bill is an important and necessary followup to another of his anti-smut bills which passed the House of Representatives in April.

"That bill," which passed the House April 28, is designed to protect young people from the flood of obscene, perverse and depraved literature which pours unsolicited into thousands of family homes each day via the mailbox," Ford explained.

"My latest bill to be approved is aimed at prohibiting the mailing or interstate transport of prurient advertisements, which are often as obscene as the product they pander," Ford stated.

The Ford bill carries a penalty of \$50,000 fine or five years in prison or both for a first offense.

"I am pleased by the progress to date of this comprehensive legislative program to keep unsolicited obscene materials out of American homes, but I will not be satisfied until all the necessary legislation to accomplish this objective is enacted." Ford declared.

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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--September 8, 1969

Comment on the death of Senator Dirksen

A great American is dead. Some of the life has gone out of the Congress with the departure from this life of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen. Of Sen. Dirksen it must be said he was larger than life. He was the kind of man who not only filled the canvas but spilled over from it. He was so colorful that whether you agreed with him or not you loved to hear him talk. He was a giant in American politics. He had a uniqueness that was peculiarly Dirksen. There was nobody like him before; there will be nobody like him again. I am proud to have been the junior half of the "Ev and Jerry Show."



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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 Staes 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.



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 cigaret 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 cigaret 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.



--FOR RELEASE IN WEDNESDAY PM's--June 10, 1970

Congressman Gerald R. Ford today proposed a program of \$25,000 cash awards from the Federal Government as an incentive to individual Americans to develop solutions to critical national problems.

Ford said: "I have long felt that someone should create an atmosphere of incentive for Americans at the grass roots level to come up with answers to some of our most pressing problems--like maybe a fellow in his home garage devising an effective but inexpensive device for controlling air pollution. I would like to enlist all of our citizens in a campaign to lick our national problems. And so I have introduced a bill which I think will provide the incentive."

The Ford bill would have the Federal Government offer as many as four prizes of \$25,000 each to be awarded, possibly annually, to Americans who make outstanding contributions toward solving any of our national problems. No prize would be awarded in years when no such contribution had been made.

"My point," Ford said, "is that it is in the national interest to create this atmosphere of promoting individual solutions to our national problems by recognizing and rewarding citizens who deserve such awards."

Ford calls his bill the Distinguished Citizen Awards Act. He said it is patterned after the annual awarding of Nobel Prizes except that it would be presented only to U.S. citizens and only for contributions to the solution of the problems of this country.

"While the individual who wins one of these awards would truly be a distinguished citizen, he would also be representative of Middle America," Ford said. "What I want to do is bring the man on the street--the farmer, the factory worker, the small businessman--into the solution of our national problems."

Ford said his proposal does not overlap the cash awards offered to employes by various U.S. Government departments because the scope of it goes far beyond such programs.

Ford said: "I believe a program of the kind I am proposing would accelerate our progress in solving national problems and would enhance the wellbeing and the happiness of our people. I therefore feel we should establish a system of Distinguished Citizen Awards as a matter of national policy."

Ford's bill would create a Presidential commission of five members who would meet annually to consider whether any American citizen had so contributed to the solution of a national problem as to be deserving of a \$25,000 Distinguished Citizen Award. The commission could decide to award no prizes or as many as four. The group would meet in April of each year in Washington, D.C., or at some other location of the commission's choosing. A three-man majority would have to agree on the awards.

To be chosen for the award a citizen would have to have achieved "an established, working solution to a national problem," Ford said. The "solution" could not simply be an idea or suggestion.





--FOR RELEASE IN WEDNESDAY PM's--June 10, 1970

CONGRESSMAN

HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

R.

GERALD

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--FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--

Special to all Kent and Ionia County News Media

Charles A. Roberts of Kent City, a volunteer weather observer for the Weather Bureau since 1939, is one of 25 such volunteers being honored nationwide by the Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Congressman Gerald R. Ford reported today.

Ford said Roberts will receive a John Campanius Holm Award, so named for a Lutheran minister who took systematic weather observations in the American colonies in 1644 and 1645 and was the first person known to have done so. Roberts is being recognized for outstanding service in providing accurate precipitation reports from Kent City, Ford said.

In addition to his duties as a rainfall observer, Roberts has consulted with the Kent County Road Commission concerning excessive amounts of precipitation to help determine local drainage needs.

The U.S. Weather Bureau has more than 12,000 volunteer observers throughout the country who make and record daily weather observations. The information they gather is processed and published by the Environmental Data Service, an arm of ESSA, and is invaluable in recording the climate of the Nation. Many of these observers, like Roberts, serve without pay.



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SPECIAL TO ALL KENT AND IONIA COUNTY NEWS MEDIA

The American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Viet Nam (AMVETS) have chosen Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids to receive their Silver Helmet Award, AMVETS highest award. Ford will receive the award next April in Washington, D.C. Ford will be given what is known as "the Congressional Award." The AMVETS' Peace Award will go to Pope Paul VI and their Humanitarian Award to comedian Danny Thomas.

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Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, at a press conference, Oct. 13, 1970.

The Republican Leadership has considered the tentative resolution proposed by the Republican Task Force on Seniority and strongly endorses the proposal. It is the intention of the Leadership to submit the resolution to the Republican Conference and to urge its adoption at the organizing meeting of the Party for the 92nd Congress. Any action on it before that time would be only formality because a Conference of one Congress cannot bind a Conference for a following Congress.

I think the Task Force has developed an effective recommendation for improving our system of selecting Republican chairmen or ranking members of Committees. It is a compromise designed to include some of the better features of various alternative proposals and to avoid their disadvantages. This plan does not eliminate seniority as a criterion, but will provide a means for considering other factors as well. I am sure that experience will remain an important consideration in any of the decisions on committee leadership.

The recommendation of the Task Force includes the important principle of selection. The Republican Committee on Committees will select the member it believes should be the chairman or ranking member of each committee, and each name will be submitted separately to the Republican Conference. There a secret vote will be taken on the nomination. If a nominee is rejected by the Conference, the Committee on Committees will be charged with submitting another name to the Conference.

This plan appears to have broad support among the members of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives. Speaking for the Leadership, I believe the proposal is a positive and forward step which should be adopted.



---FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--

Rep. Gerald R. Ford has received a "Watchdog of the Treasury" Award from the National Associated Businessmen, Inc., in recognition of his record of responsibility in handling the taxpayer's dollars.

In presenting Ford with the award, the NAB declared: "Your outstanding economy voting record indicates to your constituents and to our membership that you have a keen realization of the problems of fiscal responsibility. We know it takes a lot of courage to stand up against the pressure groups who advocate unnecessary Federal spending. As you know so well, inflation affects the cost of living which affects us all. Your votes against inflationary spending merit your constituents' appreciation."

The NAB is a nonpartisan organization with headquarters in Washington. It is made up primarily of small business firms. Its goals include fiscal responsibility in government and the elimination of Federal Government competition with private business.



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To All Fifth District News Media

The American Academy of Achievement has chosen Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids to receive its "Golden Plate Award," it was announced today.

Ford is one of 50 "giants of accomplishment" who will be honored by the Academy during its 10th annual Salute to Excellence June 24-27, 1971, at Philadelphia.

The Academy is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization which is dedicated to the inspiration of youth through an annual salute to approximately 50 "captains of achievement from America's great walks of life." The Academy also honors several hundred outstanding high school students from across the nation at its annual banquet.

"Giants of accomplishment" previously honored by the Academy include Drs. Michael DeBakey and Denton Cooley, Prof. Harold Urey, Dr. Edward Teller, Bob Hope, Astronaut James Lovell Jr., attorney Louis Jizer, author Allen Drury, Dr. Joyce Brothers, Shirley Temple Black, John Wayne, Eickey Mantle, Bobby Orr, Alan King, columnist Marquis Childs, and U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye Jr. of Hawaii.

Ford has been Republican leader of the U.S. House of Representatives since January 1965. He has served in the House since January 1949. In 1961 he received the American Political Science Association's "Distinguished Congressional Service Award" and in 1966 he received the American Good Government Society's "George Washington Award."



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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--December 28, 1970

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

The Nation has suffered a great loss in the death of Rep. L. Mendel Rivers. Nobody loved his country more. He was a patriot.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, he was more than just a friend to every man who ever served in the military. He was a pillar of strength in the defense of his country. Whatever the criticism of the position he took on behalf of a strong America, he never flinched. He never gave ground.

The Congress has been lessened by the death of Mendel Rivers, and the Nation has lost a courageous leader in the front line of its defenses.



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February 11, 1971

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

The Republican Congressional Committee each year conducts a fund-raising drive throughout the country. From those funds the committee makes money available to freshman GOP congressmen, other incumbent GOP congressmen, and non-incumbent GOP congressional candidates.

Because of my position as Republican leader of the House, I receive contributions from all over the country. When I reach the limitation set by law, I turn such contributions over to the Republican Congressional Committee to be used on behalf of all GOP candidates for Congress. The committee subsequently files a report with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, listing all donors and the amounts contributed.

The Republican Congressional Committee used no more money on my behalf in the 1970 campaign than had been provided to freshman GOP congressmen in the last Congress. These freshmen were given an initial allocation of \$2,000, a subsequent allocation of \$5,000, and \$4,000 for public relations. That is a total of \$11,000.

The law does not prohibit any congressional candidate not wishing personally to accept a political contribution from turning that money over to a political committee.

Those funds then are controlled by that committee and not by the individual who has turned the money over to them.

The Republican Congressional Committee's expenditures on my behalf were made under normal procedure followed by the committee not only in 1970 but in previous campaigns.

I had been allocated money by the committee in previous years -- money I had not used. So to all intents and purposes some of the money used by the committee in my 1970 campaign was left over from previous allocations to me.

I live by the letter of the campaign laws. There is no question that these laws are utterly unrealistic in the limits they set on campaign spending. I have pressed since 1965 for modernization of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and I will continue to do so. That law was written 46 years ago and does not take into account modern-day costs of radio and television campaigning. # # #



February 15, 1971

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MAY 14, 1971

MEMO TO CORRESPONDENTS:

CONGRESSMAN FORD AND SENATOR SCOTT HAVE ARRANGED FOR CASPAR W. WEINBERGER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET, TO CONDUCT A SPECIAL BRIEFING FOR HOUSE AND SENATE NEWSMEN ON THE SUBJECT OF FROZEN FUNDS. THE SESSION IS SCHEDULED MONDAY, MAY 17 AT 10:00 a.m., IN S-207.

> PAUL MILTICH PRESS SECRETARY TO REP. GERALD R. FORD



--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--September 15, 1971

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today joined with Rep. William J. Keating, R-Ohio, to introduce a bill dealing with the problems of runaway youth in the United States.

Ford said the number of runaway youth is approaching one million a year and that this demands Federal action in an attempt to help both the runaways and their parents.

Said Ford: "The tragic situations that many of these youth face while on the run call for Federal action. We must reduce the crime, prostitution, drug addiction and family heartbreak associated with runaways."

Here is what the Ford-Keating bill would do:

- *Provide Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants to local and state law enforcement agencies to strengthen the national communications network, thus helping the families of runaway youth locate their children
- *Establish grants for locally-controlled "Runaway Houses" to provide shelter, counseling, and medical aid for runaway youths
- *Direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to develop a program to deal with the problems of runaway youth, their families and the entire transient youth population

Ford said the LEAA grants to strengthen locating and reporting services could help metropolitan areas improve their computer techniques. He said this is clearly a Federal responsibility, since the phenomenon of runaway youth is interstate in character and certain areas of the country are visited disproportionately by runaways.

The Runaway Houses to be funded under the bill would give runaway youth a place to turn to, Ford said. He said such facilities would give the runaways a means of working out the problems they run away from back home.

"This bill is one approach to solving the problems associated with runaway youth," Ford said. "It may not be the final answer, but we've got to deal with this situation, and do it now.



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UBLICA HOUSE СОММ RESENTATIVES

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

92nd Congress First Session

September 21, 1971 Statement Number 10

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON H.R. 9166, THE FY 1972 PEACE CORPS AUTHORIZATION

The House Republican Policy Committee supports the passage of H.R. 9166, authorizing the appropriation of \$77,200,000 to finance the operation of the Paace Corps for fiscal year 1972.

During its first decade the Peace Corps has made mistakes, suffered growing pains--and profited by the experience. It has grown from a well-meaning but unstructured endeavor to an effective and mature organization. It has retained its youthful idealism and its people-to-people aspects while fulfilling the increasing requests of developing nations for experienced men and women with specialized talents.

Under President Nixon, the Feace Corps has concentrated its efforts on those programs having the greatest impact; it has focused recruitment on more highly qualified personnel to fill priority development needs; and, it has effected substantial reductions in administrative costs. The \$77.2 million authorization for FY 1972, although the lowest budgetary requirement since FY 1963, will, nevertheless, permit the operation of an expanded and more effective program.

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the passage of H.R. 9166.



Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, prepared for delivery in the U.S. House of Representatives, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1971.

Mr. Speaker: One of the most devoted public servants ever to sit in the Congress of the United States has been taken from our midst by death.

James G. Fulton was a deeply dedicated member of this House--dedicated to his constituents in the 27th congressional district of Pennsylvania and dedicated to his country.

Jim Fulton was a distinguished graduate of Penn State University and a graduate of Harvard Law School. Founder and former owner and publisher of seven suburban Pittsburgh weekly newspapers, he was serving his 14th term in the Congress.

Jim was a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the ranking Republican member of the Science and Astronautics Committee and its Manned Space Flight Subcommittee. Jim was keenly interested in space and completely absorbed by the subject. He might be called Congress' Space Man. He was a member of the original Select Committee on Science and Astronautics, on which I also was privileged to serve. He was adviser on space to the U.S. Mission at the United Nations. In 1970 he won the Silver Quill Award for outstanding writing on science and space. He could speak for hours about the challenges of space, the need for space exploration and the benefits of space travel. He was an expert on the subject.

Jim Fulton will be sorely missed in the House of Representatives. He was one of its hardest-working, most conscientious members. It was said of him that although he was a bachelor he was married to the Congress of the United States. This House was his life.

One more word about Jim Fulton. No tribute to him would be complete without mention of his love for his country. It must be said about Jim Fulton that he was patriotic even when it was not considered good form to be patriotic -- so deep was his devotion to this Nation.

The country and this House must be reckoned poorer today. Jim Fulton's death leaves a void among us. We have lost a truly outstanding man. I extend to Jim's family my heartfelt condolences.


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20 copies with Mr. Ind only fice Co CONGRESSMAN GER FORD ELEASE REPUBLICAN LEADER --FOR RELEASE AT 6 P.M.--November 6, 1971

A Toast to Sen. Robert P. Griffin on behalf of members of the House, at a fund-raising dinner Nov. 6, 1971, at Raleigh House, Detroit, Mich.

Tonight we pay tribute to a man who is a close personal friend of mine--a man everyone here greatly admires. We all admire him because he is a man with great political courage and wisdom. Bob served in the U.S. House of Representatives for five terms and proved himself one of the most outstanding members ever to sit in that chamber. He co-authored the Landrum-Griffin Act and that took courage. He and Phil Landrum fashioned their labor reform legislation into a product that benefited all Americans--and that took wisdom. Bob is a man of compassion, a man who loves people. And so it is natural that people should love and admire him. On behalf of the members of the House, I join you in saluting a man who is better equipped than any other person I know to speak for the people of Michigan in the United States Senate, a man of high intellect and large heart, a man blessed with great capabilities and qualities of leadership, our own Senator Robert P. Griffin.



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Statement of Rep. Gerald R. Ford calling for the return of Major League Baseball to the Nation's Capital:

Several weeks ago, national attention was directed toward the workings of organized baseball when the American League owners voted to permit the transfer of the Washington Senators franchise out of the Nation's Capital. Despite strong and persistent criticism of the way the Washington team had been promoted and run, many people were surprised to see the franchise removed from one of the founding cities of the American League based on financial considerations alone.

I have had a life-long interest in sports, and have been an enthusiastic baseball fan. Personally, I believe that the Washington metropolitan area of some three million people has the potential and capacity to support major league baseball. Taking the national pastime out of the national city was a very unfortunate move. I have joined a large number of Congressmen from both sides of the aisle in urging the re-establishment of major league baseball in Washington.

Some in Congress have directed attention to the anti-trust status of organized sports as a result of the Senators' transfer. I, for one, do not think it is appropriate or necessary to threaten punitive legislation against baseball, especially since this week, the baseball commissioner and the baseball owners will have an opportunity to redress this situation. Tuesday a blue-ribbon delegation of local civic, business and government leaders, including several Members of Congress, will travel to Phoenix, Arizona to present the case of the National Capital area to the annual baseball meeting. This delegation is well-prepared to document the fact that Washington wants baseball, and that baseball would find Washington a comfortable and profitable city.

Speaking as a fan and as Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, I urge the leaders of organized baseball to pay close attention to the presentation of the Washington delegation to Phoenix. I have asked the Congressional members of this delegation to report back to me on the reception they get in Phoenix, and I join these men, and the citizens of the Washington, Maryland and Virginia metropolis in their resolve to see a major league baseball team in the Nation's Capital on Opening Day, 1972.



November 30, 1971

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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--Thursday, December 9, 1971

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

All the world is saddened by the death of Dr. Ralph Bunche. Dr. Bunche was a force for peace in the world. His work at the United Nations was symbolic of the thirst for peace that is experienced by all Americans.

No other person was ever more deserving of the Nobel Peace Prize than Dr. Bunche. His contribution to peace and stability in the world can never be overestimated.

The world now mourns the passing of one of the most dedicated men ever to serve the cause of peace. I extend my condolences to the Bunche family and to all of Dr. Bunche's many friends.



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Rep. Gerald R. Ford has received the Sixth Biennial Distinguished Service Award presented by Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA).

ACA bestowed the award on Ford for his cumulative and continuing voting record in support of legislation which strengthens the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

In announcing the award, ACA President Charles A. McManus stated: "This Biennial Distinguished Service Award is given to those legislators whose voting records support legislation which serves to strengthen and defend the spirit and principles of the Constitution of the United States. The Award essentially is bestowed for an outstanding record in the Congress and devotion to those fundamental principles of good Government which serve to promote individual rights and responsibilities, a sound dollar, a growing economy, and a desire for a strong national defense."



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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--May 2, 1972

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FORD

CONGRESSMAN

HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

GERAL

NEWS

RELEASE

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the Floor of the House, Tuesday, May 2, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: J. Edgar Hoover was one of the most capable public officials ever to serve the American people in a position of trust. His death is a great loss to a grieving Nation.

Mr. Hoover was a veritable rock of strength, a man people looked to with a feeling that here was an individual of the greatest integrity. He was incorruptible. He was unswerving in his devotion to duty. I cannot think of any other American who served his Nation more faithfully or steadfastly.

America's debt to J. Edgar Hoover is great. He took over the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1924, when it was a scandal-ridden and ineffective bureaucracy. Since Mr. Hoover's tenure as F.B.I. director began, not one F.B.I. agent has been charged with wrongdoing. Himself an "honest cop," Mr. Hoover set for the F.B.I. the highest of standards -- and those standards have never been lowered.

Under J. Edgar Hoover, the F.B.I. achieved a worldwide reputation for excellence. He was the leader of an organization whose crime-fighting record was unexcelled.

Of Mr. Hoover, it must be said that he almost single-handedly transformed the F.B.I. into the superlative law enforcement agency it became during the 1930s and 40s.

Mr. Hoover professionalized the F.B.I. He made crime detection a science. He brought law enforcement out of the dark ages into a new era presided over by technicians and experts. He made the F.B.I. a proud organization, and made the American people proud along with it.

America now mourns the death of a great citizen. J. Edgar Hoover's passing leaves a large void.



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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--Mey 15, 1972

The attack upon Governor George Wallace in Laurel, Md., is the most

dastardly of deeds. However strongly Americans may disagree about the issues of the day, there should never be a resort to the pistol and the bullet. This is the language only of those who are politically insane. It is a throwback to the lawless days of the Old West. Our disagreements should be settled with ballots, not bullets.



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CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

NEWS RELEASE

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--Tuesday, September 26, 1972

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford today named Rep. Robert D. Price of Texas to an at-large vacancy on the House Republican Policy Committee.

A spot opened up on the Policy Committee when Rep. Jack Edwards of Alabama was named secretary of the House Republican Conference, succeeding Rep. Richard Poff of Virginia. Poff has left the House to become a justice of the Virginia Supreme Court.

In appointing Price to the Policy Committee, Ford commented: "Bob Price is one of the outstanding young Republican members of the House. I felt I should recognize his abilities by giving him this opportunity to serve on the group which determines policy for House Republicans. He is highly qualified for the post by background and experience."

Price is completing his third term in the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Agriculture Committee and its Livestock and Grains Subcommittee and its Cotton group. He also serves on the Science and Astronautics Committee and its NASA Oversight, Manned Space Flight, and Space Science and Applications Subcommittees.





--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--November 13, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

With the death of Frank Bow, I feel I have personally lost a very close friend. And I am sure other members of the House on both sides of the aisle feel the same way.

Frank Bow was one of the finest men ever to serve in the U. S. House of Representatives. He not only gave excellent service to his constituents, he also performed splendidly on behalf of all the American people. As ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, Frank Bow was properly cognizant of the Nation's needs and at the same time handled the taxpayer's dollars as carefully as his own. Frank's death is particularly tragic since it comes at a time when he was about to begin a new career -- that of ambassador to Panama. The Nation has lost a truly outstanding public servant.



---FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--December 26, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

A great man is dead. With the death of Harry Truman, the Nation is mourning the passing of one of our truly outstanding Presidents.

Harry Truman was subjected to much criticism while he occupied the White House, but historians will surely view him as one of the most courageous men ever to lead the American people.

Harry Truman was called upon to make terribly difficult decisions, probably some of the toughest ever required of an American President. He made those decisions with a swiftness and sureness that marked him as a great leader. His character was deeply engrained with courage.

He is gone from us now, but his spirit lives on--an indomitable spirit that is an inspiration to all of us in America and to men and women throughout the world.



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Remarks by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford

The President's inaugural address was an inspiring message which pointed up America's eminent role as peacemaker to the world.

I was particularly pleased that the President said we will no longer make every other nation's conflict our own. His plea for world peace was most moving. He plainly extended the hand of friendship to nations with ideologies greatly different from ours.

I agree with President Nixon that 1972 will be remembered as the year of greatest progress toward world peace in modern history. And I strongly endorse his warning against a retreat into isolationism.

As for the President's comments on the domestic scene, these clearly pointed up the Nixon Administration's determination to shift from a Federal Government role of paternalism to one of partnership with local officials and reliance on the American people. I fully subscribe to his call for new ways to meet our tremendous needs. As the President sc eloquently said, we must seek solutions at the local level and we must renew our faith in ourselves.

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Statement by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford

I am shocked by the death of Congre ssman Bill Mills.

Bill Mills was one of the most promising young members of the House

of Representatives. His death is a loss to us all and is most tragic.

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Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, to be placed in the Congressional Record of September 11, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER, it is with sadness that I inform the House of the death August 17 during the congressional recess, of newswoman Marguerite Davis. Maggie Davis, as we knew her, was a United Press International reporter and news executive for more than 30 years.

Everyone who knew Maggie Davis loved her. We in the Michigan delegation knew her especially well because as a UPI regional reporter the covered our state. Maggie was a sharp and thorough reporter, but she had a gentle quality which made her peculiarly endearing.

Miss Davis joined UPI, then United Press, in December, 1942, in Madison, Wis. She later worked in Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and in Chicago, where she became the first woman to head a major UP bureau. She also managed the Lincoln bureau.

Maggie was transferred to Washington in October 1959 as a Midwest regional reporter and became a member of the general staff in 1971. She went to New Orleans last December to be with her family after brain tumor surgery.

Miss Davis was born Oct. 22, 1977, in Huntington, W. Va., and attended the public schools in Memphis, Tenn.; Gulfport, Miss.; and Las Animas, Colo. She was graduated from Sophie Newcomb College in New Orleans.

She worked briefly in public relations after her graduation from college and then joined UP. A wonderfully kind person, Miss Davis devoted much of her free time to helping the disabled.

Miss Davis is survived by a brother, Terrell, and an aunt, Mina P. Davis, both of New Orleans.

We will all miss Maggie. She was a wonderful person.

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Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford to be placed in the Congressional Record of September 19, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER, I join my colleagues in mourning the death of former congressman Wesley D'Ewart, who died Sept. 2 at the age of 83.

Wes D'Ewart was a stockman, farmer and businessman in Park County, Mont., who was first elected as a Republican to the 79th Congress to fill a vacancy. He was subsequently reelected to the 80th and three succeeding Congresses and left Congress after making an unsuccessful run for the Senate in 1954. Wes came to the House after six years in the Montana Legislature.

I remember Wes well. He was a good friend, a fine gentleman and an outstanding legislator. After departing the Congress, he served as an assistant secretary of agriculture and an assistant secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, death has taken a fine American from our midst. I regret greatly the passing of Wes D'Ewart.

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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--Friday, Nov. 2, 1973

Some 1,000 Pennsylvania Republicans will gather at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia at 7:30 p.m. Monday for the Distinguished Republican Award Dinner honoring Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott.

Vice President-Designate Gerald R. Ford will present the award to Sen. Scott on behalf of the dinner committee and will be the principal speaker for the \$150-a-plate dinner. Proceeds from the dinner will be used for the 1974 Pennsylvania Republican gubernatorial campaign.

Sen. Scott is being honored for his distinguished service to the Pennsylvania Republican Party. This is the second consecutive year that the award has been presented. Last year it went to Thomas McCabe, Pennsylvania's national committeeman since 1964.

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