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**Congress of the United States**  
**Republican Conference**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D.C.**

MINORITY LEADER  
GERALD R. FORD, M.C.  
5TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN  
MINORITY WHIP  
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17TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS  
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1ST DISTRICT, ARIZONA  
COMMITTEE ON PLANNING  
AND RESEARCH  
CHARLES GOODELL, CHAIRMAN  
38TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

February 18, 1966

Dear Friend:

Old peripatetic Hartmann has a new office and a new telephone number, which I hope will be where you can find me from now on. Please change your records and mailing lists accordingly.

My Mailing Address will be:

Mr. Robert T. Hartmann  
H-230, The Capitol  
Washington, D. C.

My telephone is 225-4641 (Government Code 180-4641). In an emergency I can also be reached through the number of the Minority Leader of the House, Mr. Ford, 225-3831.

My actual whereabouts is room H-229, immediately adjacent to the Minority Leader's suite in the Capitol. But use H-230 for mailing and messengers, please.

My home address is 5001 Baltimore Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20016, and my home telephone number is OLiver 6-8616.

With best regards,

ROBERT T. HARTMANN  
Conference Editor





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

For release at 12 noon  
Tuesday, March 15, 1966

Washington -- House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford today named Paul A. Miltich of Booth Newspapers as his press secretary, effective immediately.

Miltich, 46, succeeds James M. Mudge, who resigned to become chief of the DETROIT FREE PRESS City-County Bureau.

Miltich will be giving up a seat on the House and Senate Press Galleries' Standing Committee of Correspondents. He was elected to the post last January.

Ford's new press man has covered Washington for 8½ years for Booth Newspapers, concentrating on the activities of Michigan members of Congress. Prior to that he worked for 11 years as both reporter and desk man for THE SAGINAW NEWS, one of the nine Booth newspapers.

Miltich was graduated "with distinction" in June, 1941, from the University of Minnesota, where he was elected to honor societies for creative writing and outstanding work in literature and languages. He is a native of Virginia, Minnesota.

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March 22, 1966

STATEMENT BY HOUSE MINORITY LEADER GERALD R. FORD (R-MICH.)  
REGARDING DEATH OF AP NEWSMAN G. MILTON KELLY.

Associated Press newsman G. Milton Kelly died Tuesday, and with his death the country lost one of its finest reporters. Mr. Kelly covered the U.S. Senate and always turned in excellent work.

I have a special feeling for "Milt," as all his friends called him, because Milt was a native of Hancock in Michigan's Upper Peninsula and worked for AP in my home town of Grand Rapids as well as in Lansing, the state capitol.

Milt was assigned to Washington in 1939 by the AP after serving in Michigan and in New Delhi, India.

Here he wrote some of the best stories of his career, doing an outstanding job in covering a series of Senate investigations that made top news throughout the country--the Army-McCarthy hearings, the Bobby Baker case, the TFX plane investigation, and the Labor Rackets Committee hearings.

One of the finest pieces Milt ever wrote was one about the nicknames of some of the characters summoned before the Labor Rackets Committee--men with such colorful names as "Greasy Thumb" Guzik. It made page one wherever newspaper desk men were on the alert for a great feature story.

The journalism profession is the poorer for Milt Kelly's death. So is Washington, and so, too, is the nation.





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR USE IN MONDAY P.M.'s, MAY 2, 1966

WASHINGTON--House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids Sunday night was honored here as a national political leader who has made outstanding contributions to good government.

Ford, along with Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., received the annual George Washington Award of the American Good Government Society in ceremonies at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

The Good Government Society each year gives its George Washington Awards to a Republican and a Democrat considered to have furthered constitutional government and to have aided greatly in strengthening the American society.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Tex., in presenting Ford's award on behalf of the Good Government Society, spoke of Ford's "distinguished career" and described him as "one of our leading public men."

Said Mahon of Ford:

"His attributes and his accomplishments epitomize much that is good for good citizenship and good government of a free people."

Mahon, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, noted that Ford as a recipient of a George Washington Award finds himself in company with such figures as the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, the late President Herbert Hoover, former Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey, former Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell of Georgia, Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas, former Commerce Secretary Lewis L. Strauss, Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, and Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois.

Pointing out that he and Ford had served together on the Appropriations Committee since 1951, Mahon said:

"I have found him to be honorable, a man of unimpeachable integrity. He is fair and he is honest. He is blessed with an abundance of that great Christian virtue of kindness.

(MORE)

GOOD GOVERNMENT FOLLOW-UP

"When and if his party should assume control (of the House), he is, today, standing on the threshold of the third highest elective office in the land"--that of speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives."

Mahon said Ford "combines something of the wisdom of age with the drive of youth" and termed him "one of the most articulate men in the Congress."

In accepting the award, Ford said:

"There is no fixed formula for good government. It is really something of a miracle that we have fared as well as we have. That miracle has been shaped from the dreams of people who fled from the old world to the new in quest of something precious called freedom.

"Freedom is still the essential ingredient today, the never-to-be-forgotten element that pervades the constitutional form of government which has made us a proud republic. It is the hallmark of a system designed to make government the servant and not the master of the people."

Those witnessing the awards ceremony included Rep. Ford's mother, Mrs. Dorothy Ford, who came here from Grand Rapids for the event.

Ford was elected minority leader of the House January 4, 1965. In 1963-64 he served as chairman of the House Republican Conference. He has been a member of the House Republican Policy Committee for eight years and of the Joint Senate-House Republican Leadership since January, 1963. In November, 1963, he was named to the seven-member Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The American Political Science Association presented Ford with its "Distinguished Congressional Service Award" in 1963.

In 1959 "Sports Illustrated" magazine gave Ford a "Silver Anniversary All-American Award" as one of 25 football players of 25 years before who had contributed the most to their fellow citizens over that quarter century.

# # #

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD RE LBJ ATTACK ON NIXON

It is most regrettable that the President should make such a vicious personal attack on Dick Nixon. All Mr. Nixon did was to raise legitimate questions about our foreign policy.

Even more serious questions were raised about the Manila Conference by the highly respected NEW YORK TIMES columnist, James Reston. In a column of November 3rd, Mr. Reston wrote, "The tragedy of the Manila Conference is that the President and his associates at Manila really made concessions that were not only generous but from the allied point of view even dangerous."

The American people should have forthright answers from the White House.

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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
JANUARY 10, 1967

REMARKS BY REP. GERALD R. FORD ON THE DEATH OF REP. JOHN E. FOGARTY.

The Nation's Flag is flying at half-mast in our capital city today--and we are deeply saddened.

We have lost a noble American in the death of our beloved colleague, John Fogarty of Rhode Island. Rhode Island is a small state; John Fogarty was a big man. He was big in the expansiveness of his personality; he was big in perception and in sensitivity to human problems; he was big in compassion for his fellow human beings.

Some men walk through life and leave not one heelprint upon the pavements of time. John Fogarty left an imprint that will live forever in his works--his efforts to improve and accelerate medical research so that men might more successfully withstand bodily ills and failings. He was a champion of our senior citizens, and it was largely through his efforts that an Administration of Aging has been established in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

It was perhaps prophetic that President Johnson last year presented Mr. Fogarty with the American Heart Association's 1966 Heart of the Year Award. Mr. Fogarty's heart now has failed him, but he will continue to be the heartbeat behind much of the medical research being performed in this country.

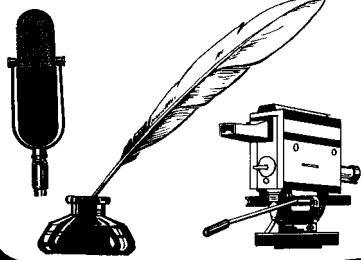
I knew John Fogarty well. We served on the House Appropriations Committee together. We were good friends.

I know that not only will Mr. Fogarty's memory live on in the Rhode Island health and education facilities named in his honor, but also in this House of Representatives where he served so vigorously and so well. The Nation has been deprived of a dedicated and inspired spokesman.

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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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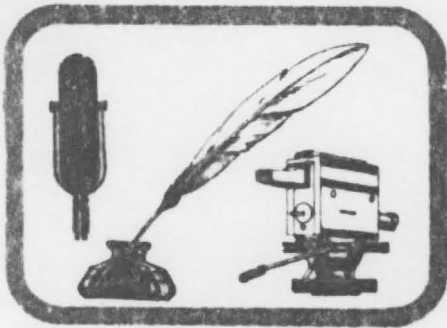
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CONGRESSMAN  
**GERALD R. FORD**  
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

**--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--**

Jan. 12, 1967

**STATEMENT FROM THE OFFICE OF REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICHIGAN**

In about a week a 10 x 13-inch package wrapped in brown manila paper will be arriving in Vietnam.

Sent by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to Pfc. Joseph Maka of Allendale, Michigan, the package contains the flag of the State of Michigan. Along with the flags of other states, the Michigan flag will adorn the new mess hall of the 44th Artillery.

Ford quickly obtained a Michigan flag and airmailed it to Maka when the Ottawa County GI wrote that the 44th Artillery was building a new mess hall and had plans to decorate it with the flags of every state represented by men in the outfit.

"One source of strength for our fighting men in Vietnam is the knowledge that the folks back home are behind them 100 percent," Ford said. "Joe Maka and all of the other Michigan men in the 44th Artillery will feel that support every time they look at our state flag. I think the idea of making the 44th Artillery's eating place a hall of flags is a great one."

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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

For Release Thursday, Jan. 26, 1967

A young man from Portland with a yen to enter the Foreign Service is absorbing some political savvy while working in the office of Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich.

Charles A. Leik, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Leik of 9338 Keefer Highway, has joined Ford's staff while studying for a Master's degree in foreign service at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

A quiet, industrious chap, Leik took the job with Ford to obtain "experience in government" while piling up points toward his future goal.

Leik, 23, was graduated from Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, in May 1965 with a major in economics and minors in history and accounting. He was active in the Social Science Forum and People-to-People group and was elected secretary of Michigan College Young Republicans in 1963.

He taught economics and bookkeeping at St. Mary's High School in Jackson for a year before traveling in Europe last summer and taking intensive German language courses there.

A veteran of a hosteling trip in Europe in 1963, Leik is more than a carefree "Wanderjunge." He is a serious young man with a mission--world service for his country and is the first person from Ionia County to serve on Rep. Ford's staff.

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5 April 1967



U. S. HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

# REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 140 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION, H.R.2512  10

The first copyright law of the United States was enacted by the First Congress in 1790. It was enacted in exercise of Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, which authorizes legislation "To promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors...the exclusive right to their respective writings...". Comprehensive revisions were enacted in 1831, 1870 and 1909. The present copyright law, Title 17 of the United States Code, is basically the act of 1909.

There have been significant and dramatic technological developments since 1909 which have affected operation of the copyright law. For example, motion pictures and phonograph records had just made their appearance in 1909 while radio and television were unknown as a media of communication. Computer, satellite and Laser communications were, of course, still unheard of. These technical advances generated new industries and new methods for the reproduction and dissemination of copyrighted works. The business relations between authors and users of copyrighted material evolved new patterns. As a result, the existing law is inadequate and revision is essential and necessary.

H.R. 2512 represents almost twelve years of work. This work began in 1955 with a comprehensive program of research and study by the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress. It concluded with 22 days of public hearings before the House Judiciary Committee and some 54 executive sessions during which the hundreds of separate points raised during the hearings were given full and deliberative consideration. It is seldom that a Committee of Congress achieves such legislative excellence. We believe these efforts are a commending factor in support of this legislation.

(over)

H.R. 2512 would update and revise the Copyright laws in a number of important respects. The basic aim of H.R. 2512 is very simple. It is to insure that authors receive the encouragement they need to create and the remuneration they deserve for their creations. There is an urgent need for this legislation. It would encourage the development of creativity in communications. At the same time, it would recognize and protect the individual authorship which is an indispensable national resource.

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the enactment of this important legislation.



5 April 1967



U. S. HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

# REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

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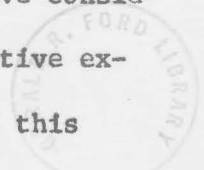
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Mr. Speaker, today is the birthday anniversary of one of Virginia's greatest sons and one of America's greatest Founding Fathers, Thomas Jefferson. Although he can be said to be the author of our two-party system, and was in days of yore claimed as a patron saint of the Democratic Party, it is in no mean spirit of partisanship that we honor his memory. Like Abraham Lincoln, who declared that "the principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of a free society," we can truly say that his heritage belongs to all Americans.

This being the week in which most Americans are struggling to complete their Federal, State, and in some cases county and city income tax returns, it seems to me appropriate to recall what Thomas Jefferson thought about taxation and government spending.

"I am not among those who fear the people," Jefferson wrote in 1816. "They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusions and servitude.

"If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessaries and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds -- as the people of England are -- our people, like them, must come to labor 16 hours in the 24, give the earnings of 15 of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses; and the 16th being insufficient to afford us bread we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account; but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow sufferers.

"And this," Thomas Jefferson warned, "is the tendency of all human governments."

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment the gentleman from Virginia for reminding us of Thomas Jefferson's birthday and, even more, for reminding us of Thomas Jefferson's views on the perils of public extravagance and excessive taxation -- that debt and inflationary spending strike hardest, not at the rich, but at the great majority of the people who are the bulwark of our freedom and independence.

Were we to quote even a fraction the wise counsels of the author of the Declaration of Independence and our third President, we would accomplish little else today. But I would just like to pursue for a moment Mr. Jefferson's grim forecast, which my distinguished colleague has just cited, that the tax-ridden slaves of an improvident

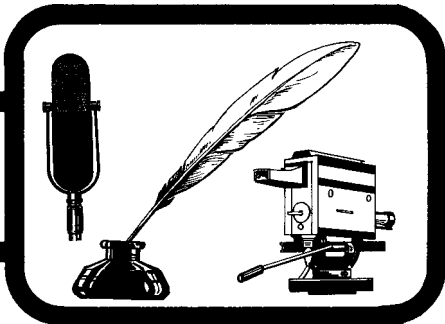
government "have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account."

It would be of timely interest to members of this body, I believe, to review Jefferson's comments on the Constitution (which was framed while he was absent as Minister to Paris) particularly his endorsement of the principle of separation of powers. He had some misgivings about the popular election of the Federal House of Representatives but he concluded it was imperative to give the people, every two years, that essential "means of calling the mismanagers to account."

Thus he wrote James Madison, his friend and future successor in the Presidency, when the new Constitution was published: "I like the organization of the government into legislative, judiciary and executive. I like the power given the legislature to levy taxes, and for that reason solely, I approve of the greater house being chosen by the people directly.....preserving inviolate the fundamental principle that the people are not to be taxed but by representatives chosen immediately by themselves."

Mr. Speaker, I concur in the gentleman from Virginia's view that Thomas Jefferson's legacy is above partisanship, and in this nonpartisan spirit I offer Mr. Jefferson's timely thoughts on taxation and the people's power to call their mismanagers to account. I commend them not only to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle but also to President Johnson and his Administration, which continues to tell us that higher taxes, higher deficits and higher nonessential spending are somehow in the public interest. I believe most Americans, when they finish their tax returns this week, will find "time to think" how truly Thomas Jefferson forewarned us.

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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH., HOUSE MINORITY LEADER

My name is not among those on the statement of endorsement by the Michigan Republican delegation for reasons which I shall make abundantly clear.

I believe Gov. Romney to be the most capable governor our state has ever had--certainly the finest in my memory. His constructive and successful record in both public and private life eminently qualifies him to be President of the United States.

However, as Republican leader of the House of Representatives, I should not and therefore will not endorse any candidate for the Republican presidential nomination above all others prior to the Republican Convention. Such action would reduce my effectiveness as the leader of House Republicans.

Republicans in the 90th Congress must unite in building a legislative record for the Republican Party's candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency to run on in 1968. I can best help in that important effort by refraining from endorsing any individual as the party's nominee for either office.

###



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
July 13, 1967

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

I whole-heartedly endorse the effort of my distinguished colleague from Maryland (Mr. Mathias) to arouse this Congress to action on the long overdue review and reform of the Executive Branch of the Government. I joined with him and other Republican members in sponsoring such legislation two years ago, and again at the outset of the 90th Congress. I believe that the machinery of government, like any other machinery upon which our safety depends, requires continuous upkeep and at regular intervals a thorough inspection and overhaul. Experience has shown that the best way to go about this is to set up an independent commission, sufficiently detached from partisan considerations yet sufficiently experienced in practical governmental problems, such as the first and second Hoover Commissions of the postwar period.

I do not think this should be a partisan political endeavor. Nor do I think it should be pigeonholed and postponed forever simply because any objective inquiry into the operations of the Executive Branch -- whenever it may be undertaken -- is bound to turn up instances of inefficiency and mismanagement which may have partisan political repercussions.

This did not deter President Truman, in 1947, nor President Eisenhower, in 1953, from enlisting the great talents of Former President Herbert Hoover and two commissions of distinguished Americans whose monumental works helped ease America's entry into this complex era of world leadership and responsibility.

If I might be allowed one moment of partisan pride, I would recall that the first and second Hoover Commissions were established by the Republican 80th Congress and the Republican 83rd Congress, respectively. And I assure my friends on the other side of the aisle that if the Democratic 90th Congress shirks its plain and present duty to start putting the Federal government's house in order, as the Democratic 89th Congress did, a Republican 91st Congress will make this reorganization effort one of its first legislative priorities in 1969!

But I would really rather see reason prevail. To wait will mean at least two more years' delay, and already a dozen years have slipped past since there

(more)

has been any long, hard look at the overall structure of Executive Branch departments, agencies and administrative operations. Such a study cannot be undertaken overnight, and we now have an opportunity to get it started.

Some members will point to with pride, while others will view with alarm, the vast wilderness of new legislation and the wild proliferation of new programs and administrative agencies created by the last Congress under the banner of the Great Society. Whatever one's opinion, however, these new Executive Branch functions do exist, and affect the existence of millions of Americans today. They deserve, as well from the proponents as from the opponents of each particular program, the very most efficient and economical administration their government can provide.

If there are any valid reasons why we should not seriously attack this problem of bureaucratic sprawl and do it now, I have not heard them. For our part, the Republican minority has made its position and the logic of it abundantly clear. On January 17, 1966, at the start of the 2nd session of the 89th Congress, I said in our Republican appraisal of the State of the Union:

"There are now 42 separate Federal agencies involved in education programs alone. There are at least 252 welfare programs today, including 52 separate Federal economic aid programs, 57 job training programs and 65 Federal programs to improve health. In the ten years since the second Hoover Commission made its report, during five Democratic-controlled Congresses, employees on the Federal payroll have increased by 175,000 and Federal expenditures have increased by \$57 billion.

"The Executive branch has become a bureaucratic jungle. The time has come to explore its wild growth and cut it back."

A week later the House Republican Policy Committee went on record with a strong endorsement of the Hoover-type Commission approach to the problem. More than a score of us introduced legislation similar to Mr. Mathias' current bill, H.R. 69. But we were outnumbered more than two to one, and nothing happened.

On Jan. 19, 1967, in our second Republican State of the Union review, I reminded citizens who had just voted a clear mandate for economy and efficiency that "the need for streamlining the national government has become even more urgent since we recommended a new Hoover-type Commission a year ago." Again the House Republican Policy Committee threw its support behind the reorganization effort. On February 23 1967, it called for an in-depth commission study "now, without further delay."

Unfortunately, delay seems to be the regular order when such constructive proposals come before this Congress. Perhaps this will change some as members return from communing with their constituents over the Fourth of July holiday. Whether or not the American people want more or less Federal government, I am absolutely convinced they all want better government. And I hope they will let their Congressmen know, as they have me, that they will support a solid, sensible step such as H.R. 69 to improve it.

#####



19 July 1967



U. S. HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

# REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 140 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

## HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE

10

### On The NASA Authorization Bill

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the House-Senate Conference on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Bill to accept the key Republican amendments which were adopted on the floor of the House. These amendments would reduce the funds requested by NASA by \$201.4 million, establish an independent safety panel in NASA and require the Space Administration on its own initiative to keep Congress fully and currently informed of problem areas in the space effort.

In this period of extreme fiscal crisis with a Federal deficit that may balloon to \$29 billion, the probable cost of the war in Vietnam escalating to \$30 billion a year, and the Administration preparing to request a tax increase, the realistic reduction in the NASA authorization must be sustained. Under the House approved authorization, vital research and development can be carried forward and the manned space program through the Apollo lunar landing can be completed according to schedule. The Apollo Applications Program has been revised in an attempt to avoid premature commitments to surplus hardware that may become obsolete and inadequate for projected future missions.

The tragic death of the three astronauts at Cape Kennedy last January underscored the necessity for improved safety procedures in our space program. Certain elementary safety procedures had been disregarded. Warnings were ignored. Important recommendations were either shelved or half-heartedly implemented. For example, an astronaut testified that he had made more than 30 observations and recommendations for safety features on the hardware. Significantly, one of those not taken care of

(over)

was a revised and better designed escape hatch. Also, the investigation of the Apollo fire at Cape Kennedy reflected that at 4:30 p.m., two safety men left the job. Notwithstanding this fact, the test continued. At 6:30 p.m. the fire occurred.

A serious safety hazard evaluation gap has existed in the space program. In order to protect the lives of our astronauts and to insure that missions assigned will be successfully completed, an independent safety advisory panel patterned after the successful Atomic Energy Commission safety review system must be established. This safety panel would be authorized to monitor NASA operations. It would identify potential dangers that have escaped NASA's notice, such as the fire hazards that led to the January Apollo fire.

Although the Apollo program was in serious trouble during 1965 and 1966, the NASA officials did not keep Congress fully informed. Failures in procurement and production that endangered the objectives of the Apollo program were not disclosed. The Phillips Report, whose findings, including the conclusion that "quality is not up to NASA required standards", closely paralleled the findings of the Apollo Review Board, was not revealed to Congress. Moreover, at the time the Phillips inspection was made and the report rendered, the spacecraft in which the fatal fire occurred was in the process of manufacture.

The NASA Oversight Subcommittee of the House Science and Astronautics Committee has held exhaustive and comprehensive hearings. It is hoped that this subcommittee's report will clear up many of the questions concerning safety in the Space Program.

The relationship between NASA and Congress must be improved. When Congressional supervision is lacking, carelessness all too often results and public confidence is impaired. In order to supervise properly this nation's space program, Congress must have adequate and continuing information. The Republican sponsored amendment would insure that the cognizant Committees in the House and Senate are fully and currently informed on NASA activities.

FROM *Jerry Ford*

TO ALL REPUBLICAN MEMBERS

of the House

## Suggested Rat Drive Futile, Expert Says

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A rat extermination program such as Congress recently refused to fund wouldn't work anyway, says Dr. Leo Kartman, the nation's chief federal investigator of rats and wild rodents.

Kartman's section of the U.S. Public Health Service San Francisco facility traps and examines rats and their parasites. San Francisco has been national headquarters for rat surveillance since bubonic plague — transmitted by rat fleas — entered the United States at West Coast ports many years ago.

"Rat control should be part of a real, long-term community health program," Dr. Kartman said Tuesday. The program should cut or eliminate the rats' food supply and deny them places to live, he said.

"It may be easier to get simple rat control programs funded, but in my opinion such programs will not succeed," Kartman said.

After trapping and poisoning programs, rats will simply multiply again to the limits of their food and nesting site supplies, Kartman explained.

*cut from Los Angeles Times  
Aug 9-1967*

**IMPORTANT**



FROM *Jerry Ford*

TO ALL REPUBLICAN MEMBERS

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*cut from Los Angeles Times Aug 9-1967*

*of the House*

**IMPORTANT**





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
July 13, 1967

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

I whole-heartedly endorse the effort of my distinguished colleague from Maryland (Mr. Mathias) to arouse this Congress to action on the long overdue review and reform of the Executive Branch of the Government. I joined with him and other Republican members in sponsoring such legislation two years ago, and again at the outset of the 90th Congress. I believe that the machinery of government, like any other machinery upon which our safety depends, requires continuous upkeep and at regular intervals a thorough inspection and overhaul. Experience has shown that the best way to go about this is to set up an independent commission, sufficiently detached from partisan considerations yet sufficiently experienced in practical governmental problems, such as the first and second Hoover Commissions of the postwar period.

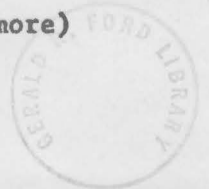
I do not think this should be a partisan political endeavor. Nor do I think it should be pigeonholed and postponed forever simply because any objective inquiry into the operations of the Executive Branch -- whenever it may be undertaken -- is bound to turn up instances of inefficiency and mismanagement which may have partisan political repercussions.

This did not deter President Truman, in 1947, nor President Eisenhower, in 1953, from enlisting the great talents of Former President Herbert Hoover and two commissions of distinguished Americans whose monumental works helped ease America's entry into this complex era of world leadership and responsibility.

If I might be allowed one moment of partisan pride, I would recall that the first and second Hoover Commissions were established by the Republican 80th Congress and the Republican 83rd Congress, respectively. And I assure my friends on the other side of the aisle that if the Democratic 90th Congress shirks its plain and present duty to start putting the Federal government's house in order, as the Democratic 89th Congress did, a Republican 91st Congress will make this reorganization effort one of its first legislative priorities in 1969!

But I would really rather see reason prevail. To wait will mean at least two more years' delay, and already a dozen years have slipped past since there

(more)



has been any long, hard look at the overall structure of Executive Branch departments, agencies and administrative operations. Such a study cannot be undertaken overnight, and we now have an opportunity to get it started.

Some members will point to with pride, while others will view with alarm, the vast wilderness of new legislation and the wild proliferation of new programs and administrative agencies created by the last Congress under the banner of the Great Society. Whatever one's opinion, however, these new Executive Branch functions do exist, and affect the existence of millions of Americans today. They deserve, as well from the proponents as from the opponents of each particular program, the very most efficient and economical administration their government can provide.

If there are any valid reasons why we should not seriously attack this problem of bureaucratic sprawl and do it now, I have not heard them. For our part, the Republican minority has made its position and the logic of it abundantly clear. On January 17, 1966, at the start of the 2nd session of the 89th Congress, I said in our Republican appraisal of the State of the Union:

"There are now 42 separate Federal agencies involved in education programs alone. There are at least 252 welfare programs today, including 52 separate Federal economic aid programs, 57 job training programs and 65 Federal programs to improve health. In the ten years since the second Hoover Commission made its report, during five Democratic-controlled Congresses, employees on the Federal payroll have increased by 175,000 and Federal expenditures have increased by \$57 billion.

"The Executive branch has become a bureaucratic jungle. The time has come to explore its wild growth and cut it back."

A week later the House Republican Policy Committee went on record with a strong endorsement of the Hoover-type Commission approach to the problem. More than a score of us introduced legislation similar to Mr. Mathias' current bill, H.R. 69. But we were outnumbered more than two to one, and nothing happened.

On Jan. 19, 1967, in our second Republican State of the Union review, I reminded citizens who had just voted a clear mandate for economy and efficiency that "the need for streamlining the national government has become even more urgent since we recommended a new Hoover-type Commission a year ago." Again the House Republican Policy Committee threw its support behind the reorganization effort. On February 23, 1967, it called for an in-depth commission study "now, without further delay."

Unfortunately, delay seems to be the regular order when such constructive proposals come before this Congress. Perhaps this will change some as members return from communing with their constituents over the Fourth of July holiday. Whether or not the American people want more or less Federal government, I am absolutely convinced they all want better government. And I hope they will let their Congressmen know, as they have me, that they will support a solid, sensible step such as H.R. 69 to improve it.



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
November 10, 1967

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

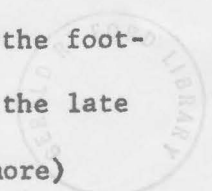
As one who has long championed the role of competitive sports in American life, I find it difficult to believe that the President of the United States would demean college football before 120 guests at a White House luncheon honoring distinguished foreign visitors from Southeast Asia. I'm sure millions of Americans will share my shocked reaction to President Johnson's reported remarks yesterday to Crown Prince and Princess Vong Savang of neutralist Laos.

"I know of your interest in sports and that you are to attend a football game," said the President, referring to the Prince's date on November 18 at Stanford University Stadium in Palo Alto, California, when Stanford plays the University of California, according to the Washington Post.

"College football is a great spectacle, but I am not sure that it gives an accurate picture of America," the President reportedly continued. "To see some of our best-educated boys spending an afternoon knocking each other down -- while thousands cheer them on -- hardly gives a picture of a peace-loving nation."

I couldn't disagree more. For several generations "some of our best-educated boys" and many whose educations have been interrupted have used the physical stamina, the lesson in teamwork and the strong character developed on the football field and in other rugged athletic contests to defend their country's freedom and fight for lasting peace all over the world. Right now half a million Americans who might prefer to be watching or participating in the football season are risking their lives in Southeast Asia and some, such as the late

(more)



Maj. Don Holleder and Capt. Bill Carpenter, recently decorated by the President himself, first won fame on the West Point eleven.

President Eisenhower played football and baseball as a youth and remains an active advocate of physical fitness. The late President Kennedy's interest in competitive sports, even after his back injury, also set an example for young Americans. President Johnson has continued their President's Council on Physical Fitness and I find it incredible that he should publicly belittle the all-American autumn game of football to his royal Laotian guests.

Personally I am glad that thousands of fine young Americans can spend this Saturday afternoon "knocking each other down" in a spirit of clean sportsmanship and keen competition instead of assaulting Pentagon soldiers or policemen with "peace" placards and filthy words. I also pray for the safe homecoming of thousands more from Vietnam where, as on the football fields of the nation, this generation is indeed giving "an accurate picture of America" that is neither physically flabby nor spiritually soft.

# # #



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

**NEWS  
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# # #

FOR THE SENATE:

Everett M. Dirksen  
of Illinois

Thomas H. Kuchel  
of California

Bourke B. Hickenlooper  
of Iowa

Margaret Chase Smith  
of Maine

George Murphy  
of California

Milton R. Young  
of North Dakota

Hugh Scott  
of Pennsylvania

**THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP  
OF THE CONGRESS**

Press Release

FOR THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Gerald R. Ford  
of Michigan

Leslie C. Arends  
of Illinois

Melvin R. Laird  
of Wisconsin

John J. Rhodes  
of Arizona

H. Allen Smith  
of California

Bob Wilson  
of California

Charles E. Goodell  
of New York

Richard H. Poff  
of Virginia

PRESIDING:

The National Chairman

Ray C. STAFFEMENT BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

FOR RELEASE BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP  
January 19, 1968  
Barbara Cramer  
of Florida

The Republican Leadership of the House and Senate calls upon the President to make known to the American people the background and political character of British writer and cameraman Felix Greene, producer of a film entitled "North Vietnam -- A Personal Report."

Greene's film, which is called a viewing must by the American Communist Party's official newspaper "The Worker," will be shown on Jan. 22 by the National Educational Television network.

In order that the American people may properly judge the motivation behind the Greene film and the message it is intended to convey, it is essential that they have insight into the purposes of the producer. The Executive Branch of our government has full and reliable information about the background of Felix Greene. It is for this reason the Republican Leadership of the Congress demands that the White House publicly disclose relevant information it has on the producer of the film. The American public has the right to know.

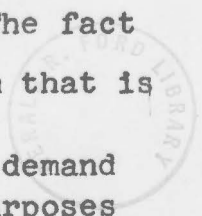
In our view, Greene clearly is a propogandist for the Communist cause who seeks to portray the United States as the aggressor in the Vietnam War. He also hopes to convince the American people that the North Vietnamese are a gallant little people who are being inhumanly butchered by the United States.

Radio Hanoi describes Greene's movie as "the first full-length film on the U.S. imperialists' crimes in their air raids against the DRV (Democratic Republic of Vietnam)."

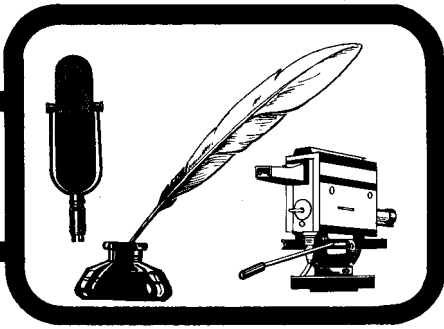
"The Worker" comments: "Above all you will admire the spirit of liberty in that brave little country(North Vietnam)." "You must see this film," The Worker continues. "You will then realize, as perhaps never before, how foolish is President Johnson's claim that the demonstrations in this country prolong the Vietnamese resistance. The fact is the opposite. It is the heroic resistance by (North)Vietnam that is increasing the anti-war demonstrations through the world."

The Republican Leadership believes that it is our duty to demand that our government make known the "credentials," motives and purposes of the producer.

Room S-124, U.S. Capitol - (202) 225-3700  
Consultant to the Leadership - John B. Fisher







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



--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
January 24, 1968

In announcing his retirement, Rep. Charles A. Halleck can look back with great satisfaction upon a long career of distinguished service to his party and the Nation.

I personally will be ever grateful to Charlie Halleck for the valuable counsel and assistance he has given me since I became Republican leader of the House in January, 1965. Charlie Halleck, as one would expect, conducted himself like the fine gentleman and staunch fighter for Republican principles that he is.

When he leaves the House at the end of this term, his 17th, Charlie Halleck will be remembered as a highly capable Majority Leader in 1947-48 and 1953-54, when the GOP controlled the House and as a vigorous Minority Leader from 1959 to 1965.

All Republicans will be sorry to see Charlie Halleck depart the political arena. But we know he will maintain his keen interest in the Nation's affairs in retirement, and we certainly intend to continue making use of his many talents.

# # #

**FOR THE SENATE:**

**Everett M. Dirksen**  
*of Illinois*

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*of California*

**Bourke B. Hickenlooper**  
*of Iowa*

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**Hugh Scott**  
*of Pennsylvania*

**PRESIDING:**

**The National Chairman**  
**Ray C. Bliss**

**THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP  
OF THE CONGRESS**

*Press Release*

**FOR THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES:**

**Gerald R. Ford**  
*of Michigan*

**Leslie C. Arends**  
*of Illinois*

**Melvin R. Laird**  
*of Wisconsin*

**John J. Rhodes**  
*of Arizona*

**H. Allen Smith**  
*of California*

**Bob Wilson**  
*of California*

**Charles E. Goodell**  
*of New York*

**Richard H. Poff**  
*of Virginia*

**William C. Cramer**  
*of Florida*

For Release, noon

Feb. 12, 1968

Simultaneously but separately, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois and Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the Republican Leaders of the Congress, today laid commemorative wreaths at the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois (Dirksen) and the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. (Ford).

(The text of Senator Dirksen's and Representative Ford's statements are attached.)

Remarks of  
SENATOR EVERETT M. DIRKSEN  
at the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln  
Springfield, Illinois

FOR RELEASE, noon  
Monday, Feb. 12, 1968

On this day, in this place, at this hour, we come to pay solemn and heartfelt tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln -- President of the United States, citizen of the world, martyr for all mankind.

On the night of Good Friday, 1865, he left us to join a blessed procession, in neither doubt nor fear, but his soul does indeed go marching on.

For this was the Bible-reading lad come out of the wilderness, following a prairie star, filled with wonder at the world and its Maker, who all his life, boy and man, not only knew the 23rd Psalm but, more importantly, knew the Shepherd.

Now, in 1968, it seems possible that we shall never see his like again. This is a sobering thought, but it should be a kindling one, for upon us now, as a people and a party, has been laid perhaps the greatest responsibility any nation was ever asked to shoulder, yet certainly not greater than we can bear. Our days are no longer than were Lincoln's, our nights are no darker, and if there is any difference between his time and this it lies in the tremendous advantage that is ours, that he stood so tall before us.

In such a time and at such a moment we surely can say then, from hopeful, brimful hearts:

We are standing, Father Abraham, devoted millions strong, firm in the faith that was yours and is ours, secure in the conviction bequeathed by you to us that right does make might and that if we but dare to do our duty as we understand it, we shall not only survive -- we shall prevail.

Remarks of  
REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD  
At the Lincoln Memorial  
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE, noon  
Monday, Feb. 12, 1968

"In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

No words yet written have better expressed our grateful acknowledgment of the blessings of freedom that are ours and our children's because of his devoted labors and supreme sacrifice.

Now, a little more than a century later, we, his people, face as he did a crisis of dreadful dimensions at home and abroad. Now, as never since then, these growing perils call forth the utmost that is in us as a free people -- the totality of our resources of strength and treasure, of body and mind and -- perhaps most importantly -- of spirit.

As we confront new and fearful forces of evil, domestic and foreign, we turn confidently from reassurance to the memory of this man whose resolute example provides such a well-spring of courage and of calm determination to stand without fear and not to yield.

In this glowing remembrance we appeal humbly, as did he, to that Divine Spirit without whose help we can neither hope for nor deserve a brighter day and a better world.

**FOR THE SENATE:**

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**Hugh Scott**  
of Pennsylvania

**PRESIDING:**

**The National Chairman**  
**Ray C. Bliss**

# **THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP OF THE CONGRESS**

## **Press Release**

Issued following a  
Leadership Meeting

February 29, 1968

**FOR THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES:**

**Gerald R. Ford**  
of Michigan

**Leslie C. Arends**  
of Illinois

**Melvin R. Laird**  
of Wisconsin

**John J. Rhodes**  
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**H. Allen Smith**  
of California

**Bob Wilson**  
of California

**Charles E. Goodell**  
of New York

**Richard H. Poff**  
of Virginia

**William C. Cramer**  
of Florida

**MR. FORD:**

Release on Delivery

For four long, costly years the American people have been plagued by growing, gnawing doubts --

Doubt that the Johnson-Humphrey Administration understands the nature and the enormity of our multiple domestic problems --

Doubt that this Administration comprehends the scope and viciousness of individual and organized crime in the United States --

Doubt that this Administration is at all aware of the housewife's dreadful dilemma as living costs continue to rise every day --

Doubt that this Administration is doing anything whatever -- in practical, visible, meaningful ways -- to solve the frightening problems of our cities --

Doubt that this Administration is qualified to control rioting and strife in our streets --

Doubt that this Administration appreciates the impossible economic position into which it has forced the American farmer --

Doubt that this Administration knows the meaning and menace of the mounting Federal deficit and overwhelming national debt --

Doubt that this Administration has any awareness whatever of the degree to which the dollar has been weakened, both at home and abroad --

Doubt that this Administration understands the meaning of the word "inflation" and how it has been brought about by its own wasteful, needless spending on every front --

Doubt that this Administration realizes that we cannot spend our way out of poverty or into prosperity --

(con't)

Mr. Ford

Doubt that this Administration sees the effect of its suffocation of state and local leadership and personal self-reliance --

Doubt that this Administration cares at all about clean elections, the only means available for insuring good and responsible government --

Doubt that this Administration knows the vital need for telling our people the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth --

Doubt that the Johnson-Humphrey Administration realizes the rapid rate at which we are hurtling into fearful danger at home and abroad.

Therefore, Mr. President, our Question-of-the-Week:

TODAY DOUBT --

TOMORROW DISASTER?

MR. DIRKSEN

February 29, 1968

This growing, gnawing doubt that has so plagued our people for so long extends to problems and perils far beyond our borders.

Doubt that the Johnson-Humphrey Administration realizes the dangers we face in spreading our forces and our resources so widely, so thinly, around the world --

Doubt that this Administration has foreseen, or now sees, the extent of the disintegration of NATO --

Doubt that this Administration appreciates the degree of disaffection on the part of our one-time friends and allies --

Doubt that this Administration knows how to prevent local conflicts from escalating into World War III --

Doubt that this Administration is qualified to solve predictable international crises without war --

Doubt that this Administration understands that the only thing the world respects is moral and military strength --

Doubt that this Administration's insistence upon ever greater foreign aid is wise or practical --

Doubt that this Administration is capable of administering properly the billions we have poured into the Alliance for Progress --

Doubt that this Administration is equipped to prevent the rapid drain of our gold to nations abroad --

Doubt that this Administration is qualified to defend the dollar against the mounting attacks upon it --

Doubt that this Administration's passion for "building bridges" with Red nations bent upon our destruction makes any sense at all --

Doubt that this Administration has any even remote understanding of the extent and degree to which our position and prestige throughout the world have been weakened and demeaned --

Doubt that the Johnson-Humphrey Administration, bankrupt in foreign policy and bogged down in foreign war, can prevent future crises anywhere, or, most importantly, end the conflict in Viet Nam.

Therefore, Mr. President, our Question-of-the-Week:

TODAY DOUBT --

TOMORROW DISASTER?



22 May 1968



U. S. HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

# REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

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

10

## HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THE AMENDMENTS TO TITLE I OF THE LAND AND CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965, H.P. 8578

The Republican Party has long played a leading role in land and water conservation. President Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania were among the first to recognize the importance and the need for the development and wise use of our natural resources. These men and their promotion of conservation programs provided the foundation for our present network of National Parks and recreation facilities.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was created in 1965 to assist States and Federal agencies in acquiring and developing recreation lands and waters to meet the growing needs of the American people. Unfortunately, receipts to this fund from its three present sources have fallen short of what was expected since the basic act became law. Moreover, the cost of acquiring land for recreation purposes has been rising at a rapid rate and both State and Federal calls upon the fund far exceed what was anticipated.

Park and recreation lands must be purchased before the property is priced out of reach or committed irrevocably to other uses. This can be done if adequate funds are available so that property can be acquired as soon as possible after congressional or State approval is obtained.

H.P. 8578 is designed to meet the problem of the rapidly increasing cost of acquiring Federal and Federally-assisted park and recreation areas. It would provide additional revenue by amending Title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as follows:

- (1) The flow of revenue into the Fund would be increased to \$200 million a year by earmarking for this purpose 35 to 40 percent of the receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953.

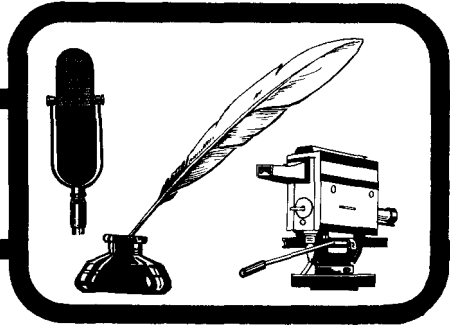
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- (2) Federal departments and agencies that administer outdoor recreation facilities would be authorized to fix and collect admissions and user fees. These fees would be available to the collecting agency upon appropriation.
- (3) The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to lease and sell back property within areas administered by the National Park Service upon condition that the use of such land shall be consistent with the purpose or purposes for which the area was established. The proceeds received from the lease and sell-back transactions, would be credited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Recreation areas urgently needed and presently authorized cannot be acquired unless additional revenue is provided for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

H.R. 8572 would bring into the Fund the essential revenue. We urge its adoption.



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
June 5, 1968

STATEMENT OF REP. GERALD R. FORD (R-MICH.)

This is shocking and terrible. My first impulse was to call it unbelievable but, unfortunately, it is all too believable in our country today.

Of course I pray for Senator Kennedy and his family, and for all those wounded with him in Los Angeles. We had better all pray for America as well. Surely there can be no further quibbling about the urgent need for tougher law enforcement legislation. Public peace and safety must be our primary concern.

The suspect reportedly in custody must be zealously protected while the most thorough investigation and prosecution of this tragedy are carried forward. Perhaps we can uncover what evil forces and horrible hatreds are attacking the foundations of our nation.

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# Republican National Committee

1625 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

NATIONAL 8-6800

## NEWS

MONDAY A.M.'s  
July 22, 1968

FOR RELEASE

### BLISS ANNOUNCES TEMPORARY CONVENTION OFFICERS

Republican National Chairman Ray C. Bliss today named ten persons as temporary officers of the 1968 Republican National Convention, which convenes August 5 in Miami Beach.

The designations complete the roster of the Convention's temporary officers with the exception of 10 Chaplains who will be announced later. At its meeting in Portland, Oregon, last month the Convention Arrangements Committee elected House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan as Permanent Convention Chairman, Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts Temporary Chairman and Mrs. Consuelo N. Bailey of Vermont Convention Secretary.

At the same meeting the Arrangements Committee selected Governor Daniel J. Evans of Washington Convention keynoter.

Today's action by Bliss filled the offices of Parliamentarian, Assistant Parliamentarian, Chief Sergeant at Arms, Chief Page, three Assistant Chief Pages, Chief Reading Clerk, Assistant Chief Reading Clerk, and the Official Reporter.

Named as Parliamentarian was Rep. H. Allen Smith of Glendale, California, who is serving his 6th term in Congress as representative from California's 20th district. Smith is the ranking Republican member of the House Rules Committee. Prior to his election to Congress Smith served four terms in the

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California State Assembly. He is a practicing attorney and a former special agent of the F.B.I.

William J. Evans of Baltimore, Md., was named Assistant Parliamentarian. He is a practicing attorney in Baltimore, a former U.S. Attorney for the Maryland District, a member of several associations of parliamentarians, a teacher of parliamentary law at Johns Hopkins University and the author of "Point of Order," a book on parliamentary rules.

John T. Sherwood, who served 20 years with the United States Secret Service, was named Chief Sergeant at Arms. Sherwood will be in charge of all security at the Convention and will work closely with Secret Service agents who have been assigned by the President to provide protection for Presidential candidates during both political conventions. During his career as a Secret Service agent Sherwood traveled extensively both at home and abroad on security assignments with U.S. Presidents and Vice Presidents.

Lance V. Tarrance of Arlington, Virginia, was named Chief Page for the Convention. Tarrance is Assistant Director of Research at Republican National Headquarters in Washington and former Director of Research for the Republican Party of Texas. He was educated in Virginia, receiving his B.A. degree at Washington and Lee University. The 250 Convention pages will be under the direction of Tarrance and his assistants.

The three Assistant Chief Pages named were Theodore Cormaney of Madison, Wisconsin, Malcolm N. McElroy of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary Ann Knauss of Livingston, New York.

Cormaney is Executive Director of the National Federation of Young Republicans at the Washington headquarters and former Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Young Republicans. Prior to coming to Washington he served three years on the campaign staff of the Republican members of the Wisconsin State Assembly. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

McElroy is a student at Harvard University where he is concentrating on the study of government. He received his discharge from the United States Army last September after a service of two years, part of which was in Vietnam. He is the son of Neil H. McElroy, former Secretary of Defense in the Eisenhower Administration and presently Chairman of the Board of Proctor and Gamble.

Mrs. Knauss has just completed a two-year term as president of the New York Young Republicans. During the two years prior to that she served as Vice President. She is a member of the Columbia County (New York) Republican Executive Committee, a member and former corresponding secretary of the New York Republican Women's Federation and served as a delegate to the 1966 New York Republican nominating convention.

Joe Bartlett of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, was designated Chief Reading Clerk for the Convention. Bartlett has held that post during the two preceding Republican Conventions. He presently is Senior Reading Clerk for the House of Representatives where he has served as a member of the Congressional staff for 27 years.

The Assistant Reading Clerk assignment went to Stephen C. Royer of Adrian, Michigan. Royer is a student at George Washington University Law School. His past political experience includes service on the staffs of the Lenawee County (Michigan) Republican Committee, Senator Jacob Javits of New York, Rep. George Meader of Michigan and Michigan State Republican Chairman Elly Peterson. He also served as Assistant Reading Clerk at the 1964 Republican Convention.

Lloyd L. Harkins was designated Official Reporter. He has served in the same capacity in the last three Republican Conventions and served as Assistant to the Official Reporter in 1952.

Bliss also made public a tentative order of business designed to conclude the Convention at the end of four days. Under the present schedule the Convention

will be called to order at 10:00 a.m., EDT, Monday, August 5. A second session for Monday is scheduled to begin at 8:00 p.m.

The tentative plan is for single sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. While times are subject to change, these sessions now are scheduled as follows: Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.; Wednesday, 5:00 p.m.; Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Presentation of the platform on the Convention floor is scheduled for Tuesday. Nominations and balloting for President of the United States is scheduled for Wednesday. Nominations and balloting for Vice President and acceptance speeches by both nominees would come on Thursday.

A tentative schedule of pre-convention activities released by Bliss lists the first meeting of the Committee on Resolutions (Platform Committee) for 8:00 p.m., Sunday, July 28. The meeting will be held at the Fontainebleau Hotel. Platform hearings are scheduled to begin in the same hotel at 9:00 a.m., Monday, July 29. Full Platform Committee hearings will be held July 29, 30, 31 and August 1 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Eight subcommittees will hold individual hearings from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on July 29, 30 and 31. These hearings also will be held in the Fontainebleau.

7/15/68

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Committee Meetings Held in Connection with  
1968 Republican National Convention  
in Miami Beach

Sunday, July 28, 1968  
8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

- Committee on Resolutions  
VOLTAIRE ROOM -- Fontainebleau Hotel

Note: This Committee will meet July 28 and succeeding days according to a schedule which will be given to the official members.

Tuesday, July 30, 1968  
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

- Committee on Contests  
CARD ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel

Note: Circumstances may require this Committee to meet a day earlier, Monday, July 29, 1968. Members will be advised by wire or telephone should this be the case.

Tuesday, July 30, 1968  
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

- Committee on Rules (RNC)  
PALADIUM THEATRE -- Eden Roc Hotel

Note: This is the Committee on Rules of the Republican National Committee, not the Committee on Rules and Order of Business composed of Delegates to the Convention.

Tuesday, July 30, 1968  
10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon

- Committee on Arrangements  
COTILLION ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel

Tuesday, July 30, 1968  
12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m.

- Committee on Arrangements  
Reception and Luncheon --  
EMPIRE ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel

Tuesday, July 30, 1968  
2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

- Committee on Arrangements  
Inspection of the Convention Hall

Wednesday, July 31, 1968  
10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon  
and 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

- Republican National Committee  
FONTAINE ROOM -- Fontainebleau Hotel

Wednesday, July 31, 1968  
12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m.

- Republican National Committee  
Reception and Luncheon --  
GIGI ROOM -- Fontainebleau Hotel

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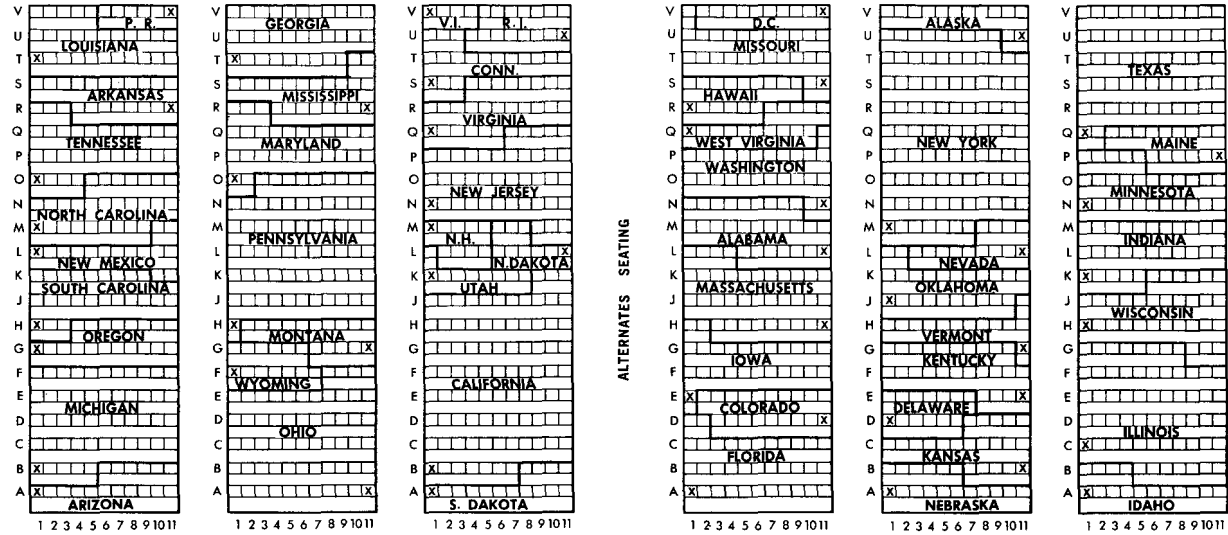
- Thursday, August 1, 1968  
10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Friday, August 2, 1968  
9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
- \*Monday, August 5, 1968  
2:00 p.m. to ---
- \*Monday, August 5, 1968  
2:00 p.m. to ---
- \*Monday, August 5, 1968  
2:00 p.m. to ---
- Monday, August 5, 1968  
3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
- Friday, August 9, 1968  
10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
- Friday, August 9, 1968  
10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
- Delivery of Tickets and Badges for States to the Members of the Republican National Committee  
FONTAINE ROOM -- Fontainebleau Hotel
  - Breakfast Meetings  
Regional State Chairmen's Associations
  - Midwestern State Chairmen's Association  
EMPIRE ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel
  - Northeastern State Chairmen's Association  
CARD ROOM "A" -- Eden Roc Hotel
  - Southern State Chairmen's Association  
MONA LISA ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel
  - Western State Chairmen's Association  
IMPERIAL ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel
  - Committee on Credentials  
LaRONDE ROOM -- Fontainebleau Hotel
  - Committee on Rules and Order of Business  
POMPEII ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel
  - Committee on Permanent Organization  
PALADIUM THEATRE -- Eden Roc Hotel
  - Republican National Finance Committee  
COTILLION ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel
  - Republican National Committee  
(Newly Elected Committee)  
COTILLION ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel
  - Republican National Finance Committee  
IMPERIAL ROOM -- Eden Roc Hotel

\*Subject to change depending on length of first session of the Convention.  
Length of meetings dependent on business to come before the Committee.

ALL TIMES GIVEN HERE ARE EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME.

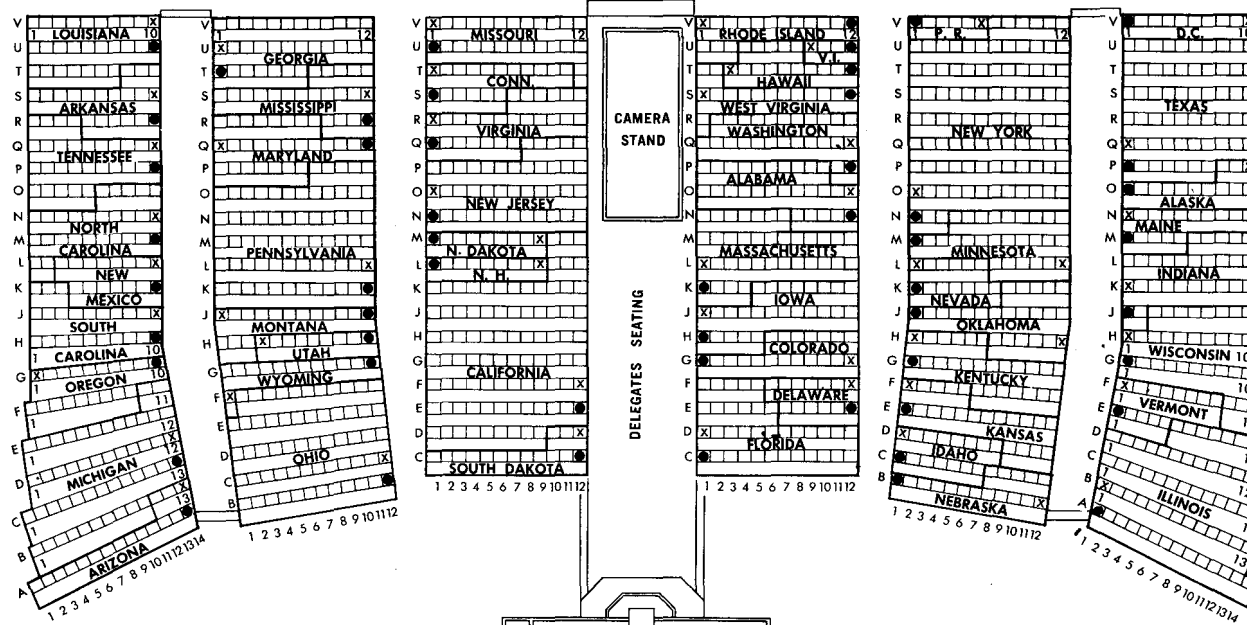


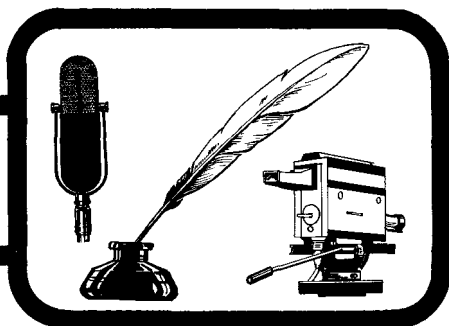
# SEATING CHART FOR DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES



X Designates Page

● Indicates microphone seat for Chairman of the Delegation





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--

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

I have pledged my personal help and assistance to Jim Collins of Dallas, candidate for election to the House in the Third Congressional District of Texas.

I believe Jim Collins will win the special election August 24, and that this will be the forerunner of Republican victories throughout the country in November.

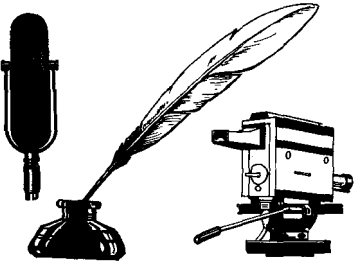
When Jim comes to Washington immediately after that special election, I will do everything in my power to see that he is given committee assignments of direct benefit to his congressional district. It is worth noting that he will have a five months' head start on all of the House members newly elected in November. Seniority is important in the Congress, and Jim Collins' seniority will certainly benefit his constituents.

I know Jim Collins and what he stands for. Jim is the kind of man Texas needs in the way of new and competent leadership.

Congress is coming back into session after the conventions to consider some most important matters. We need Jim Collins in the House of Representatives working for good government when that time comes. It is important to his constituents in Texas to have responsive and responsible representation when the House reconvenes.

Jim Collins will be a most valuable congressman. I will personally welcome him to Washington after the August 24 special election.

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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
August 30, 1968

(Note to Correspondents: Mr. Ford is campaigning in Alaska on behalf of Rep. Howard Pollack. He dictated this statement over the telephone for release through his Washington Office.)

Americans are appalled by what happened in Chicago, both inside and outside of the Democratic National Convention.

First of all, it appears that some leaders of the antiwar demonstrators who tried to march on the convention Amphitheatre deliberately sought a confrontation with the police. But this does not excuse the indiscriminate use of force and the flouting of basic American rights and freedoms. The blame for that rests squarely on the Democratic Party political bosses who ran the convention--Mayor Richard J. Daley and outgoing Democratic National Committee Chairman John Bailey. And it should be noted that Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey did little but say that it was regrettable.

The American people know who was responsible for this shocking spectacle--the Democratic Party hierarchy. Who handicapped newsmen who were simply trying to do their job? Daley and Bailey. Who gave the orders which resulted in newsmen and convention delegates being beaten or otherwise manhandled? Daley and Bailey. Violence not only was done to the physical persons of newsmen and others at Chicago but to the basic American right of petition and freedom of the press.

If the FBI investigation of these outrages proves inadequate, I will seek an investigation by the appropriate committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

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# NEWS RELEASE

## AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION

20 E STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 1, D.C. • 737-0937

Charles A. McManus, Executive Director

FOR RELEASE: October 24, 1968

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Representative Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, was endorsed for re-election today by ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action). The non-partisan National organization, headquartered here, said it was endorsing Michigan's Fifth District Congressman because of his consistent voting record for constitutional principles.

Charles A. McManus, Executive Director of ACA, stated, "Representative Ford is best judged by his performance during the 20 years he has served in the House. His legislative record gives factual evidence of his valuable service to our Nation. He stands firm against the liberal pressures in Washington, the wild spending schemes, and the permissive society offered by the proponents of the Great Society."

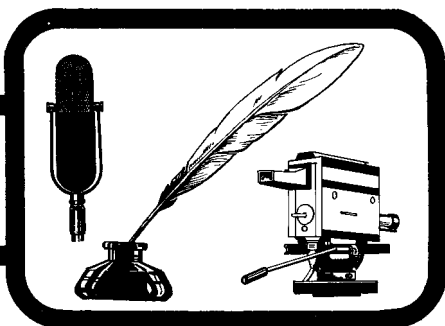
"Congressman Ford has repeatedly stood for fiscal responsibility; firm responsible opposition to the Communists; and for law and order for our Nation."

Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA) periodically rates all members of Congress on issues which are of major National importance and adherence to constitutional principles. ACA's Executive Director stated, "If every member of Congress voted like Congressman Ford, there would be no Federal debt, inflation would not be a problem, our National military strength would not be in question, Americans would be paying lower taxes, and our wives and children would not be in constant fear for their safety."

Mr. McManus cited Congressman Ford's voting record as outstanding and asserted that he is the kind of Congressman of which we need more. "He puts the interest of the United States first and works continually for the preservation of constitutional government."

The endorsement by ACA brings to the Congressman the support of highly distinguished citizens, Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, who are members of ACA's Board of Trustees.

Congressman Ford is now serving his 10th term in Congress. He is married to the former Elizabeth Bloomer and has four children.



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
December 12, 1968

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPS.

I view President-elect Nixon's cabinet as an action team chosen from among the best talent in the country. It is a problem-solving team, a cabinet blessed with a wealth of expertise in government. I call attention to the fact that Mr. Nixon has named three governors to his cabinet. I believe this is unprecedented in the history of the Nation. It is particularly noteworthy that Mr. Nixon has appointed Michigan Gov. George Romney as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. George Romney not only has a tremendous record as an activist governor in Michigan, he also enjoys the respect and regard of our Negro citizens throughout the country. Mr. Nixon's appointment of Gov. Romney as head of HUD and Daniel Moynihan as presidential adviser on urban affairs, a non-cabinet post, indicates that the urban crisis will have top priority in the Nixon Administration. On the selection of George P. Shultz as Secretary of Labor, I would point out that labor union officials have described him as "fair and honest." The Nixon cabinet is a strong team in every respect. This means the American people can anticipate sound progressive leadership over the next four years.

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