

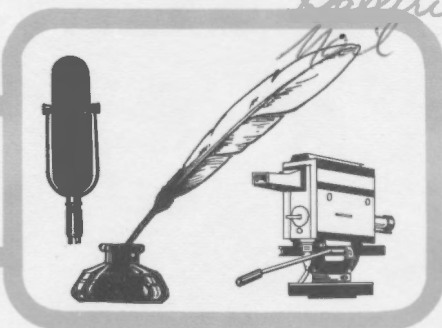
The original documents are located in Box D5, folder “Ford Press Releases, June - August 1972” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Galleries 1:30 P 6/1/72
9m. 6/1/72*

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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Thursday, June 1, 1972

The running of a two-page advertisement in the Wednesday edition of the New York Times by the so-called National Committee For Impeachment is a disgraceful act which should be revolting to all Americans.

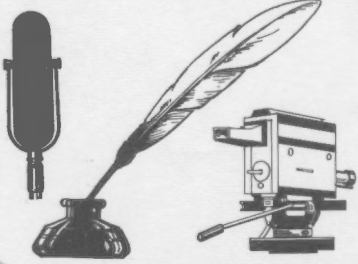
I commend the New York Times pressmen for protesting the printing of this disgusting ad, this affront to the President of the United States and to all Americans who respect his high office.

I particularly wish to commend Richard Siemers, chairman of the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2, who termed the ad "traitorous" and "detrimental to the boys in Vietnam and prisoners of war."

For the congressmen and others associated with the so-called National Committee For Impeachment to have run this ad at this particular time, when the President is winding up a journey for peace to Moscow, is peculiarly inappropriate. It deserves the most wide-spread condemnation.

#####





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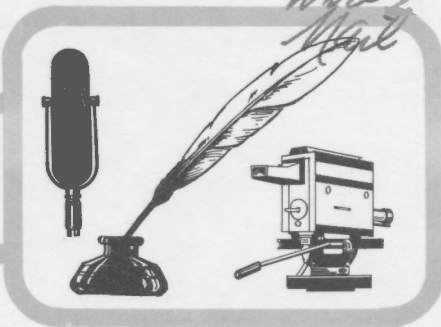
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*Distribution: Full
Wire's
Mail*

*P.M. 6/1/72
A.M. 6/2/72*

M Office Copy



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Comment by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on President's SALT Report

The President's report to the Congress and the American people on the Moscow summit was balanced and realistic, and admirable in its restraint.

While restraining his enthusiasm over the outcome of the summit meetings, the President nevertheless appeared assured and confident--the picture of a leader who is manifestly capable of directing this Nation along the path of peace.

There will be opposition in the Congress among some hard-line members to both the ABM Treaty and the agreement limiting numbers of offensive nuclear weapons. But the "center" agrees with the American people that the President has signed nuclear weapons limitation agreements which are in the longrange best interests of the United States.

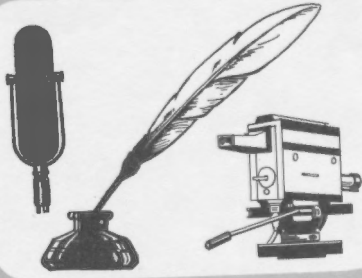
I predict overwhelming approval of the ABM Treaty in the Senate and of the offensive weapons agreement in both houses of Congress.

I personally agree with the President's policy of nuclear weapons sufficiency, as reiterated in his address to the Joint Session of the Congress.

The SALT agreements became possible only because we negotiated from a position of strength.

###





CONGRESSMAN
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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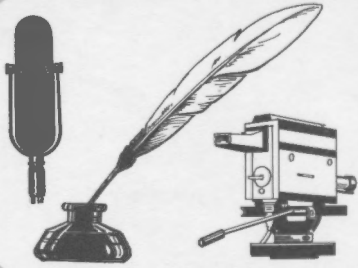
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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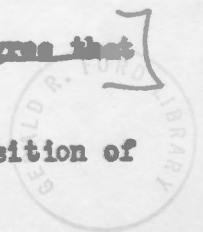
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While restraining his enthusiasm over the outcome of the summit meetings, the President nevertheless appeared assured and confident--the picture of a leader who is manifestly capable of directing this Nation along the path of world peace.

There will be opposition in Congress among some hard-line members to both the ABM treaty and the agreement limiting offensive nuclear weapons. But the "center" agrees with the American people that the President has signed nuclear weapons limitation agreements which are in the longrange best interests of the United States. I [therefore] predict overwhelming approval of the ABM agreement in the Senate and of the offensive weapons agreement in both houses of Congress.

I personally agree with the President's policy of nuclear sufficiency, as reiterated in his address to the Joint Session of Congress, [and I also agree that]

The SALT agreements became possible only because we negotiated from a position of strength.####



OUTLINES

SPECIAL TO THE PORTLAND OBSERVER

PORTLAND SENIORS VISIT NATION'S CAPITAL -- Portland High School's 44 seniors, accompanied by five sponsors, visited Washington, D.C., last week after spending a day in Philadelphia and two days in New York. The class arrived in the Nation's capital the evening of June 1 and departed for home in the late afternoon June 2 after touring the city and the Capitol building. Here they are shown on the steps of the U.S. House of Representatives with, at lower right, left to right, Mrs. Jan Perry, Miss Sally Narhi, ~~Congressman~~ ~~Gerald R. Ford~~ Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Congressman Gerald R. Ford and D.D. Dudley.

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[6/2/72]

6/2/72

PORTLAND



ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed to:

[62/72]
New File Location:

Audio - Visual Materials

Document Description:

8 X 10 BW Photo

Portland High School Senior Class
news release attached to back

Old File Location:

Press Releases, Chronological Box 5
Folder: June - December, 1972

By

Dennis Lakomy

Date

March 2, 1978

*Distribution: Full
Gallivan 12:15 p.m. 6/6/72*

M Office Copy



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Tuesday, June 6, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I welcome the appeals court decision in the Richmond school case.

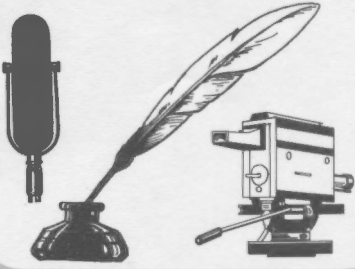
This is the first encouraging court action with regard to the busing problem.

I hope this decision will be the forerunner of like decisions by other
courts.

I trust it will have an impact on cases in Michigan and elsewhere.

###





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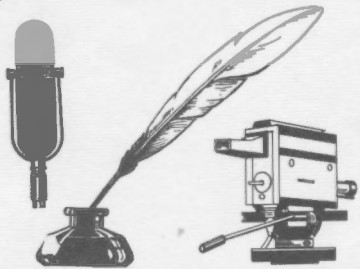
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1972, AND THEREAFTER--

Congressman Gerald R. Ford will leave the United States June 23 on a two-week trip to the People's Republic of China which the State Department calls "a pathfinder mission on the part of the House of Representatives."

Ford will be joined on the trip by House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, D-La. The two congressmen's wives will accompany them. The House leaders are making the trip at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the request of President Nixon.

William Brown, deputy director of the China Desk at the State Department, said the Ford-Boggs trip will "continue the dialogue begun by President Nixon and entered into by Senate leaders Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott and will open wider the door to China that was swung open by the President."

Brown, who will go to China with Ford and Boggs, said the House leaders' trip to China "could lead to further exchanges in the medical, scientific, sports and academic fields." It will, he said, contribute to further normalization of Sino-American relations.

Ford and Boggs hope to meet with high-level Chinese leaders on their trip, including Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Plans also call for visits to industrial plants and agricultural communes, as well as historical and cultural sites.

Ford and Boggs will depart from Andrews Air Force Base in a military jet at 10 a.m. June 23. They are scheduled to arrive in Shanghai June 26 after stopovers at Hickam Field, Honolulu, and at Guam.

Their tentative itinerary in China includes Peking, Shanghai, Canton, and various rural areas. They will leave Canton by rail for Hong Kong on July 4. Ford and Boggs are due to arrive back at Andrews Air Force Base the evening of July 7.

Ford and Boggs will report to the House of Representatives and to the President after their return.

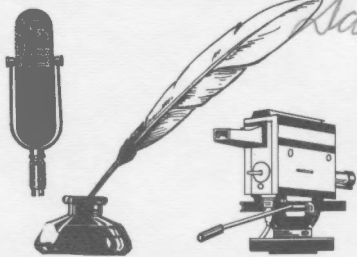
Ford will take three staff members with him: Administrative Assistant Frank Meyer, Legislative Assistant Robert Hartmann, and Press Secretary Paul Miltich.

###



*Distribution: Fifth District Media
Kuklies 6/9/72
Baby 6/12/72*

U Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1972

All summer long Stephen Elkins of Grand Rapids will be literally rubbing elbows with men and women who are making the Nation's laws.

Steven, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce L. Elkins, 2550 Northville Drive, N.E., is a "summer page" in the U.S. House of Representatives by appointment of Rep. Gerald R. Ford.

Pages serve primarily as messengers, carrying material between the Capitol and congressmen's offices and congressional committees. The boys also prepare the desks, seats or bench in the congressional chambers for the day's work. During the daily sessions, they run errands for individual congressmen.

As the minority party, the Republicans are privileged to appoint only five of the 51 pages who assist members of the House of Representatives. The Democrats name the remaining 46 from among their own constituents. However, the Democrats permit the Republicans to appoint temporary summer pages.

Last February, at a Lincoln Day Dinner in Grand Rapids, Steve and his parents told Ford about Steve's ambition to serve as a page in Washington this summer.

Steve said he wanted to be a page because a page becomes part of U.S. history in the making.

Ford moved to make Steve a page, his first such appointment.

"I feel Stephen's experience as a page will be not only educational but also stimulating and inspiring," Ford said.

Steven has now been a page since June 1, just long enough to "get his feet wet." His term as a page will run until August 18.

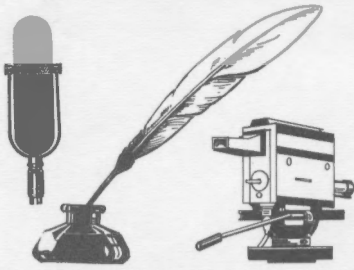
Asked how he likes his job, Steve said: "I'm quite impressed with it. It's a lot of fun but it's also a lot of work. You see important people all the time, and it's really interesting. To me, it's fascinating."

Steve currently is living in Arlington, Va., but will be moving shortly to a boarding house on East Capitol Str-et where he will be living with F.B.I. men, law students and other pages.

He believes his page experience will be invaluable because he is thinking about going into law and perhaps eventually into politics. He will be a senior next fall at Northview High School.

###





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CUTLINES FOR PIX TO ACCOMPANY "PAGE STORY"

ALL 5th Media
6/11/72

SUMMER PAGE -- Stephen Elkins of Grand Rapids, appointed a summer page in the U.S. House of Representatives by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, is shown chatting with his sponsor.

#####

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ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed to:

New File Location: Audio - Visual Materials

Document Description: 8 X 10 BW photo

Summer Page, Stephen Elkins, Grand Rapids

News release attached to back

Old File Location: ^{Press}(News) Release, Chronological Box 5

Folder: June - December, 1972

By Dennis Lalony & Date March 2, 1972

NLFP - 11/4/77

6/21/72

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, to be placed in the Congressional Record

Mr. Speaker, now that we have approved and sent to the White House a landmark education bill, it seems appropriate that we should address ourselves to the Salute to Education being planned by the National Education Association.

I am pleased to join in this Salute to Education because the primary thrust of it is a salute to that most outstanding and precious individual in our midst, the dedicated and devoted teacher.

I have fond memories of several teachers, going back to my high school days. These were teachers who would have had a tremendous impact on my life whether the classroom in which they held forth was excellently equipped or poorly furnished. It was the personality and the spirit of the teacher that sparkled. They loved to teach, and they found every boy and girl a challenge--an individual to be inspired to achieve his greatest potential.

This, of course, is the basic objective of education--to develop the potential of the young, to encourage them to accept responsibility and to channel their creative idealism productively...for the good of themselves, their families, their community, and the Nation.

Many of our teachers are doing an excellent job. This is one of the reasons young people today are more knowledgeable about national and international affairs than was any previous generation.

In my view, the teacher is the most important individual in a community. It is he or she who is entrusted with the most precious resource



our community and Nation possess--our young people. So it is that teachers need to be dedicated, inspirational, judicious, patient and firm. Theirs must be the spirit of genuine dedication, and this must be the spirit of education.

I hope this spirit of dedication will spread ever farther and faster as we carry out this month this Salute to Education and to our nation's teachers.

///



A Salute To Education

1201 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 833-4000

June 9, 1972

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Ford:

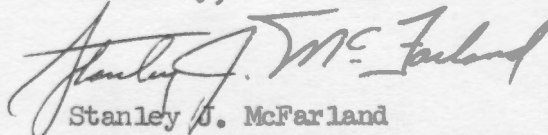
As you know, the National Education Association is planning to hold, on June 21, a Salute to Education to which you and several of your constituents have been invited.

To emphasize the importance of education to a free society, we are asking the Members of the Congress of the United States to insert appropriate remarks into the Congressional Record. We are not seeking tributes to the National Education Association, but rather to education -- or if you choose, to a favorite teacher who influenced your career. It is our intent to publicize these tributes to education to the teachers in each Congressional district and state.

I am enclosing a fact sheet outlining the kind of thing we would like to see in the Record. Remarks should be about 150 to 200 words in length.

We hope you will welcome this opportunity to join in the Salute to Education. We are looking forward to seeing you at the reception and art exhibit on June 21 at the Sheraton Park, 5:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Sincerely,



Stanley J. McFarland
Director of Government Relations
National Education Association

SJM/ca
Enclosure

Donald E. Morrison
President, NEA
Mrs. Catharine Barrett,
President-Elect, NEA
Mrs. Helen P. Bain
NEA Exec. Committee

Nelson L. Kreuze
NEA Exec. Committee
Donald Blakeslee
NEA Exec. Committee
Nicholas E. Duff
NEA Exec. Committee

George Gumeson
NEA Exec. Committee
Mrs. Roberta F. Hickman
NEA Exec. Committee
Ester F. Wilfong
NEA Exec. Committee

Wade Wilson
NEA Exec. Committee
Jim A. Roady
President, ACT
Sam M. Lambert
Exec. Secretary, NEA

Allan M. West
Deputy Exec. Secretary, NEA
Stanley J. McFarland
Asst. Exec. Secretary
Thomas J. McLernon
Asst. Exec. Secretary



HIGHLIGHTS: 1971-72 AND 1970-71 ESTIMATES

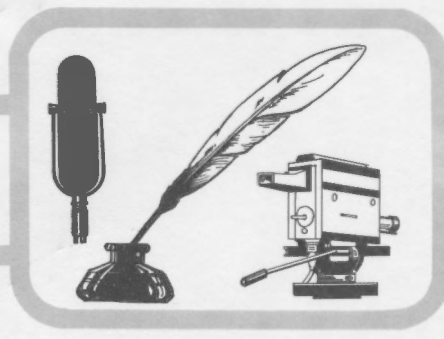
STATISTICS OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

	SCHOOL YEAR		CHANGE	
	1971-72	1970-71	AMOUNT	PERCENT
BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS				
TOTAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS	17,218	17,662	-444	-2.5
OPERATING SCHOOL DISTRICTS	16,920	17,138	-218	-1.3
NONOPERATING SCHOOL DISTRICTS	288	511	-223	-43.6
PUPIL ENROLLMENT				
FALL--TOTAL	46,168,540	45,894,313	274,227	.6
ELEMENTARY	28,069,411	28,109,090	-39,679	-.1
SECONDARY	18,099,129	17,785,223	313,906	1.8
CUMULATIVE--TOTAL	48,204,104	47,863,380	340,724	.7
ELEMENTARY	29,514,170	29,502,572	11,598	.0
SECONDARY	18,689,934	18,360,808	329,126	1.8
AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP	45,663,748	45,393,630	270,118	.6
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	42,626,558	42,434,720	191,838	.5
NUMBER OF HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATES	2,733,156	2,668,094	65,062	2.4
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF	2,328,285	2,297,015	31,270	1.4
CLASSROOM TEACHERS				
TOTAL	2,089,623	2,062,243	27,380	1.3
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1,138,418	1,130,347	8,071	.7
SECONDARY SCHOOL	951,205	931,896	19,309	2.1
MEN TEACHERS	692,618	677,268	15,350	2.3
WOMEN TEACHERS	1,397,005	1,384,975	12,030	.9
AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES				
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF	10,146	9,698	448	4.6
ALL CLASSROOM TEACHERS	9,690	9,269	421	4.5
ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS	9,420	9,021	399	4.4
SECONDARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS	10,015	9,568	447	4.7
RECEIPTS (IN THOUSANDS)				
TOTAL REVENUE AND NONREVENUE RECEIPTS	50,127,357	47,743,849	2,383,508	5.0
REVENUE RECEIPTS BY SOURCE				
TOTAL	46,644,623	43,438,439	3,206,184	7.4
FEDERAL	3,305,707	3,128,831	176,876	5.7
STATE	19,062,836	17,371,452	1,691,384	9.7
LOCAL, INTERMEDIATE, AND OTHER	24,276,080	22,938,156	1,337,924	5.8
NONREVENUE RECEIPTS	3,482,734	4,305,410	-822,676	-19.1
EXPENDITURES (IN THOUSANDS)				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	46,804,382	43,716,076	3,088,306	7.1
CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS	39,589,764	36,852,065	2,737,699	7.4
CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS (COMMUNITY SERVICES, COMMUNITY COLLEGES, ADULT EDUCATION, ETC.) WHEN OPERATED BY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS	1,202,515	1,112,235	90,280	8.1
CAPITAL OUTLAY	4,500,157	4,333,001	167,156	3.9
INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT	1,511,946	1,418,775	93,171	6.6
CURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECOND- ARY DAY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL				
IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP	867	812	55	6.8
IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	929	868	61	7.0



Distribution: Galleries 6pm 6/22/72

M Office Copy



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

June 22, 1972

Ror Release Upon Passage of the Federal Revenue Sharing Act

In approving Federal revenue sharing, the House has passed a sorely-needed local tax relief bill. This is a great day for the American people.

This legislation, originally proposed by President Nixon, will materially assist our financially hard-pressed states and local units of government. This will relieve the pressure for increases in state and local taxes. The local taxpayer will benefit.

Revenue sharing is a revolutionary new way to attack the problems of our cities. It will provide our cities with a fresh source of broad-purpose funds that can be used to fulfill their most urgent needs.

If the Senate does not pass this legislation this year, it will be derelict in its duty.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
July 14, 1972

(Note: William F. Pyper, recently retired chief of the Washington Bureau of Booth Newspapers, Inc., died last night. The following is comment by Rep. Ford on Mr. Pyper's death.)

I wish to express my profound regret over the death of Bill Pyper.

Bill was one of the finest men ever to serve in the Washington press corps.

He was eminently fair. He was interested first and foremost in getting a good story, not in advancing his own point of view. In that respect, Bill was the embodiment of "the old school of journalism." Bill was a newspaperman for more than 40 years and a Washington correspondent for 27 years, including 15 years as chief of Booth Newspapers' Washington Bureau. He devoted his life to newspaper work. Those of us who knew him well held him in highest esteem. My wife, Betty, and I extend our deepest condolences to Mrs. Pyper and to the Pyper children.

####



MEMO TO: Mr. Ford
FROM: Paul
DATE: Saturday, July 22
11:50 a.m.

After 12:30, please call following statement in to 333-0390,
Committee for Re-election of the President:

"Spiro Agnew will add strength to the Republican ticket in 1972,
as he did in 1968. The President was wise not to split up a
winning team. The Vice President has been forthright and courageous
and deserves wide-spread support."

M Office Copy

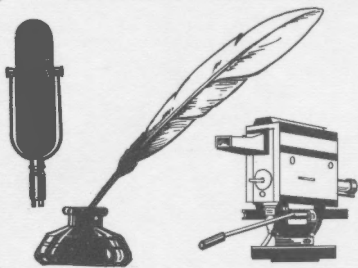
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After 12:30, please call following statement in to 333-0390,
Committee for Re-election of the President:

"Spiro Agnew will add strength to the Republican ticket in 1972,
as he did in 1968. The President was wise not to split up a
winning team. The Vice President has been forthright and courageous
and deserves wide-spread support."



Distribution: Full 12:20 p.m. 7/26/72 M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

July 26, 1972

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

The President has spoken out at just the right time and has taken just the right tone in appealing now for Congress to exercise spending restraint.

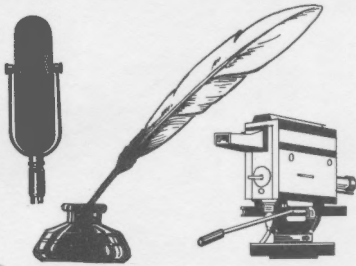
I personally take heart from the fact that the House last week turned down the \$5 billion pork barrel bill thrust upon us by a House Banking and Currency Committee majority. Rejection of that bill was a victory for fiscal responsibility and the taxpayer and a defeat for politics as usual.

I join with the President in urging my colleagues in the Congress to hold expenditures this fiscal year to the level proposed in the budget.

To do so will be to strike a blow against inflation and in favor of fiscal soundness.

###





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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To do so will be to strike a blow against inflation and in favor of fiscal soundness.

###



7/26/72

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, to be placed in the Congressional Record

Mr. Speaker, this month the Order of Ahepa celebrates the Golden Anniversary of its founding and thus marks a half century during which its members have contributed greatly to the betterment of life in America.

Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa, which was established July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., is easily one of the most outstanding fraternal organizations in the United States.

Everyone with any knowledge of Greek history and of Greek-Americans knows of the splendid work being done by Ahepa and of the lofty aims and objectives of its members.

Perhaps the words of the wise lawmaker, Solon, testify most vividly to the excellent citizenship of Ahepa members. Said Solon: "Many evil men are rich, and good men poor, but we shall not exchange with them our excellence for riches."

Certainly the philosophy of Ahepa members is exemplified by the remark of Aesop, when he said: "No act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted."

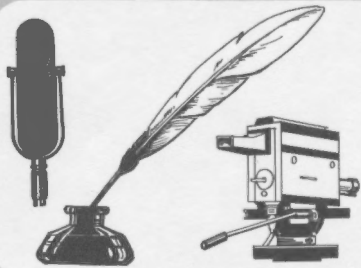
Ahepa's contributions to worthy causes are legion. And in the forefront of this effort is the Ahepa Chapter at Grand Rapids, Mich., headed by Fred Falkinburg, and Ahepa District 10 Lodge, which has George F. Kourfadas of Livonia as its governor. Ahepa members have always shown a keen interest in civic endeavor and community improvement. To be a member of Ahepa is to be a stellar citizen. One of my oldest and dearest friends, Alex DeMar of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been an outstanding member of Ahepa for many, many years.



Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to salute Ahepa for a half-century of accomplishment. Ahepans everywhere may take pride in their organization and all it has achieved...in the field of education and in other areas. May Ahepa's next 50 years be even more golden and fruitful!

///





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
July 28, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I am deeply saddened by the death of Sen. Allen Ellender. The Nation has lost an outstanding legislator and I have lost a close personal friend.

Having formerly served on the House Appropriations Committee, I knew Sen. Ellender well. He was blessed with great good sense and he used that gift for the benefit of the American people. He was chary about spending the people's money. He was a friend to every taxpayer.

Sen. Ellender rejoiced in his long and distinguished career--because he was dedicated to public service. My guess is that he died happy, because he died in the service of his country.

#####



SPECIAL TO THE ROCKFORD REGISTER

7/28/72

WASHINGTON STUDY -- Miss Catherine Ann Bonney of ⁷⁰⁴⁰ ~~W~~ Weller, Rockford, has completed a three-week stint as a volunteer in the Washington office of Rep. Gerald R. Ford. Cathy worked in Congressman Ford's office while attending a summer seminar on the American Legislative Process sponsored by the Washington Workshops Foundation. She is returning to Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, where she is a sophomore.

#####



7/28/72

SPECIAL TO THE GRANDVILLE STAR

COMPLETES INTERNSHIP -- Orville Prins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Prins, 3230 South Ottawa, Grandville, has just completed a month of internship in the Washington office of Rep. Gerald R. Ford. Orville will be returning this fall to Calvin College, where he is a sophomore. He says he enjoyed becoming acquainted with the workings of a congressional office and feels he benefited greatly from the experience.

#####



Full distribution

Galleries 12:15 P 8/11/72
Mail a.m. 8/2/72

M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

August 1, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I am pleased that the House Rules Committee has voted to take the proposed anti-busing Constitutional Amendment away from the House Judiciary Committee and bring it to the House Floor for a vote. I strongly support the proposed amendment.

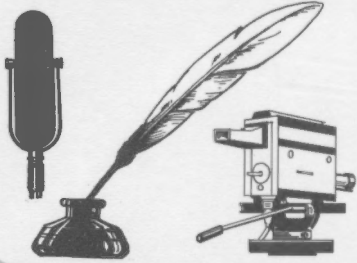
however, it will take perhaps as long as two years to bring about ratification of the anti-busing amendment. It is therefore urgent that the Rules Committee also discharge the President's busing moratorium legislation from the Judiciary Committee and allow the House to work its will on that bill.

The moratorium bill would have immediate effect, estopping all action on forced busing until the Congress can lay down school desegregation guidelines for the courts, as in the bill now before the House Education and Labor Committee.

This Congress should not adjourn until it has enacted busing moratorium and guidelines legislation, as well as approving a proposed Constitutional Amendment to ban forced busing to achieve racial balance.

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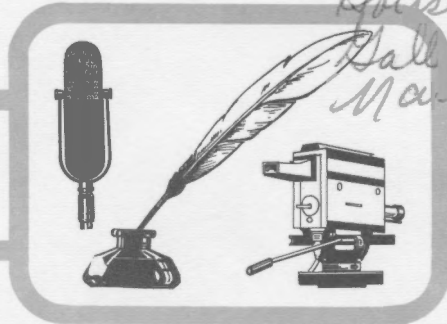
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Distribution: Full

*House Gallery 5:30P 8/11/72
Galleries 10:00 a.m. 8/21/72
Mail 9 a.m. 8/2/72*

M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON--
August 2, 1972

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, prepared for delivery on the floor of the House Wednesday, August 2, 1972.

Mr. Speaker, of late there has been speculation as to when price and wage controls would end. I submit that such speculation is premature. It will take some time before our control objectives are fully realized.

However, let me emphasize that our price and wage controls are working despite the fact they are limited in nature and that enforcement does not require a huge bureaucracy.

I say they are working because the facts show that the rate of inflation has greatly slackened during the nearly 12 months that controls have been in effect.

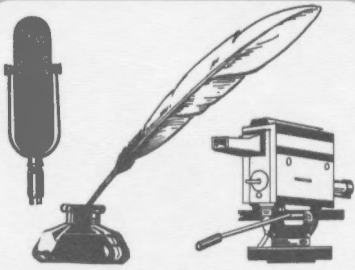
We have experienced a decline of about 30 per cent in the rate of increase in consumer prices when we compare the control period with the period in 1971 before the freeze. The rate of increase of consumer prices has declined from 4.7 per cent to 2.2 per cent from the 2nd quarter of 1971 to the 2nd quarter of 1972. At the same time we have seen a rapid rise in production, employment and productivity. I believe price and wage controls contributed to that marked improvement in the economy.

Most importantly, real spendable weekly wages began to rise in 1971, and the rate of rise has quickened over the past four quarters. For the average production worker in the private nonfarm economy, the increase over a year ago is 4.1 per cent. That compares with an average annual increase of 1.3 per cent from 1960 to 1968.

Mr. Speaker, the Administration's system of price and wage controls is working--and as a result the financial well-being of the American working man is much improved.

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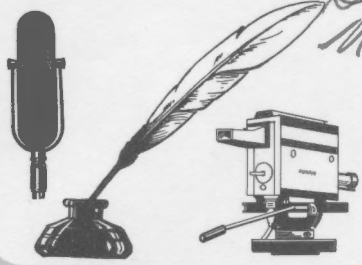
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Distribution: Full

Galleries 10:30 a.m. 8/9/72
Mail p.m. 8/9/72

M Office Copy



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--
August 10, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I have today reintroduced with many additional cosponsors the spending ceiling bill originally tossed in the hopper on July 27 by Rep. Frank Bow, senior Republican on the House Appropriations Committee. Names on the bill now number 130.

The fact that 130 members of the House have cosponsored this legislation indicates strong support for an absolute limit of \$250 billion on fiscal 1973 spending. The President has made a strong case for such a spending ceiling. The Congress must demonstrate a sense of responsibility by endorsing it.

It is understandable that Congress, working on the budget in bits and pieces, invariably winds up with a total spending chart substantially exceeding that which the country can afford.

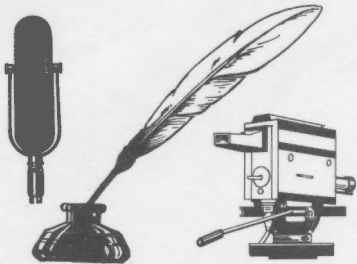
The best answer to such excessive spending is to clap a lid on total spending in any fiscal year in which Federal outlays threaten the fiscal soundness of the Nation. The best way to keep the lid on is to hand the President the responsibility for fitting spending under the ceiling.

The issue is especially urgent in this fiscal year when burgeoning Federal spending poses the distinct danger of sharply renewed inflation, an upsurge in consumer prices.

The entire Republican leadership of the House is behind the \$250 billion spending ceiling. The necessity for the ceiling is dramatized by the fact that appropriations and legislative action by the House and Senate already would boost spending \$15.8 billion over the President's budget requests.

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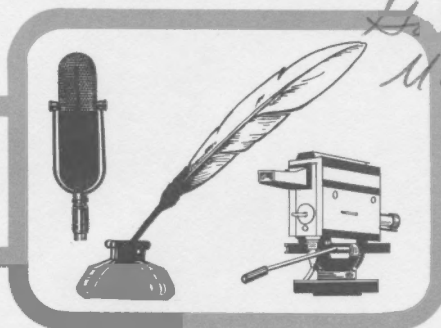
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Distribution: Full

*Hollers 12:30p 8/11/72
Mail p.m. 8/11/72*

Mailed Copy



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

August 11, 1972

Comment on Shriver statement re: Vietnam peace

I challenge Democratic vice-presidential candidate R. Sargent Shriver to back up his unsupported statement that "Nixon had peace handed to him literally in his lap" in 1969.

This is a frivolously political statement by a man who had nothing to do with the Paris peace negotiations and never called attention to those alleged proposals by the other side while he was ambassador to France under President Nixon.

Anybody can make the McGovern-Shriver kind of peace--peace on enemy terms.

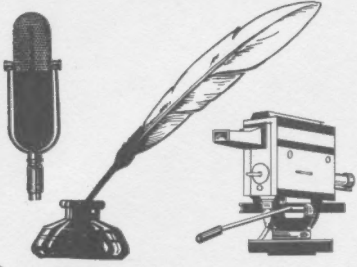
President Johnson could have made the McGovern-Shriver kind of peace in 1965 simply by letting South Vietnam fall victim to Communist aggression.

The late President Kennedy could have made the McGovern-Shriver kind of peace in 1962 simply by refusing to send South Vietnam any aid against Communist aggression.

I don't believe a majority of the American people favor making peace on enemy terms. I don't believe they want the McGovern-Shriver kind of peace--peace at any price. I believe they want an honorable peace in Vietnam, the kind of peace President Nixon is seeking.

###





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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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###



Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

AUGUST 14, 1972

Attaining the rank of Eagle Scout is an outstanding achievement.

I have always been immensely proud of the fact that I became an Eagle

Scout during my ~~youth~~^{youth}. Those who have worked hard to attain Eagle rank

know that it is no small accomplishment. As a matter of fact, only

28 of the 535 members of the 92nd Congress can point to this honor. This

is proof that it does not come easily. To you who have newly entered upon

this rank I say congratulations and best wishes for every future success.

I know you are topflight boys or you would never have "made Eagle."

Again, my sincere congratulations!

###



August 7, 1972

Charlene

To: DC

We have received a request for a glossie photo and a statement about Eagle Scouts from:

Mr. Don Wysoczynski
1420 Hillcrest NW
Grand Rapids 49504

Mr. Wysoczynski is in the process of putting together a booklet to present to Eagle Scouts as they attain this rank. Because Mr. Ford is an Eagle Scout he feels that his photo and a brief statement would be a fine addition to this booklet. He requested a 4x6 picture, we have 8x10s in this office. I asked him if an 8x10 would do and he said probably so. Would you please send to him both the picture and the statement.

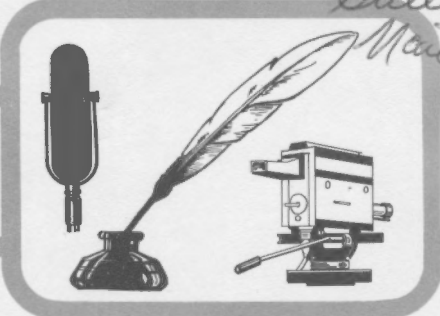
Thank you.

msp



*distribution: Full
Galleries 3pm 8/16/72
Mail P.M. 8/16/72*

Office Copy



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
August 16, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

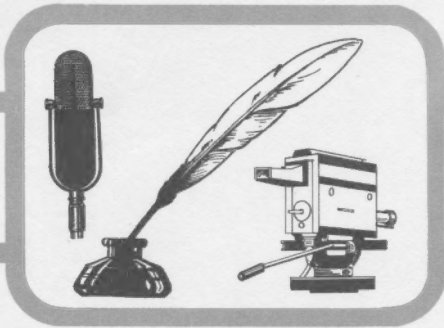
The Tower-Kemp compromise Republican Convention rule change regarding state representation at future conventions appears to properly distribute representation between the small states and the large.

I have long felt that the present bonus system discriminates against the large states, such as Michigan. The Tower-Kemp compromise eliminates this kind of discrimination. It seems to me it is fair to both large states and small.

While I cannot speak for the Michigan delegation, I believe the Tower-Kemp compromise because it is national in scope is worthy of the most careful consideration by the Convention Rules Subcommittee.

###





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###



Aug. 17, 1972
[Statement]

It gives me great pleasure to join with other members of the Congress in honoring the 1972 U.S. Olympic Team. When these finest of American athletes leave Friday for the 20th Olympiad in Munich, Germany, they will carry the high hopes of all of their countrymen with them.

We of course have reason to be optimistic about the performance to be given by our olympic team.

The U.S. team prevailed in olympic competition every four years from the first modern Olympiad in 1896 through 1932, again in 1948 and 1952 and yet again in 1964 and 1968. Nine nations took part in the first olympic games in 1896. Now more than 100 countries compete.

The Russians beat us at Melbourne in 1956 and at Rome in 1960 and I understand they think they have a good chance to top us at Munich. Looking at you fine competitors assembled here, I don't agree with the Russians for a minute. They may be "operating with secret police efficiency" in their plot to win the most gold medals at Munich but I don't believe they are going to be able to bring it off.

The Russians are particularly ganging up on our track and field squad. But I just bet our track and field stars will walk off with most of the gold.

You know, of course, that we have among our House members a two-time winner of the Decathlon, Bob Mathias of California. He won the Decathlon in 1948 and again in 1952. I don't know what kind of shape he is in now after leading the life of a congressman for six years. But just think! If you win a gold medal at Munich, you too may become a member of Congress.



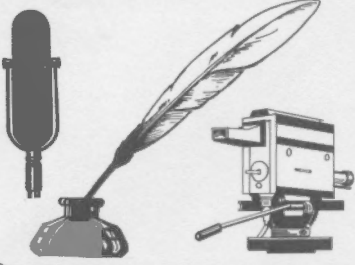
However well you are destined to do, each and every one of us wishes you the best of luck. And whatever number of medals you win, we know that you will represent the United States in the finest tradition of the Olympic competition and help to promote better international understanding. After all, where the Olympics are concerned, that is really the name of the game.

#



*Distribution: Milwaukee media only
mailed 8/18/72*

M Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON--
Wednesday, August 23, 1972

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford will inaugurate his post-convention speaking schedule with an appearance Sunday afternoon at Milwaukee's State Fair Park.

In his first speaking date since the Republican National Convention, Ford will help Milwaukee County Republicans "roast the donkey" during the kickoff of their fall campaign.

The Milwaukee speaking engagement is the opening event of Ford's campaign efforts on behalf of GOP candidates for office in the Nov. 7 election.

Ford's remarks will constitute the only real speech-making at the Donkey Roast, although GOP candidates for Milwaukee County and Wisconsin state offices will attend. Ford makes about 200 speeches a year.

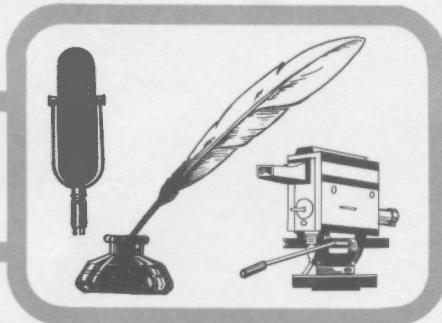
Permanent chairman at both the 1972 and 1968 Republican National Conventions, Ford has been GOP leader in the U.S. House of Representatives since January 1965. He was also a member of the House GOP Leadership in 1963 and 1964 as chairman of the House Republican Conference.

Ford has served in the House for 24 years. He was senior Republican on the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee before becoming House GOP leader. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Yale University Law School.

The American Political Science Association conferred its Distinguished Congressional Service Award on Ford in 1961, and the American Good Government Society presented him with its George Washington Award in 1966. In 1971 the American Academy of Achievement presented Ford with its Golden Plate Award as one of 50 "giants of achievement." He has been the recipient of many honorary degrees.

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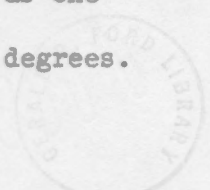
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###



Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on League of Conservation Voters
Ratings -- 8/23/72.

1. The League says I voted "right" on the Family Planning Act of 1970.

2. & 3. The League contends I voted wrong on two questions involving the Supersonic Transport, the SST. By the time the debate on the SST neared an end, the environmental objections to the SST were so weak that SST opponents abandoned such arguments and instead opposed the SST on grounds that it was not economically feasible. My position was that the environmental objections to the SST had largely been met and that in any case these questions could be conclusively answered only if the SST prototypes were built. If, after construction of the prototypes, the environmental objections could not be met, I was then prepared to concede that the SST program should not proceed. However, I did not believe that at the prototype stage the program should be abandoned and the United States be consigned to second place in aeronautical technology, with the consequent loss of future commercial aircraft sales and the relinquishment of its supremacy in the aeronautical field.

4. & 5. The League also contends I voted wrong on two questions involving construction of the District of Columbia subway system. I voted to hold up subway funds but not because I was opposed to the subway project. I favor the so-called Metro System. But I also wanted to see the Three Sisters Bridge built over the Potomac River in order to relieve Washington area traffic congestion. There are those who argued against holding the subway project hostage to get the Three Sisters Bridge built, but it seemed to me the strategy made sense.

6. The League maintains I voted wrong on the Reuss Amendment to prohibit the use of funds to start new stream channelization projects. The facts are that the Soil Conservation Service had already (on Feb. 4, 1971) issued a memo ordering that no channelization work could proceed except that which would have minor or no known adverse environmental effects. The SCS established a moratorium on all other projects involving



stream channelization work. The SCS was in the process of reevaluating all of its programs and practices to make sure the impact on the environment was beneficial. This is a phony issue.

7. The League contends I voted wrong on the Skubitz Amendment to the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill. The amendment would have deleted a \$3.5 million item for the purchase of an abandoned salt mine to be used for burial of radioactive atomic wastes. I voted against the Skubitz Amendment because the AEC had pledged that if the research and demonstration at the salt mine did not meet reasonable standards before commercial operations were begun, the project would be cancelled. The proposed land purchase simply would have allowed the AEC to continue research aimed at determining whether it would be safe "for all time" to store the high level radioactive material in the mine. If so, the title to the land would have been secure and storage could have proceeded.

8. The League says I voted wrong on the Mink Amendment to the Public Works and AEC appropriations bill. The Mink Amendment would have blocked the Project Canikin nuclear blast at Amchitka Island, Alaska. In my view, the fears of the Project Canikin opponents were groundless. And, subsequently, carrying out of the blast proved that this was so. The blast took place and none of the dire effects predicted for it occurred.

9. The League says I voted right on the Clark Amendment to the Public Works and AEC appropriations bill--to delete \$100,000 for a restudy of the Dickey-Lincoln Dam.

10. I was absent during the vote on Oct. 20, 1971, on the Udall-Saylor Amendment to the Alaskan Natives Land Claims Bill. At 4:30 that afternoon I was introducing Mrs. Nixon at a cornerstone laying ceremony at the Capitol Hill Club.



11. 12. & 13. The League contends I voted wrong on the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1971 and two amendments thereto. The League is mistaken in arguing that the Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1971 is weak legislation. It is far stronger than existing law and it strikes a healthy balance between the needs of the farmer and the consumer, and the desires of environmentalists. If we were to go as far in the control of pesticides as environmentalists wish, we would risk forfeiting many of the qualitative and quantitative gains the American farmer has made in the 20th century.

14. The League contends I voted wrong on the Pickle Amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Practices Act. This is not an environmental issue and has no place in a listing of key environmental votes.

15. The League says I voted right on the Danielson Amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Practices Act. This is not an environmental issue and has no place in a listing on key environmental votes.

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Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on League of Conservation Voters
Ratings -- 8/23/72.

1. The League says I voted "right" on the Family Planning Act of 1970.

2. & 3. The League contends I voted wrong on two questions involving the Supersonic Transport, the SST. By the time the debate on the SST neared an end, the environmental objections to the SST were so weak that SST opponents abandoned such arguments and instead opposed the SST on grounds that it was not economically feasible. My position was that the environmental objections to the SST had largely been met and that in any case these questions could be conclusively answered only if the SST prototypes were built. If, after construction of the prototypes, the environmental objections could not be met, I was then prepared to concede that the SST program should not proceed. However, I did not believe that at the prototype stage the program should be abandoned and the United States be consigned to second place in aeronautical technology, with the consequent loss of future commercial aircraft sales and the relinquishment of its supremacy in the aeronautical field.

4. & 5. The League also contends I voted wrong on two questions involving construction of the District of Columbia subway system. I voted to hold up subway funds but not because I was opposed to the subway project. I favor the so-called Metro System. But I also wanted to see the Three Sisters Bridge built over the Potomac River in order to relieve Washington area traffic congestion. There are those who argued against holding the subway project hostage to get the Three Sisters Bridge built, but it seemed to me the strategy made sense.

6. The League maintains I voted wrong on the Reuss Amendment to prohibit the use of funds to start new stream channelization projects. The facts are that the Soil Conservation Service had already (on Feb. 4, 1971) issued a memo ordering that no channelization work could proceed except that which would have minor or no known adverse environmental effects. The SCS established a moratorium on all other projects involving



stream channelization work. The SCS was in the process of reevaluating all of its programs and practices to make sure the impact on the environment was beneficial. This is a phony issue.

7. The League contends I voted wrong on the Skubitz Amendment to the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill. The amendment would have deleted a \$3.5 million item for the purchase of an abandoned salt mine to be used for burial of radioactive atomic wastes. I voted against the Skubitz Amendment because the AEC had pledged that if the research and demonstration at the salt mine did not meet reasonable standards before commercial operations were begun, the project would be cancelled. The proposed land purchase simply would have allowed the AEC to continue research aimed at determining whether it would be safe "for all time" to store the high level radioactive material in the mine. If so, the title to the land would have been secure and storage could have proceeded.

8. The League says I voted wrong on the Mink Amendment to the Public Works and AEC appropriations bill. The Mink Amendment would have blocked the Project Canikin nuclear blast at Amchitka Island, Alaska. In my view, the fears of the Project Canikin opponents were groundless. And, subsequently, carrying out of the blast proved that this was so. The blast took place and none of the dire effects predicted for it occurred.

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8/25/72

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford re: Death of Frank Meyer

Frank Meyer's death is a terrible personal blow to me. I ha^F never known a more ~~dedicated~~ dedicated, kindly, high-minded, cooperative and completely loyal person. I have lost a wonderful staff member and my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District have lost a devoted servant. In my judgment, Frank Meyer was the finest administrative assistant on Capitol Hill. Frank's associates in the administrative field looked upon him as the best. He was outstanding in every respect, whether he was dealing with the White House or with a constituent. ~~Frank's death is a great loss to the country and to the people of the Fifth Congressional District.~~

Mrs. Ford and I extend our deepest condolences to Frank's wife, Bertha, and to the four Meyer children.

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