

WASHINGTON REVIEW

*A Report
From Your Congressman*



*Serving
Kent and Ionias Counties*

JERRY FORD

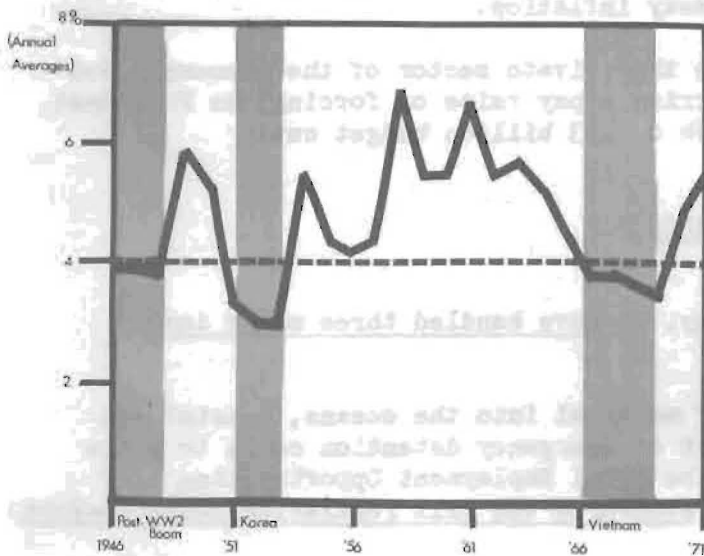
October 11, 1971

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

HOUSE VOTES \$15.4-BILLION TAX CUT

The House last week approved by voice vote an historic tax reduction bill I believe will bring us prosperity in peacetime.

A LONGRANGE LOOK AT UNEMPLOYMENT



PROSPERITY IN PEACETIME -- As this graph clearly shows, our periods of low unemployment since World War II have generally been associated with war. The goal of the President's New Economic Policy is prosperity in peacetime. Most economists regard 4 per cent unemployment as "full employment."

\$3.23 billion in 1972, and \$1.09 billion in 1973.

Over the five years starting in 1969, individual income taxes will have been cut by \$36.4 billion while corporate tax payments will have been increased by \$3.2 billion.

Here is what the Revenue Act of 1971, as passed by the House, would do:

- *Increase the \$650 personal income tax exemption to \$675 this year and to \$750 next year.
- *Raise the standard deduction--in 1972--from 13 per cent of taxable income with a \$1,500 maximum to 15 per cent with a \$2,000 maximum.
- *Increase the low-income allowance from \$1,000 to \$1,300 in 1972. (This is the amount of income not subject to taxes, in lieu of the standard deduction.)
- *Stimulate business investment in new machinery by allowing a businessman to subtract 7 per cent of the cost of this new machinery from his taxes, effective with orders placed on or after last April 1.
- *Repeal the 7 per cent excise tax on automobiles, retroactive to August 15, and the 10 per cent tax on light trucks, retroactive to Sept. 22.
- *Reduce the depreciation allowance granted business under fast writeoff rules last Jan. 1.
- *Allow U.S. exporters to defer taxes on profits from goods sold overseas.

Let me emphasize that the Revenue Act of 1971 is only part of the President's New Economic Program. His program also calls for inflation control through price and wage restrictions and restraint in Government spending, and these aspects are equally important.

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

The bill would cut taxes \$15.4 billion over a three-year period--1971 through 1973.

It is part of President Nixon's New Economic Policy--a program of price and wage restraints, job development tax cut incentives, personal income tax cuts, auto excise tax repeal, realignment of major international currency exchange rates, and imposition of a 10 per cent surcharge on imports.

The tax relief in the bill is overwhelmingly in favor of consumers, contrary to charges made by some labor leaders.

The only part of the bill that could be considered pro-business is the reinstatement of the investment tax credit, which was first enacted in 1962 and repealed in 1969. But the investment tax credit is being reinstated to stimulate the economy and create jobs, not as a bonanza for business. And those very labor leaders who are criticizing reinstatement of the investment tax credit supported it in 1962 when it was proposed by a Democratic President.

Tax cuts benefiting the consumer total \$12.41 billion under the bill passed by the House, when you add in the savings from repeal of automotive excise taxes. Reductions in individual income taxes alone come to \$5.69 billion--\$1.37 billion this year,

CONGRESS UPHOLDS PAY RAISE DEFERRAL

The Administration's new economic program passed its first political test last week when both the House and Senate upheld a Presidential order putting off a scheduled pay increase for Federal employes by six months.

Under the Comparability Pay Act, the 4.2 million Federal employes normally would receive a 5.5 per cent pay increase next Jan. 1. But the President must cut \$5 billion from the fiscal 1972 budget in order to offset loss of Federal revenue under the tax cut bill now moving through Congress as a stimulant to the economy.

Deferring the Federal pay raise until next July 1 will reduce the fiscal 1972 dollar outlay by \$1.3 billion.

Under the Comparability Pay Act the President has the power to defer a Federal pay raise "because of national emergency or economic conditions affecting the general welfare." However, his action is subject to veto by either House of the Congress.

The House upheld the President 207 to 174 on the pay raise deferral. The Senate backed him 51 to 32, after voting a day earlier to give Federal employes whatever percentage raise is allowed private sector workers under Phase 2 of the President's wage and price control program.

I feel that those members of Congress who are pressing for a Federal employe pay raise next Jan. 1 are playing partisan politics with America's economic recovery. It is vital that everyone join hands in holding back the forces of inflation, and this will mean sacrifices by Federal employes as well as others. To go back to "business as usual" would torpedo the President's New Economic Program. Nobody will hold the line on inflation if members of Congress do not. It is in the best interest of all of our people to curb runaway inflation.

I favor comparability of Federal pay with that in the private sector of the economy. But the choice in the Congress last week was between deferring a pay raise or forcing the President to lay off some Federal employes in order to accomplish a \$1.3 billion budget cut.

A SUMMING UP SINCE LABOR DAY

Since the House returned to action after Labor Day, we have handled three major issues which should be brought to your attention.

The House passed bills to regulate the dumping of material into the oceans, coastal and other waters, to repeal authority for the establishment of emergency detention camps to house political subversives, and to strengthen the hand of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. I voted for all three bills. In fact, I sponsored the bill regulating ocean dumping.

LAKE ODESSA VISIT

My district assistant, Gordon Vander Till, will be at the Village Hall Council Room in Lake Odessa from 2:30 to 5 p.m. Friday, Oct. 15, to meet on my behalf with anyone having a problem I can be helpful with or anyone simply wishing to express his views on national or international issues.



AVID BASEBALL FANS -- Like millions of others, House Speaker Carl Albert and I are caught up in the fever that sweeps the nation during World Series time.

APOLLO 15 FILM AVAILABLE

A NASA film on the Apollo 15 Flight is available to schools and public service groups through my district office. This is a 16 mm. color film and lasts about 35 minutes. It depicts the astronauts' ride on the moon in the Rover moon exploration vehicle. Arrangements for use of the film can be made by calling 456-9607.

ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

Two appointments to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and two to the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs are open to young men of Kent and Ionia Counties who are single, under 22, and high school seniors or graduates. Tests for candidates unable to take earlier examinations will be given Nov. 2 in Grand Rapids and other cities. Applications may be obtained from my district and Washington offices and may be filed as late as Oct. 29.

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October 18, 1971

CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL MOVES THROUGH HOUSE

The House last week passed a bill which would create a new Consumer Protection Agency (CPA) within the Federal Government. The vote on the House-approved Consumer Protection Act of 1971 was 344 to 44.

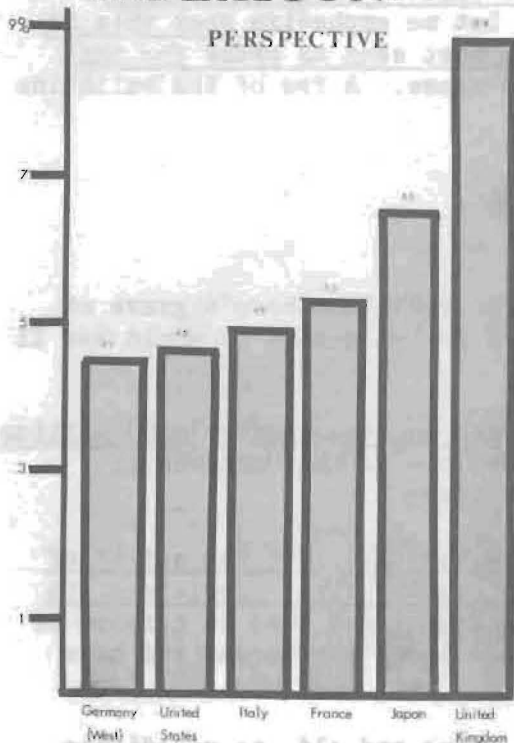
The new Consumer Protection Agency, which would be an independent agency in the Executive Branch of the Government, would have the following responsibilities:

- *To represent consumers 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 protect and advance consumer interests on a broad front

I strongly supported the bill because I felt it was sensible, workable, effective legislation. There is no question about the need for the bill. It is recognized that the consumer needs protection from those firms which engage in deceptive advertising, packaging and labeling tricks, the use of hazardous substances which may improve appearance or taste but are harmful to health, and faulty design or quality control.

The fight in the House came on just what the role of the new agency should be. There were those who sought to create a "super-czar" agency, one which other House members felt would interfere with the workings of the regulatory agencies and cause administrative chaos.

INFLATION:



Those seeking to give the new agency sweeping powers offered an amendment giving CPA broader authority to intervene in the proceedings of Federal regulatory agencies. This amendment was defeated 218 to 160. I voted against it.

Contrary to statements made by the extremists, the Consumer Protection Agency set up under the bill would have ample power to appear before other Federal agencies in proceedings under way.

CPA also could request a proceeding if necessary for the protection of consumer interests, could obtain judicial review of any Federal agency proceeding, and could compel agency action when there is undue delay or failure to complete a proceeding.

Further, the legislation would generate a flow of information from CPA to other Federal agencies to alert them to consumer needs and stimulate corrective action.

CPA will not operate a testing laboratory to identify "best buys." Product tests will take place only in connection with the proceedings of Federal regulatory agencies or studies of hazardous household products and will be performed by the National Bureau of Standards or a similar agency.

The intent of the bill is to employ the CPA to make use of existing Federal resources and promote the best interests of consumers through cooperative action rather than to build up a vast new bureaucracy.

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

INFLATION AND THE WORLD--
Our inflation rate is less than that of England, Japan and France. However, this does not make our inflation any the less serious. And so we welcome the President's New Economic Policy as a step toward a sound economy.

HOUSE APPROVES WOMEN'S EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

By the overwhelming vote of 354 to 23, the House last week approved a proposed Constitutional Amendment guaranteeing women equal rights under the law. The Amendment now is in the Senate.

To become a part of the Constitution, the Amendment needs two-thirds approval by both houses of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the States.

The Amendment as adopted by the House reads as follows: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

The House Judiciary Committee had reported out this Amendment in modified form by adding what became known as the Wiggins Amendment. The principal change was made by adding the words: "This article shall not impair the validity of any law of the United States which exempts a person from compulsory military service or any other law of the United States or of any State which reasonably protects the health and safety of the people."

Rep. Martha Griffiths of Michigan, principal sponsor of the original Equal Rights Amendment, fought the proposed change on the grounds it would render the original Amendment meaningless. She and others argued that many State laws enacted in the name of health and safety actually discriminate against women.

Backers of the Wiggins Amendment contended that any future draft would involve taking women into the service and that no distinction could be made as to duties of the female draftees on account of sex. They also argued that domestic relations laws in the States would be "reduced to a shambles."

Supporters of the original Amendment replied that the military services now assign draftees according to their physical capabilities and could therefore assign women as they please. They also charged that the arguments advanced by the Wiggins Amendment backers were simply scare tactics aimed at preserving discriminatory State laws.

The House rejected the Wiggins Amendment 265 to 87 and then went on to adopt the original Constitutional Amendment, the Griffiths Amendment.

CONSUMER 'INFO' INDEX AVAILABLE

A Consumer Product Information Index, a listing of Government publications containing advice for the consumer, has been put together by the President's Office of Consumer Affairs and the General Services Administration.

I have obtained 500 copies of this index and will make it available--free--to anyone requesting it from either my district or my Washington office. Let me emphasize that this is merely a list of Government consumer information bulletins. You must send an order for the bulletins, which cost anywhere from 10 cents to 75 cents in most cases. A few of the bulletins are free.

VETERANS DAY CEREMONY SCHEDULED

Fifty years ago an unknown soldier of World War I was laid to rest in a hero's grave at Arlington National Cemetery--and 37 years after two other unknown combat heroes of World War II and the Korean Conflict also were buried there.

Next Monday, Oct. 25, the Nation will pay tribute to these men and the country's 28 million living veterans with a Presidential wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington Cemetery and a program in Arlington's Memorial Amphitheater.

Veterans Day falls on a new date this year. It formerly was Nov. 11. But the spirit of America is as vital today as it was some 195 years ago when this country first proclaimed its freedom. The purpose is still the same--to honor those who have fought and died in defense of this Republic and its freedom; to salute the men and women who are today's veterans and have earned the gratitude of every American.

This fourth Monday in October is a time for all Americans, young and old, to rededicate themselves to the preservation of our way of life. It is a day when we pause for a moment with bowed heads in honor of those who gave their lives on foreign shores--a day when we express our thanks to those who have returned.

I urge that you, too, take a moment from your holiday to join in thanks to the men and women who served and still serve this Nation so well. Let us salute those who have fought to keep our freedom and demonstrate our will to live as free Americans.

DISTRICT VISIT

Gordon Vander Till, my district assistant, will be at Cascade Township Hall from 2:30 to 5 p.m. Friday, Oct. 22, to hear from area residents there on my behalf.

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October 25, 1971

HOUSE BACKS PRESIDENT

On August 4 the House approved a modified version of the so-called Mansfield Amendment. It became law Sept. 28 when President Nixon signed legislation extending the Selective Service Act for two years.

That modified Mansfield Amendment reads in part: "It is hereby declared to be the sense of Congress that the United States terminate at the earliest practicable date all military operations of the United States in Indochina, and provide for the prompt and orderly withdrawal of all United States military forces at a date certain subject to the release of all American prisoners of war held by the Government of North Vietnam and forces allied with such Government, and an accounting for all Americans missing in action who have been held by or known to such Government or such forces."

We now have a Mansfield Amendment on the statute books? How many more do we need?

So it was that the House last week endorsed the President's handling of the Vietnam situation.

By a vote of 215 to 193, the House refused to consider telling the House managers of military procurement legislation to accept a Mansfield Amendment setting a six-month deadline on removing all U.S. troops from Vietnam subject to release of American prisoners of war.

In the light of recent legislative history, the House would have made a mistake if it had voted to open up the Mansfield Amendment question again.

This would have undermined the President's role as the chief architect of our foreign policy. It would have been a vote of no-confidence in the President at the very time when he is making plans to go to Peking and Moscow in quest of world peace.

There is no reason why any member of Congress should not have the greatest confidence in the President's efforts to wind down the war. He has kept every promise he has ever made on Vietnam.

He has reduced the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam from 535,000 to a little more than 200,000 and they will be down to 184,000 or less by Dec. 1. On Nov. 15 the President is scheduled to announce a new program of troop withdrawals, and our combat role in Vietnam is slated to end next spring.

American battle-related casualties were averaging over 5,000 a month when President Nixon took office. They now are down to an average of 442 per month. And the number killed in action is down to 12 a week or less--less than one-tenth what it was.

Instead of drafting 25,000 young men a month as we were doing in 1968, the Pentagon's latest draft call, for the last three months of this year, averages 3,333 per month.

That is progress toward peace and that is keeping promises.

Meantime we are moving toward an end to the draft and establishment of an all-volunteer Army.

The President wants to end the Vietnam War--in less than six months if possible. He in effect is our chief negotiator. And the war can be ended only at the negotiating table, not by passing a law. Congress cannot negotiate with foreign countries. That is not Congress' proper function. That is a job for the President, and the Congress should not interfere.

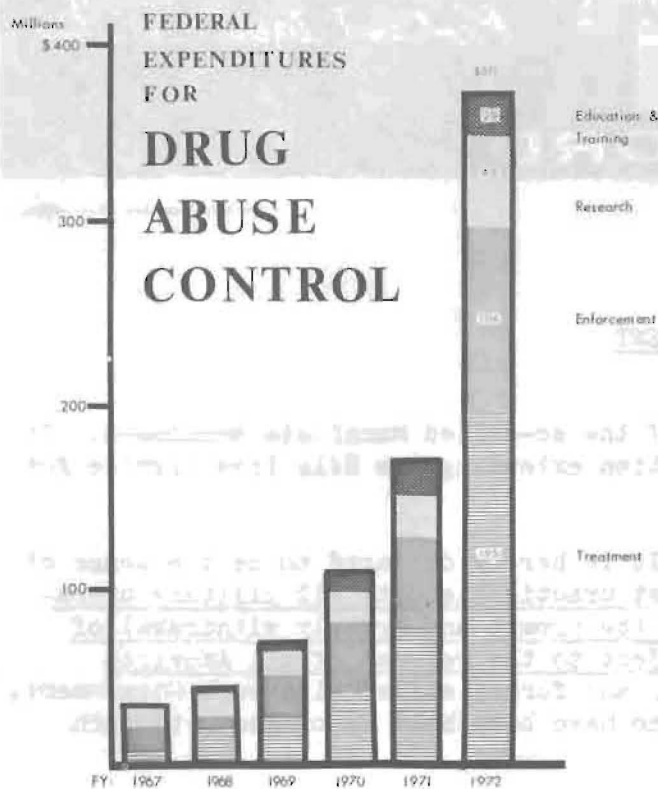
The Congress and the President should cooperate in the search for peace in Vietnam. It is not helpful for the Congress to inject itself into the President's negotiating efforts or his time-table for winding down the war. This is the first time in our history that Congress has attempted to do this, to my knowledge, and it is most unwise.

(over)

FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE STEPPED UP

The pace of the fight against drug abuse is quickening. That fight must be one of our highest national priorities. We must engage in a comprehensive drive at all levels of government to stamp out this menace to our society.

On the Federal level the battle against drug abuse has been sharply stepped up.



Source: Exec. Off. of the President

Federal spending for drug abuse control and prevention programs nearly tripled during the three fiscal years from 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, but the President since has requested an additional \$169.4 million in supplemental funds to further expand the fight against drug abuse.

Last June 17 the President by Executive Order established a 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 give it authority to coordinate the various programs now handled individually by a half-dozen Federal departments and agencies.

The Mission of the new Special Action Office is to appraise current programs and to seek new solutions to the drug problems that have gone unchecked under many of those old programs. The three-year life span proposed for the Special Action Office was aimed at keeping it under pressure. This will also give the Congress and the public an opportunity to measure accomplishments before making future decisions in the drug abuse control area.

It may take considerably longer than three years to bring about final solutions to the drug problem in America. We may only be making the first real dents in the problem by that time. It may be necessary to extend the life of the Special Action Office two years or more. But at least we are now moving in the right direction.

DRUG FIGHT OUTLAYS DOUBLED--Funds to fight drug abuse have been doubled in fiscal 1972 over fiscal 1971 and total more than 10 times as much as in fiscal 1967.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION HELPS DISTRICT

Kent and Ionia County residents were among the rural people helped by the Farmers Home Administration when that agency's loans reached record heights in fiscal 1971.

FHA made loans nationwide totalling more than \$2.4 billion, up 50 per cent over the previous fiscal year. More than three million rural citizens acquired better homes, strengthened farming operations, or improved their communities.

Aid to the Fifth Congressional District amounted to \$2,907,000. This included eight farm loans totalling \$172,000; 95 housing loans adding up to \$1,443,000; and six community facilities loans (water, sewer and recreation projects) totalling \$1,292,000.

Of the total loans to the district, Ionia County residents received \$2,311,000. That sum was made up of six farm loans for a total of \$159,000; 70 housing loans, amounting to \$1,070,000; and four community facilities loans totalling \$1,082,000.

Kent County residents borrowed \$596,000 from the FHA--two farm loans amounting to \$13,000; 25 housing loans coming to \$373,000; and two community facilities loans totalling \$210,000.

I JOIN IN URGING DIRECT ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

I have joined with 32 other congressmen--Democrats and Republicans--in proposing that the Constitution be amended to permit the direct popular election of the President and Vice President.

In co-sponsoring this Constitutional Amendment, I am following up on the role I played last year in pushing for such an Amendment. I and other backers of the amendment won two-thirds approval in the House in 1970 but the proposed amendment died in the Senate. We must win ultimate approval of such a Constitutional Amendment. It is the only way we can carry out fully the Supreme Court mandate of one-man, one vote. It is the only way we can make every American's vote for President count just as much as the next man's.

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November 8, 1971

HOUSE ENDORSES GENERAL AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The U.S. House of Representatives last week took an historic step.

The House voted 310 to 84 to keep in the Higher Education Act of 1971 a program of general aid to our colleges and universities.

I voted with the majority because I believe there is a real need to provide the 2,600 institutions of higher learning in the country with Federal aid.

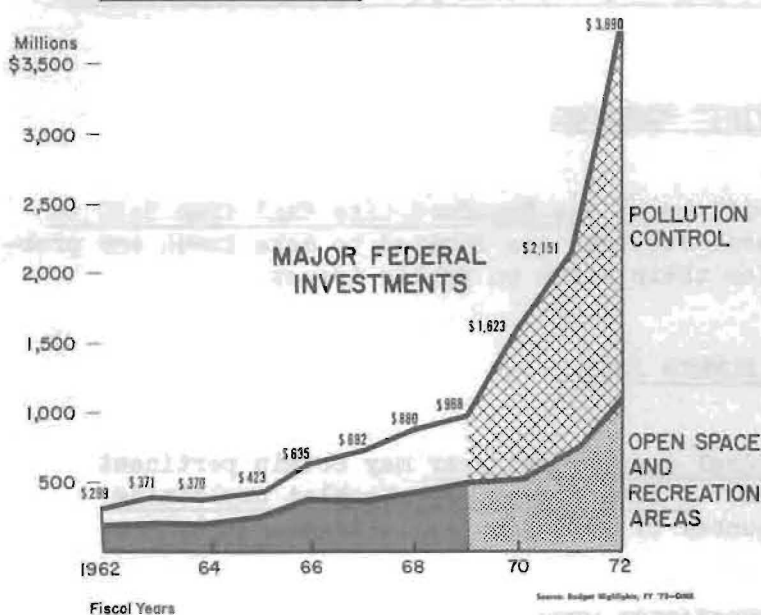
This need is pointed up in a special report on college and university finances by William W. Jellema, research director of the Association of American colleges. Jellema states:

"Most colleges in the red are staying in the red and many are getting redder, while colleges in the black are generally growing grayer. Taken collectively, they will not long be able to serve higher education and the nation with strength unless significant aid is soon forthcoming."

Enrollments in our colleges and universities have tripled in the past 15 years and now total about 8.5 million. All this time the cost of education has been steadily rising. We have authorized student assistance programs making it possible for a greater number of disadvantaged students to attend college and in doing this we have aggravated the financial problems of our colleges. It seems only right that we should now help our colleges get out of the hole we have pushed them into.

UNIFORM STUDENT AID REJECTED

POLLUTION CONTROL AND RECREATION AREAS



POLLUTION CONTROL STEPPED UP -- Actual outlays for pollution control will be increased by \$746 million in fiscal 1972. The Administration will double grants for municipal waste treatment facilities, curb pollution from Federal facilities, expand the Environmental Protection Agency's pollution control activities, and develop new pollution abatement techniques.

A number of House members, both Democrats and Republicans, sought to put Federal aid to college students on a formula that would be uniform nationwide. I strongly supported this move because it would have channeled Federal funds to the neediest students no matter where they were enrolled.

However, a majority of the House decided otherwise and the formula amendment was defeated 257 to 117.

The upshot was House approval of a House Education and Labor Committee provision which gives college financial aid officers leeway in deciding individual students' needs.

The committee bill raises maximum Federal grants to students to \$1,500 a year and allocates Federal funds among the states on the basis of the number of their high school graduates, students enrolled in college, and the total number of children under 18 in families with below \$3,000 annual incomes.

The aid-to-higher-education bill passed by the Senate last August contains the need formula which I supported in the House. So the House and Senate will have to work out their differences on student aid.

(over)

COLLEGES KEEP ADMISSIONS CONTROL

The House voted 194 to 189, with my support, to let most colleges retain the right to decide how many male and female students they will admit.

The House Education and Labor Committee bill had contained a provision barring any "discrimination" on account of sex in college admissions policies.

I agreed with those who contended that the Federal Government has no business telling our colleges what their student admissions policies should be.

HOUSE ACTS TO CURB BUSING

Spurred by the tremendous public sentiment against forced busing to achieve racial balance, the House approved an amendment by Rep. William S. Broomfield, R-Mich., that would delay busing under a lower-court order until all legal appeals have been exhausted. I strongly supported this amendment. It passed 235 to 125.

The House also approved another anti-busing amendment which bars the Federal Government from pressuring or requiring school districts to spend local or state money on busing aimed at forced racial balance. I also voted for this amendment, which passed 231 to 126.

The House adopted an amendment providing \$1.5 billion to help school districts pay the costs of desegregation but prohibited the use of any Federal funds for court-ordered busing. I voted for this amendment.

FINAL VOTE ON COLLEGE AID ACT 332 to 38

I joined with the majority in approving the Higher Education Act of 1971 by a vote of 332 to 38. Final action came after the House had worked on the bill for four days and had engaged in a marathon 13-hour session which ended at 2:30 a.m. Friday.

The bill covers a five-year period and carries a price tag of roughly \$24 billion. But this is an authorization bill only, and the actual outlays will be determined by the appropriations process of the Congress.

MILITARY MEDICAL ACADEMY APPROVED

To meet the severe shortage of physicians in the military, the House last week approved, 351 to 31, the setting up of a military medical academy in the Washington, D.C., area. The estimated cost is \$240 million over a 10-year period. I voted for the bill. Students admitted to the academy must serve seven years as military doctors after receiving their degrees. The bill also provides for up to 5,000 civilian scholarships to medical students attending other colleges. These students would have to serve one year in the military for each year of scholarship after becoming M.D.'s.

MY ASSISTANT TO VISIT ROCKFORD

My district assistant, Gordon Vander Till, will be at the Rockford City Hall from 2:30 to 5 p.m. Friday, Nov. 12, on my behalf. Rockford area citizens are invited to make known any problems I may be able to help solve or simply to voice their views on public issues.

APPLY NOW FOR SUMMER JOBS

Anyone interested in a summer job with a Federal agency next year may obtain pertinent information from my district or Washington offices. I have copies of a booklet explaining summer job opportunities and how to apply. The number of such jobs is limited. Apply now.

THIS IS YOUTH APPRECIATION WEEK

Youth Appreciation Week is being observed Nov. 8-14, under sponsorship of Optimist Clubs throughout the United States and Canada. This is the first year that Congress has given official recognition to the program.

I personally feel that our good young people should be singled out for praise. Many of them work as volunteers in hospitals, cooperate with the police in law enforcement efforts, tutor retarded children, do church work. Let's consider their constructive and beneficial contributions.

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November 15, 1971

PRAYER AMENDMENT FAILS TO GET TWO-THIRDS

A proposed Constitutional Amendment permitting voluntary prayer or meditation in the public schools failed to win two-thirds approval of the House last week but I do not believe the issue is dead.

Ultimately we will authorize voluntary prayer in the public schools. Either a Supreme Court which is altered in membership will reverse the rulings of 1962 and 1963 or a Constitutional amendment will in time prevail.

The Prayer Amendment considered by the House last week fell 28 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

I felt it should have won two-thirds approval for three basic reasons:

- * The Supreme Court made a mistake in 1962 and 1963 in interpreting the First Amendment as it applies to prayer in public schools. From 1791 until 1962 (171 years) the First Amendment did not prohibit public school prayer.
- * The Congress has a responsibility to give the people--through their State Legislatures--an opportunity to decide the issue of prayer in public schools.
- * The Prayer Amendment deserved two-thirds House approval on its merits.

The First Amendment to the Constitution states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Justice Potter Stewart dissented from the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in the New York case in 1962 and in the Pennsylvania and Maryland cases in 1963. I agree with Justice Stewart when he declared in the New York case: "I cannot see how an 'official religion' is established by letting those who want to say a prayer say it. On the contrary, I think that to deny 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."

I further agree with Justice Stewart when he wrote in the Pennsylvania and Maryland cases: "The choice involved...is one for each community and its school board, and not for this (Supreme) Court."

Those of us who believe in the sovereignty of the people should have no hesitancy in submitting to them a proposed Constitutional amendment in which there is great public interest. In fact, the Congress has an obligation to do so.

The proposed Prayer Amendment deserved two-thirds House approval on its merits because the amendment would only have authorized what is done in the House of Representatives every day--the opening of the session with a nondenominational prayer. Or it could be meditation, as the case might be.

In this period in our Nation when there obviously has been a general decline in morals, we ought to promote those practices which uplift and inspire us. We are a religious people. Our Constitution should encourage us to be so. We should confirm the American people's determination to emphasize the place of religion and the spiritual in the life of our Nation.

HOUSE STRENGTHENS PESTICIDE CONTROL BILL

The House last week strengthened a pesticide control bill by giving the states the power to prescribe more strict requirements than those laid down by the Federal Government.

This was the only amendment adopted as the House voted 288 to 91 to regulate 60,000 pesticide products used by farmers, industry and housewives.

(over)

Up to this time, we have only had a law requiring that labels on pesticides set forth the ingredients and the instructions for use of the product.

The House-approved bill provides for a regulatory program instead of a labeling law. For the first time, the Government is given control over the manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides.

Here are the major provisions of the bill.

- * The user of a certain pesticide deemed dangerous by the Government must be licensed to apply it or must work under the supervision of a licensed applier.
- * All pesticides will be grouped into two classifications--general and restricted. Those for restricted use can be applied only under a licensing system administered by the States in line with Federal standards.
- * The States are empowered to lay down stricter requirements than those of the Federal Government.
- * The Environmental Protection Agency is given new authority to restrict or even cancel the registration of a particular pesticide if it is considered to be an imminent hazard.

I strongly favored the one amendment which was adopted--giving the States the authority to impose more rigid requirements than those of the Federal Government.

A minority of House members felt the pesticide control bill should go further than it does. But we should employ some common sense in such matters. We should bear in mind the testimony of U.S. Agriculture Department officials who declared that a complete ban on pesticides would triple the cost of food to the consumer and would lower its quality.

CONGRESS ACTS TO EXPAND DOCTOR SUPPLY

The House has wrapped up and sent to the White House two bills aimed at increasing the number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel through a \$3.7 billion program of grants and loans carried out over a three-year period.

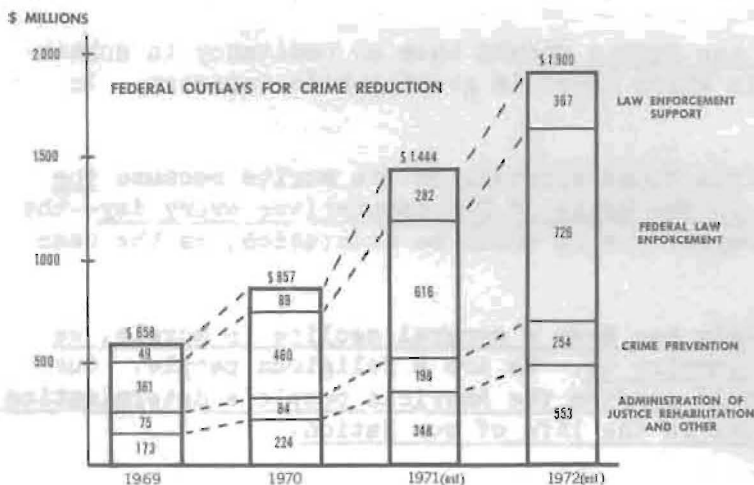
The legislation to expand the number of doctors provides funds to establish five new medical schools. Existing three or four-year schools would receive \$2,500 for each student in the first, second or third year of a medical program. Bonuses will be paid by the Government to medical schools which graduate students sooner than in four years and expand their enrollments. The existing program of loans and scholarships to students is continued and expanded. It is hoped the estimated shortage of 50,000 doctors can be wiped out by 1978.

The Nurse Training Act is designed to increase the number of nurses from the present 700,000 to 1,100,000 by 1980. It includes start-up grants for new schools of nursing and guaranteed loans plus interest subsidies for construction assistance.

HOUSE VOTES TO KEEP FOREIGN AID ALIVE

By voice vote, the House last Wednesday voted to keep the foreign aid program alive at least until the end of this congressional session. The House did this by voting to provide funds at the fiscal 1971 level until the adjournment of Congress for the foreign aid program as well as other programs not yet funded by the Congress for fiscal 1972. This includes defense, the poverty program, and the District of Columbia government.

FIGHTING CRIME



CRIME FIGHT ACCELERATED--The Administration's fiscal 1972 budget calls for a 32 per cent rise in crime-fighting outlays. This money will be used to step up the war on organized crime, destroy the drug racket, strengthen local law enforcement through special revenue sharing, continue the anti-hijacking campaign, and further improve our correctional systems.

The House acted to allow time for the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Appropriations Committee to bring regular foreign aid authorization and appropriation bills to the House floor.

Before approving the resolution making this possible, the House overwhelmingly rejected amendments which would have killed off continued funding at the fiscal 1971 level of the defense, military assistance and economic assistance programs.

I urged the House to take the responsible course, to provide for continued funding of the foreign aid program at the 1971 level until it was possible to act on the authorization and regular appropriation bills. I have always supported the principle of foreign aid, because I think this program promotes world peace and stability.

WASHINGTON REVIEW

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JERRY FORD

November 22, 1971

HOUSE BACKS NATIONAL CANCER ATTACK

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

The bill the House approved, 350 to 5, is known as the National Cancer Attack Act of 1971. It represents the launching of an all-out effort to conquer cancer. Here is what the legislation does:

- * It gives new vigor to cancer research.
- * It provides for increased organizational efficiency within the National Cancer Institute.
- * It streamlines the Institute's administrative procedures.
- * It calls for greater funds for the fight against cancer.
- * It sets the National Cancer Institute budget apart from that of the parent organization, 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--\$1.5 billion over the next three years.

But the cancer attack bill does much more than simply assure adequate funding for a research program. It sets up a three-man panel to monitor the program and report directly to the President on progress being made. It also reestablishes programs to help people immediately--cancer control programs.

It reestablishes such programs as testing for the early detection of breast cancer, cervical cancer and 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.

FUNDING RANGES FROM \$6.5 MILLION TO \$337.5 MILLION

Funding for the National Cancer Institute, since it first was established, has ranged from \$6.5 million for the period 1938-47 to a current figure of \$337.5 million. The complete set of appropriations shows a jump to \$111 million in 1961 and a steady rise since that time. The total funding to date comes to \$2.6 billion.

CANCER INSTITUTE SCORES CLEAR ADVANCES

What do we have to show for our money? The Cancer Institute can point to a long list of accomplishments since its establishment in 1937.

The Institute has:

- Participated in the development of more than 35 drugs useful in the treatment of advanced cancer.
- Demonstrated the reliability of the PAP test as an aid in diagnosing early cancer of the uterine cervix.
- Developed an effective, frequently curative chemotherapeutic regimen for chloriocarcinoma, a rare but once fatal cancer of the placenta.
- Identified several cancer-causing chemicals and chemical mixtures in the environment and reduced exposure to many of these agents.
- Demonstrated that animal tumors can be produced by the nucleic acid core of a tumor-causing virus, and that viral genetic material is incorporated into the cellular genetic material of animals with virus-induced cancer.
- Cured 50 per cent of patients with early stage Hodgkin's disease through high-dose intensive radio-therapy to affected lymph nodes and adjacent lymph node regions.

(over)

MORE SOLUTIONS TO COME

These are only a few of the accomplishments of the National Cancer Institute, but they give us real cause for hope.

It is my belief that the National Cancer Attack Act of 1971 will complete the job--will invigorate the best of biomedical science toward finding full solutions to a complex and devastating disease.

The need for the cancer attack program is great. Of the 200 million Americans now alive, 50 million will develop cancer at present rates of incidence and 34 million will die if better methods of prevention and treatment are not discovered. Cancer deaths last year were eight times the number of American lives lost in six years of war in Vietnam, five and one-half times the number killed in U.S. automobile accidents, and greater than the number of Americans killed in battle in all four years of World War II.

COMPROMISE MUST BE WORKED OUT

So there is no question about the need for the program. The only difference which has developed in Congress is 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 fight against cancer must be won.

HOUSE REJECTS VIETNAM FUNDS CUTOFF

The House last week refused to cut off funds for the Vietnam War effective next June 1. The vote was 238 to 164.

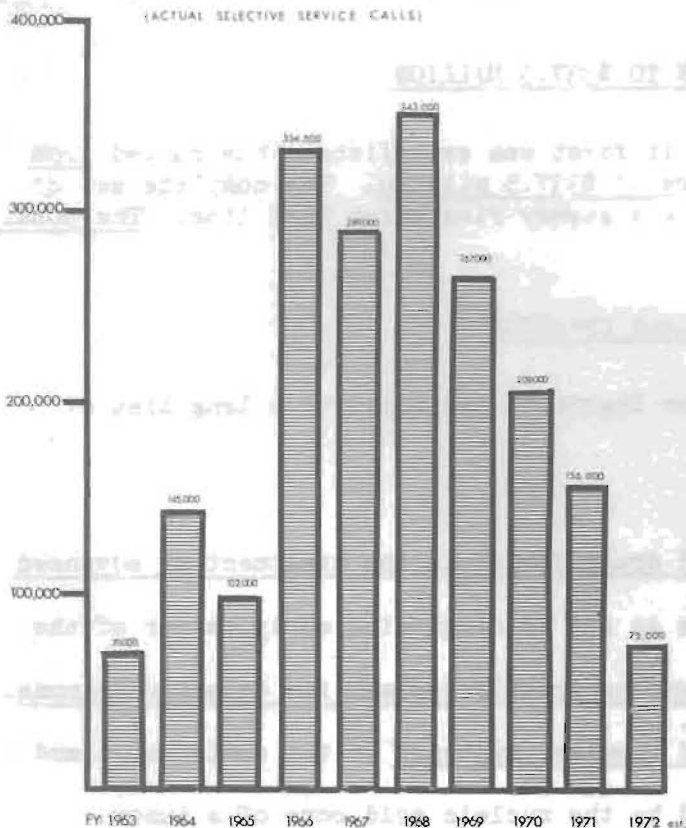
The move to impose the funds cutoff was made by Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., who tried to tack his amendment onto a \$71 billion defense appropriation bill for fiscal 1972.

Adoption of the Boland Amendment would not have brought about the release of American prisoners of war. The North Vietnamese want more than simply a pullout of all U.S. troops from Vietnam. A funds cutoff for Vietnam effective next June 1 would simply have made the other side more intransigent than it already is because it would have weakened President Nixon's ability to negotiate for release of American prisoners of war and a settlement of other Vietnam questions. It would have knocked all of the President's bargaining chips off the board.

Only a President can negotiate an acceptable settlement of any military conflict. President Eisenhower, not Congress, negotiated the end of the Korean War.

DRAFT CALLS

(ACTUAL SELECTIVE SERVICE CALLS)



DRAFT CALLS DROP--Draft calls have decreased steadily since 1968, dropping from 343,000 that year to an estimated 75,000 for 1972.

As the President himself said: "Regretfully (such actions as the Boland Amendment) hinder rather than assist in the search for a negotiated settlement. Our goal--and my hope--is a negotiated settlement providing for the total withdrawal of all foreign forces, including our own; for the release of all prisoners and for a ceasefire throughout Indochina."

HOUSE VOTES DEFENSE FUNDS

After rejecting the Boland Amendment, the House approved the Defense Department appropriation bill for fiscal 1972.

The sum appropriated is \$2.5 billion less than requested by the Administration.

Inflation has hit the defense budget hard. The defense dollar buys far less now than it did in past years. Although we will have 200,000 fewer personnel in the Armed Forces in 1972 than in 1964, inflation has added \$17 billion to personnel costs and that figure does not include the recent pay raise.

The Administration did not request one additional strategic missile or one additional strategic bomber for our forces, and none is in the defense money bill. We are refraining from increasing our strategic nuclear forces while the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are in progress although the Soviets are increasing theirs.

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JERRY FORD

December 6, 1971

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

HOUSE MAKES HISTORY ON CAMPAIGN FINANCES REFORM

The U.S. House of Representatives has achieved a minor miracle--melding two House bills and a Senate bill to produce historic election campaign finances reform.

The House last week passed a strong campaign financing reform bill 373 to 23. Assuming that the House and Senate can work out their differences and that the President signs the legislation, this will mark the first overhaul of campaign financing law in 46 years.

Here is what the House bill does:

- * Establishes for the first time a national limitation on campaign spending.
- * Limits spending by Presidential candidates next year to \$13.9 million for communications and advertising, with no more than \$8.4 million of that sum to be used for radio and TV.
- * Limits spending on radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, billboards, computerized mailings and mass telephone campaigns to 10 cents per voting-age resident in the congressional district, state or nation--with no more than six cents of that amount to be used for any one medium, such as TV.
- * Requires that candidates file financial reports three times a year--with extra reports in election years, 15 days and five days before the election.
- * Limits the amount a wealthy candidate can contribute to his own campaign--\$50,000 if he is a Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidate, \$35,000 if he is running for the Senate, and \$25,000 for the House.

MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CIVILIANS

The bill also would require a newspaper selling advertising space to a candidate to sell equal space to his opponents.

It further provides that newspapers and broadcasters would have to sell space and time to political candidates at rates no higher than those charged other advertisers for comparable use.

A move was made to repeal the equal time provision as it applies to the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, senatorial candidates and congressional candidates, but this was defeated 277 to 95. I voted for it.

The equal time provision in existing law means that broadcasters must give all candidates for a Federal elective office equal time to express their views except under circumstances specifically exempted from the equal time provision.

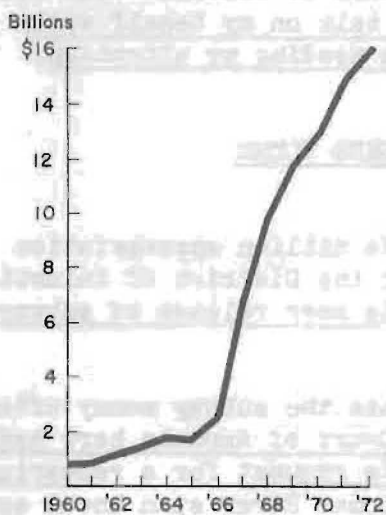
The exemptions are a bonafide newscast, bonafide news interviews, bonafide news documentaries, and on-the-spot coverage of bonafide news events.

My position on equal time is that the provision should apply equally to all candidates for Federal elective office. If it is repealed as to the Presidential candidates, then it should also be repealed as regards senatorial and congressional candidates. I favored repeal of the equal time provision for all candidates for Federal elective office. Since that proposal failed, I then took the position it should not be repealed for any.

I personally have never refused to debate my principal opponent, and I have repeatedly engaged in TV debate with all candidates for Congress in my district.

Another issue which excited much controversy during the election campaign reform debate was that of political spending by unions.

FEDERAL OUTLAYS



HEALTH HEARINGS--The House Ways and Means Committee has been conducting hearings on new health legislation. The Administration has proposed a comprehensive health policy for the 70's--employers to pay the bulk of health insurance premiums, low-income families to be protected, Parts A and B of Medicare to be combined and premium payments eliminated, Health Maintenance Organizations to be developed.

(over)

The House adopted an amendment providing that labor unions may use union dues for get-out-the-vote drives aimed only at the families of union members (with corporations permitted to use corporate money to such drives directed at their stockholders).

This amendment was approved 233 to 147. I opposed it. I was prepared to vote for an amendment which would have permitted unions to use only money voluntarily given by union members for political purposes. The issue as I see it is voluntarism versus compulsion. I do not think a man's dues money should be used to support some candidate or cause in which he may not believe.

HOUSE-SENATE COMPROMISE MUST BE WORKED OUT

The campaign finances reform legislation passed by the House is very close to the version approved by the Senate earlier this year. Consequently, I do not believe there will be any great difficulty in arriving at a compromise final form.

The sharpest difference is that the Senate repealed the equal time provision as it applies to all candidates for Federal elective office, while the House refused to do this.

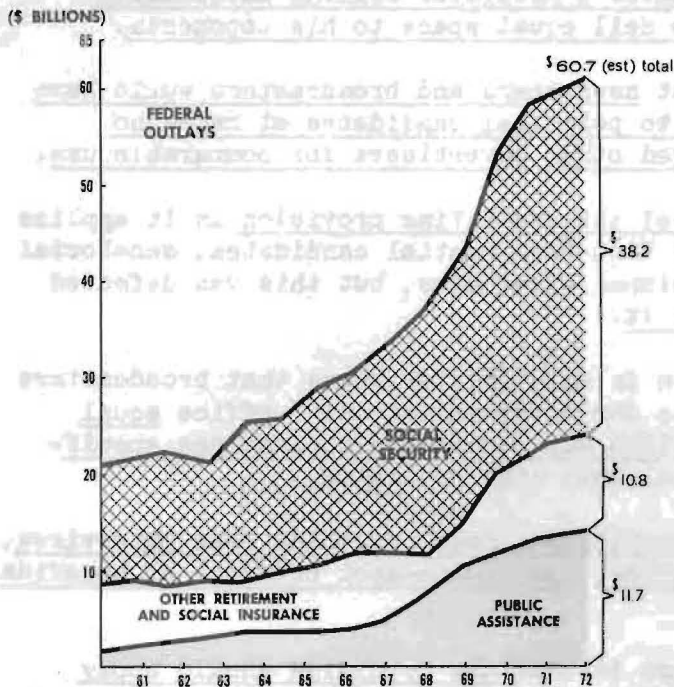
Other ways in which the House bill differs from the Senate bill:

- * The House bill requires that campaign reports be filed with the clerk of the House, the secretary of the Senate, and, as regards the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, with the Comptroller General. The Senate bill would create a new bipartisan Federal Elections Commission to receive such reports.
- * The House bill eliminates a Senate requirement that copies of the financial report be filed with the nearest Federal District Court.
- * The House bill omits a Senate requirement that \$100 contributors be identified in reports, thus limiting the listing to those donating more than \$100.

STRONG REFORM BILL HAD MY SUPPORT

I vigorously supported election campaign finances reform. In fact, I was the co-sponsor of a bill introduced early this year by Rep. John B. Anderson, R-Ill., which closely resembled the Senate reform measure. I am pleased to have seen this legislation adopted.

INCOME SECURITY



SECURITY OUTLAYS UP--Outlays for income security programs will reach \$60.7 billion in fiscal 1972, up 9 per cent over 1971. Of this amount, 81 per cent is for retirement and social insurance programs (social security, railroad retirement, civil service retirement and unemployment insurance), and 19 per cent is for public assistance and services to one-parent families with dependent children, the aged, blind and disabled.

DISTRICT VISIT

Gordon Vander Till, my district assistant, will be in the City Council Room at Portland from 2:30 to 5 p.m. on Dec. 10 to talk on my behalf with anyone who has a problem needing my attention.

D. C. FUNDS VOTED

The House approved a \$974 million appropriation bill for fiscal 1972 for the District of Columbia after resolving a dispute over release of subway funds.

The House voted to release the subway money after learning that the U.S. Court of Appeals here had rejected the Government's request for a rehearing on construction of a Potomac River span known as the Three Sisters Bridge.

The House also passed a supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1972 totalling \$786 million. Of this amount, two-thirds is for mandatory payments under existing law.

WILD HORSES PROTECTED

The House approved the final version of a bill requiring protection of wild horses on public lands.

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JERRY FORD

December 13, 1971

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

HOUSE APPROVES FINAL FORM TAX CUTS BILL

As the week neared an end, the House approved the final version of the Federal Revenue Act of 1971, voting cuts in personal income taxes, wiping out the 7 per cent automobile excise tax and restoring the 7 per cent investment tax credit as a job-creating measure.

The final version of the tax cut bill resembled very closely the bill that originally passed the House earlier this year.

--It increases the \$650 income tax personal exemption to \$675 for the 1971 tax year and to \$750 next year.

--It increases the present standard deduction (13 per cent or \$1,500, whichever is smaller) to 15 per cent or \$2,000, effective in 1972.

--The low-income allowance will be increased to \$1,300 in 1972, removing from the tax rolls all persons with incomes at or below the expected 1972 official poverty levels. For 1971, the low-income allowance will be adjusted to give more tax relief to persons with incomes just above the 1969 poverty levels.

--The bill retroactively repeals the auto excise tax and the 10 per cent tax on light trucks, effective August 15 for cars and Sept. 22 for trucks of 10,000 pounds or less.

--The bill restores the 7 per cent credit to business for investments in new equipment and writes into law in modified form the depreciation deductions ordered administratively earlier this year.

The tax reduction bill should provide the stimulus needed to push the economy upward across a broad front while Phase 2 economic controls promote price stability.

ALL-OUT ATTACK ON CANCER MOUNTED

Moving toward adjournment, the House and Senate agreed on the final form of an historically comprehensive attack on the dreaded disease, cancer.

The two bodies approved the approach authored by the House, a \$1.6 billion program that keeps the cancer fight within the National Institutes of Health. The Senate bill would have set up an independent Conquest of Cancer Agency. I strongly supported the House bill.

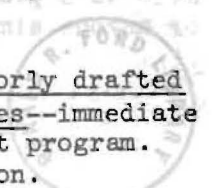
The National Cancer Institute will be able to send its budget directly to the White House. The director of the cancer institute will be a presidential appointee. And a three-member panel will monitor progress in the battle against cancer and report its findings to the President.

PRESIDENT VETOES HOUSE-APPROVED CHILD DEVELOPMENT BILL

The House last week passed and sent to the President a child development program I supported in principle but voted against as administratively unworkable. I personally co-sponsored child development legislation in 1969, but the bill that came before the House was totally unrealistic. The President promptly vetoed the bill.

The bill providing for the child development program also included two other measures: Extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity (the anti-poverty agency) for two years and the establishment of a Legal Services Corporation aimed at taking legal services for the poor out of politics. The bill passed 210 to 186.

My position was that the House should have rejected the bill because of the poorly drafted title on child development and then should have begun work on three separate measures--immediate extension of O.E.O., a sound legal services program and a workable child development program. O.E.O. will continue to be funded this fiscal year under a supplemental appropriation.



WHAT THE BILL PROVIDED

The Child Development Title in the O.E.O. bill went far beyond custodial care for children. It was not a baby-sitting operation. It would have provided comprehensive services for the full development of children, whether their mothers work or not.

Here are the key provisions of the program. It would have:

- * Provided a wide variety of services to children, such as all-day care for pre-schoolers, after-school and vacation programs, nutrition, medical, dental and psychological services, and education for parents in child-care and development.
- * Authorized \$100 million this fiscal year for planning the program and \$2 billion in fiscal 1973 to implement the services (including \$500 million for continuation of Headstart).
- * Allowed communities or combinations of communities with 5,000 or more people to be "prime sponsors" of child development programs, meaning that they could apply directly to the Federal Government for money without coordinating with the state.
- * Allocated the money among the states according to a formula but allowed the money to be administered locally.
- * Required each prime sponsor to set up a Child Development Council, half of whose members would be elected by parents.
- * Provided that individual child development projects be run by Project Policy Committees composed of parents and local community members.
- * Made child development services available free to a family of four with income of less than \$4,320 a year and would have established a fee schedule related to income for families with more resources.

WHY WAS THE PROGRAM UNWORKABLE?

The projected child development program was an administrative nightmare because it virtually bypassed the states and allowed a community or combination of communities with 5,000 or more people to apply directly to the Health-Education-and-Welfare Department for a Federal grant.

This meant the Federal Government could have had as many as 5,000 applications to process. Aside from this, there would have been no coordination of child development activities on the local, state or Federal level.

It is important that child development services be made available to children. But this should be done in a way that will work--with a limited number of "prime sponsors." You then would have coordination, no matter how many program operators you had.

HOUSE PASSES GRAIN SUBSIDY BILL

In the waning days of the session, the House passed a bill that would put the Government in the business of buying and storing huge amounts of grain and boosting price support loans to grain farmers by 25 per cent. Cost of the program would run between \$1.5 and \$2 billion. The bill passed 182 to 170. I voted against it as a costly program which will prove ineffective in the long run.

There is no question that advocates of the bill were playing politics with the farmer, particularly since Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz announced just last Dec. 3 that the "Ag" Department would soon begin purchasing corn in the open market. Backers of the national granary bill would not wait to see what effect the "Ag" Department actions will have on corn prices. They want to grab credit for any price improvement.

FOREIGN AID HELD UP

The House passed a \$2.7 billion appropriation for the foreign aid program while the foreign aid authorization bill was still hung up in a House-Senate conference committee.

The amount was the lowest in the history of the foreign aid program--\$925 million below the figure recommended by President Nixon.

DISTRICT VISIT

My district assistant, Gordon Vander Till, will be at City Hall in Cedar Springs from 2:30 to 5 p.m. Dec. 17 to talk on my behalf with anyone having a problem I can help them with or anyone simply wanting to express his views on the issues.

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WASHINGTON REVIEW

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JERRY FORD

December 20, 1971

92nd CONGRESS WRAPS UP FIRST SESSION

The 92nd Congress last week ended a first session marked by a half dozen major accomplishments but otherwise notable only for its lack of follow-through.

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

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

Viewed in terms of enacting the major presidential proposals, the 92nd Congress has a poor record up to this point. The Democratic-controlled Congress failed to complete action on more than three-fourths of the 56 major measures President Nixon has tagged as "must" legislation. We can only hope that the 92nd Congress will remedy these shortcomings next year.

CONGRESS EXTENDS PRICE-WAGE CONTROLS

Before quitting for the year, the Congress extended President Nixon's economic control authority through June 30, 1973.

In doing so, Congress gave workers and teachers a break on retroactive pay. The House had adopted an amendment authorizing retroactive pay increases where there had been price, tax or appropriation increases in anticipation of paying higher wages under contracts negotiated before the August 15 wage and price freeze went into effect for 90 days. The Senate had approved language authorizing retroactive pay increases that were "not inconsistent with" Presidential Pay Board standards. The legislation finally adopted by both houses of Congress and sent to the President contained both the House and Senate language on retroactive pay. This gives workers and teachers two cracks at retroactivity.

The Congress also:

- * Approved a 5.5 per cent pay boost as of Jan. 1 for Federal workers and servicemen, tying this in with the Pay Board guideline of a 5.5 per cent increase for workers generally.
- * Eliminated a Senate provision which exempted the news media from Pay Board and Price Commission rulings.
- * Exempted pensions, group health, life and accident insurance and profit-sharing plans from the 5.5 per cent pay boost ceiling--but gave the Pay Board power to set separate guidelines covering such fringe benefits.
- * Excluded interest rates from Price Commission actions but required the President to state why each category of interest rates should be excluded.

In legislating on retroactive pay, House members were particularly concerned about inequities done to teachers. Under the retroactivity provisions of the economic controls bill as finally enacted, it is estimated that about 2 million teachers--out of about 2.2 million--will qualify for a retroactive salary increase.

I voted for the retroactivity provision as a sound compromise between the position that no retroactive pay increases should be authorized and the position that there should be no curbs whatever on retroactivity.

CAMPAIGN REFORM HELD UP

All that remains for campaign reform legislation to take effect is for the House to formally approve it. This, I am sure, will occur early in the next session of the 92nd Congress.

After the Senate had approved the final, compromise, version of the campaign reform legislation, the House member whose privilege it was to bring the matter up for House action refused to do so. Rep. Wayne Hays, Democrat of Ohio who is chairman of the House Administration Committee, said he wanted all House members to have an opportunity to read the "conference report," so each member would know exactly what is in the reform legislation before voting on it. This put the matter off until next year, but the new campaign spending and contributions legislation will take effect sometime early in 1972.

Campaign spending reform is one of the truly outstanding accomplishments of the 92nd Congress. I am proud to have had a hand in fashioning this historic legislation.

WELFARE PROGRAM ENACTED

Without any preliminaries, the Congress approved in the last days of the session a surprise welfare reform bill, to be effective next July 1.

The reform measure requires all welfare recipients to register for work or training unless they are children under 16, or are ill or old, or are required to take care of someone who is incapacitated, or are mothers with children under six years old.

There is a work requirement under present law but the states decide who should register. As a result, what is known as "The Work Incentive Program" or WIN, has not worked well. The new Federal rules would enforce the work requirement under penalty of loss of benefits.

The new requirements could affect as many as two million adults. It applies particularly to the Aid-to-Dependent-Children category of welfare.

I strongly favor a work requirement for welfare recipients but this new program is not a substitute for President Nixon's sweeping new welfare reform bill--and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., said as much in presenting the work requirement program to the House.

Mills said the objective is to put the work requirement program into effect a year in advance of overall welfare reform.

Major provisions of welfare reform still to be enacted are an income floor and cash incentives for working. These reforms are essential if we are to move welfare recipients from the dole to payrolls. Only a major overhaul of the present welfare system can erase the problems inherent in the present outmoded welfare structure.

I INTRODUCE PENSION REFORM BILL

Pension reform is one of the greatest needs of the American people. Accordingly, last Tuesday I introduced an Administration bill which would be a dramatic step forward in providing retirement income security for Americans.

The bill would establish vesting standards to assure retirement benefits for employes even though they leave their jobs before retirement. The bill also would allow individual employes who wish to provide for their own retirement through pension plan contributions to deduct those contributions on their income tax returns. The employe contribution may be made to a group plan or to an individual plan of his own choosing. The only requirement would be that it be a bona fide plan for retirement income.

I hope the Congress acts as expeditiously as possible on my pension reform bill next year.

I CO-SPONSOR SURVIVOR BENEFITS BILL

Law enforcement officers lay their lives on the line every time they go out on duty. And the families of these officers are left with little if these officers forfeit their lives while protecting others.

For this reason I have co-sponsored a bill to provide \$50,000 to survivors of policemen killed in line of duty--also to the survivors of correction officers, sheriffs, guards, judges, magistrates and prosecuting attorneys who are killed while performing their offices.