

**The original documents are located in Box D5, folder “Ford Press Releases, June - December 1971” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

### **Copyright Notice**

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 The Council donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections.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

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

June 10, 1971

It is in the best interests of the United States and the interest of world peace that the long-standing tensions between the United States and the People's Republic of China be reduced and that we seek to resolve our differences.

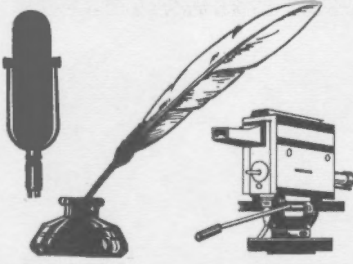
President Nixon's announced steps toward ending U.S. controls over non-strategic exports to the People's Republic of China are a move in that direction and are therefore to be welcomed. This move will, I believe, lead to improved Sino-American relations. It is important in achieving genuine progress toward world peace. There is a definite need for an improved relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China. There is need for a constructive relationship.

The President is proceeding with commendable caution in relaxing our restrictions on trade with the People's Republic of China. I am pleased that locomotives are not on the list, since in my view that item is strategic.

I believe the most important aspect of the President's action is the ending of control over the shipment of wheat, flour and other grains to not only China but to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. This move makes a great deal of sense. It should benefit the American farmer. In the past we have simply forfeited this part of the export market to Canada.

#####





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

June 10, 1971

It is in the best interests of the United States and the interest of world peace that the long-standing tensions between the United States and the People's Republic of China be reduced and that we seek to resolve our differences.

President Nixon's announced steps toward ending U.S. controls over non-strategic exports to the People's Republic of China are a move in that direction and are therefore to be welcomed. This move will, I believe, lead to improved Sino-American relations. It is important in achieving genuine progress toward world peace. There is a definite need for an improved relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China. There is need for a constructive relationship.

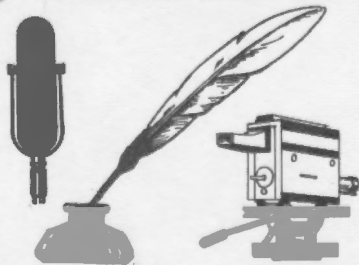
The President is proceeding with commendable caution in relaxing our restrictions on trade with the People's Republic of China. I am pleased that locomotives are not on the list, since in my view that item is strategic.

I believe the most important aspect of the President's action is the ending of control over the shipment of wheat, flour and other grains to not only China but to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. This move makes a great deal of sense. It should benefit the American farmer. In the past we have simply forfeited this part of the export market to Canada.

#####



*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON TUESDAY--

June 15, 1971

(Note to Editors: A copy of Mr. Ford's letter is attached)

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today released the text of a letter to Grand Rapids Mayor Robert Boelens and members of the Grand Rapids City Commission urging Federal revenue sharing as an alternative to a local income tax increase.

Ford noted that the City Commission is considering an increase in the local income tax in the event the State Legislature adopts a bill permitting Michigan cities to raise municipal income taxes from 1 per cent to a maximum of 2 per cent.

Ford pointed out that the City of Grand Rapids allocation under the Nixon Administration's general revenue sharing plan would be \$2,215,551. This, he said, would come close to bridging Grand Rapids' unmet revenue needs for fiscal year 1972.

Said Ford: "While the Grand Rapids revenue sharing allocation would not totally bridge the dollar gap, it would go far toward doing it. It would seem entirely possible to effect some economies and thus obviate the need for a municipal income tax increase."

Ford said prospects are "bright" for a compromise between the Nixon Administration's revenue sharing bill and a proposal by House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills, D-Ark. He declared there "should be an area of reasonable and responsible compromise."

Ford urged continued support by the Grand Rapids City Commission for Federal revenue sharing.

#####



(The following is the text of the letter from Rep. Ford to Grand Rapids Mayor Robert Boelens and members of the Grand Rapids City Commission.)

"I am deeply concerned about the pressure on state and local officials to raise taxes to meet mounting public service needs.

"It has come to my attention that the City Commission of Grand Rapids is considering an increase in the local income tax in the event that the State Legislature adopts a bill permitting Michigan cities to raise local income taxes from 1 per cent to a maximum of 2 per cent.

"We are all also aware that Governor Milliken has proposed an increase in state income taxes and that the Grand Rapids Press has proposed a County income tax in view of the property tax bind in which the County Government finds itself.

"This prompts me to point out that--in my view--sharing of Federal income tax revenue with the states and local units of government is the best answer to the whole problem--the fiscal squeeze on the state and local governments and the growing tax burden on the local taxpayer.

"Federal revenue sharing is very much to be preferred to continued increases in state and local taxes. Revenue sharing would ease the pressure on state and local officials to constantly raise taxes or, on the other hand, to cut back services.

"Under the Nixon Administration's current plan to share roughly \$5 billion in Federal revenue with the states and local units of government, Michigan would get \$229 million. Of that sum, the State would keep \$128,883,405 and the rest would go to local governments. Of the local allocations, the City of Grand Rapids would receive \$2,215,551, and the Kent County Government would get \$1,363,217.

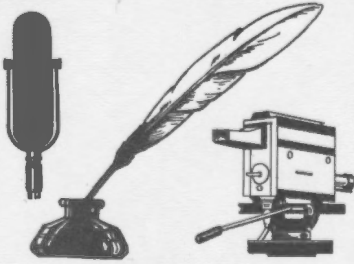
"I note that City Manager Joseph Grassie has estimated municipal expenditures of \$26.2 million for fiscal 1972, as against anticipated revenue of \$22.5 million. That leaves a gap of \$3.7 million.

"While the Grand Rapids revenue sharing allocation would not totally bridge the dollar gap, it would go far toward doing it. It would seem entirely possible to effect some economies and thus obviate the need for a municipal income tax increase--in the event Federal revenue sharing were enacted by the Congress.

"Your continuing support for revenue sharing is needed now more than ever. Prospects have become bright for a compromise between President Nixon and the Democratic leaders in the Congress. House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills, the chief foe of the Administration bill, has come up with a modified revenue sharing proposal, and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has said he would like to see an "accommodation" between the Administration and Mills. I share the view of Senator Mansfield that there should be an area of reasonable and responsible compromise.

"Federal revenue sharing is the answer to steadily increasing needs for additional state and local revenue. Your support for the Federal legislation is vital.

/s/ Gerald R. Ford, M.C."



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

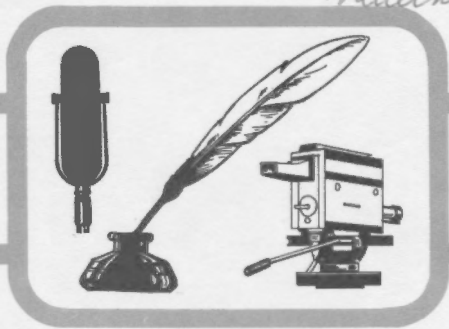
This is the most comprehensive drug-fighting program ever laid before the Congress by a President. It deserves the earliest possible action.

#####



*Distribution: House Galleries 6/23/71 12 Noon  
Mailing A.M.*

*M Office Copy*



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



--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--  
June 23, 1971

The cornerstone of the Nixon Administration's program of reforms has been laid with House passage of the President's welfare reform bill. It now remains for the Senate to supply the mortar and to cement it in place.

This is one of the most comprehensive and important bills ever to move through the Congress of the United States. It would completely revamp the obsolete and chaotic welfare system handed down from the dark days of the Great Depression of the Thirties.

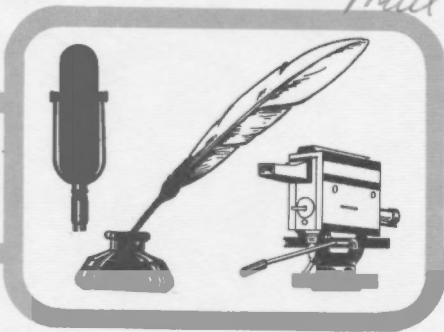
It will help people. It will help those in need of public assistance and it will help the states. It will help to keep families together and to move people off welfare rolls and onto payrolls. It will mean tremendous savings for the states in annual welfare costs.

What is most important is that it will provide an incentive for people to work rather than to remain on welfare in perpetuity.

###



*Distribution: Full mail  
Galleria 12 Noon 6/23/71  
A.M. 6/23/71* *M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--

June 23, 1971

I agree with the Senate's policy resolution on Vietnam in the sense that it reflects a desire to withdraw from Vietnam at a pace faster than the present withdrawal rate.

However, I do not believe the Congress should as a matter of policy lay down any kind of a deadline for the President on total withdrawal from Vietnam. I am opposed to this because it tends to deprive the President of the flexibility he needs to manage our withdrawal from Vietnam properly and possibly to bring about a negotiated settlement. It is deficient in that there is no requirement for a Communist withdrawal from South Vietnam.

I said earlier that I favor a faster withdrawal from Vietnam. I do believe the rate of withdrawal can and should be speeded up, and I am urging the President and the Secretary of Defense to accelerate it.

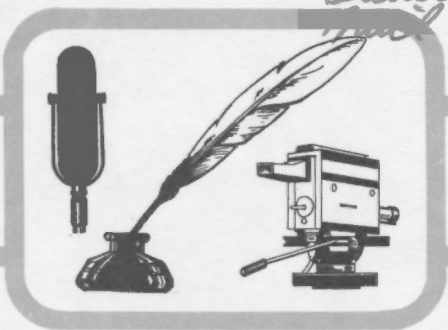
###





*Distribution: Full  
Hallways 11:15 a 6/30/71  
mail a.m. 6/30/71*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

June 30, 1971

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

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

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

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

June 30, 1971

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

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

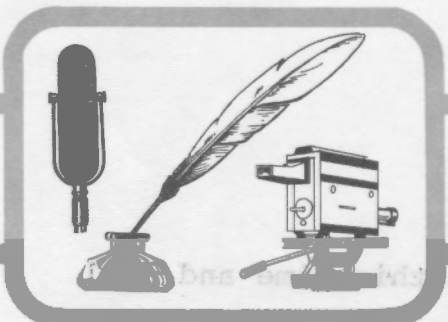
I congratulate President Nixon for having worked with the Turkish Government to bring about this momentous step. This is indeed a tremendous advance in the fight against the international trade in heroin.

###



7/71

*Official Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford announced today that he has requested Panhandle Congressman Bob Price to accompany House Speaker Carl Albert on a trip to Southeast Asia.

The primary purpose of the journey will be to attend the third United States-Korean Interparliamentary Conference in Seoul, Korea, where Speaker Albert has been invited to address the Korean National Assembly. The delegation is expected to meet with recently reelected Korean President Park as well as Members of the Assembly for an exchange of views between American and Korean Legislators on a broad range of subjects.

The Speaker's delegation will be meeting with government officials in Nationalist China and the Philippines. Last year Members of the Korean Parliament visited in Washington.

"I believe Congressman Price will make a significant contribution to the trip because of his years of service as an Air Force Combat Jet Pilot during the Korean War and his understanding, knowledge, and well-known support of countries that are threatened by the Communists, Ford said.

"It is perfectly plain that the Asian Allies of the United States, along with Australia and New Zealand, have been deeply shaken with regard to the President's proposed visit to China. I know the ways of the Chinese Communists are not new to the President and he has not forgotten their many inhumane acts of the past or their intentions in the future. I have not forgotten these acts or intentions either. Therefore, I feel it is important that these allies be assured at this time that we have not forgotten the past acts of the Communists and that we are not going to abandon them," Price said.

In addition to consultations with government leaders in the countries to be visited, the delegation will have consulate briefings and discussions on Asian-Communist affairs by a combined political, economic, and military team from U. S. Embassies in Asia.

(more)

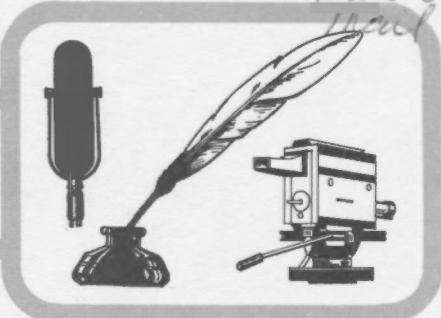


"I consider this trip especially important at this time and will go with the Speaker even though I had planned to use that time at home," Price told the Minority Leader. The Panhandle Congressman thanked Ford for his confidence in asking him to attend these important meetings.

"I am looking forward to returning to Korea to see what changes have taken place since I was last there flying combat missions, and to see what progress has been made in the country since that time," Price added.

*Distribution: Full  
Hallis 10:00 a.m. 7/1/71  
7/1/71*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Thursday, July 1, 1971

The Supreme Court decision in the Pentagon Papers Case bears out a belief I have long held--that there is an unhealthy tendency for Government documents to be overclassified. During the same period covered by the Pentagon Papers, I often fought with Defense Department officials to declassify testimony presented to the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, of which I was a member.

I urge that the Secretary of Defense immediately declassify the Pentagon Papers so that members of Congress will be under no more restraint than the press with regard to the information contained in them. I also urge the declassification of House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee transcripts for the same period.

I do not believe it makes sense for the Defense Department to provide each member of Congress with a set of the 47-volume Pentagon Papers. This should be ruled out on the grounds of expense. A few more copies for the House and Senate would be sufficient.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

Thursday, July 1, 1971

The Supreme Court decision in the Pentagon Papers Case bears out a belief I have long held--that there is an unhealthy tendency for Government documents to be overclassified. During the same period covered by the Pentagon Papers, I often fought with Defense Department officials to declassify testimony presented to the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, of which I was a member.

I urge that the Secretary of Defense immediately declassify the Pentagon Papers so that members of Congress will be under no more restraint than the press with regard to the information contained in them. I also urge the declassification of House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee transcripts for the same period.

I do not believe it makes sense for the Defense Department to provide each member of Congress with a set of the 47-volume Pentagon Papers. This should be ruled out on the grounds of expense. A few more copies for the House and Senate would be sufficient.

###

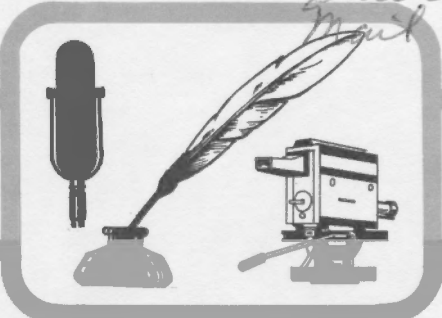
Note to ~~Washington~~ District Office: Please make this available to WZZM and all Kent and Ionia County radio stations.



*Distribution: Full Galleries Mail*

*12:30 p 7/1/71  
a.m 7/1/71*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

Thursday, July 1, 1971

The latest North Vietnamese peace proposal is an encouraging development.

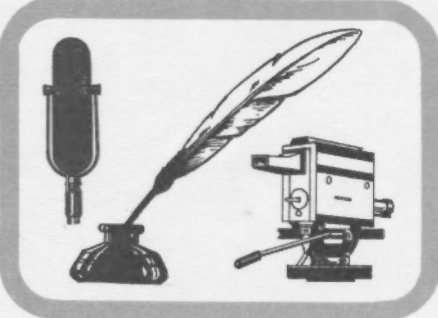
Because the United States has remained firm, the North Vietnamese have moved closer to terms acceptable to us.

The negotiators on both sides should now seek to resolve all problems standing in the way of a secure and permanent peace.

###



*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR ~~REDACTED~~ RELEASE AT 12 NOON--  
Thursday, July 15, 1971

Rep. Gerald R. Ford and all other Michigan members of Congress today joined in introducing a bill to eliminate the 7 per cent auto excise tax effective immediately.

In co-sponsoring the bill, Ford declared: ~~Elimination of the auto excise tax would stimulate car sales and give the entire economy a shot in the arm.~~  
"Elimination of the auto excise tax would stimulate car sales and give the entire economy a shot in the arm."

Ford said eliminating the auto excise tax would spur auto sales which in turn would lead to expanded production and to more jobs.

"Action of this kind is the best ~~medicine~~ medicine for unemployment," Ford declared.

Ford said it also must be assumed that car prices otherwise will rise due to inflationary pressures ~~and~~ *and anti-pollution* the added cost of safety devices.

~~Elimination of the auto excise tax would be an offset to this upward push on car prices, Ford observed.~~  
Elimination of the auto excise tax would be an offset to this upward push on car prices, Ford observed.

Under the bill introduced ~~by~~ by the Michigan delegation in Congress, the 7 per cent auto excise tax would be eliminated effective today, July 15. That date ~~was~~ *was* set to counter any adverse impact on auto sales while the bill is pending in Congress, Ford said. Prospective car buyers ~~might~~ *might* wait to make car purchases if some future date were picked, he noted.

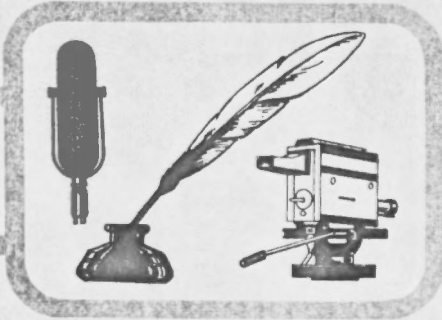
Under existing law, the auto excise tax is supposed to be phased out over a 10-year period. It would drop to zero as of Jan. 1, 1982.

#####

Note to District Office: Give this to WZZM and all radio stations.







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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR ~~IMMEDIATE~~ RELEASE ~~AT~~ AT 12 NOON--  
Thursday, July 15, 1971

Rep. Gerald R. Ford and all other Michigan members of Congress today joined in introducing a bill to eliminate the 7 per cent auto excise tax effective immediately.

In co-sponsoring the bill, Ford declared: ~~We are doing this because the economy needs a push.~~ Elimination of the auto excise tax would stimulate car sales and give the entire economy a shot in the arm."

Ford said eliminating the auto excise tax would spur auto sales which in turn would lead to expanded production and to more jobs.

"Action of this kind is the best ~~possible~~ medicine for unemployment," Ford declared.

Ford said it ~~must~~ must be assumed that car prices ~~will~~ will rise due to inflationary pressures ~~and~~ *and anti-pollution* the added cost of safety devices ~~and other costs~~. Elimination of the auto excise tax would be an offset to this upward push on car prices, Ford observed.

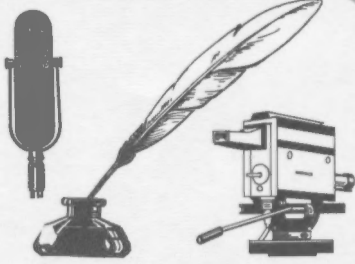
Under the bill introduced ~~by~~ by the Michigan delegation in Congress, the 7 per cent auto excise tax would be eliminated effective today, July 15. That date ~~was~~ *was* set to counter any adverse impact on auto sales while the bill is pending in Congress, Ford said. Prospective car buyers ~~might~~ *might* wait to make car purchases if some future date were picked, he noted.

Under existing law, the auto excise tax is supposed to be phased out over a 10-year period. It would drop to zero as of Jan. 1, 1982.

#####

Note to District Office: Give this to WZZM and all radio stations.





*Jerry Fuji - Paul.*

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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--  
July 21, 1971

A school-police liaison project will be launched in Wyoming and ~~a~~ <sup>part</sup> of Kentwood with the help of an \$81,495 discretionary grant from the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Rep. Gerald R. Ford and Sen. Robert P. Griffin announced today.

Ford said the grant, supplemented with Wyoming funds, will provide for six new Wyoming police officers to be used in Wyoming <sup>schools</sup> and the Kelloggville School District. The officers will serve as a liaison between the police, courts, schools, parents, business and community in general, Ford explained.

Wyoming Police Chief James R. Taylor said recruiting of the six new officers will begin immediately. One of them will be a woman, he said.

Taylor said he is very pleased that the Federal grant will be forthcoming.

"We are suffering from a shortage of manpower coupled with a rise in crime," Taylor said. "This new program will give us an opportunity to try a preventive, positive approach to ~~combatting~~ combatting delinquency."

Taylor said he and Kentwood Police Chief Richard Dryer will be "cooperating 100 per cent in connection with the school-police liaison project."

Total cost of the project for the first 12 months is \$108,933. The City of Wyoming and the Wyoming school system will supplement the Federal funds the first year and will share the entire cost 60-40 thereafter, Taylor said.

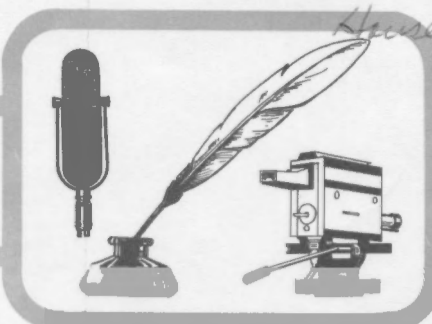
Goal of the school-police liaison project is to create a positive image of law enforcement by establishing and maintaining police rapport with the youth of the community. The program is aimed at ~~law~~ law enforcement through prevention rather than just apprehension and conviction.

The six police officers will be assigned to six junior high schools in Wyoming, where they will maintain an office and will be in daily contact with all the schools in their areas. Total ~~enrollments~~ enrollments of the schools involved is about 16,000, including ~~1,000~~ 1,000 Kentwood students. The officers will work closely with teachers to determine causes of ~~delinquent~~ delinquent behavior and to develop new programs for behavior control in certain problem areas such as drug abuse.

#####

*Distribution: Fifth District (under) } 9m  
Mich 60P Members } 7/19/71  
House Galleries } a.m. 7/20/71*

*Official Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

**--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON EDT WEDNESDAY--  
July 21, 1971**

Rep. Gerald R. Ford and all other Michigan Republicans in the House today introduced a bill aimed at speeding the development of automobile anti-pollution devices by allowing car manufacturers to work together on them.

The bill introduced by Ford and co-sponsored by the 11 other Michigan GOP congressmen is identical with a bill introduced in the U.S. Senate July 12 by Sen. Robert P. Griffin.

The auto manufacturers now are working independently of each other in an effort to meet Federal auto engine clean air standards set for 1975-76 by the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Under a court consent decree issued in 1969, the auto companies are barred from sharing car engine anti-pollution research discoveries and developments with each other.

The Griffin-Ford bill would have the effect of setting aside this consent decree on a temporary basis. It would amount to a carefully circumscribed exemption from the antitrust laws, applicable only to development of auto engine emission control devices.

United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock has endorsed this objective. Woodcock has urged the Justice Department to permit sharing by automotive companies of their auto engine anti-pollution progress, but the Justice Department has rejected his proposal.

Said Woodcock in a letter to Attorney General John Mitchell: "There should not be competition in such vital areas as safety and pollution control. There should not be added profit for those who can best cut corners and save in these areas. Every car should be as safe and clean as possible at the lowest possible cost. The labor of a human being is not an element of competition, neither should the health and safety of the public be one."

Ford said the competition among the auto companies in the development of anti-pollution devices involves costly duplication that "makes no sense whatever."

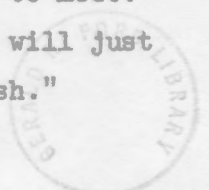
He said 1975 seems far away but that car designs for 1975 must be locked up about one year from now.

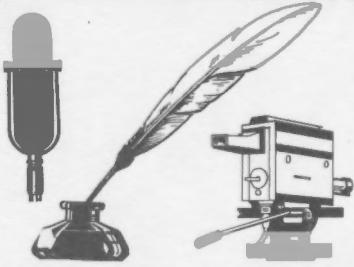
"Meantime," Ford said, "It seems doubtful the automobile manufacturers can meet the Federal emission standards set by Congress in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 as long as they have to work independently of each other on this problem. To me it does not make sense to force the car companies to work in ignorance of each other's research on the air pollution problem. We want that problem solved as quickly and as economically as possible, for the good of the American people. If antitrust laws stand in the way of doing this, then we must enact an exemption from this law in this particular instance."

Some of the auto manufacturers presently are hopeful of meeting the 1975 emission standards for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide set under the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments. But none of them sees much chance of meeting the 1976 standard for oxides of nitrogen.

Said Ford: "Congress has given the auto manufacturers a tough deadline to meet. Congress should help them meet that deadline. Otherwise the chances are we will just have to extend the deadline, and I fail to see what good that would accomplish."

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON EDT WEDNESDAY--  
July 21, 1971

Rep. Gerald R. Ford and all other Michigan Republicans in the House today introduced a bill aimed at speeding the development of automobile anti-pollution devices by allowing car manufacturers to work together on them.

The bill introduced by Ford and co-sponsored by the 11 other Michigan GOP congressmen is identical with a bill introduced in the U.S. Senate July 12 by Sen. Robert P. Griffin.

The auto manufacturers now are working independently of each other in an effort to meet Federal auto engine clean air standards set for 1975-76 by the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Under a court consent decree issued in 1969, the auto companies are barred from sharing car engine anti-pollution research discoveries and developments with each other.

The Griffin-Ford bill would have the effect of setting aside this consent decree on a temporary basis. It would amount to a carefully circumscribed exemption from the antitrust laws, applicable only to development of auto engine emission control devices.

United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock has endorsed this objective. Woodcock has urged the Justice Department to permit sharing by automotive companies of their auto engine anti-pollution progress, but the Justice Department has rejected his proposal.

Said Woodcock in a letter to Attorney General John Mitchell: "There should not be competition in such vital areas as safety and pollution control. There should not be added profit for those who can best cut corners and save in these areas. Every car should be as safe and clean as possible at the lowest possible cost. The labor of a human being is not an element of competition, neither should the health and safety of the public be one."

Ford said the competition among the auto companies in the development of anti-pollution devices involves costly duplication that "makes no sense whatever."

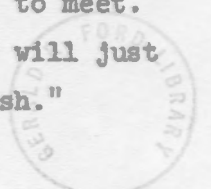
He said 1975 seems far away but that car designs for 1975 must be locked up about one year from now.

"Meantime," Ford said, "It seems doubtful the automobile manufacturers can meet the Federal emission standards set by Congress in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 as long as they have to work independently of each other on this problem. To me it does not make sense to force the car companies to work in ignorance of each other's research on the air pollution problem. We want that problem solved as quickly and as economically as possible, for the good of the American people. If antitrust laws stand in the way of doing this, then we must enact an exemption from this law in this particular instance."

Some of the auto manufacturers presently are hopeful of meeting the 1975 emission standards for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide set under the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments. But none of them sees much chance of meeting the 1976 standard for oxides of nitrogen.

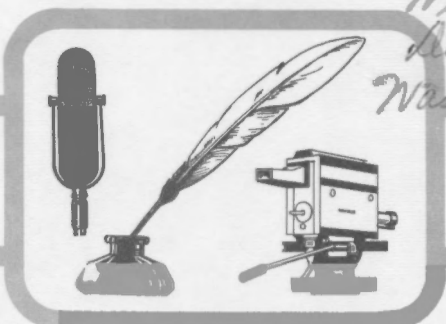
Said Ford: "Congress has given the auto manufacturers a tough deadline to meet. Congress should help them meet that deadline. Otherwise the chances are we will just have to extend the deadline, and I fail to see what good that would accomplish."

###



*Distribution: Fifth District Media  
Wuklies p.m. 7/16/71  
Lairies a.m. 7/17/71  
Wash. Messmen "*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--  
July 22, 1971

A wild pony now roaming about on Assateague Island off the eastern shore of Virginia will soon make his home in the Grand Rapids Municipal Zoo, courtesy of Rep. Gerald R. Ford and the town of Chincoteague, Va.

The town of Chincoteague will make Ford a present of the pony, and Ford in turn will give it to the City of Grand Rapids. City Recreation Director William Pries has happily accepted the pony on behalf of the city.

Every year the members of the Chincoteague Volunteer Fire Department go to Assateague Island and round up the wild ponies there. There have been wild horses on Assateague Island for hundreds of years. The firemen guide the ponies into the water at low tide, and the ponies swim with their mothers to neighboring Chincoteague Island. There they are auctioned off by the Town of Chincoteague to raise money for the Volunteer Fire Department.

The ponies are brought through the sandy streets of Chincoteague to a corral.

Next Wednesday, July 28, Ford will go to the Chincoteague corral and will pick out a pony for Grand Rapids from among all those which swim over from Assateague. The pony then will be taken to the presentation stand and turned over to Ford in a formal ceremony. Rep. Thomas N. Downing, D-Va., will take part in the presentation.

The ponies' swim from Assateague to Chincoteague is in western roundup style, with the volunteer firementon horseback guiding the ponies.

Grand Rapids Recreation Department officials will make arrangements to have the gift pony transported to Grand Rapids.

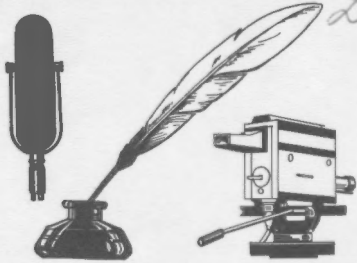
Prior to the presentation ceremony, Ford and Downing will make a flying tour of the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, accompanied by J. C. Apple, refuge superintendent. The plane will be provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

###



*Distribution: Fifth District Media  
Wuklus pm 7/23/71  
Darius am 7/26/71*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--

July 29, 1971

Only three out of 10 Kent and Ionia County residents favor "withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam by a fixed date regardless of the effect on negotiations," Rep. Gerald R. Ford's 1971 questionnaire results indicate.

Of those responding to Ford's questionnaire, 33.3 per cent said they favor withdrawal by a date certain regardless of the consequences.

Nearly half--49.3 per cent--said they favor withdrawing U.S. troops on a monthly basis while continuing negotiations aimed at a political settlement. This is the policy President Nixon is pursuing.

A smaller number--13 per cent--favor increasing our military effort in hope of achieving victory in Vietnam.

In answer to a related question, 65.5 per cent said they favor keeping a residual force in Vietnam until all American prisoners of war are released, while 27.8 per cent said "no."

Ford's questionnaire drew nearly 16,000 responses. All replies were tabulated, with the work done by a Washington computer firm at no cost to the taxpayer. The yes and no responses and the multiple choice answers do not add up to 100 per cent because some respondents did not answer some of the questions or checked more than one choice.

An overwhelming number--81.6 per cent--favored the welfare reform legislation already approved by the House of Representatives and now pending in the U.S. Senate.

On the question of what to do about State and local financial problems, 37.7 per cent said a percentage of Federal income tax revenue should be returned to the States and local units of government; 25.5 per cent favored increasing State and local taxes and cutting the Federal income tax; 13.9 per cent favored a Federal takeover of all welfare costs; and 7.8 per cent favored increasing Federal grants for local matching programs.

The balloting on mandatory wage and price restraints was fairly close, with 53.6 per cent favoring strict controls and 41.6 per cent opposed.

Nearly seven out of 10--68.7 per cent--favor President Nixon's plan to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and reduce the number of cabinet departments from 11 to eight.

(more)



A huge number--80.5 per cent--are opposed to making food stamps available to strikers.

Nearly seven out of 10--68.3 per cent--are willing to pay more in increased prices and taxes to expand efforts to control air and water pollution.

More than 60 per cent (66.4) were opposed to Federal deficit financing to stimulate the economy.

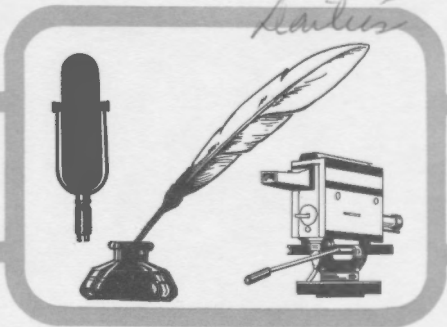
Nearly eight out of 10--77.5 per cent--favor Federal legislation requiring "unit pricing" of food items so the cost per pound of various brands can be easily compared.

Results of a question on national health insurance were not tabulated because a typographical error invalidated the question. Since Congress is not expected to act on health insurance until next year, this question will be repeated in correct form in Ford's 1972 questionnaire.

# # #

*distributor: Fifth District  
Michigan 7/20/71 P  
Lansing 8/2/71 a*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR ANYTIME USE--

Grand Rapids Junior College and Mercy Central School of Nursing will share in a \$1,253,243 Federal allocation of student loan and scholarship funds to Michigan schools of nursing for fiscal 1972, Rep. Gerald R. Ford reported.

Mercy Central will receive \$14,400 in loan funds and \$10,000 in scholarship money for a total of \$24,400. Grand Rapids Junior College will get \$7,200 for loans and \$8,000 for scholarships for a total of \$15,200.

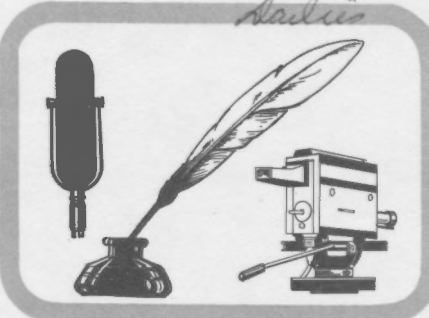
###





*Distribution: Fifth District  
Muklin 7/30/71 @  
Saulis 8/2/71 @*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--  
August 5, 1971

Rep. Gerald R. Ford will tour the Fifth Congressional District in his mobile office during the "August Recess" of Congress.

Ford will visit 18 locations in Kent and Ionia Counties during the periods August 23-26 and August 30-Sept. 3. Morning hours will be from 9 to 11:30, and afternoon hours from 2:30 to 5.

"I am looking forward to this opportunity to talk with my constituents," Ford said in announcing his itinerary. "This will give me a chance to learn more about their problems first hand."

Places where Ford will be available to constituents in his mobile office are as follows, with the first community mentioned after each date the morning location and the second the afternoon location:

- August 23--Kent City, Township Hall; Sparta, East Division Parking Lot.
- August 24--Cedar Springs, Main at Ash; Rockford, Don's Pharmacy. August 25--Comstock Park, Lamoreaux Drugs; Standale, Plaza. August 26--Grandville, City Hall Parking Lot; Rogers Plaza, Schensul's Sign.
- August 30--Belding, City Hall; Ionia, First Security Bank. August 31--Portland, City Parking Lot; Lyons-Muir, Tabor and Superior Streets. Sept. 1--Saranac, 28 North Bridge; Lake Odessa, BraDee Parking. Sept. 2--Lowell, Main at Lafayette; Caledonia, Main at Lake Avenue. Sept. 3--Byron Center, Harkema Parking; and Cascade, Old Kent Bank Parking.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--

August 5, 1971

Rep. Gerald R. Ford will tour the Fifth Congressional District in his mobile office during the "August Recess" of Congress.

Ford will visit 18 locations in Kent and Ionia Counties during the periods August 23-26 and August 30-Sept. 3. Morning hours will be from 9 to 11:30, and afternoon hours from 2:30 to 5.

"I am looking forward to this opportunity to talk with my constituents," Ford said in announcing his itinerary. "This will give me a chance to learn more about their problems first hand."

Places where Ford will be available to constituents in his mobile office are as follows, with the first community mentioned after each date the morning location and the second the afternoon location:

August 23--Kent City, Township Hall; Sparta, East Division Parking Lot.  
August 24--Cedar Springs, Main at Ash; Rockford, Don's Pharmacy. August 25--  
Comstock Park, Lamoreaux Drugs; Standale, Plaza. August 26--Grandville, City Hall  
Parking Lot; Rogers Plaza, Schensul's Sign.

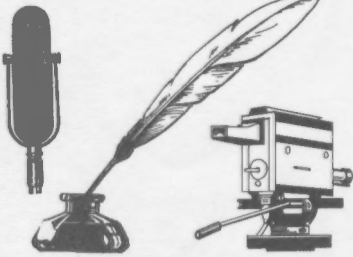
August 30--Belding, City Hall; Ionia, First Security Bank. August 31--  
Portland, City Parking Lot; Lyons-Muir, Tabor and Superior Streets. Sept. 1--  
Saranac, 28 North Bridge; Lake Odessa, BraDee Parking. Sept. 2--Lowell, Main at  
Lafayette; Caledonia, Main at Lake Avenue. Sept. 3--Byron Center, Harkema Parking;  
and Cascade, Old Kent Bank Parking.

###



*Distribution: Full  
Galleries 1:00 P 8/6/71  
mail PM 8/6/71*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON--

August 6, 1971

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, on the Floor of the House Friday, August 6, 1971.

Mr. Speaker: Those Americans who have been engaging in an exercise known as "knocking the economy" have been doing their country a terrible disservice. Not only does such criticism tend to undermine the steady recovery we are experiencing but it simply does not square with the facts.

The truth is that the U.S. economy is steadily moving toward full recovery. As proof of that we have a host of second-quarter earnings reports showing solid gains in various industries and we have the recent upsurge of sales in the auto industry, the bellwether of the economy.

The automobile companies reported record retail sales of 260,990 cars during the July 11-20 selling period. This sales increase was led by General Motors, which reported a record 10-day volume of 165,663 cars.

The sales pace from June 21 through July 20 represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.5 million domestic units--or roughly a 10 million rate when imported cars are included.

The July automobile sales figures confirm earlier reports of strong retail sales activity.

Total retail sales from January to June rose at a rate of 15 per cent per year, and sales for nondurables increased at a 12 per cent per year rate during this period. These outlays should continue to rise as real incomes enlarge and the rate of personal saving moves down to more normal levels.

The pace of residential building is also encouraging. Seasonally adjusted housing starts ran at an annual rate of 1,881,000 units during the first six months of 1971. This was an increase of 48 per cent over the rate for the comparable period in 1970.

The expanding rate of spending in these key categories contributed to an increase of \$52 billion in the nation's gross national product during the first half of 1971.

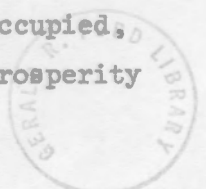
During that same time, the rate of inflation, seasonally adjusted, averaged 4 per cent per year, well below the 6.2 per cent figure for the first half of 1969 when the present Administration assumed office.

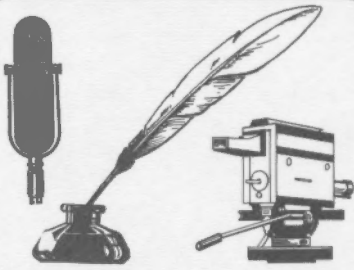
There is also evidence that unemployment has begun to move down from the peak level reached last winter.

The facts are that we are taking an overheated economy back to a sustainable growth path during a period of painful transition from wartime to peacetime. The strong growth of consumer spending is a major factor in making this transition a success.

A closing note: If all the Americans who were in military uniform or in defense jobs when the present Administration took office were still thus occupied, our unemployment rate would be 4.2 per cent. The Republican Party wants prosperity and jobs without war.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON--

August 6, 1971

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, on the Floor of the House Friday, August 6, 1971.

Mr. Speaker: Those Americans who have been engaging in an exercise known as "knocking the economy" have been doing their country a terrible disservice. Not only does such criticism tend to undermine the steady recovery we are experiencing but it simply does not square with the facts.

The truth is that the U.S. economy is steadily moving toward full recovery. As proof of that we have a host of second-quarter earnings reports showing solid gains in various industries and we have the recent upsurge of sales in the auto industry, the bellwether of the economy.

The automobile companies reported record retail sales of 260,990 cars during the July 11-20 selling period. This sales increase was led by General Motors, which reported a record 10-day volume of 165,663 cars.

The sales pace from June 21 through July 20 represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.5 million domestic units--or roughly a 10 million rate when imported cars are included.

The July automobile sales figures confirm earlier reports of strong retail sales activity.

Total retail sales from January to June rose at a rate of 15 per cent per year, and sales for nondurables increased at a 12 per cent per year rate during this period. These outlays should continue to rise as real incomes enlarge and the rate of personal saving moves down to more normal levels.

The pace of residential building is also encouraging. Seasonally adjusted housing starts ran at an annual rate of 1,881,000 units during the first six months of 1971. This was an increase of 48 per cent over the rate for the comparable period in 1970.

The expanding rate of spending in these key categories contributed to an increase of \$52 billion in the nation's gross national product during the first half of 1971.

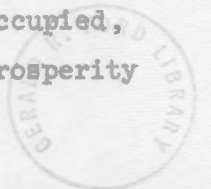
During that same time, the rate of inflation, seasonally adjusted, averaged 4 per cent per year, well below the 6.2 per cent figure for the first half of 1969 when the present Administration assumed office.

There is also evidence that unemployment has begun to move down from the peak level reached last winter.

The facts are that we are taking an overheated economy back to a sustainable growth path during a period of painful transition from wartime to peacetime. The strong growth of consumer spending is a major factor in making this transition a success.

A closing note: If all the Americans who were in military uniform or in defense jobs when the present Administration took office were still thus occupied, our unemployment rate would be 4.2 per cent. The Republican Party wants prosperity and jobs without war.

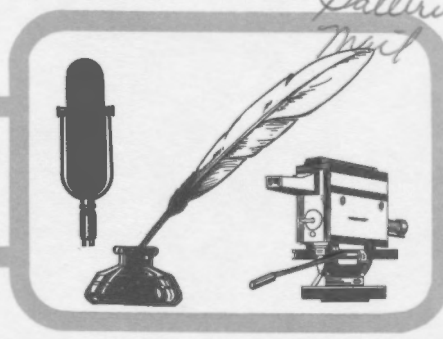
###



*Distribution: Full  
Galleries  
Mud*

*10:30 a 8/16/71  
a.m 8/16/71*

*Office Copy*



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

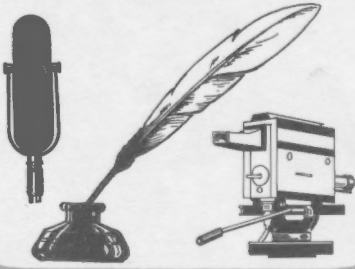
**NEWS  
RELEASE**

**--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
August 16, 1971**

The President's prescription for the economy is strong medicine but the right action for these times. It is a coordinated, constructive combination that will promote consumer confidence, increase employment, stop inflation and make American products more competitive in both domestic and world markets.

**###**





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

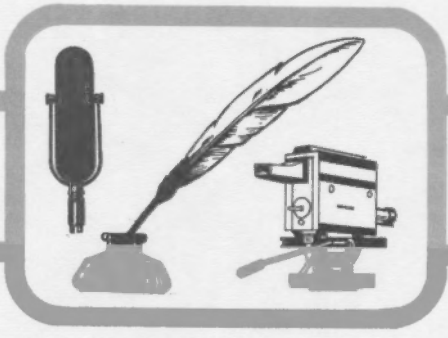
August 16, 1971

The President's prescription for the economy is strong medicine but the right action for these times. It is a coordinated, constructive combination that will promote consumer confidence, increase employment, stop inflation and make American products more competitive in both domestic and world markets.

# # #



*Not Used*



# NEWS RELEASE

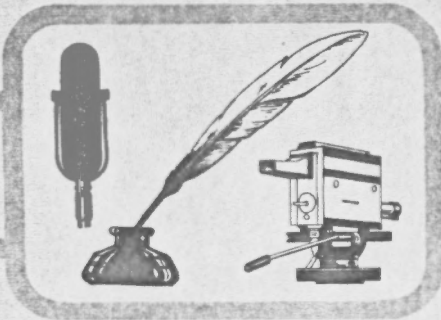
CONGRESSMAN  
**GERALD R. FORD**  
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Thursday, August 26, 1971

Continuing attacks by AFL-CIO President George Meany on President Nixon's wage-price freeze mark him as an irresponsible obstructionist. He apparently would rather see the economy wrecked than give a Republican President a chance to achieve prosperity in peacetime, prosperity with price stability. This country cannot afford such reckless behavior, and it ill behooves a national labor leader to conduct himself in this fashion. If the reaction of my own constituents is any indication of the national temper, Mr. Meany is out of step with the American people. They are backing the President. This is a time for statesmanship on the part of labor leaders, not demagoguery.

#####





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

September 9, 1971

STATEMENT OF REP. GERALD R. FORD (R-MICH.), HOUSE MINORITY LEADER

I was impressed by the President's nonpartisan appeal to all Americans to work together for real prosperity without war and without inflation, and by the strong bipartisan response from the Congress.

President Nixon reassured the nation that all the elements contributing to our economic strength, including business, labor and agriculture, will be consulted in planning the system of wage and price stabilization that will follow the temporary 90-day freeze.

There is no longer any reason for anyone to fear that the sacrifices he is making will become permanent inequities. I am confident that most Members of the Congress, Democrats and Republicans, as well as the overwhelming majority of Americans will cooperate fully with the President in meeting the challenges of peace to our economy.

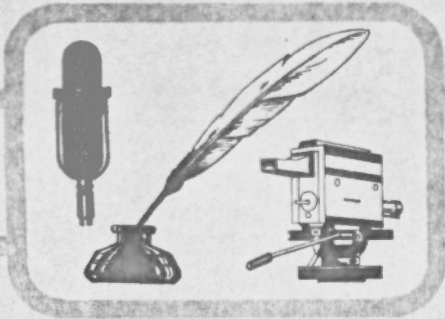
Internationally, President Nixon plainly put all nations on notice that the United States intends to compete vigorously but fairly and to retain its place as the number one economic power in the world. In this he surely speaks the united determination of the country.

# # #





*Office Copy*  
*HAR 7M 40K*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

September 9, 1971

STATEMENT OF REP. GERALD R. FORD (R-MICH.), HOUSE MINORITY LEADER

I was impressed by the President's nonpartisan appeal to all Americans to work together for real prosperity without war and without inflation, and by the strong bipartisan response from the Congress.

President Nixon reassured the nation that all the elements contributing to our economic strength, including business, labor and agriculture, will be consulted in planning the system of wage and price stabilization that will follow the temporary 90-day freeze.

There is no longer any reason for anyone to fear that the sacrifices he is making will become permanent inequities. I am confident that most Members of the Congress, Democrats and Republicans, as well as the overwhelming majority of Americans will cooperate fully with the President in meeting the challenges of peace to our economy.

Internationally, President Nixon plainly put all nations on notice that the United States intends to compete vigorously but fairly and to retain its place as the number one economic power in the world. In this he surely speaks the united determination of the country.

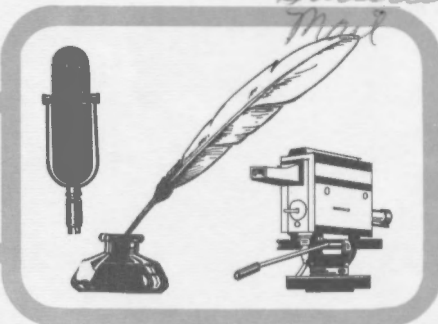
# # #



*Distribution: Full*

*Galleries 4:00pm 9/14/71  
Mail  
Q.M. 9/15/71*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

**--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.

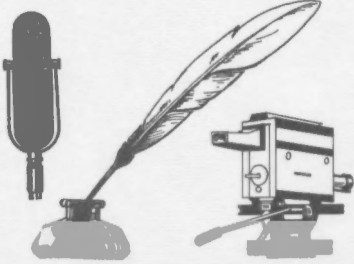
"This bill is one approach to solving the problems associated with runaway youth," Ford said. "It may not be the final answer, but we've got to deal with this situation, and do it now."

###



*Distribution: House Galleries  
11:00 a.m. 10/7/71*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
October 7, 1971

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.

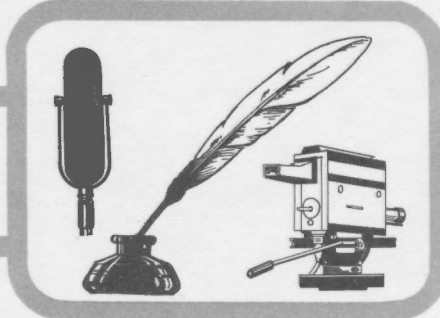
The country and this House must be reckoned poorer today. Jim Fulton's death leaves a void among us. We have lost a truly outstanding man. I extend to Jim's family my heartfelt condolences.

###



*Distribution: Full evening of 10/7/71 AP & UPI  
Hallways 11:00 a.m. 10/5/71  
Mail a.m.*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
October 8, 1971

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

President Nixon has outlined the proper course for this Nation to follow in the months ahead if its citizens are to enjoy price stability once again and the dollar is to recover its strength.

Phase II of the President's price and wage control program will demand the highest degree of good citizenship on the part of all Americans. If they respond, as I feel sure they will, the President's program to achieve price stability and promote prosperity in peacetime will succeed.

Phase II of the President's program will encourage the consumer. Prices will be controlled.

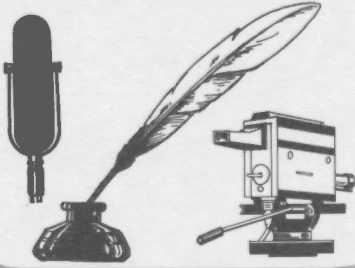
It will encourage workers. There will be equity and equality of sacrifices.

It will require sacrifice among businessmen, employes and investors.

The ultimate result will be an expanded and stable economy, with more jobs and less inflation.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
October 8, 1971

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

President Nixon has outlined the proper course for this Nation to follow in the months ahead if its citizens are to enjoy price stability once again and the dollar is to recover its strength.

Phase II of the President's price and wage control program will demand the highest degree of good citizenship on the part of all Americans. If they respond, as I feel sure they will, the President's program to achieve price stability and promote prosperity in peacetime will succeed.

Phase II of the President's program will encourage the consumer. Prices will be controlled.

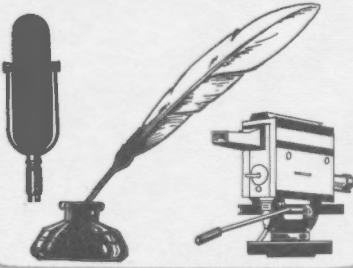
It will encourage workers. There will be equity and equality of sacrifices.

It will require sacrifice among businessmen, employes and investors.

The ultimate result will be an expanded and stable economy, with more jobs and less inflation.

# # #





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

Tuesday, October 12, 1971

Comment by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the President's trip to Moscow

The announcement that the President will visit Moscow the latter half of next May will be welcomed by the world-at-large.

Hopefully, this summit meeting will prove to be another giant step forward toward our goal of a generation of peace.

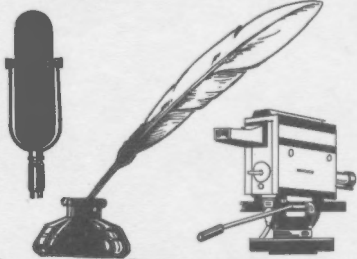
The President's Moscow trip is in line with the basic Nixon premise--that of negotiation and not confrontation in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

###



*Distribution: Full  
Galleries 1:15 pm 10/12/71  
Mail 9 AM 10/13/71*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

Tuesday, October 12, 1971

Comment by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the President's trip to Moscow

The announcement that the President will visit Moscow the latter half of next May will be welcomed by the world-at-large.

Hopefully, this summit meeting will prove to be another giant step forward toward our goal of a generation of peace.

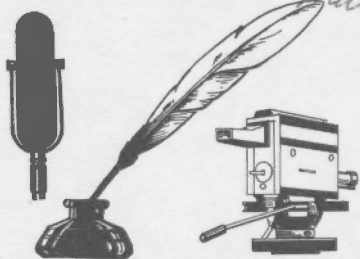
The President's Moscow trip is in line with the basic Nixon premise--that of negotiation and not confrontation in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

###



*Distribution: Full  
Gallie 11:30 a.m. 10/26/71  
Mail pm 10/26/71*

*My Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

Tuesday, October 26, 1971

Monday, Oct. 25, 1971, was a day of tragedy in the life of the United Nations.

The expulsion of the Republic of China from the UN will seriously weaken that organization in at least two particulars.

The precedent established by the refusal of the General Assembly to regard expulsion of a member nation an "important question" places the membership of small present members in danger, and the natural reaction of Americans to expulsion of the Republic of China from the UN could seriously jeopardize the future financing of the UN by the United States.

Congressional reaction to the expulsion of a nation that has committed no wrong could be very adverse.

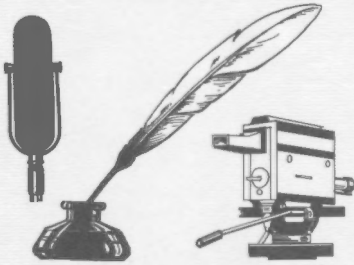
###





*Distribution: 20 copies w/ Mr. Ford*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--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.

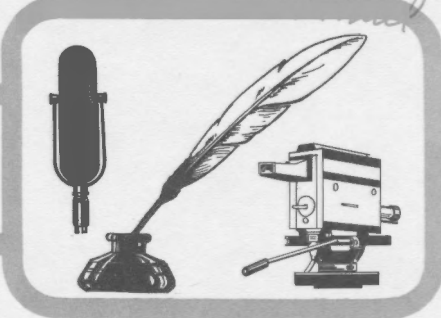
Tonight we pay tribute to a man who is a close personal friend of mine--a man everyone here greatly admires. We all admire him because he is a man with great political courage and wisdom. Bob served in the U.S. House of Representatives for five terms and proved himself one of the most outstanding members 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.

###



*Distribution: Full  
Xalleries 12 noon 11/9/71  
and a.m. 11/10/71*

*11 Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

November 9, 1971

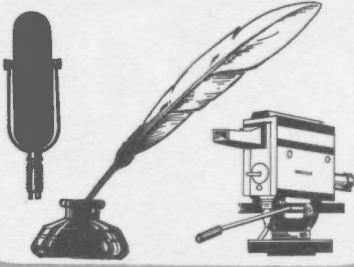
Comment on Pay Board Decision

The Pay Board had no other responsible choice if we are to curb inflation and bring rises in the cost of living down to the 2 to 3 per cent level by the end of next year. The decision seems to me to be reasonable and wise.

It is now vital that members of Congress determined to lick inflation knock out of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1971 the committee-approved provision which would completely undermine the Pay Board decision and destroy the President's New Economic Policy.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

November 9, 1971

Comment on Pay Board Decision

The Pay Board had no other responsible choice if we are to curb inflation and bring rises in the cost of living down to the 2 to 3 per cent level by the end of next year. The decision seems to me to be reasonable and wise.

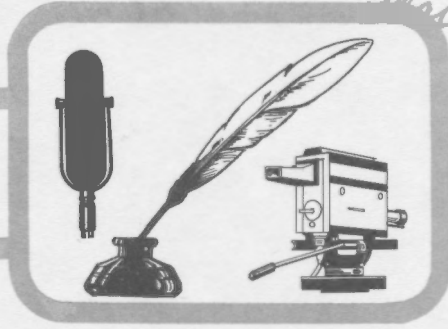
It is now vital that members of Congress determined to lick inflation knock out of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1971 the committee-approved provision which would completely undermine the Pay Board decision and destroy the President's New Economic Policy.

###



Distribution: Full  
Gallery 4:30 p 11/12/71  
Mail 11/13/71 a.m.

M Official Copy



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE WITH WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT--

November 12, 1971

I am greatly encouraged by the President's announcement of a 50 per cent stepup in U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam over the next two months. It points up the improved military situation in Vietnam and the heightened strength of the South Vietnamese forces.

It is readily apparent to me why the President has chosen to limit his withdrawal announcement to a two-month period. He obviously wants to use the period prior to Feb. 1 to reassess the prisoner-of-war issue and to seek a settlement of this and other questions with the other side.

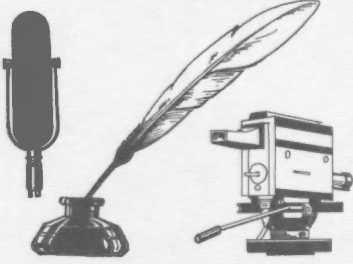
Limiting his withdrawal announcement to a two-month period gives the President flexibility in negotiating with the North Vietnamese and provides an option for a settlement at the bargaining table.

I congratulate the President on the tremendous progress he has made in reducing our military manpower commitment in Vietnam, cutting it since he took office by more than 400,000 while strengthening chances that South Vietnam can survive.

###



*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--RELEASED NOVEMBER 20, 1971--

I am amazed by the crude and insulting actions of some labor leaders, particularly George Meany, toward the President at the AFL-CIO convention. It was a shocking display of bad manners. I applaud the President's willingness to go before such a hostile audience to explain the ramifications of Phase 2 of his New Economic Policy.

###



*Distribution: Full  
Hallways 11:45g 11/29/71  
Mail pm 11/29/71* *Moffat Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON--

November 29, 1971

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the Floor of the U.S. House of Representatives  
Nov. 29, 1971.

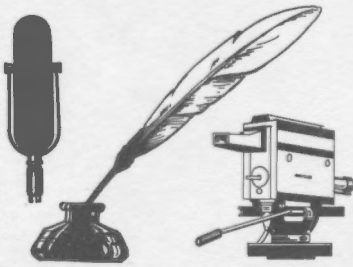
MR. SPEAKER: On November 19, the Washington Post acknowledged that the U. S. economy is faring better. And indeed it was right! Revised statistics show that the real gross national product grew at an annual rate of 3.9 per cent during the third quarter of 1971, rather than the 2.9 per cent shown in earlier projections. Simultaneously, inflation, as measured by the GNP deflator, rose at an annual rate of 3.0 per cent during the third quarter, as compared to 4.0 per cent in the second quarter and 5.3 per cent in the first. The rise in the Consumer Price Index during the month of October was .1 per cent, after seasonal adjustment. This was the smallest monthly rise in the CPI since April, 1967.

It is obvious that President Nixon's New Economic Policy is working. Phase I -- the freeze -- was a great success. It clamped down hard on the inflationary spiral which we inherited from the fiscal irresponsibility of the previous Administration. It united the American people in a massive attack on the monster which has been eating away at the purchasing power of the American worker. In constructing Phase II the Administration has sought to incorporate a high degree of equity into the framework of its policies. Requests for exception to or exemption from the guidelines of the Pay Board and the Price Commission will be examined carefully on an individual basis.

Because of these positive, innovative Administration policies, 1972 will fulfill President Nixon's prediction that it will be a great year economically. The prestigious Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Secretariat has predicted that the U. S. economy will grow at a real rate of over 6.0 per cent during the first six months of 1972. Economic expansion at this rate will constitute a strong recovery from the economic slowdown which we experienced during most of 1970 and will return us to a path of steady economic growth in a climate of price stability.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON--

November 29, 1971

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the Floor of the U.S. House of Representatives  
Nov. 29, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER: On November 19, the Washington Post acknowledged that the U. S. economy is faring better. And indeed it was right! Revised statistics show that the real gross national product grew at an annual rate of 3.9 per cent during the third quarter of 1971, rather than the 2.9 per cent shown in earlier projections. Simultaneously, inflation, as measured by the GNP deflator, rose at an annual rate of 3.0 per cent during the third quarter, as compared to 4.0 per cent in the second quarter and 5.3 per cent in the first. The rise in the Consumer Price Index during the month of October was .1 per cent, after seasonal adjustment. This was the smallest monthly rise in the CPI since April, 1967.

It is obvious that President Nixon's New Economic Policy is working. Phase I -- the freeze -- was a great success. It clamped down hard on the inflationary spiral which we inherited from the fiscal irresponsibility of the previous Administration. It united the American people in a massive attack on the monster which has been eating away at the purchasing power of the American worker. In constructing Phase II the Administration has sought to incorporate a high degree of equity into the framework of its policies. Requests for exception to or exemption from the guidelines of the Pay Board and the Price Commission will be examined carefully on an individual basis.

Because of these positive, innovative Administration policies, 1972 will fulfill President Nixon's prediction that it will be a great year economically. The prestigious Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Secretariat has predicted that the U. S. economy will grow at a real rate of over 6.0 per cent during the first six months of 1972. Economic expansion at this rate will constitute a strong recovery from the economic slowdown which we experienced during most of 1970 and will return us to a path of steady economic growth in a climate of price stability.

###



*Distribution: House Galleries 6:30 p.m. 11/29/71 M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE IN TUESDAY AM'S--

November 30, 1971

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

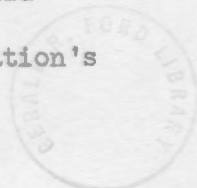
Several weeks ago, national attention was directed toward the workings of organized baseball when the American League owners voted to permit the transfer of the Washington Senators franchise out of the Nation's Capital. Despite strong and persistent criticism of the way the Washington team had been promoted 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.

###







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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE IN TUESDAY AM'S--  
November 30, 1971

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.

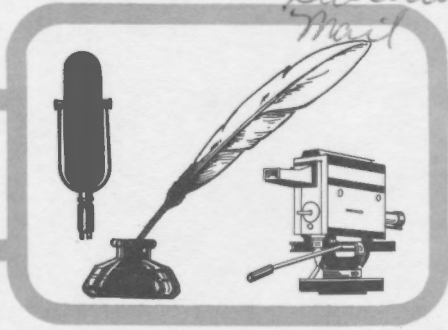
Speaking as a fan and as Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, I urge the leaders of organized baseball to pay close attention to the presentation of the Washington delegation to Phoenix. I have asked the Congressional members of this delegation to report back to me on the reception they get 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.

###



*Distribution: Full  
Hallway 1130 p.m. 12/6/71  
Mail p.m.*

*Official Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

**--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
December 6, 1971**

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the Floor of the U.S. House of Representatives  
Dec. 6, 1971.

Mr. Speaker, the fighting between India and Pakistan intensifies while efforts to bring about a cease-fire and a mutual troop pullback are blocked in the United Nations Security Council by the Soviet Union.

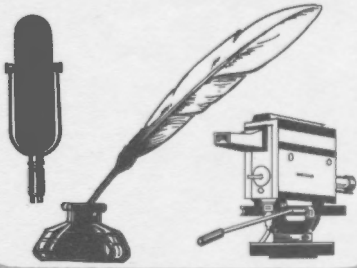
Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the United States take the lead in shifting the India-Pakistan cease-fire resolution away from the Security Council and placing it before the General Assembly. Only there can the peace-loving nations of the world work their will.

If this tragic war is to be ended, it is clear that there must be a withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops to their own territories. In short, we must implement the provisions of the U.S. resolutions introduced in the United Nations. The Soviet veto does not alter the facts of the situation. Any political settlement between India and Pakistan can only come about after the fighting stops.

Mr. Speaker, there is \$184,350,000 in economic assistance for India in the pending foreign aid bill. I am sure India will appeal to the United States for aid in dealing with problems she herself is now creating. I do not believe that the American public and its representatives in the Congress will be receptive to such appeals should India continue to employ her troops in efforts to take over Pakistani territory. I therefore endorse the action of the State Department in suspending aid to India.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
December 6, 1971

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the Floor of the U.S. House of Representatives  
Dec. 6, 1971.

Mr. Speaker, the fighting between India and Pakistan intensifies while efforts to bring about a cease-fire and a mutual troop pullback are blocked in the United Nations Security Council by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the United States take the lead in shifting the India-Pakistan cease-fire resolution away from the Security Council and placing it before the General Assembly. Only there can the peace-loving nations of the world work their will.

If this tragic war is to be ended, it is clear that there must be a withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops to their own territories. In short, we must implement the provisions of the U.S. resolutions introduced in the United Nations. The Soviet veto does not alter the facts of the situation. Any political settlement between India and Pakistan can only come about after the fighting stops.

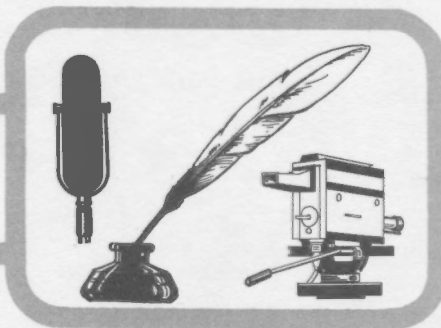
Mr. Speaker, there is \$184,350,000 in economic assistance for India in the pending foreign aid bill. I am sure India will appeal to the United States for aid in dealing with problems she herself is now creating. I do not believe that the American public and its representatives in the Congress will be receptive to such appeals should India continue to employ her troops in efforts to take over Pakistani territory. I therefore endorse the action of the State Department in suspending aid to India.

###



*Distribution: House Galleries Only*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--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.

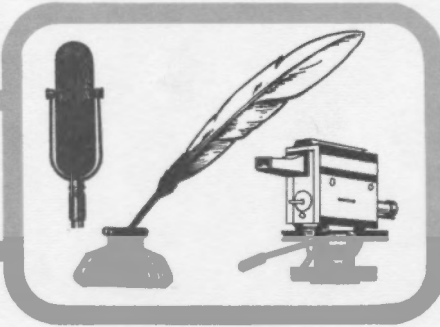
The world now mourns the passing of one of the most dedicated men ever to serve the cause of peace. I extend my condolences to the Bunche family and to all of Dr. Bunche's many friends.

###



Not Issued

Office Copy



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Tuesday, December 14, 1971

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

With the assumption that we will not reopen the gold window, I <sup>accept</sup> favor devaluation of the dollar as a ~~step~~ step toward solving the United States' trade and monetary problems.

An increase in the price of gold will not have an adverse impact on the United States as long as we do not ~~not~~ resume the purchase or sale of gold.

Devaluation of the dollar therefore is a small price to pay for a big advance toward the solution of weighty problems involving ~~the~~ world monetary exchange rates and U.S. trade.

#####



*Distribution: Full  
Galleries 2:15p 12/15/71  
Mail P.M. 12/15/71 M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD  
FOR RELEASE ON ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS

The record of the 92nd Congress during its first session was spotty and uneven--a few pieces of major legislation enacted but generally a lack-luster performance.

Congress deserves high marks for passing the Revenue Act of 1971, the extension of wage and price controls, the 18-year-old vote amendment, health manpower legislation, campaign spending reform legislation, and a draft extension with provisions pointing toward the establishment of an all-volunteer army.

But the failures of the 92nd Congress are also notable--failure to put general and special Revenue Sharing into effect; failure to reform the obsolete welfare system; failure to enact new measures for dealing with national emergency labor-management disputes in transportation; failure to reorganize Federal cabinet departments; and failure to abolish the Electoral College system and provide for a better method of electing the President.

The first session of the 92nd Congress was marred by presidential politicking in the Senate, and the second session promises to be worse.

The Senate also acted irresponsibly in rejecting the foreign aid authorization and playing politics with President Nixon's efforts to wind down the Vietnam War.

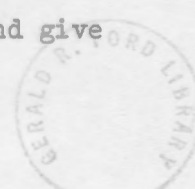
The Senate mischievously delayed enactment of urgent tax cuts and kept the American economy groping in doubt by attempting a partisan grab for taxpayers' dollars to finance the Democratic Party's 1972 presidential campaign.

The House, while not always embracing the President's proposals, usually dealt responsibly with them. The House, for instance, passed an historic welfare reform bill only to have it held up in the Senate.

Viewed in terms of enacting the President's proposals, the 92nd Congress has a poor record on major items. The Democrats have failed to complete action on more than three-fourths of the 56 major measures President Nixon has tagged as "must" legislation.

The answer is for the voters to reelect President Nixon next year and give him Republican majorities in both the House and the Senate.

###



*Distribution: 5th District News Media  
A.M. 12/20/71*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--

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."

###

