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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

~~Several~~ A few days ago a House Commerce Subcommittee began considering President Nixon's plan to create a special White House action office to coordinate the Federal drug abuse programs now scattered among nine agencies of the Federal Government.

I cannot over-emphasize the importance of the <sup>this</sup> President's crusade against drug abuse. I am supporting the President's all-out assault against drug abuse with all the vigor at my command. I hope Congress acts very quickly on <sup>these White House</sup> his legislative proposals. *They are sound & I'm supporting them vigorously for prompt action in this field.*

The epidemic proportions of drug abuse threaten the quality of American life in all sectors of our society and also ~~among~~ among our servicemen.

For instance, it is estimated that <sup>200,000</sup> ~~20,000~~ people in New York City are heroin users-- among them 35,000 children of school age. At the same time it is estimated that 10 per cent of our men in Vietnam are heroin addicts. *but the problem is worldwide in the making*

The magnitude of the drug menace demands total and immediate response on the part of the Congress and all the forces of government.

The President has responded with a four-pronged assault on drug abuse:

1. A new attempt to dry up overseas sources of heroin.
2. Increased efforts to enforce the law effectively against dealers in illegal drugs.
3. A greatly expanded program to detoxify G.I. drug addicts before they are discharged and to put them into a readjustment program that could extend their terms of service.
4. An anti-drug educational drive aimed principally at young people.

*Administration*  
The President is stepping up our national attack <sup>against</sup> drug abuse on four fronts... because what we must have is a national offensive pointed at this problem.



President Nixon plans to name Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe as the head of [redacted] the White House Office of Drug Abuse Prevention. Dr. Jaffe is a Chicago pharmacologist who has directed the <sup>successful</sup> statewide [redacted] drug abuse control program in Illinois. He is noted for methadone treatment of heroin addicts.

[redacted] While Congress considers whether to set up the [redacted] White House Drug Abuse Prevention [redacted] Office, Dr. Jaffe is serving as the President's drug abuse advisor.

Dr. Jaffe has said that the goals of the new office would be to reduce the national rate of drug addiction, cut down on drug-related deaths and drug use in schools, and to increase the number of individuals treated for drug addiction.

[redacted] Meantime, the United States and South Vietnam have just begun the biggest crackdown yet attempted [redacted] to [redacted] stem the flow of narcotics to servicemen in the Vietnam war zone. The drive is scheduled to run for three months. It will cover the five northernmost provinces of Vietnam, where 90,000 of the 240,000 U.S. servicemen in Vietnam are stationed.

Joint patrols of American and Vietnamese military police will make searches of all bases and adjacent areas during the three-month drive. The allies have also formed committees to seek out drug peddlers and [redacted] are launching an anti-drug-abuse educational campaign.

The President is asking Congress for \$155 million in new funds to fight drug abuse. Of this amount, \$105 million would be used solely for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. On the enforcement side, the President has asked Congress to set up 325 additional positions within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to increase its capacity for apprehending narcotics traffickers.

The additional \$155 million would bring to [redacted] a total of \$371 million the funds being sought for fiscal 1972 to control drug abuse in the United States.



Much of the effort is directed toward rehabilitation. And in that connection, the Veterans Administration plans to open 27 new drug treatment centers by Oct. 1. Of these new centers, 14 will be opened by the end of this month, and the other 13 will be in operation by about Oct. 1. Five centers already are operating. One of them is in Battle Creek, where work was begun last January.

When all of the VA centers are open, VA will be providing annual care for an estimated 6,000 veteran-addicts in addition to those already receiving treatment in regular VA hospitals.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's Capital.

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The recent Supreme Court decision in the Pentagon Papers Case was a most significant one, ruling out--as it did--any attempt by the Government to block <sup>so-called</sup> *The Pentagon Papers* news articles prior to publication.

As you know, this was a six to three verdict. Three of the six justices ruling in favor of the newspapers took the <sup>extreme</sup> absolutist view regarding the First Amendment to the Constitution--the position that the courts lack the power to suppress any press publication, no matter how grave the threat to security it might pose. [I do not agree with this view.]

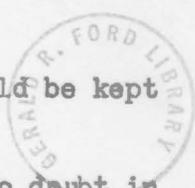
My position tallies with that of a second group of three justices who held that the press cannot be barred from publishing any material unless it is to prevent direct, immediate and irreparable ~~harm~~ harm to the Nation. ~~This~~ This group <sup>on this particular case</sup> decided that the Pentagon Papers did not pose such a threat--and I agreed with them.

The minority group of three justices declared that the courts should not refuse to enforce the executive branch's desire to keep the material confidential since it involved a matter affecting foreign relations.

My basic position is that it should be the function of a democratic government to make public <sup>as quickly as possible</sup> the record of past policy decisions on its own--and to make current policy abundantly clear. This should be prevailing policy except when national security actually is endangered. I do not believe ~~the~~ publication of the Pentagon Papers posed any threat to the national security.

In a free society the people are entitled to every ~~bit~~ bit of information as long as this does not endanger the national security.

Having said that, let me emphasize that there are matters which should be kept confidential--matters I would categorize as military secrets. There is no doubt in



my mind that the Government has the right--and should have the right--to classify as Secret or Top Secret documents involved in the confidential planning of high military and political strategy ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ affecting other nations.

There are also strong reasons for keeping certain Government documents confidential for a ~~long~~ <sup>reasonable</sup> time. To publish verbatim lengthy texts that ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ have been transmitted in code by radio risks ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ disclosing something about our cryptographic techniques. <sup>2 emphasizing in code</sup>

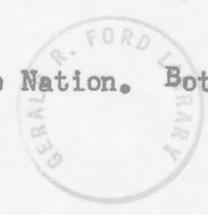
But as to the Pentagon Papers, the overwhelming indication is that the Executive Branch itself should have declassified them--and so I have urged that they now do so.

If the Defense Department does not ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ declassify the Pentagon Papers, then the Congress should adopt a law providing for full publication of this material.

There has been no showing by the Government that publication ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ of this material would result in irreparable injury to the United States. These are documents that were collected in 1967 and 1968 for strictly historical purposes. They affect present diplomatic and military operations ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ only in an historical sense. There is no good reason for them to be classified Top Secret.

The ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Federal law the papers were supposed to have violated was one guarding against espionage. <sup>From the evidence thus far</sup> There was no espionage involved in the Pentagon Papers case--only a confrontation between the Government and a free press ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ brought about when the press insisted on its right to publish information of ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ great historical importance.

The central point which was raised by the Pentagon Papers case is how the Government and the news media can best ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ function in an open society to serve the interests of the Nation and its people. It is the duty of the news media to seek out the truth and report it. It is the duty of the Government to protect the best interests of the Nation. Both the papers and the Administration sought to serve their particular ends.



Now that the court has ruled in favor of the newspapers in the Pentagon Papers case, the next step should be to improve our classification system. To this end, there should be a regular review of material that has been classified secret to see whether it should continue to be so classified. <sup>Perhaps</sup> An independent board or commission should be named to carry out this review. This board should remove from the classified list all material which does not directly affect the national security.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The new fiscal year began July 1, and again Congress ~~failed~~ <sup>had</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>by that time</sup> enact the major money bills to fund the Federal Government's agencies for the next 12 months.

Only three appropriations bills have been cleared out of the 14 major bills--and one of those is for the operations of Congress.

Since 1964, there have been 86 major money bills passed by the Congress. Of that number, only six were enacted before the start of the fiscal year.

Some people would be inclined to say...so what? The answer is that failure by Congress to pass appropriation bills before the start of a new fiscal year breeds inefficiency and uncertainty in the operation of Government.

Some appropriation bills are not even passed until the following session of Congress, and this ~~promotes~~ promotes panic spending during the last fiscal quarter by agencies trying to dispose of funds they could not adequately plan for.

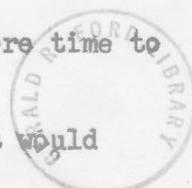
It is time Congress gave serious thought to changing from a fiscal year ~~to~~ to a calendar year for the funding of Government.

The pattern is clear. With the huge budgets the Congress now considers, the mid-year fiscal year ending places an unfair burden on the Congress and is creating chaos at the local level where budgets are built around Federal grants.

Many localities even borrow money to tide them over. This adds to costs. They also delay projects. And this in turn adds to costs.

Many members of Congress have introduced legislation to change from the fiscal to the calendar year. This would bring Congress into the 1970's, budgetwise.

A full year to pass the appropriations bills would give Congress more time to take a really close look at what the Executive Branch is asking for. It would benefit not only Federal fiscal procedure but also the thousands of local



governments which are left holding the bag when ~~the~~ Congress is unable to meet the fiscal year budget deadline. It is clearly time for a change.

Educators and college students dependent upon funds from Washington ~~are~~ relieved ~~that~~ <sup>now</sup> Congress has ~~passed~~ passed and the President has signed the annual education appropriation bill. This provides time for at least some weeks of ~~planning~~ planning before school opens in the fall.

The bill provides \$5,146,000,000 for education in the fiscal year ~~that~~ that began last July 1. That sum is more than ~~half~~ <sup>more</sup> half a billion dollars ~~than~~ than the appropriation for ~~the~~ the last fiscal year. There were increases in virtually every educational program, including loans for college students. Even so, it is less than the education lobby demanded. It appears impossible to satisfy all such demands.

The education bill is only one ~~of~~ of several adopted by the House recently.

For example, the Environmental Protection Agency was given ~~a~~ over \$3 billion for its many activities. Agriculture received \$5 billion, plus another ~~billion~~ billion for rural development and nearly \$3 billion for marketing and consumer activities.

The House voted \$3.2 billion for housing, and the same amount for space exploration.

Veterans came in for \$11 billion, including a sizable increase in funds for the administering of the many claims arising out of the Vietnam War and for hospitals. ~~Another~~ Another \$2 billion was voted to support the activities of the Interior Department.

All in all, we voted some \$46.5 billion during ~~the~~ June for some 40 agencies and activities.

As I mentioned earlier, if ~~the~~ the Federal Budget were on a ~~calendar~~ calendar



year basis, Congress could do a better job of considering Executive Branch dollar requests.

Every year the Congress enacts a continuing resolution which permits the departments and agencies not appropriated for <sup>by July 1</sup> to continue their operations at the previous fiscal year's level. This is just a stopgap...an emergency measure which has become routine. It is a poor way to do business.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Last Monday morning I was among some 20 members of the Congress who met with President Nixon, foreign affairs advisor Henry Kissinger, ~~Defense Secretary Melvin Laird~~ and Secretary of State William Rogers at the White House.

I am not at liberty to talk about what was discussed at that meeting, but without revealing anything about the White House briefing or engaging in speculation about the President's prospective trip to Peking I would like to make a few comments about U.S.-Chinese relations.

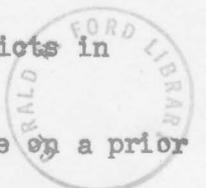
The announcement that President Nixon will meet in Peking with Premier Chou En-Lai is clearly the most startling foreign affairs development ~~of the Nixon Administration.~~ *since the end of WWII*

However, any foreign affairs observer knows that Mr. Nixon has been working for months to establish some kind of working agreement with the People's Republic of China. This is necessary, he feels, if he is to bring about the generation of peace which is his most eagerly sought goal.

Without engaging in current speculation, I might say that my immediate reaction to the President's announcement that he will go to Peking was that a meeting between Mr. Nixon and Chou En-Lai might conceivably lead to an all-Indochina peace conference of the kind that the President has been seeking ~~throughout his~~ Administration.

This thought struck me because the Nixon-Chou En-Lai meeting announcement followed very closely upon reports that China was interested in negotiations to end hostilities in the Indochina states. Chou himself spoke of the desirability of convening a Southeast Asia peace conference in which China would play a role.

There are formidable barriers to such a solution of the conflicts in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, including North Vietnam's insistence on a prior settlement of the Vietnamese War. But the possibility of a Southeast Asia peace



Conference remains.

To dismiss the possibility of a Southeast Asia peace conference would be unrealistic. After all, who ~~we~~ would have dreamed a few short weeks ago that the Bamboo Curtain would ~~be lifted~~ <sup>be lifted</sup> and that movement would occur toward a normalization of relations between the United ~~States~~ States and Communist China? We can all remember when Chinese internal propaganda was directed at hate of the United States. ~~At~~ At the time, most Americans looked upon the Chinese Communists as the "wild men" of the world international scene.

In foreign affairs, almost nothing is impossible. Circumstances change, and relations between nations change.

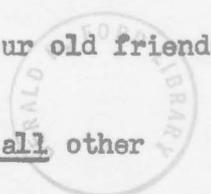
Again, without speculating, one can be certain that the ~~prospective~~ prospective visit by President Nixon to Peking will have some effect on Hanoi--and also on Moscow and Taipei and Tokyo.

Hanoi has maintained its independence of the ~~People's~~ People's Republic of China, but the fact ~~remains~~ remains that Peking has provided Hanoi with about 30 per cent of its Vietnam War supplies--the other 70 per cent coming from the Soviet Union.

Seeing America and China ~~improve~~ improve their relations has to have some impact on the Vietnam War.

The Russians have to react in some way. With armed regiments facing the Chinese across Siberian borders and American-supported NATO forces facing them in Europe, the Russians have to view the new ~~relations~~ relations between their two biggest adversaries with more than mild interest.

The Formosan Chinese and the South ~~Koreans~~ Koreans will feel real concern, despite President ~~Nixon's~~ Nixon's flat statement that we are not going to abandon our old friends in seeking new ones. But it is time for normalization of relations with all other



nations. The South Koreans have grown stronger economically, militarily and in their own democratic institutions. [redacted] Hopefully, so have the free Chinese on Taiwan. Is it sensible for these two nations to exist only on U.S. <sup>?</sup> ~~support and a policy of hate for the Communist Chinese and the Japanese, an even older adversary?~~ It would appear time for them to accept the responsibility of independent nationhood and peaceful co-existence.

Whatever the total results, President Nixon's trip seems certain to turn the world in a new direction in diplomacy ~~and~~ power balances. And it should move the world closer to peace.

This [redacted] is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's Capital. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The results of my 1971 congressional questionnaire are now in--and I found them most ~~significant~~ significant and enlightening.

I don't know what the November referendum <sup>in Grand Rapids</sup> will show on the Vietnam question because of the way that question will be phrased on the ballot. But my questionnaire results ~~indicate~~ indicate to me that nearly two out of three Kent and Ionia County residents are opposed to fixing a date for a Vietnam pullout if this is done without any regard for the consequences.

Only one-third of the people responding to my questionnaire said they favor a pullout by a fixed date regardless of the impact on Vietnam negotiations.

By contrast, roughly half said they favor the present policy of gradual withdrawal from Vietnam while we pursue ~~the~~ a political settlement of the Vietnam War through negotiations. And 13 per cent wanted to step up the fighting in the hope of achieving a military victory in Vietnam.

Nearly two out of three favored keeping a residual force in Vietnam until all ~~the~~ American prisoners ~~of~~ of war are released.

Kent and Ionia residents have very strong opinions on a number of subjects, my questionnaire indicated.

Eight out of 10 are opposed to making food stamps available to strikers--something which is now permitted.

Eight out of 10 favor the welfare reform legislation which the House of Representatives recently passed. I worked hard to bring about the passage of that legislation.

Nearly seven out of 10 feel so strongly about air and water pollution that they would be willing to pay more in increased prices and taxes--if necessary--to expand



our efforts to control air and water pollution.

Nearly eight out of 10 would like to see Federal ~~legislation~~ legislation enacted which would require grocers to make unit pricing of food items available to shoppers so that people could compare the per pound cost of various brands at a glance.

More than six out of 10 made it clear that Kent and Ionia Counties are basically conservative. They opposed deficit Federal financing to stimulate the economy.

Kent and Ionia residents are pretty much split over the question of imposing wage and price controls on the economy. Better than half--53.6 per cent-- favor strict controls; 41.6 per cent did not think it was a good idea; and the rest were undecided.

One of the most perplexing problems facing the American people today is what to do about ~~the~~ the tremendous rise in State and local taxes and how best to finance the need for local services.

If I had simply asked my constituents whether or not they favor President Nixon's plan to share \$5 billion in Federal income tax revenue with the states and local units of government, I believe a heavy majority would have said "yes." But ~~instead~~ instead I asked my constituents to choose between various ~~ways~~ ways of handling the problem of financing state ~~and~~ and local needs. The ~~balloting~~ balloting therefore was split among the various choices.

The largest number--37.7 per cent--said a percentage of Federal income ~~tax~~ tax revenue should be returned to the State and local units ~~of~~ of government; 25.5 per cent favored increasing State and local taxes and cutting the Federal income tax; 13.9 per cent favored a Federal ~~takeover~~ takeover of all welfare costs; and 7.8 per cent favored increasing Federal grants for local matching programs.

I feel that my annual ~~congressional~~ congressional questionnaire is very much worthwhile.

It provides me with guidance on how to vote on crucial questions of the day.



The results help me to make up my mind how to vote on the various bills coming before the Congress. One letter writer, however, objected to the thought that the questionnaire results might influence my decisions. "We did not," he said, "send you to Congress to be a rubber stamp." I would like to assure him and everyone ~~else~~ else at this time that I am not a rubber stamp for anyone.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital. I will be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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[REDACTED]  
This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Congress has begun an August recess that [REDACTED] runs from the close of business August 6 to Sept. 8. An August congressional recess now is mandatory [REDACTED] in odd-numbered years [REDACTED] under the Legislative [REDACTED] Reorganization Act we passed last year.

Maybe some people think Congress ought to work right through the year without a break, but even congressmen need a vacation. <sup>particularly those with small children</sup> The provision for an August recess was put into the Reorganization Act because year-around sessions of Congress have become a pattern in non-election years.

Last year [REDACTED] the full year wasn't time enough. Congress had to come back [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] work for the first lame-duck session in nearly two decades.

The result has been that congressmen with families have had no real holidays with their wives and children in ~~some~~ years. And as the average age of congressmen and senators has dropped, the number of them with children still in the home has risen proportionately.

As one of the members with a relatively young family, I welcome the recess. Of course, I [REDACTED] also will be [REDACTED] using some of the recess time to visit with <sup>folks at home in Michigan</sup> my constituents.

I will be [REDACTED] touring [REDACTED] Kent and Ionia Counties in my mobile office from [REDACTED] August 23 <sup>through</sup> August 26 and again from August 30 through Sept. 3.

But it's true that family life suffers in the Congressional job--and <sup>so</sup> the August ~~recess~~ recess is a joy because it allows the family to spend some uninterrupted time together.

Coming in the middle of a year-long session, such a recess can ~~invigorate~~ <sup>also give members</sup> the members of Congress an opportunity to talk with constituents about legislation and ~~perhaps make for a faster windup of their legislative~~ and any personal problems or suggestions.



responsibilities.

Other than <sup>acting on</sup> ~~the~~ appropriations bills for the fiscal year which started last July 1, Congress hasn't done much so far. Only four of the 54 major legislative requests by the President have been passed by both Houses of Congress up to this time.

So this Congress seems to need some kind of ~~reinvigoration~~ <sup>because the</sup>

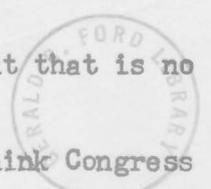
~~list of legislation awaiting action is~~  
formidable.

Major bills with no floor action yet by either body include the health maintenance organizations act, national health insurance partnership act, higher education opportunity act and national foundation for higher education, a new consumer affairs program, new drug abuse legislation, the act creating a legal services corporation, ~~all of the general and special revenue sharing~~ measures, and all of the Cabinet reorganization legislation to streamline the Federal government.

Then there's the Welfare Reform and Social Security legislation, which is through the House but is awaiting Senate action; ~~and~~ the Draft Law extension, which has passed both Houses but is stalled <sup>awaiting action on the conference committee compromise</sup> ~~in conference~~.

There are, of course, many bills which have not yet been passed by either House of Congress--the Federal Executive Act; new ~~controls~~ controls on pesticides; ~~land and~~ land and water conservation fund amendments; national land use policy legislation; hazardous substances and noise control acts; power plant siting and ocean dumping control legislation; and a new wilderness preservation act.

The work ~~ahead~~ ahead of the Congress is a tall order, and only a portion of the bills now before the various committees will become law this session. But that is no reason to decide that more can't be accomplished this ~~year~~ year. I think Congress <sup>or accept</sup>



still can compile an impressive record for the year if Democratic leaders in the

Congress will ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ team up with ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Republicans to act in the best

interests of the country. *Certainly in Sept Oct & Nov & even  
December the legislative job can be done*

This is Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from the Nation's Capital. This

will be my last report during the August recess. I will be talking with you again

the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ weekend of Sept. 11 and 12 over this same station.

#####



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

With Congress resuming work roughly three weeks after the President's sweeping new economic proposals, it's a ~~good~~ good time to look at what ~~legislative~~ legislative activity lies ahead.

Last January in his State of the Union Message the President set forth six great goals for the nation--full prosperity in peacetime, welfare reform, the restoration of our environment, comprehensive health care for all Americans, sharing of Federal income tax revenue with state and local governments, and complete reform of the Federal Government.

The major economic proposals recently unveiled by the President are aimed at achieving the great goal of prosperity in peacetime.

This means Congress should move quickly to implement what the President has proposed--repeal of the 7 per cent automotive excise tax, speeding up the scheduled increase in personal income tax exemptions by a year, and enactment of a 10 per cent one-year investment tax credit to be followed by a 5 per cent investment tax credit.

These are the tools we need to build ~~prosperity~~ prosperity in peacetime while at the same time liquidating our investment in Vietnam. It is important also ~~that we cut Federal spending by \$4.7 billion~~ that we cut Federal spending by \$4.7 billion ~~as the President ordered,~~ as the President ordered, to offset the revenue losses the Treasury will suffer from the recommended tax cuts.

The holddown in Federal spending will mean delays in carrying forward two of the President's great goals--Federal revenue sharing and welfare reform. The President has asked Congress to postpone revenue sharing for three months and welfare reform for one year. These are reasonable requests, which I feel sure Congress will abide by.

The House passed the President's welfare reform legislation last May. Now it is facing stiff opposition in Sen. Russell Long's Senate Finance Committee. We want and need this legislation, although the effective date ~~should~~ <sup>should</sup> be postponed.



~~Thus far the [redacted] in the [redacted] Army which [redacted]~~  
~~in May. New welfare reform [redacted] in [redacted]~~  
~~Finance Committee [redacted] [redacted]~~  
~~[redacted]~~

There is [redacted] hope for action on revenue sharing in some form or other. It will obviously be compromise legislation, but some kind of revenue sharing bill should [redacted] come out of the House Ways and Means Committee. This would be [redacted] no small accomplishment, since Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills vowed earlier this year to kill [redacted] revenue sharing altogether.

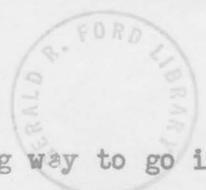
Health care legislation probably will go over until next year. There just does not seem to be time enough to put together major legislation of this kind this year, what with all the other big bills the House Ways and Means Committee is wrestling with.

The environmental report card is pretty good. The President's Council on Environmental Quality is [redacted] doing an excellent job, and so is the relatively new Environmental Protection Agency.

We also have last year's Air Quality Amendments, which set air quality standards that promise to reduce air pollution to World War II levels within the next five years. There also is progress in Congress on [redacted] a tough water quality act, long demanded by the Administration. If this act is passed before the end of this year, it will clean up a major portion of municipal and industrial pollution over the next several [redacted] years. However, complete water cleanup is at least a decade away.

Under prodding by the Administration, Congress also is beginning to move on such vital environmental areas as land use policy, toxic substances and noise. So [redacted] we are coming along quite well in the environmental area.

Reorganization of the Federal government is a big job which has a long way to go in the Congress. But I do know this--the people want a general revamping of the Federal



Government's executive branch. My own 1971 questionnaire indicated that seven out of 10 Kent and Ionia County residents believe the Federal Government should be reorganized and the number of cabinet departments reduced from 11 to 8, as proposed by the President.

Congress has a lot of work ahead of it, and I believe Congress should stay on the job until its work has been completed.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

For the third time since last ~~December~~ December a railroad strike has come and gone.

And so the pressure is off. Yet the need for Federal legislation to deal with national emergency transportation strikes is ~~just~~ just as real and urgent as ever. In fact, now is ~~the~~ the best time to legisla~~te~~ in this area--when we are not operating in a crisis atmosphere.

Whenever a railroad strike does hit us, whether a general or a selective strike, the result is uncertainty, confusion, and great damage to the economy. In fact, crisis conditions are created which threaten to deprive American families of the necessities of life. We cannot allow such conditions to continue.

The path for Congress to follow is clear. It must enact permanent legislation to deal with ~~national~~ national emergency strikes in transportation and end the periodic chaos that disrupts all of our lives.

Labor should have the right to strike. This is recognized as the working man's sole weapon. But it seems clear that in the case of the railroads the right of the selective strike should be circumscribed so as to provide the public ~~with~~ with appropriate safeguards.

Whatever the kind of legislation enacted--whether it follows closely the President's proposals or not--the need for such ~~legislation~~ legislation cannot longer go unheeded by the Congress. Otherwise Congress will periodically be forced to intervene in railroad strikes or the nation will be plagued with whipsaw type selective strikes.

Additional railroad ~~strikes~~ strikes are still very much a possibility. The settlement earlier this summer did not deal with three major issues--any one ~~of~~ of which could develop into a ~~crisis~~ crisis in a matter of weeks.

These issues are the matter of employing firemen on diesel locomotives, plus the wage disputes between the railroads and shopcraft workers and signalmen.



I would like to turn now to another problem that urgently needs attention--the need to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

I am speaking of the President's proposal to reorganize eight of the Cabinet departments into four new departments--human resources, community development, natural resources, and economic development.

This plan makes a lot of sense. It should be particularly appealing to those who believe in a strong Presidency and would like to see Government work at its best.

The four new departments offer opportunities to eliminate overlapping programs and to institute more efficient operation and cost cutting. The proposed reorganization could be a big step toward convincing the American taxpayer that our governmental machinery is capable of giving him something for the taxes he is paying.

Twentieth-century problems will not be solved with 19th-century organizations. The Federal Government cannot hope to administer more than 400 major domestic programs with an organization that was set up to handle forty.

The time is long overdue to rearrange the old-line Federal Government agencies. Coordination is no substitute for getting the boxes in the right place and giving one man authority enough to be held completely responsible for community development, natural resource development and human resources.

President Nixon's proposals have come out of the work of task forces that studied this problem in both the present and the previous administrations.

There should be no partisanship involved in finding the answers to the problem of government organization. There is credit enough for everybody to share if the Congress works out a solution, based on the President's proposals. The fact that the proposals trace back to the Johnson Administration is further evidence that partisanship has nothing to do with the handling of this problem.



Some people may find the problem of governmental organization dull. It is anything but that. It is most challenging, and the rewards for a solution will be great. The truth is that we face a major crisis in America if we do not alter our institutions to fit our changing times.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the nation's capital. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Full voting at the age of 18 is the law of the land, now that the 26th Amendment to the Constitution has been ratified by the states.

Our nation's young people who fall into this 18 to 20 age bracket--more than 11 million Americans--can now participate in electing officials at all levels of government.

As 18-to-20-year-olds approach voting for the first time, it is important for all of us to recognize and understand what concerns young people. These concerns will guide their choices as they exercise their full rights of citizenship.

Recently Steve Hess, chairman of the White House Conference on Youth, reported to members of Congress on <sup>youth</sup> the conference. He discussed certain themes that kept recurring among the delegates to the conference. Hess believes that the 1,000 conference delegates represented a cross-section of the nation's youth and that their views are generally held by young people today.

I believe these views should be heard--by parents, by teachers, by other young people, and by elected officials at all levels. Therefore I would like to quote from Hess's report.

Hess summarized the five main concerns of young people as expressed at the White House Conference.

Of youth involvement, he said: "Young people are not seeking to escape from the system but rather are demanding a greater voice in the decisions that affect their lives. This comes at a time when governmental and educational policies, in particular, have tended to prolong the time of life which we call 'youth.' Young people are seeking measures which will shorten, not prolong, the time between childhood and adulthood."

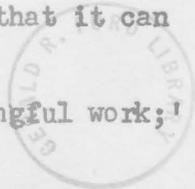


On "community control and participation," Hess said: "The Youth Conference delegates generally proposed programs that put control in--or at least ~~substantial~~ substantial participation by--those most affected. They felt that ecology must be a people-oriented movement stressing community involvement. They favored ~~grass~~ grass roots participation in planning and implementation of all programs involving the social and physical well-being of people."

On equality: "Throughout the conference, there was the recurring theme that the ideals upon which this country was founded have never been a reality for all its people. The delegates called for an end to discriminatory practices, racial and otherwise. Young people have been taught by their elders and teachers to take seriously and literally the words of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, particularly its Bill of Rights. They therefore question why ~~these~~ these rights are not extended to all Americans."

On libertarianism: "Liberty, a Conference Task Force said, is the freedom of all human beings conscientiously to choose their own way of life when their choices do not limit or harm this right of others. Some at the Conference cited libertarianism as the fastest growing youth movement in America. This doctrine has a strong influence on youth's ~~acceptance~~ acceptance of an all-volunteer army and their strong support of the right to privacy."

On humanization: "The youth delegates were especially sensitive to what they viewed as threats to 'dehumanize society.' They saw these threats coming in part from 'uncontrolled technology.' Yet they were not anti-technology per se. Rather they recognized the contribution that technology has made and the contributions that it can make in the future, if properly used. The delegates called for 'more meaningful work;' for 'less impersonal employer-employee relationships;' for attempts to 'tailor jobs to



fit the individual; for a flexible four-day week; and for greater participation by workers in decision making.

The ~~views~~<sup>views</sup> expressed by these youth delegates are indeed thought-provoking.

We must take their opinions into consideration--not only because these young people will be our future leaders but because by giving them the right to vote at age 18 we have placed them in the mainstream of the political process.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the nation's capital.

I'll be talking with you again next week, same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Some 200,000 of our senior citizens filled out a questionnaire recently and made clear to the rest of us the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ tremendous problems that exist among our aging population.

More than half of the people who filled ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ out the questionnaire said they don't have enough money to make ends meet. Fifty-five per cent said they can't afford to buy the food they like. More than half said that to get by they must spend less than \$200 a month. Twenty per cent said they are limited to less than \$100 a month. And 17.4 per cent said they sometimes feel ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ they have nothing to live for.

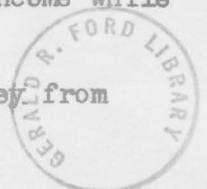
The questionnaire which produced these results ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ <sup>was</sup> distributed ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ at more than 6,000 community meetings for the elderly known as Older Americans White House Forums.

The forums were organized as a curtain-raiser for a year of meetings, regional hearings and local <sup>#</sup> and State White House conferences leading to a national conference in Washington the week of November 28.

John B. Martin of Grand Rapids, ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ who is Special Assistant to the President for Aging, is director of the White House Conference.

John says the questionnaire sampling emphasized that the many and complex problems related to income are the most ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ important concern of our older citizens. Beyond this, the questionnaire results will be useful in pinpointing the issues to be taken up at the White House Conference on Aging.

The ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ preliminary tabulation revealed that 71.9 per cent of those ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ answering the questionnaire depend on Social Security payments alone for income while 16.9 per cent also rely on earnings. Only five per cent said they got money from relatives.



Most of those sampled said they live in cities or small towns where the [redacted] majority of the forums on aging were held. Eighty-one per cent said they are happy where they live. Almost 50 per cent said they own their own homes. Of 35.3 per cent who live alone, women outnumbered men three to one. This reflects in part the greater number of women able to attend the forums but also [redacted] indicates some facts of aging-- that there are more [redacted] older women than men and that life expectancy is increasing at a faster rate for women than for men.

In all the attention [redacted] focused on welfare reform <sup>in the Congress,</sup> it is little recognized that the omnibus welfare reform bill passed last May by the House contains many provisions highly important to our [redacted] senior [redacted] citizens. This is one of the reasons why the bill must also be approved by the Senate.

The House-approved bill, H.R. 1, provides a guaranteed annual income for the poverty element among senior citizens. This will be welcome because most of the five million or more senior [redacted] citizens in this group are living solely on Social Security or what little welfare they can obtain in most states. [redacted] Our senior citizens are extraordinarily proud and want to be independent. Only two million have been willing to apply for welfare even though the remaining three million in the poverty segment are living in shocking quarters, undernourished, going without medical attention, and suffering in other ways.

H.R. 1 also provides for automatic increases in Social Security benefits to compensate for increases in the cost of living. The National Republican Coordinating <sup>--of which I was a member--</sup> Committee recommended in 1966 that such legislation be enacted. Since then it has been supported by large numbers of Republican congressmen. The President has also urged that such legislation be approved.

H.R. 1 also would increase widow's pensions. This also was recommended by the Republican National Coordinating Committee. The increase is from 82½ per cent to 100



per cent of her husband's benefits.

H.R. 1 further provides for ~~the~~ <sup>raising</sup> the ceiling of the retirement test.

The President has urged that the ~~amount~~ amount a retired individual between the ages of 65 and 75 can earn without forfeiting any part of his Social Security benefits be increased.

So H.R. 1 would be of considerable help to our Senior Citizens. I supported it vigorously in the House, and I would hope the Senate would help us complete action on this most important bill before the end of this year.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the nation's capital. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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*ment*  
#1 I have introduced legislation which will make a limited amount of a family's educational expenses a deductible item for income tax purposes. I am working on another approach, the tax credit plan, which may be introduced shortly.

President Nixon has a Study Commission that is expected to report to him a proposal that would help non-public schools.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

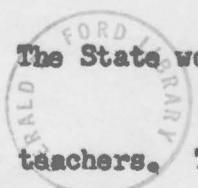
Today I would like to talk with you about a number of topics. First of all...aid to <sup>non public</sup> parochial schools. We have a tremendous <sup>financial</sup> problem in connection with <sup>the non-public</sup> our parochial <sup>systems</sup> schools. Many of them are being forced to close. In fact, they are closing at the rate of one a ~~month~~ day.

The Constitution provides for separation of church and State, and I personally believe very deeply in this principle. This rules out any direct aid to parochial schools, ~~(and property taxes)~~. However, something must be done to ~~not~~ assist parochial schools in the current situation.

The problem of helping <sup>non public</sup> parochial schools of all denominations is one that Congress will have to help solve. I have personally been seeking a solution to this problem for many years through ~~the~~ a bill which would provide the ~~the~~ <sup>non-public</sup> parents of parochial school children with <sup>federal</sup> tax relief. ~~the~~

Various <sup>other</sup> ways to ~~the~~ help have been tried. The Supreme Court last June 28 ruled invalid an attempt by the State of Pennsylvania to purchase non-religious educational services from ~~state~~ church schools. The Court ~~was~~ <sup>said</sup> this plan would invite "political division along religious lines." It also said the plan involved "excessive entanglement" ~~between~~ between Church and State. In Rhode Island, a plan was devised to supplement the salaries of lay teachers in parochial schools with State funds. The Court vetoed this ~~attempt~~ attempt on the same grounds as the Pennsylvania Plan.

Now the tuition voucher system has been proposed. Under this plan, the State regards every child of school age as entitled to an equal share of public funds for education. The sum could be applied ~~to~~ toward instruction in any school where the minimum requirements of the State for educational ~~and~~ quality are being met. The State would have nothing to do with operation of the schools or with payments to the teachers. The



student's parents would select the school their child would attend and would pay the voucher to school authorities.

This has been described as a "freedom of choice" plan. There would be no monitoring of church agencies, or investigation of church ~~teaching~~ teaching practices.

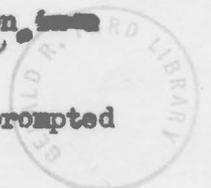
A test case is under way. It will undoubtedly go to the Supreme Court for final decision. Jurists say that careful reading of the ~~the~~ Supreme Court's decisions in the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island cases indicates that a ~~voucher~~ voucher system of help for parochial schools would be acceptable. Court approval would give Congress the green light to ~~formulate~~ formulate a workable voucher tuition system that would remove much of the present controversy over ~~parochial aid~~ parochial aid and would provide more available schooling for youngsters across our land.

*In Minnesota a tax credit plan is now in operation and may be another answer.*

Now I would like to turn to the Senate-approved campaign reform bill and emphasize my ~~strong~~ strong support for this measure. I hope that the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives will take affirmative action on it. The Senate bill has a number of virtues. It provides for a Federal Elections Commission, sets limits on auditable, enforceable expenses <sup>and</sup> provides for total disclosure. It ~~is~~ is not essential that the House pass the Senate bill verbatim, but it should not ~~stray~~ stray very far from its basic ~~provisions~~ provisions and principles.

On another subject, I would like to comment on the recent action by which ~~Congress~~ Congress repealed the Emergency Detention Act of 1950. This is an Act that became law over President Truman's ~~veto~~ veto 21 years ago. The objective of the Act was a secure America, an America free from domestic insurrection. The Act has never been used. Yet it presented a threat that under conditions of internal ~~stress~~ stress a President might be led to ~~take~~ <sup>take action</sup> against some portion of our population, ~~and~~

~~the~~ Fear of its possible ~~use~~ use prompted feelings of ~~distrust~~ distrust toward the Federal Government.



I therefore supported repeal of the ~~Emergency~~ Emergency Detention Act of 1950 and was pleased to see Congress wipe it off the books.

There must be trust between our citizens and their government if we are to have an orderly society. We do not need a law on the books that provides for the establishment of concentration camps. We can protect ourselves against saboteurs or insurrectionists without such laws. *The Attorney General & the Department of Justice recommended repeal*

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's Capital.

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The key to the success of the President's price and wage stabilization program is cooperation from labor. Nothing is more important. If labor gives the program its support, it ~~will~~ definitely will succeed. If ~~labor~~ the leaders of organized labor refuse to support it, it will fail.

We have made an excellent start with the 90-day price and wage freeze. The evidence indicates it is working. Wholesale prices went down 0.4 of 1 per cent in September, the first full month of the President's price-wage freeze. This was the first drop in wholesale prices in 10 months. It was the biggest wholesale price drop in five years. And the price of industrial commodities went down for the first time in seven years.

Add to that the fact that unemployment went down in September, and the message seems unmistakable. The President's New Economic Policy is working.

On the international front, adjustments are being made and actions taken to set up a new monetary system in which America can compete fairly once again.

Meantime, the Congress is acting to stimulate our sluggish economy. The House has passed--and the Senate is now considering--the Revenue Act of 1971. This Revenue Act, with its consumer and business tax cuts, will give the economy a big forward push. All of us will benefit from cuts in personal income tax exemptions. Those who use the standard deduction instead of itemizing their deductions will get a break. And an estimated 10 million automobile buyers will save an average of \$200 apiece on their purchase of a new car.

It is estimated that the New Economic Policy will create 500,000 new jobs.

My own prediction is that unemployment will drop below 5 per cent by the middle of next year.



I believe the outlook is for strong, steady growth in the national economy, with declining inflation and unemployment.

Some labor leaders have attacked the ~~Administration's~~ House-approved tax cut bill as a bonanza for business. These attacks are wild and irresponsible and entirely off target.

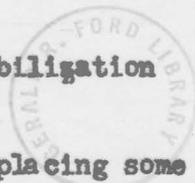
Tax cuts benefitting the consumer total \$12.4 billion under the House-passed bill when you add in the savings from repeal of automotive excise ~~taxes~~ taxes. If you just figure the individual ~~income~~ income tax cuts alone, they add up to ~~nearly~~ nearly \$5.7 billion-- \$1.7 billion 370 million ~~this~~ this year, \$3 billion 230 million in 1972, and \$1 billion 90 ~~million~~ million in 1973.

The only part of the tax bill that could be considered pro-business is the reinstatement of the ~~investment~~ 7 per cent investment tax credit. And the only reason the tax credit is being reinstated is to stimulate the economy and create jobs--not as a bonanza for business. The tax cut represented by the 7 per cent investment tax credit is offset by a reduction in the depreciation allowance granted business last Jan. 1 under new ~~tax~~ faster tax ~~writeoff~~ writeoff rules.

I am firmly convinced that when the entire new economic program is implemented, this country will be on the path to high growth in the economy along with price stabilization.

But as I mentioned at the outset, the new program cannot succeed unless leaders of organized labor cooperate with the Administration.

This is certainly no time to be playing union politics, nor is it anytime to be playing partisan politics. There is too much at stake for all of us, for the entire Nation. It is in the best interests of every American to bring about stabilization of prices--and we cannot stabilize prices without ~~some~~ placing some



restraints on wage increases.

This is why I said immediately after Phase 2 of the ~~Price and Wage Stabilization Program~~ Price and Wage Stabilization Program was announced that its success would depend on a high degree of good citizenship on the part of all Americans.

I personally believe that our citizens will respond to the challenge posed by this need for restraint in ~~prices~~ prices and wage increases. We must win the battle against inflation.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

~~Consumer~~

One of the most pressing legislative needs in this country today is for

Federal law which will protect the consumer from those ~~few~~ firms which engage in deceptive advertising, packaging and labeling tricks, the use of hazardous substances which may ~~im~~ improve appearance or taste but are harmful to health, and lapses in product design and quality control.

I ~~am~~ therefore pleased that the House has approved a strong, sensible, workable and effective Consumer Protection Act.

This new Consumer Protection Act, if approved by the Senate, will create a new Consumer Protection Agency within the Federal Government. It will be an independent agency ~~not~~ in the ~~Executive~~ Executive Branch of the Government. Its responsibilities will be to represent the consumer in the proceedings of other Federal agencies; to handle and follow up on consumer complaints; to develop and disseminate information of interest and value to consumers; and to generally protect and advance consumer interests on a broad front. In short, ~~indeed~~ it will be the Voice of the Consumer on a nationwide basis.

There was a fight in the House on the bill. There were those who sought to weaken the legislation and those who wanted to make the new Consumer Protection Agency a super- czar agency which would have created administrative chaos. Fortunately, both of these moves were defeated.

The truth is that the new agency will have ample power to appear before other Federal agencies on behalf of the consumer. Not only that but the new agency could obtain judicial review of any Federal agency proceeding and could compel agency action where there is undue delay or failure to complete a proceeding.

The new ~~is~~ House-approved consumer bill also would generate a flow of information



from the ~~Consumer~~ Consumer Protection Agency to other Federal agencies to alert them to consumer needs and stimulate corrective ~~and~~ action. The ~~bill~~ bill also provides that the Consumer Protection Agency report to the Congress and make ~~recommendations~~ recommendations any new legislation that might be ~~needed~~ needed to benefit ~~consumers~~ consumers.

One thing should be made clear. The new Consumer Protection Agency would not set up a testing laboratory and make announcements concerning "best buys" for consumers. There will be product tests, but these will take place in connection with cases before the ~~the~~ Federal regulatory agencies or in connection with studies of hazardous household products. This testing will be done by the National Bureau of Standards or ~~or~~ a similar agency.

The intent of the new Consumer Protection Bill is to employ the Consumer Protection Agency to make use of existing Federal resources ~~on~~ on behalf of the consumer and to promote the best interests~~of~~ of the consumer through cooperative action.

The bill ~~approved~~ approved by the House is strong legislation. It recognizes that every agency of the Federal Government must give heed to consumer concerns.

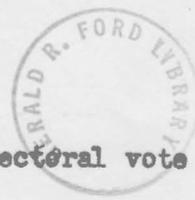


And now I would like to turn to another topic--direct election of the President of the United States.

As you know, many of us sought to bring about the enactment last year of a Constitutional Amendment providing for direct election of the President but the bill died in the Senate after passing the House with the required two-thirds majority.

I have now joined with 32 other congressmen of both political parties in introducing a new ~~Constitutional Amendment~~ direct-election Amendment. Direct election of the President is the only system which guarantees that the basic democratic principle of one-man, one-vote will be carried out in the selection of our Chief Executive.

Under the present Electoral College system, a state's entire electoral vote is cast for the candidate winning the most votes in that state ~~although~~ even if he does



not win a majority.

But it is people who vote for President, not states. Whether an American lives in Michigan ~~or~~ Delaware, Mississippi or Illinois, his vote ~~count~~ <sup>should</sup> count as much as any other American's.

It is important, too, that a Third Party candidate like George Wallace of Alabama not have the leverage to throw a Presidential election contest into the U.S. House of Representatives, where deals would be made to determine who would be the next President of the United States.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital. I'll be ~~back~~ talking with you again ~~at~~ next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

One of the most complicated subjects ever to ~~be~~ face Congress is that involving various environmental questions. And it is definitely a subject which has given rise to some hasty and irresponsible actions.

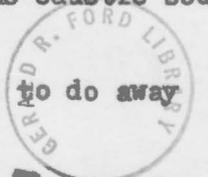
Take, for instance, the flap over phosphates. You know how <sup>some</sup> environmental groups authoritatively rate public officials on their votes, statements and stands on matters relating to ecology. And you no doubt recall how the environmentalists were quick to give high marks to <sup>certain</sup> members of the House Government Operations Committee for a study and report on the harm being done to our environment by the increasing use of phosphate detergents.

Well, if the committee's report had stopped right there--with a warning about the increasing use of phosphates, it would have been all well and good.

There is no question that some lakes and slow-moving streams which have a certain chemical balance are adversely affected by the excessive stimulation of algae growth which results when sewage dumped into them contains a high level of phosphates.

Although phosphates are present in many other kinds of sewage, including human waste, the committee was quick to condemn laundry detergents which have contributed to a sharp increase in the consumption of phosphates in recent years because of the improved cleaning properties phosphates have to offer. Some members of Congress became so excited they wanted to ~~ban~~ ban all phosphate detergents. <sup>They</sup> suggested that a new chemical known as NTA or an old compound, caustic soda, be used instead.

Other members of Congress objected on the grounds that NTA's effects had never been tested. It was also pointed out that the dangers of caustics such as caustic soda were known--damage to eyes and other delicate human tissue. Furthermore, ~~to do away~~ with phosphates in cleaning agents altogether would reduce cleaning properties and increase risks of bacterial infections. Some members of Congress also pointed out



that a good sewage treatment plant which prevents the dumping of undertreated sewage into lakes and streams can eliminate the phosphates after they have done their good cleaning work and before they have contributed to what is known as eutrophication.

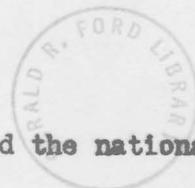
Now come the U.S. Surgeon General, the Administrator of the Food and Drug Administration, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality to say the same thing some Congressmen were saying two years ago. They noted that the best way to deal with all phosphates is to treat sewage before it is dumped. They pointed out that tests of NTA indicate it may do serious harm to children and pregnant women and that caustics account for thousands of injuries every year, some of them permanent. They have even urged governmental units which have banned phosphate detergents to reconsider such bans and to act instead to improve their sewage treatment plants.

So this is evidence of hasty and irrational action on the part of those who act without proper thought and knowledge on behalf of environmental improvement.

Let me turn now to another topic--that of drug abuse. One of our highest national priorities must continue to be a comprehensive drive at all levels of government to stamp out drug abuse.

On the federal level that effort has continued unabated. Federal outlays for drug abuse control and prevention programs have nearly tripled over the three fiscal years 1969 through 1971, rising from an estimated \$67.9 million to \$166.4 million. For the current fiscal year, the budget called for \$206 million, and the President since has requested an additional \$169.4 million in supplemental funds to further expand the fight against drugs.

Last June 17th the President by executive order established the national



Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. At the same time, the President

~~asked Congress to give~~

~~the office a three-year life span~~ and authorize it to coordinate the various programs now handled individually by a half-dozen Federal departments and agencies.

It may take longer than three years to bring about final solutions to America's drug abuse problems. But at ~~least~~ least with the new Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention we are moving in the right direction.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, speaking to you from the Nation's Capitol.

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I believe parents have the right to have their children go to school in their own neighborhood--not be bused for miles and miles and for a large part of the day just to satisfy some court's idea of racial balance among the students in a particular school.

To me, it doesn't make sense for parents to work hard to buy a home in a certain neighborhood and then have their children forcefully transported long distances to some school far away from their home.

That's the reason I am trying to get the Justice Department to intervene on the side of the Grand Rapids Board of Education and neighboring school boards in the busing suit now pending against them.

The President is opposed to forced busing to achieve racial balance. His position should be presented to the court by the Justice Department.

I am opposed to forced busing to achieve racial balance. I am therefore supporting a proposed constitutional amendment that would end forced busing to achieve integration. A discharge petition currently is on the Speaker's Desk in the U.S. House of Representatives. 218 signatures are needed on this petition to bring the proposed anti-busing Constitutional Amendment to the floor of the House for a vote. I hope the effort succeeds.



Let me turn now to another topic that is currently the subject of much agitation in Congress--foreign aid. I think it was irresponsible of the Senate to kill this year's foreign aid bill, especially at a time when the President is seeking to implement a policy of negotiation in foreign affairs in place of confrontation. I have voted for reductions in foreign aid many times, but I have always supported the program in principle because I think it promotes world peace. That continues to be my

*and I will this year*

1

position. ~~I am working to revive the foreign aid program in Congress.~~ We should alter  
 the old foreign aid program to make it fit the times, but we should not destroy it. The  
 future of the underdeveloped nations of the world hangs in the balance.

*by proper reductions*  
*Some* *That are U.S. allies*  
*Our mutual defense*

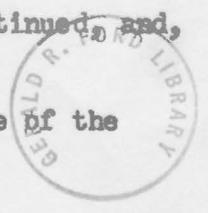
I would like to turn now to the question of making the collective bargaining process work in the transportation industry.

More than a year and a half ago the President ~~sent~~ sent Congress ~~a~~ legislation that would give the Chief Executive more power and ~~more~~ more flexibility in dealing with railroad and other ~~transportation~~ transportation industry strikes of national emergency proportions.

The legislation languished ~~in~~ in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee until just recently when the Transportation Subcommittee finally ~~concluded~~ concluded hearings on the Administration's bill and a number of other plans. Attention focused primarily on a bill ~~authored~~ authored by Rep. James Harvey, Republican of Saginaw, Michigan.

No timetable has yet been agreed upon for finalizing the legislation and getting it the rest of the way to the floor of the House of Representatives. With the crisis of the longshoreman's strike facing us, there should be prompt consideration. But I do not have any great hopes that the chairman of the ~~Commerce~~ <sup>Commerce</sup> committee, Democrat Harley Staggers of West Virginia, will move the bill very soon.

All of the bills pending before the subcommittee seek to encourage collective bargaining. Most of the proposals give the President an arsenal of alternatives to encourage settlement of a major labor dispute in transportation or to prevent a strike from disrupting our entire ~~economy~~ economy. The options include provisions for imposing an additional cooling-off period, partial operation or selective strikes to give both management and labor some leverage for their positions while negotiations continued and, finally, some form of compulsory arbitration or binding settlement tied to one of the final offers of the negotiating parties.



Whatever finally emerges from the Commerce Committee--if a bill does come out--it will have to be a delicately balanced package. Not only are the rights of labor and management involved but the public's right to reasonable service from one of our most vital industries.

There must be some action in this vital area, and I will continue to press for it.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital.

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

This past

~~last~~ week the House of Representatives failed to give the required two-thirds

majority to a proposed Constitutional Amendment which would have allowed voluntary

prayer or meditation in the Nation's public schools. There was a healthy majority

for the amendment but we fell 28 short of the required two-thirds majority.

~~I~~ am deeply disappointed that the Prayer Amendment failed to get two-thirds.

But with 80 per cent of the American people ~~favoring~~ in favor of allowing voluntary

prayer or meditation in the public schools, I believe the day will come when the

Supreme Court will either reverse its decisions of 1962 and 1963 or ~~thereby~~ a

Constitutional Amendment permitting prayer or meditation in the public schools will

be adopted.

I supported the proposed Prayer Amendment for three reasons. I believe the

Supreme Court made a mistake in its interpretation of the First Amendment to the

Constitution as it applies to ~~the~~ prayer in school. ~~I~~ I believe the Congress has a

responsibility to give the American ~~the~~ people the right to decide this question

through their State Legislatures. And I believe the proposed Amendment deserved

two-thirds approval of the House on its merits.

In saying the Supreme Court erred in 1962 and 1963, I side with Supreme Court

Justice Potter Stewart who dissented from the decision of the majority in both

the New York Case in 1962 and the Pennsylvania and Maryland cases in 1963.

In the New York Case, Justice Stewart stated: "The ~~Supreme~~ Court says that

in permitting school children to say this simple prayer, the New York authorities

have ~~not~~ established 'an official religion.' ...I cannot see how an 'official religion'

is established by ~~letting~~ letting those who want to say a prayer say it. On the

contrary, I think that to deny them ~~the~~ wish to these children to join in

reciting this prayer is to deny them the opportunity of sharing in the spiritual heritage of our nation."

~~It is interesting to note that~~

I agree with Justice Stewart when he wrote in the Maryland-Pennsylvania cases,

"The choice involved...is one for each community and its school board, and not for this Court. For, as I have said, religious exercises are not constitutionally invalid if they simply reflect differences which exist in ~~society~~ the society from which the school draws its people. They become constitutionally invalid only if the administration places the sanction of secular authority behind one or more particular religious or irreligious beliefs."

In my ~~is~~ judgment, Justice Stewart is correct and the Supreme Court decisions on prayer should some day be overruled.

We have ~~not~~ often heard it said that "The Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is." But the Constitution belongs to the American people and not to the Supreme Court. That is why I say that when there is overwhelming ~~a~~ public opposition to a significant Supreme Court decision, the Congress owes it to the American people to give them a chance to pass on the merits of the issue. Unfortunately, the House did not do that ~~but~~ this past week.

The proposed ~~is~~ Prayer Amendment should have received two-thirds House approval on its merits. The proposed Amendment would have only authorized public school officials to do what the House of Representatives does at the opening of each daily session--join in a few minutes of prayer.

At a time when there is general ~~is~~ concern in the country over the state of public morals and ethics, we ought to promote those policies which uplift and inspire our people. The Supreme Court agrees that "we are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a ~~is~~ Supreme ~~is~~ Being." Our Constitution and the policies carried out under

it ought to encourage, not discourage, that concept.

The Constitutional Amendment voted on~~ix~~ in the House a few days ago <sup>would</sup> ~~not~~ not have established a religion. It would simply have permitted the free exercise of it.

It would have confirmed the American people's determination to emphasize the place of religion and the spiritual in the life of our nation.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital.

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

This past week the House passed legislation which I think will ultimately lead to a cure for our most dreaded disease, cancer.

The bill the House approved is known as the National Cancer Attack Act of 1971. It ~~represents~~ represents the launching of an all-out effort to conquer cancer. It gives new vigor to cancer research. It provides for increased organizational efficiency within the National Cancer Institute. It ~~streamlines~~ streamlines the Institute's administrative procedures. It calls for greater funds for the fight against cancer and sets the cancer-fight budget apart from that of the parent agency, the National Institutes of Health.

With this bill, the House committed itself to providing for the cancer fight \$400 million this year, \$500 million next year, and \$600 million the following year--\$1½ billion over the next three years.

But the cancer attack bill does much more than simply assure adequate funding for a research program. It ~~reestablishes~~ reestablishes programs to help people immediately-- cancer control programs. It reestablishes programs such as ~~testing~~ testing for the early detection of breast cancer, cervical ~~cancer~~ cancer, and ~~oral~~ oral cancer which were phased out a year ago. It also authorizes generous support of existing clinical research centers and the establishment of 15 new cancer research centers across the country.

It is my belief that the National Cancer Attack Act will invigorate the best of biomedical science toward finding solutions to a complex and devastating disease. The bill provides every opportunity to overcome the torments of cancer.

The need for the cancer attack program is great. Of the 200 million Americans now alive, 50 million will develop cancer ~~at~~ at present rates of incidence and 34



million will die of it if better methods of prevention and treatment are not discovered. Cancer deaths last year were eight times the number of lives lost in six years of war in Vietnam, five and one-half times the number killed in automobile accidents, and greater than the number of Americans killed in battle in all four years of World War II.

So there was no question of the need for the program. The only difference which developed in Congress was over the approach. The Senate passed a bill which sets up an independent cancer attack agency. The House bill provides independent budget authority but otherwise keeps the cancer attack effort within the National Institutes of Health. This difference has to be resolved. Whatever the outcome, the ~~war~~ *fight* against cancer must be won.

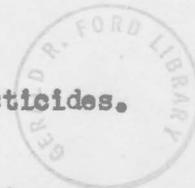
In other action, the House has passed a bill which for the first time brings the manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides under control of the Federal Government.

Up to this time we've just had a labeling law--a law requiring that labels on pesticides set forth the ingredients and instructions for use of the product.

Now all pesticides are grouped into two categories--general and restricted. And ~~those that are~~ those that are restricted can only be applied by ~~somebody~~ somebody licensed to use ~~or~~ *them* or by someone working under a licensed applicator.

The bill gives the Environmental Protection Agency broad authority over the manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides. EPA has the power to restrict or even to cancel the registration of a particular pesticide if it decides that pesticide is an imminent hazard.

Some of the states have already adopted very tough laws concerning pesticides. So the House voted to give States the power to impose more rigid requirements



concerning pesticides than those of the Federal Government. I strongly supported this provision since Michigan is ~~one~~ one of those states in the ~~forefront~~ forefront of the pesticide control movement.

I think the pesticide control bill approved by the House is good legislation. It strikes a delicate balance between what must be done to protect the environment and what is important in allowing effective control of pests.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

~~I would like to begin by making a few comments about the treatment accorded President Nixon at the recent AFL-CIO convention. There is no question that the President was not shown the respect due the chief executive of the United States. AFL-CIO President George Meany was definitely rude to the President.~~

~~Apart from this I would like to comment on the ~~fact~~ fact that the AFL-CIO delegates ~~laughed~~ when President Nixon said ~~the~~ the 90-day price freeze was a success.~~

*At the beginning I would like to make some comments on the New Economic Policy. The delegates should have clapped because the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics*

report shows ~~that the~~ that the ~~increase~~ increase in the cost of living slowed in October to the lowest pace in more than four years. The rise in the cost of living last month was about one-half the month-to-month rise before the August 15 freeze of prices.

At the same time, the gross national product rose by \$17.7 billion. Unemployment declined 0.2 of 1 per cent. ~~And housing~~ starts nationally rose over the 2 million mark.

*Auto / 700,000 jobs*

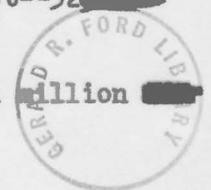
So the President's New Economic Policy is working ~~well~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

Now I would like to take a look with you at the \$71 billion Defense Department appropriation bill passed by the House before the Thanksgiving Recess.

First of all, let me point out that the fiscal 1972 defense budget represents only 6.5 per cent of our gross national product. That is the lowest it has been, in terms of GNP, in nearly ~~20~~ 20 years.

I also want to emphasize that more than half of the ~~military~~ *defense* budget--52 per cent, to be exact--consists of pay and benefits for approximately 2.4 million military and about 1 million civilian personnel.



At the same time, the defense bill cuts military personnel by 1 million below the peak of Vietnam War ~~strength~~ strength of 3.5 million in 1968. At the end of this fiscal year, ~~our~~ our armed forces will be at their lowest strength in more than 20 years.

By the end of this fiscal year we will have some 200,000 fewer personnel in uniform than in 1964, the year before the big escalation in Vietnam. Yet in 1964 personnel costs were only 43 per cent of the budget while today they account for 52 ~~per~~ per cent.

The reason for that is inflation. Inflation has hit the military budget hard. It explains why we cannot cut the military budget more and keep our strength up.

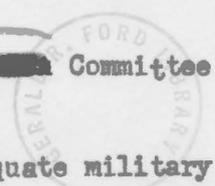
Inflation has added more than \$17 billion to the personnel costs of the Department of Defense, and that figure does not include the recent military ~~pay~~ pay raise.

I would like to make another very important and dramatic point. ~~The~~ The fiscal 1972 military budget does not ~~provide~~ provide for even one additional strategic missile or one additional strategic ~~bomber~~ bomber--despite the fact that the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles on ~~launchers~~ launchers.

I ~~should~~ should add that the United States still maintains an ~~adequate~~ adequate and credible strategic deterrent force, since the number of our missile-launching submarines is roughly equal ~~to~~ to those of the Soviet Union and our manned strategic ~~bombers~~ bombers far outnumber those of the Soviets.

While the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are in progress, the United States has refrained from increasing its strategic nuclear forces. However, the Soviet Union has increased her strategic forces rapidly during the same period.

The fiscal 1972 ~~defense~~ defense ~~appropriations~~ appropriations approved by the House totalled \$2.5 billion less ~~than~~ than was requested by the Administration. The House ~~Committee~~ Committee on Appropriations felt that the ~~amount~~ amount appropriated is sufficient for adequate military



strength. I agree with the Committee that we must maintain military strength adequate for our national survival. The size and speed of the Soviet military buildup has been such that we cannot make major reductions in military outlays at this time.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The foreign relations of the United States have changed dramatically in the past three months, with President Nixon's announced visit to China and his planned trip to the Soviet Union in late May of next year. Currently the President is setting dates for consultations with our Free World partners in advance of his trips to the summit in Peking and Moscow.

Following these initiatives by the President, we can see the outlines of a new world posture for the United States. We are turning, as the President promised, from confrontation to negotiation. We are striving for a new generation of peace.

A new quality of realism dominates American policy under President Nixon. Mainland China, with its 750 million people and membership in the nuclear club, will now be considered a sovereign nation as we adjust our policies in Asia to meet changed economic and political conditions there. Following our military withdrawal from Vietnam, we will continue to provide support under the Nixon Doctrine for our non-Communist friends in Asia.

In our relations with the Soviet Union, new realism on both sides has recognized a mutual interest in reducing the risk of nuclear war. There are signs that an agreement or understanding on the deployment of nuclear missiles will result from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Should these talks indeed prove successful, they will prove that with hard bargaining and diligent negotiation we can avoid a new spiral of the nuclear arms race. This will free our energies for more useful attention to the hot spots of the world, such as the Middle East and Pakistan, where dangerous threats of escalation could arise.

In announcing his visit to Moscow, the President referred to "recent advances in bilateral and multilateral negotiations involving the two countries." It is safe to



assume this included the SALT Talks.

Sources close to the Talks, which resumed in Vienna on November 15, indicate a good prospect for limiting anti-ballistic missile systems on both sides and a fair prospect for a limit on offensive missiles. Also, the United States is urging a related reduction of nuclear missile-carrying submarines, although this may be hard to achieve.

A sign that the talks have momentum can be seen in the interim SALT agreement on accidental nuclear explosions, signed September 20 in Washington by Secretary of State Rogers and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. This agreement calls on each side to notify the other promptly should the threat of an accidental nuclear launch or detonation arise. It also transfers the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow to the satellite communications system.

I am convinced the bargaining from strength carried on by this Administration at SALT has earned the respect of the Russians. The prospects for agreement today are related, in my view, to our own decision to proceed with strategic weapons development--including the ABM system--during these talks.

Meantime, there is no question that the Middle East dispute needs cooling off.

Events in the Middle East have been dominated by reports of an estimated 20,000 Soviet personnel <sup>in Egypt,</sup> including more than 100 combat pilots using the most modern fighter aircraft. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who visited Moscow in October, has warned that unless a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute is reached "within a year" fighting will resume.

I believe President Nixon should give priority to the Middle East question in his discussions with Soviet leaders. He should seek from them a clarification of their intentions in the Middle East.



Over the ~~the~~ past year and a half, the Nixon Administration has made some progress <sup>in</sup> bringing Arab and Israeli positions closer on the question of extending the present ceasefire and reopening the Suez Canal.

We now cannot afford to let any nation misjudge the ~~the~~ <sup>deep concern</sup> readiness of the United States to ~~assist~~ <sup>maintain peace & stability in the Middle East</sup> Israel, ~~even as we pursue a peaceful settlement~~ of the Middle East dispute.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the nation's capital.

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting from Washington.

All of us are interested in the state of the economy, and all of us should be interested in ~~bringing~~ bringing a halt to the inflation which has visited hardship on so many of us.

It's time now to cut through all the talk of confusion in connection with Phase 2 of the President's ~~economic~~ New Economic Policy and ask ourselves just where we have been and ~~where~~ where we are going.

What has happened since President Nixon announced a 90-day freeze on prices and wages back on August 15?

Interest rates have come down, with prime bank rates cut from 6 percent to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Federal Reserve discount rate has gone down from 5 per cent to 4-and- $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, and home mortgage rates and consumer loan rates have followed the downward trend.

Prices have been held down and have remained steady. Wholesale prices declined in September for the first time in 10 months, while the consumer price index rose only .2 of 1 per cent in September and .1 of 1 per cent in October. The October increase was the smallest rise since April of 1967--nearly four years. This compares with the average monthly consumer price rise from March through August, which was .4 of 1 per cent.

Rents also have stabilized. A government survey of 5,000 rental units shows that only 1 per cent of the total increased after the freeze went into effect.

Unemployment dropped to 5.8 per cent in October and although it edged up slightly in November, total employment moved past the 80 million mark for the first time in our history.



For the three months--August, September and October--the nation's industrial output moved upward, reversing the ~~downward~~ downward trend detected in July. Housing starts, nationally, climbed 5 per cent in October over the annual rate in September.

New car sales have continued to improve, setting a record for the first 10 days of November for sales of American-made autos.

And the nation's output, measured as gross national product, rose at a 3.9 per cent rate during the third quarter of this year. That's ~~2.9~~ <sup>a full</sup> percentage point ahead of the preliminary estimate of 2.9 per cent.

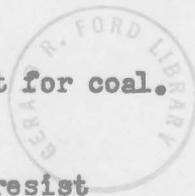
The figures ~~now~~ now in show that the "freeze" part of the New Economic Policy was successful in damping down the price and wage pressures that have fed inflationary ~~psychology~~ psychology for so long. And this was accomplished without halting economic growth.

Now that we are in Phase 2 we can ~~expect~~ expect to see some fluctuations. The freeze is off. But we should see more sunshine than clouds in the future--in ~~spite~~ spite of those who keep predicting bad economic weather ahead for their own political advantage.

Phase 2 has a lot of things ~~going~~ going for it. Inflationary pressure on prices and wages should lessen. In addition, the ~~new~~ new tax cut bill will provide enough stimulants to prod the economy into a broad recovery.

The big problem is the obstructionist stand being taken by the organized labor members of the President's Pay Board, the attitude that the fight ~~against~~ against inflation doesn't matter.

I was pleased to see the President's Price Commission refuse to pass the entire soft coal wage increase along to the public in the form of a ~~price~~ <sup>bit</sup> price boost for coal. This may force a majority of the Pay Board to stiffen their spines and resist



*excessive*  
clearly ~~inflationary~~ wage increases. The tragic game of wage and price ~~is~~ le apfrogging  
that we have been playing has got to stop. It is time for just plain common sense--and  
that means holding inflation to at least the 2 to 3 per cent ~~is~~ goal which the President  
has set.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's  
capital. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The 92nd Congress has wound up its first session--and it seems appropriate to do a little stock-taking at this time on just what kind of a job Congress did this year.

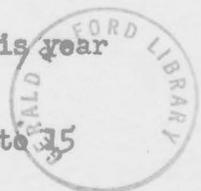
The record is spotty. It is uneven because the Congress passed a half a dozen major pieces of legislation but this contrasted with long periods of inactivity and delay. The fact is that Congress failed to act on roughly three-fourths of the 56 major measures President Nixon has labeled as "must" legislation.

What were the accomplishments? Chiefly, they were passage of tax cut legislation, the extension of wage and price control authority, the 18-year-old vote amendment, health manpower legislation, campaign spending reform, and a draft extension with provisions aimed at establishing an all-volunteer army.

From my viewpoint, the big disappointments were the failure to enact a program for sharing Federal income tax revenue with the States and local units of government on a percentage basis; failure to reform the obsolete welfare system; failure to enact new ways of dealing with national emergency labor disputes in transportation; failure to reorganize the Federal cabinet departments; and failure to abolish the Electoral College system and provide a better method of electing the President.

In the area of accomplishments, I was particularly pleased about enactment of tax reduction legislation because it is definitely needed to stimulate the economy.

The tax cut bill raises the \$650 personal income tax exemption to \$675 this year and to \$750 for 1972. It also raises the standard deduction from 13 per cent to 15 per cent, with a ceiling of \$2,000, effective in 1972.



The tax reduction bill repeals the [redacted] 7 per cent automobile excise tax, retroactive to last August 15, and wipes out the 10 percent excise tax on light trucks, retroactive to Sept. 22.

To stimulate the creation of new jobs, the bill restores the 7 per cent tax credit [redacted] for investments in new industrial [redacted] equipment.

The new tax cut bill will be a boon to working parents. It permits working parents with income of less than \$27,600 to [redacted] take income tax deductions of up to \$4,800 a year for day care of a child [redacted]. The full deduction can be taken only by those with total [redacted] income of not over \$18,000 a year.

Now I would like to [redacted] call your attention to a new [redacted] proposal which President Nixon [redacted] sent to the Congress in the closing days of the session--a bill aimed at moving this country [redacted] forward dramatically in the area of pension security for the American working [redacted] man. This is a retirement benefits bill, which I am co-sponsoring because I believe it to be the most [redacted] important advance in [redacted] retirement security legislation since Social Security was [redacted] introduced.

The [redacted] program of security in the retirement benefits bill would do the following: It would set a minimum standard [redacted] in law for the vesting of pensions--in other words for preserving pension rights of employes even though they leave their jobs before retirement. It would allow employes who wish to [redacted] save independently for their retirement or to supplement employer-financed [redacted] pensions to deduct on their income tax returns the sums set aside for these purposes. It would also allow self-employed persons who are already investing in pension plans for themselves and their employes to take a more generous tax deduction than they now receive.

There is no subject more important to the individual American than retirement security. It is tragic when a person enters upon his retirement years with an



inadequate income--so that he must live out his  twilight years in poverty and misery. Every effort must be made to  blot out this American tragedy.

And now I would like to take this occasion to wish everyone listening to me a very  merry Christmas and a most happy New Year. This will be my last radio report of the year from Washington. I will resume my weekly reports from the nation's capital--same time, same station--when Congress  gathers for its second session in January.

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