

The original documents are located in Box 1, folder “Ford, Gerald R. - Vice Presidential Confirmation - News Clippings” of the Benton L. Becker Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST

Thursday, Dec. 28, 1967

E 7

'Bugging' Data Links GOP Bigwigs

**By Drew Pearson
and Jack Anderson**

The famous FBI bug in Fred Black's Sheraton-Carlton Hotel suite, which started the national uproar over eavesdropping, picked up some

When Government auditors began poking into the matter, AVCO's President James Kerr and executive committee chairman Earl "Red" Blaik hurried to Washington to see what could be done about sidetracking the investigation. Unhappily for them, they stopped

there, and he said he didn't, so they said they found out what he was telling was not correct, although it was partially correct."

It's interesting that Comptroller General Campbell is charged by Congress to invest-

to do, try to show that there is some stuff in here other than ordinary . . . He was investigating certain aspects of the VRC-12 (Army terminology for the vehicular radios.)

Kerr, at Blaik's side, said: "I'll send him a transcript of the interview."

Wed, Dec. 21, 1967

Call came about 4:45 P.M.

I was busy with Dick Powers of A.P. in my office. I came out to go to Reception at Capital Hill Club at 4:58 P.M. Note given to me by Ann Kammstra to call Jack Anderson. Asked Paul Mutsch to call some books & have Anderson call me at home about 7 P.M.

Anderson called about 7 P.M. at my home.

Started conversation by saying he had a transcript of W.F.B.I. wiretapping on ⁱⁿ Jack Black's hotel room in April, 1964.

Said it revealed that Earl Black had called me & had a telephone conversation with me from Black's suite. Indicated James Keane of Area was in the room.

Stated Black asked questions about the V.R. 417 Army procurement.

I told Anderson that Black had contacted me as an old friend of 30 or more years because his Company had lost out on the bidding for a "follow-on" contract to the original R. & D. & initial procurement.

GERALD R. FORD

(15)

of the VRC 12. Said to Anderson that Black to me his company could not deliver according to specifications, on time & at the bid price.

I had long opposed companies "jumping in" & getting booted out by the Army technique of engineering change orders. Anderson fully understood this point & agreed with my viewpoint.

I had checked status of the contract whether new contractor was performing & Army Specials said company was doing so. I told Black of my inquiry to the Army & the answer. That was end of our contact in this matter.

I had no knowledge as to the place from which Black might have called me.

Anderson did not tell me of any business relationship between Black-Kerr & Black. This was first I had heard of any such relationship.



rather apologetically
 Anderson asked me if I had
 ever ridden in Area aircraft.
 I said no more than three times
 in the last ten years. Anderson
 laughingly said "That doesn't sound
 very serious." Anderson didn't
 ask any further questions about these
 flights.

Anderson concluded by saying
 he didn't know what Deane
 Pearson was going to do about
 this.

It ended with Anderson
 apologizing for calling at home
 & thanking me for my cooperation.



Amendment Is Urged by Sen. Griffin For Congress' OK of Vice President

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Senate Republican Whip Robert P. Griffin proposed Sunday that Congress have the final say in who will be vice president in the future to assure that the nominees get more careful scrutiny.

He said he may propose a constitutional amendment to permit a vice president to be nominated after the president is elected but before inauguration. The president would submit his nomination to Congress for confirmation or perhaps give Congress a choice of three names.

MEANWHILE, he said, both parties can do a more careful job at their conventions.

Griffin appeared on the ABC television program "Issues and Answers" with Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D., W.Va.), who also said a mechanism is needed to be sure vice presidential nominees get close scrutiny.

"Both parties should create a mechanism where the No. 2 man will not be selected on his charisma, not on



Sen. Griffin
... backs Ford



Sen. Byrd
... wants 'scrutiny'

the case, that only after a tragedy has occurred in American politics that the vice presidential candidate undergoes careful scrutiny.

Griffin said Ford has such integrity and honesty "it would be a reflection on Congress itself if it did not move speedily to confirm

him. He said that "the nation can't stand the trauma of any idea or suggestion of playing politics with this nomination."

Byrd agreed there was no place for politics and said:

"I think that while we should act with dispatch I don't think we should act with haste. I think the important thing here is to assure the American people that Jerry Ford has the character and integrity to serve the American people, to rebuild the American confidence in the American political system."

Both Byrd and Griffin agreed that Agnew received adequate punishment under the circumstances for evading income taxes.

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Washington Star
10-13-73

1972 MICHIGAN RACE

Ford Donors Kept Secret

By James R. Polk
Starr-News Staff Writer

Gerald R. Ford, named last night as President Nixon's choice to be the next vice president, received half the money for his last House campaign from a secret fund raising effort which

were endorsed over to the Congressional Campaign Committee. A similar amount came from the committee to his own campaign, Ford said, something that was "purely coincidental" and can be proved.

President Nixon chose Ford last night as his nominee for vice president, to succeed Spiro T. Agnew, who resigned and did not contest charges of income tax evasion. The Justice Department said Agnew took thousands of dollars in

requirements, itemizing every contribution down to a \$1 gift by one man. But the reports embrace only the period after the new law took effect, and fail to detail the sources of the \$38,216 raised in Washington. The secret, earlybird

By James R. Polk

Star-News Staff Writer

Vice President-designate Gerald R. Ford says he is ready to face all questions on his campaign finances and knows of nothing in his past that will embarrass him.

At a new conference yesterday, Ford said he expected the confirmation hearings to look into his handling of unreported campaign checks in 1970, but denied any wrongdoing and said, "It should be gone into fully."

The campaign money is

— the scandal that drove Spiro T. Agnew from the vice presidency, accused of accepting payoffs for the past decade.

But Ford's 1972 campaign records reflect the outpouring of special interest groups.

His largest donor was the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (MEBA), which gave \$7,500 through two political funds. The federal government provides millions of dollars in shipping company subsidies that underwrite the higher costs of American seamen's

own committee was able to pass out about \$22,000 in donations to other Republican candidates for Congress from Iowa to Utah, as well as to Michigan hopefuls back home. About a third of his early money from the secret D.C. FUND WAS USED THIS WAY LAST SUMMER.

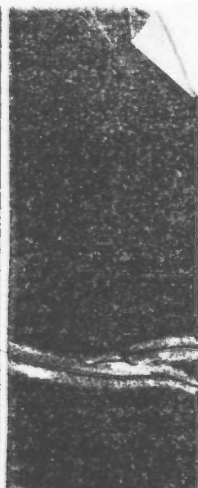
Ford's success has been maintained without tapping the "home folks" pocketbooks. In the last election, 90 percent of the money identified on the reports came from beyond the district boundaries.

foundland last week, gave \$3,000.

Another \$2,546 came from Joseph M. Segel in Merion, Pa., president of the Franklin Mint, which sold the commemorative medals for Nixon's last inaugural. And hometown multimillionaire Edward J. Frey, a Grand Rapids bank chairman, gave \$2,000.

Frey, Shaheen and Scaife each had given more than \$100,000 for President Nixon's campaign last year. Scaife had given \$1 million.


Frey was the only noticeable donor inside Ford's



MUSKIE IS FIRST IN SPEECH PROFIT

\$80,183 for Writings and
Talks Led Senate in '69

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)
—Senator Edmund S. Muskie of
Maine topped all Senators with
earnings from speeches and



Rogers
Peet



Extra Fees Paid Senators Exceed \$600,000

By ROBERT WALTERS
Star Staff Writer

Members of the Senate earned total of more than \$600,000 last year in lecture fees, book royalties, payments for magazine articles and newspaper columns, television appearances and re-

form of individual payments of \$2,500 apiece to Senators Yarborough, Byrd, and Gale W. McGee, D-Wyo. Receiving \$2,000 from the union was Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md.

Another maritime union, the Seafarers International Union, method of collecting and

W. Packwood, R-Ore., received \$1,000; Senators Edward J. Gurney, R-Fla., and Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo., each got \$800; and Senators Bayh, Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and George Murphy, R-Calif., received \$500 apiece.

For two leading contenders for

A third senator also equalled his congressional salary by receiving \$39,300 on the lecture circuit. He is Bayh, who achieved considerable national prominence after leading the successful fight against two of President Nixon's nominees for Supreme Court seats.

Sparkman, D-Ala., \$14,000; Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, \$13,650; Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., \$13,940; and Fulbright, \$13,176.

Also Senators Packwood, \$13,015; Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., \$11,750; Scott, \$11,550; Harold E. Hughes, D-Iowa, \$11,164; Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., \$10,550; Charles E. Good-

higher because four senators failed to file any reports in time to meet the May 15 deadline. They are Senators James O. Eastland, D-Miss.; Lee Metcalf, D-Mont.; Joseph M. Montoya, D-N.M., and Richard B. Russell, D-Ga.

An aide to Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R-S.D., filed a letter saying that

Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., both members of the Senate Finance Committee.

Only five senators reported payments, totaling \$5,000, from Brimberg this year. McGovern received \$1,500, Sen. Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, got \$500, and Senators Bayh, Goodell and Sparkman were paid \$1,000 each for addressing company luncheons.

Reporting payments from

Eight book publishers paid senators a total of \$15,868 in royalties and advances, while five newspaper syndicates paid a total of \$5,570 for various columns and articles. Writing income from all sources was reported at \$41,165.

Public speaking has become such a substantial sideline for members of the Senate that nine different lecture bureaus were listed on the reports as having

Abernathy Sets 100-Mile March

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy says a 100-mile march across

rich nation, a nation that is moving toward institutionalized vio-

WOODWARD & LOTHROP



DRIVE

New Line of Supply Seen as Hanoi Goal

Continued From Page A-1 by South Vietnamese river major provincial capital some boats sent there to pick up 40 miles down the river. Vietnamese refugees escap-

MITCHELL TO MAKE SPEECH IN MISSISSIPPI DESPITE PROTEST

Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell plans to keep a speaking engagement in Mississippi tomorrow despite protests by a Negro group in that state.

CAMBODIA

New Thrust Begun By 10,000 Troops

Continued From Page A-1 there's something in there he stockpile of communications wants to protect." equipment in a complex of bunk. The area is more than 100

FULBRIGHT

Envoy's Confirmation Is Blocked by Senator

boats or carrying several tons of ammunition.

The Communist campaign in northern Cambodia fits in directly with renewed enemy attacks on important towns around the Bolovens Plateau,

boats to support Cambodian troops operating on the banks. Some observers believed this idea might have been designed to offset the disadvantages of sending South Vietnamese troops so deep into Cambodia.

IS BLOCKED by Senator
Continued From Page A-1
activities of U.S. intelligence agencies.
Although McClintock had been "not entirely cooperative," Sym-

Davidson said his forces have "some pretty damned good leads, and I think we're confident that they're going to be productive."
"We started out with the

most of them from towns overrun by American troops, and they would be returned to their homes "as soon as feasible."
The U.S. Command reported 147 Americans killed in the Cambodian operations and 565 wounded, a ratio of about 3.8 wounded to each man killed, whereas the ratio in American operations in Vietnam during the first four months of 1970 was about 7.5 wounded to each man killed. U.S. officials attributed the lower ratio in Cambodia to a scarcity of booby traps and mines.

SLOWDOWN

Continued From Page A-1
made late last week on one U.S. infantry company cleaning out a supply cache.

Whereas early resistance was from rear-guard security forces, the enemy troops fighting now appear to be from regular infantry units, indicating the Communist command is seriously contesting the allied thrusts.

The monsoon weather "is just starting to hurt us," said Clark. Particularly vulnerable to the fog and the heavy rain clouds are the 4th Cavalry Division's "pink" teams of spotter helicopters and gunships spearheading the drive to locate supply caches.

The tiny spotter helicopters fly at tree-top level, seeking movement and other evidence of caches, while the high powered Cobra gunships hang in the sky 2,000 feet up, waiting to attack. Often in recent days these search missions have to be aborted because of the weather.

Rainstorms are also hampering supply missions. But armored operations in this area do not appear much affected so far. The U.S. 11th Armored Regiment has moved to high ground and escaped the clinging mud now building up in the Fishhook, where the tanks first swept through.

The Easy Part

Only about 30 percent of the sanctuary area has been covered so far, and that has been the easy 30 percent. Many of the remaining areas have canopy jungle, hills and heavy bunkers.

Field commanders say there is increasing evidence that the large supply dumps found in the Fishhook region and adjoining areas were way stations on the trails into South Vietnam. Officers of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division said their forces were

allied campaign extends as far south as Kompong Cham, the largest Cambodian city after the capital, Phnom Penh. North Vietnamese and Viet-Cong troops entered Kompong Cham over the weekend, but retreated in the face of Cambodian air and ground attacks.

Cambodian commanders appeared to regard Kompong Cham, only 60 miles northeast of the capital, as absolutely necessary to defend against the enemy's advances. The Communists, if they overran Kompong Cham, could then

up from the south. They could attempt a similar river-land attack on Kratie, which links directly with the old base areas in the Fishhook region along Route 13.

Garrison in Northeast

Cambodian leaders are believed far too concerned with the outer defenses of Phnom Penh, ranging from Kompong Cham on the north, to Takeo, 30 miles to the south, to want to send their own troops to such towns as Kratie and Sung Treng. The government

land, nuclear matters and the

Relaxed Nixon Set to Return From Florida

By a Star Staff Writer

KEY BISCAIYNE, Fla.—President Nixon, tanned and relaxed after a long weekend under balmy Florida and Bahamas

McClintock, as he left the hearing room, indicated puzzlement as to where his appointment now stands.

"You'd better ask the chairman. If you find out, let me know," he said, refusing to say anything else on the matter.

After the brief encounter with McClintock, the committee moved on to hear testimony from deputy under secretary of state William B. Macomber Jr. on a proposal to lower the mandatory retirement age for career diplomats. But an exchange between Macomber and Fulbright

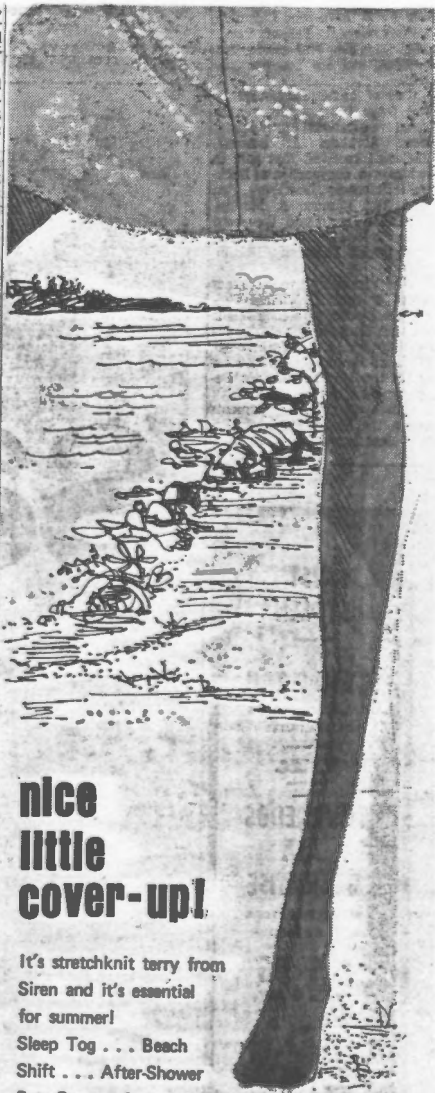
ed as U.S. forces probed into the unexplored areas that Davidson described as "the logistics reservoir" feeding three different trail networks into South Vietnam.

The three-star general said that in the past few days the enemy "is beginning to show evidences of sort of getting things in hand and beginning to react on a more organized and orderly basis."

"We've had several attacks on some of our fire bases that give every evidence of being the result of reconnaissance, planning and then putting in the attack," he said. "In the area where we're experiencing this right now, I think the enemy is very sensitive about our being there, and I suspect that the reason he's very sensitive is that

175 Draft Protesters Arrested at Sit-In

NEWTON, Mass. (AP)—About 175 demonstrators were arrested before driving a plow of the



nice little cover-up!

It's stretchknit terry from Siren and it's essential for summer!
Sleep Tog . . . Beach Shift . . . After-Shower Put-On . . . just the easiest thing to zip up the front.
Shocking Pink or Loud Loud Lemon, p-s-m-l, 11.00

Nighttime Lingerie, All Stores Except Eastover

ORDER YOUR COVER-UP BY CALLING 783-7600.



Indiana with only Humphrey as competition. For Humphrey, who's never won a presidential primary in his long career, Pennsylvania becomes critical after his poor third place showing among his neighbors in Wisconsin. He needs a good boost before heading for his own double-header in Ohio and Indiana.

It's different for McGovern. He could survive moderately poor showings in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in the sense that his people will go on working for him right up to the convention and will be picking off more than their share of delegates in the convention states, as evinced by last week's results in Virginia and Kansas. In Virginia, the McGovern forces claim one-third of the state convention delegates; in Kansas, they claim control of two of five congressional districts based on strong showings in Wichita and Kansas City.

The late April primaries are vital. A lot of delegates are going to be chosen at state conventions in the

weeks ahead, and there are hundreds of uncommitted people running around those conventions waiting to be wooed.

For Muskie, wins in Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania could bring in dozens of delegates from other states, whereas only moderate showings will not shake many of them loose. Humphrey and McGovern have the same problem.

All the candidates share, to one degree or another, one final worry—money, or the lack of it. A party that's not only broke but in debt can't keep on financing a half dozen major candidates. Already, the shortage is curtailing their activities, as in the case of McGovern in Pennsylvania. Muskie's staff has gone off the payroll already. Humphrey is scratching about Washington looking for people to raise money for him, and rumor has it Jackson has blown the \$400,000 his supporters advanced him and there isn't any more where that came from.

Congressional Campaign Contributions Harder to Conceal

by James R. Polk

Congress is awakening suddenly, painfully to the impact its new campaign reform law is going to have in opening up its own political pocketbooks to the voter's view. For the first time, candidates for the House and Senate face a strict disclosure law that requires public reports designed to catch all contributions of more than \$100 and to identify the donors not only by full name and address, but by job title and company. Many congressmen already are aghast over what they have wrought. "We may be entering a prohibition era of politics—everybody trying to think up devices to get around the law," says a Democratic fund-raiser for the House.

From a congressman's perspective, there is good reason to be worried. House incumbents probably are more susceptible to special-interest money than any

one else in Washington. And if the issue is raised in a campaign before the voters back home, it can be a touchy threat.

A congressman doesn't have the broad fund-raising appeal of a presidential or senatorial candidate. It's likely he paid much of the cost of his first campaign personally. With seniority, however, more and more of his campaign contributions tend to come from special interests in industry, labor and Washington lobbying circles. For investors in today's high-priced political market, a check for a congressman is still a bargain, whereas in a \$30-million White House campaign, it is difficult for a donor to make a dent unless he can come up with something like the \$300,000 the dairy industry piped into clandestine committees for President Nixon last year. In a House race where the average cost may be \$50,000, a lobbyist's check for \$500 or \$10,000 will be remembered, at least until the next election.

What is at stake for congressmen in the new disclosure law can be seen in the 1970 campaigns of two

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GERALD R

SENATORS REPORT OUTSIDE EARNINGS

Bayh's Income of \$44,331
for Speeches Is Highest

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP) — Senator Birch Bayh, Democrat of Indiana, says he earned \$44,331 from speeches delivered across the nation last year, more than his \$42,500 Senate salary.

Mr. Bayh's out-of-Senate income was the highest among those reported to the Senate secretary's office at closing

\$15,683 for 7 Buckley Talks

By RICHARD L. MADDEN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 19— Senator James L. Buckley of New York, who unseated a Republican Senator in the 1970 election, received more than \$15,000 last year for making speeches, six of them at Republican fund-raising gatherings across the country. Mr. Buckley, a Conservative - Republi-

Notes On can and member of the Metropolitan Republican Senatorsatorial Campaign Committee, has been in demand on the Republican dinner-speak-

es or articles, the largest of which were \$2,000 each from Indiana State University and the University of Vermont.

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut—\$1,500 for two speeches. The largest was \$1,000 for a speech to the National Environmental Health Association.

Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey—\$1,000 for a lecture and seminar of the C.P.C. International Plaza Club.

Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey — \$10,750 for 16

for all branches of the armed forces," Mr. Biaggi contended.

Contrary to the prevailing view that Congressmen don't get involved in one another's primary fights, especially when two of their colleagues are running against each other, a group of Democratic House members has quietly given some personal and financial support to Representative William F. Ryan of Manhattan in his Democratic primary battle with Representative Bella S. Abzug.

More than 20 liberal Democratic House members turned out last Tuesday night for a private fund-

Bric

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Philadelphia
Granovetter

100 Donors Gave Nixon's Campaign \$14 Million

By JAMES R. POLK
Star-News Staff Writer
A handful of just 100 donors
contributed \$14 million to



The milk money was one of the few special-interest packages to surface on the top list. Other sizable sums came from the Seafarers In-

Society at the turn of the century, a former bricklayer, tomato farmer and cab driver, who eventually founded Tropi-

can Products in Bradenton, Fla. who was selling milk-shake equipment in the mid-1950s when he spotted a drive-in restaurant with a good idea.

Billionsaire recluse Howard R. Hughes, also among the fabled few, was a bit farther down the list at \$38,000. However, the real total for Nixon's campaign was \$14 million.

from the campaign's secret pre-April drive. Chicago insurance executive

lead the super-givers in that period. Three political funds for the

the campaign agency was linked to an increase in milk price supports.

Big Nixon Contributors

Here is a list of the top 100 contributors to President Nixon's re-election campaign, as compiled from official filings with the General Accounting Office, court records and disclosures on pre-April donations, and totals verified by various individual donors:

- Joseph Segel, Merion, Pa., president, Franklin Mint, \$165,000.
- John and Charles Williams, Tulsa, Okla., chairman and vice chairman, The Williams Cos., \$125,796.
- John W. Shabees, New York City, president, Shabees Natural Resources, \$104,000.
- Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Wallace, Mount Kisco, N.Y., founders, Reader's Digest, \$101,000.
- William J. Levitt, Lake Success, N.Y., chairman, Levitt, Inc., \$102,015.
- Edward J. Frey, Grand Rapids, Mich., chairman, Union Bank & Trust, \$102,000.
- John M. Olin, New York City, honorary chairman, Olin Corp., \$101,500.
- M. B. Serrinon, Chattanooga, Tenn., president, Covmont Industries, and major partner, Loch, Rhoades & Co., \$62,000.
- Lawrence Bogert, New York City, retired executive of Earehard Minerals, \$60,845.
- Watson W. Wise, Tyler, Texas, retired industrialist, \$60,000.
- The Tom O'Connor Jr. family, Victoria, Texas, oil and cattle investments, \$60,000.
- Ling-Temco-Vought, political fund, Dallas, \$60,000.
- Fifty and Up
- William B. London, Morris Plains, N.J., chairman, executive committee, Warner Lambert, Inc., \$39,000.
- Max H. Goodson, Richmond, president, General Medical Corp., \$52,785.
- Abe Plough, Memphis, Tenn., chairman, Plough, Inc., \$36,000.
- David K. Wilson, Nashville, Tenn.,

EFFECTIVE MONDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1973

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EXTRA LOW PRICES!

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Major, Cambridge, Colgate-Palmolive,
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246.122.
John L. Loeb, New York City, senior

and Daniel J. Terra, Kemiworth, Ill.,
chairman, Lawlor Chemicals.

Nixon Bloc Takes Firm Hold Of Supreme Court Decisions

By FRED BARNES
Star-News Staff Writer
The four conservative jus-
tices nominated by President
Nixon, holding their seats

participate, the votes of Stew-
art and White allowed the Nix-
on bloc to form the majority
anyway.
A month ago, the court

month in which Powell and
Stewart joined the liberals
and ruled against an attempt
by the government to hold
down the compensation that
must be paid to some lead-

L and up J

lb.



NONE PRICED HIGHER!

Sliced Bacon ALLOGOOD BRAND 2 -lb. 1.89
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— FROZEN FOOD SELECTIONS —

A&P

CORN ON THE COB



WALL STREET JOURNAL

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MON

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1973

Backers 'Laundered' '70 Campaign Gifts To Watergate Prober

Montoya Donations by Unions And Other Interest Groups Were Routed to Hide Source

By JERRY LANDAUER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Chairman Sam Ervin drew applause at a recent round of Watergate hearings when he observed that men holding high public office "should have their activities guided by ethical principles higher than the minimum intent of the law."

Sen. Ervin was looking straight ahead at Maurice Stans, the former Secretary of

Sen. Montoya declines requests for interviews about his fund-raising, and his Washington-based treasurer, Jack Beaty, sounds reluctant to answer the sort of questions Mr. Montoya is asking Republicans on television these days. "There's no use wasting your breath any further!" Mr. Beaty exclaims, slamming down the phone after rushing through a prepared statement claiming compliance with "all laws governing senatorial campaign contributions at the time."

Sen. Montoya, of course, isn't the only candidate to conceal potentially embarrassing contributions. The old Federal Corrupt Practices Act (which lapsed only on April 7, 1972 when the tougher Federal Election Campaign Act took effect) was so filled with loopholes as to be almost meaningless. So are similar laws in many states—and, indeed, some states have no disclosure law at all.

"All Must File"

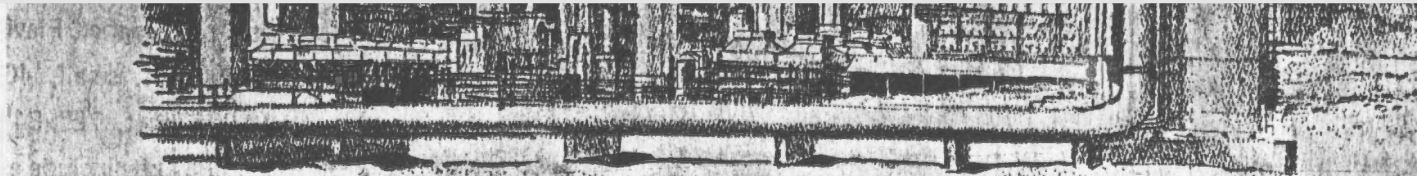
But New Mexico does have a law. It requires fund-raising committees for a candidate to report their receipts and expenditures with the secretary of state.

Mexico-based Montoya for Senator Club. The club did file a statement, but it was deceptive. In a nine-page report to the secretary of state, the club carefully listed the names of contributors giving \$5 to \$50 apiece while owning up to just two labor contributions totaling \$750, or less than 2% of the Senator's actual income from union sources. The obvious intention was to show that little people, but not labor bosses, were backing the Senator's candidacy.

In fact, the Montoya organization was so eager to hide the Senator's labor support that it failed to disclose even those contributions made payable to the New Mexico-based club. The Meat Cutters' political fund, one of 19 union funds that gave money to the Montoya campaign, sent \$1,000 to the Senator's club on Sept. 8, 1970, for example. The gift wasn't reported to the secretary of state.

Yet when it suited the Senator's purposes, his managers could read the New Mexico election law as requiring disclosure.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1978



The Queen Elizabeth II returned Saturday from its trip to the Come-By-Chance, Newfoundland, refinery being built by John M. Shaheen, who chartered the ship for a week-long voyage.

Ford Pledges Disclosure of Tax Returns to Hill

FORD, Penn. Aug. 11

—He today pledged to disclose his tax returns to the House.

—The House today voted to require disclosure of tax returns by the president.

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Ford Vows to Reveal Finances and Taxes

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Staff Writer

House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford, named by President Nixon to be Vice President of the United States, pledged yesterday to

I had anything in my background" it would have come out by now, Ford said.

The vice presidential nominee also said, "I have no intention of being a candidate for any political office, President Vice President any-

House press gallery a few moments before walking onto the House floor—where he has been a popular member for 25 years—to the stormy applause of his colleagues.

Republicans and Demo-

THE PUBLIC'S VIEW

Sports Page Story Criticized By University Of Florida Frat

Editor: Regarding "Gators All-Time Mediocre," Times, Oct. 22.

No matter how hard a fraternity tries to change that 1950 stereotype image of the beer drinking, pants raiding house of

the money we traditionally bring in and (5) this "makeshift elevated bathtub" makes more money than the entire campus effort combined. How does he know that "maybe"

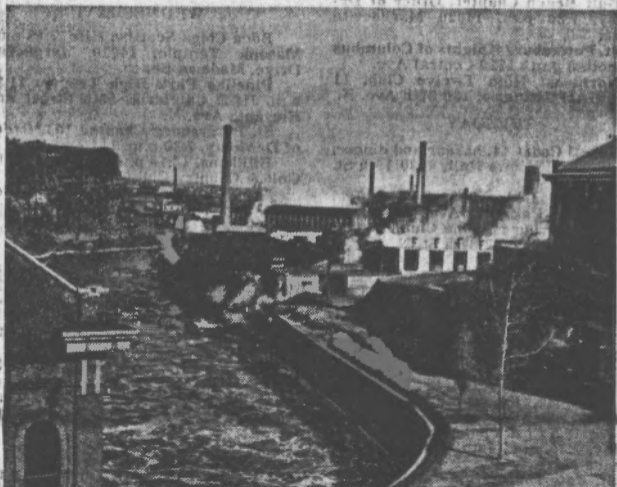
The Search For A New Freedom

This is the fifth of 20 essays in the newspaper university course, "America and the Future of Man." For information on how to enroll, see below.

By JAMES BONNER

What are the signs and portents for Americans today? Signs are everywhere about us: The traffic hassle, the parking hassle, the health care delivery problems, the difficulty of preserving quality education for our children in the face of rising educational costs, the crisis of water and air pollution, the problem of the garbage disposal, and to top it off the energy crisis.

How can we provide electricity and gasoline to a growing population at a rate which increases 7 per cent per person per year? These are what I will call material signs with their attendant material portents, and they are concrete from



complex. Do we increase electrical production until everyone has an air conditioner, for example, or do we declare that no one may have an air conditioner? It would certainly be un-American to make a judgment that says that some can and some can't. But some decision must be made.

The portent is clear: We cannot continue to increase our material affluence forever; we must seek and attain a steady state level of material affluence and abundance.

All of the above does not imply that our culture cannot grow, change and become enriched. It can in a myriad of ways.

We could, if we wished, all become well educated; we could, some or all of us, cultivate our artistic senses; we could go to meetings, church and even to work in many cases by telephone or closed circuit TV, in all instances saving large amounts of energy, time, and traf-

Washington outlook

November 10, 1973 / Edited by Bruce Agnew

Speaking bluntly about Jerry Ford

If Richard Nixon is forced out of office, his chosen successor, Gerald R. Ford, would make a better President than some of Ford's press notices suggest. A Ford Administration would be unadventurous but solidly competent.

To begin with, those who know him stress that he isn't slow—as many early accounts implied. Representative Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), a leading House liberal, scorns Lyndon Johnson's famous characterization of Ford as having "played too much football with his helmet off." Ford is unimaginative, even pedestrian in his thinking, but by no means unintelligent. He would be slow to embrace new ideas, but nobody has to tell him anything twice. He is highly in-



But he would also turn instinctively to old Congressional friends. He would lean heavily on White House Counselor Melvin R. Laird, who helped propel Ford to the House leadership in 1965 and whom Ford proposed to Nixon as Vice-President. Other old associates who might play prominent roles in a Ford Administration include former New York Senator Charles E. Goodell and former conservative House members H. Allen Smith (California) and William C. Cramer (Florida). His old law partner and close friend, Philip W. Buchen of Grand Rapids, Mich., would be a confidant.

The Ex-Im Bank race heats up

The contest to succeed Henry Kearns as president of the Export-Import Bank is becoming a free-for-all. At least six candidates are now in the running, with Wall Street well-

Rep. Ford's unreported political gifts

By JAMES R. POLK
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — House Republican Leader R. Ford, of Michigan, failed to report in campaign contributions last fall from brokers, an oilman, bankers, doctors and a group.

and the checks given to Ford were dealt through Republican headquarters here while by the same amount — \$12,502 being fed back to



controversy over a pending bill on bank regulation.

• A \$3,000 check from John M. Shaheen, head of a New York City oil firm with refineries in Canada, California and Arkansas.

• A \$1,000 check from the political arm of the Boilermakers-Blacksmiths Union, with national headquarters in Kansas City, Kan.

• A \$500 check from the Michigan Doctors Political Action Committee.

Unlike most candidates, Ford acted as treasurer of his main campaign group, the "Ford for Congress Committee," and therefore was bound by the corrupt practices act to file a complete report of its money dealings.

However, Ford said, "I would say, under the interpretation of the law as it has been inter-

preted over the years, that my action was within the law." He did not elaborate.

In the 45-year history of the corrupt practices act the Justice Department has never brought a court case against a congressman for campaign wrongdoing.

The \$11,500 in Ford campaign contributions was turned over to the Republican Congressional Committee in a 10-day period just before and after the Nov. 3 election.

A second group, the Republican National Finance Advisory Committee, which is run by the same man at GOP headquarters, sent four checks totaling \$8,760 to two other Grand Rapids committees, "Latvians for Ford" and "Veterans for Ford," last Nov. 4 and Nov. 20.

(Concluded on Page 17A)

Rep. Ford quizzed o

Continued from Page One

It also paid a \$3,697 bill to Insight Inc., in Grand Rapids, which handled Ford's campaign advertising. And the congressional fund paid a \$1,775 printing bill in Grand Rapids.

Ford said he personally signed over the checks that his "Ford for Congress Committee" rerouted to the GOP.

"After we reached the \$10-

mittee was by far the largest donation made by the brokers, running three times as high as any single check given in a Senate race.

Asked about the size, the fund's treasurer, Richard O. Scribner, said, "I don't know why. It may have been some longstanding friendship coming out."

Ford said the check was

"IF JERRY were not our congressman, we wouldn't be getting the money," said Gary W. Maurina, a local Republican staff official.

Clipped to one of the checks was the calling card of the union lobbyist.

Seamen's wages are paid partly through federal subsidies controlled by Congress. Ford had a previous brush with campaign controversy in 1966, when an arm of the Seafarers International Union

get stockholders
A \$1,000 check from the Bankers Political
BALTIMORE, MD.
SUN
M - 177,087
E - 205,425
S - 344,023

'Within the Law'

Congressman Ford, the Republican leader of the House of Representatives, said a striking

Non-Residents Influence F

By ROBERT LEWIS

WASHINGTON — Richard Scaife, Nicholas Tasso and Donald Hermann are among the words in Michigan.

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A donation for Ford also figured in a Federal Court case a

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One political fund for the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (MEBA) sent a \$2,600 check to the local party in mid-September. Another \$2,500 check from a second arm of MEBA arrived just before the election.

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Education Home + School 2/77

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"Pardon Me, Would This Be A Good Time To Ask About Your Efforts To Impeach A Member Of The Supreme Court?"



state contributions of \$100 or more—including \$4,500 from a "dummy" Ford for Congress Committee formed in the District of Columbia, which has no campaign reporting law.

The committee's chairman refuses to say who contributed the \$4,500—which is his legal right.

Out-State Sources

Rep. Riegle reported \$3,150 in out-of-state donations of \$100 and up; Rep. Esch, \$1,200; Rep. Philip Rupper, R-Houghton, \$1,150; and Rep. John Dingell, R-Dearborn, \$2,245.

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At a news conference yesterday, Ford said he expected the confirmation hearings to look into his handling of unreported campaign checks in 1970, but denied any wrongdoing and said, "It should be gone into fully."

The campaign money issue may be the only sticky matter to slow Ford's rush to House and Senate approval.

Like many congressmen, he has received most of his campaign funds from special interest groups — sugar, steel, shipping, banking, restaurant and road construction industries and the Teamsters union.

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But Ford's 1972 campaign records reflect the outpouring of special interest groups.

His largest donor was the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (MEBA), which gave \$7,500 through two political funds. The federal government provides millions of dollars in shipping company subsidies that underwrite the higher costs of American seamen's wages.

The political arm of the banking industry, known as BanPac, sent \$2,500 for Ford. DRIVE, the fund for the Teamsters, provided \$2,000. Another fund, for the National Restaurant Associations, sent \$1,000.

IN THE money game, Ford proved to have a constituency of contributors that stretched far beyond

own committee was able to pass out about \$27,000 in donations to other Republican candidates for Congress from Iowa to Utah, as well as to Michigan hopefuls back home. About a third of his early money from the secret D.C. FUND WAS USED THIS WAY LAST SUMMER.

Ford's success has been maintained without tapping the "home folks" pocketbooks: In the last election, 90 percent of the money identified on the reports came from beyond the district boundaries.

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Another \$2,546 came from Joseph M. Segeh in Merion, Pa., president of the Franklin Mint, which sold the commemorative medals for Nixon's last inaugural. And hometown multimillionaire Edward J. Frey, a Grand Rapids bank chairman, gave \$2,000.

Frey, Shaheen, and Scaife each had given more than \$100,000 for President Nixon's campaign last year. Scaife had given \$1 million.

Frey was the only noticeable donor inside Ford's district. The full total listed for contributors who could vote for him was only \$5,558.

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By JAMES R. POLK
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The checks given to Ford were delivered through Republican headquarters while the same amount — \$12,502 — was being fed back into Ford's district to help him win reelection.

Through this two-step procedure, the names of the donors are not listed on Ford's sworn campaign report to Congress, although the money flowed through his hands.



Rep. Ford

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SUN
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'Within the Law'

Congressman Ford, the Republi-

trouble.

FORD'S STATEMENT to the House listed only the first \$10,500 given to the "Ford for Congress Committee." In filing it, Ford swore:

"I hereby certify that the following is a correct and itemized account of each contribution received by me or by any person for me with my knowledge or consent, from any source, together with the names of all who have furnished the same, for the pur-

Salomon Brothers.

THE GOP's incoming list also shows 11 postelection checks from Michigan addresses, including a \$100 check from Ronald V. Paolucci, president of one of the largest manufacturing firms in Grand Rapids.

Paolucci said: "Mine was intended to be a contribution to Jerry and I sent it directly to him here in the district. It was not a contribution to the national party."



disclosed, reported to the House the maximum sum of contributions to his re-election campaign committee that was permitted under the law of Michigan, his home state. He received an additional \$11,500 in contributions from a number of sources, including stock brokers, an

Non-Residents Influence E

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U.S. Representative Gerald R. Ford, Michigan, center, discusses with Msgr. Joseph C. Walen, left, and Gordon Oosterman, right, some of the recommendations coming out of the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth. Mr. Oosterman was a conference delegate, and Msgr. Walen attended as a diocesan coordinator for the conference.

Education News + School 2/77

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Star-News Staff Writer

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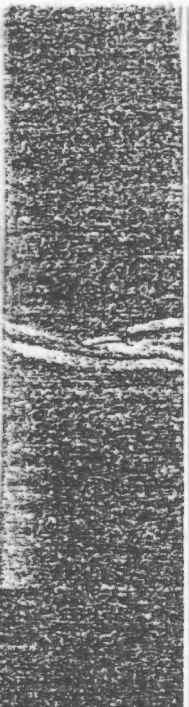
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Keeping Up...With Youth

by Pamela Swift

It Pays to Talk

You can buy Ralph Nader for \$2500 a night. Dick Gregory is cheaper. You can get him for \$1250. Dionne Warwick comes high at \$8000. Theodore Bikel costs \$3000. Abbie Hoffman asks for \$1200, Margaret Mead for half that amount.

These are just a few of the price tags attached to lecturers and enter-

\$2500 AND UP



crowd-drawers, genuine box-office attractions, lecture stars in their own right."

The best way for an individual to break into the lecturing business is to write a book. The publishing house of Doubleday has organized a special author-lecture bureau which takes a 25 percent commission, and offers, among others, Kate

"Wisdom is approved of Her Children!"

Cramer Won't Join Ford's VP Staff

By CHARLES STAFFORD
Times Bureau
WASHINGTON — William

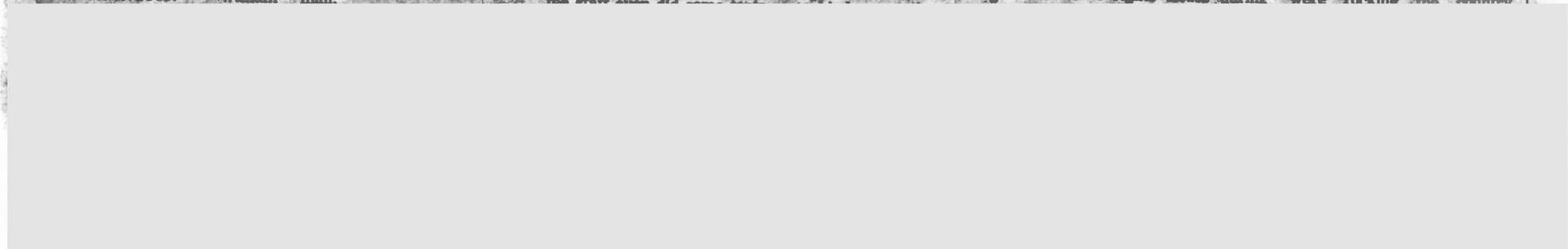
ment would likely be offered
the former Florida congress-
man.

members of the House Judici-
ary Committee. The Commit-
tee staff even did

staff, and he said no, that he
simply couldn't afford to give

the Floridian's voting record
on civil rights issues during

when anti-war disturbances
were rocking the country



Cramer was asked by a
newsperson during a hearing
break if he would join Ford's

and said he was deeply dis-
turbed by some of his asso-
ciates. He specifically men-
tioned Cramer and noted that

Civil Rights Act of 1966 —
which later died in the Senate
— but he tagged to it an anti-
riot amendment at a time

possible candidate for a high
government appointment by
President Nixon, but none has
ever come to pass. Thanks

To Guernsey



Cramer Viewed Candidate for Ford Team

By Walter Taylor
Star-News Staff Writer

Former Florida Rep. William C. Cramer, often mentioned as a possible addition to the Cabinet of Richard Nixon, now is being viewed as a likely bet for the staff of Vice President-designate Gerald R. Ford.

There also has been some quiet speculation about where Cramer, a conservative leader in the House for 16 years, might fit into a

friend, saying at one point that he "would not hesitate" to name Cramer to any post in government.

FORD TOLD the House Judiciary Committee last week that he has promised three jobs on the vice presidential staff, but no member of the panel asked to whom those pledges had gone.

Asked by newsmen later if he was one of the three, Cramer said he "could not

nomination by the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. John Conyers Jr., a liberal Democrat from Ford's home state of Michigan, told the vice president-designate that he was "deeply disturbed" by some of his "associates."

He specifically mentioned Cramer as a former House colleague whose voting record on civil rights issues ran contrary to his own for nine years.

across the country in the mid-1960s.

Cramer gave up his seat in the House to run for the Senate seat vacated by Democrat Spessard L. Holland. After defeating former Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell in the GOP primary, Cramer was upset in November by Lawton Chiles, a 40-year-old Democratic state legislator from Lakeland.

Since then, Cramer's

as a possible candidate to become Nixon's transportation secretary, head of the federal drug prevention office or Supreme Court justice.