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THE VICE-PRESIDENT
HON. GERALD R. FORD
MICHIGAN
FMC

RECEPTION IN HOUSE TO RECEIVE
FORMER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MAY 21, 1974

1. The Speaker calls the House to order.
2. The Chaplain offers prayer.
3. The Speaker announces his approval of the Journal.
4. One-Minute Speeches.
Communication (if any) laid down.
5. Pursuant to special order previously agreed to, the Speaker declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.
6. The Speaker makes brief welcoming remarks.
7. The Speaker recognizes the Majority Leader.
8. The Speaker recognizes the Minority Leader.
9. The Speaker directs the clerk to call the roll of former Members of the House of Representatives.
[Following the roll call, the Speaker announces the result.]
10. The Speaker recognizes Hon. Brooks Hays, of North Carolina, to speak and introduce Vice President Gerlad R. Ford.
11. Remarks by Vice President Ford.
12. Conclusion of program.
13. The Speaker calls the House to order at expiration of recess.
14. The Majority Leader moves that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the Record.



1
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

5/16

Bob -

I've made several
additional changes. Would
appreciate your checking.

Thanks.

Jack



REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT GERALD
R. FORD TO THE FORMER MEMBERS OF
CONGRESS ASSOCIATION.

FOR RELEASE ON
DELIVERY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
11:00 AM TUESDAY MAY 21, 1974
Mr. Speaker, my distinguished former colleagues -- it's a high

honor to be here today. To the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. Hays,
whose long and outstanding service in the Congress is respected by us
all, I am especially grateful for the presentation of this gavel -- the symbol
of the parliamentary process.

Earlier this morning I returned from Hawaii. I could not help
but think how our American union has grown since those days when we were
thirteen sparsely settled colonies clinging for their survival along the rim
of our eastern seaboard.

when you met last year

~~Only a year ago~~ I was the United States Representative from the
Fifth Congressional District of Michigan. I could not foresee that today
I would be standing here addressing you as the Vice President of our
country. Neither could I have imagined as I worked with many of you to

~~draft, debate, and~~ adopt for later ratification the 25th Amendment that

I would be the first selected through such means to the Vice Presidency.



In the ~~scant~~^{some five} six months since I left the House, I view with even greater respect our legislative branch. Separation from that which was the warp and woof of your life causes not just a nostalgia for other times, but also reflections as to the real meaning and purpose of our Congress.

Let us remember the power of this Republic is not to be measured in its armaments, essential as they are --

Neither is it to be found in technological achievements, of which we can be justly proud --

Nor is it expressed by our Gross National Product, huge as it is --

Rather, the power of the Republic is ~~to be~~ found in its institutions and in the spirit of its people.

The idea forces that have shaped our nation and brought us to the pinnacle of power also are the same forces that bring us into confrontations with peril in this uneasy world in which we live.



Shakespeare observed "that all the world's a stage." If that be true, then as the drama unfolds in the last quarter of this century, America cannot afford to be a bit player.

Whether we like it ^{or not} ~~and even though we did not seek it~~, our technological achievements and military power have combined with Time and Circumstance; so we find ourselves center stage in the leading role of this drama ^{global} ~~we call~~ _{^ x} ~~world events~~. And here in this institution we call the Congress it all began two centuries ago come this September when the First Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia. Thus began the American Experiment.

Jefferson proclaimed an aristocracy for America. It was an aristocracy of "talent and virtue." Certainly, no one was better qualified for that aristocracy than Lincoln who was a student and admirer of Jeffersonian principles. Congressman Jefferson, who wrote our great Declaration as a member of the Second Continental Congress, is renowned as a political theorist. Congressman Lincoln gave meaning in a practical



way to Jeffersonian theory. Lincoln was an embodiment of the principles stated in the Declaration. In his kind and simple way, this man, a product of the American frontier, translated the hopes and promises of that document to the American common man.



The House today captures something of the genius of these two men to combine theory and practice in the art of government.

Much criticism is leveled at the Congress today. Much criticism was leveled at the Continental Congress. Indeed, letters of that time reflect the anger and exasperation it inspired. Succeeding Congresses have also been criticized, and future Congresses ^{will} ~~shall~~ surely be. Yet, those of us who have served here know that this institution adjusts and responds to demands of the times. Sometimes this response is not just in the form or manner the critics demand or envision, but in an overall way it invariably is consistent with the needs of the day. This resiliency and ability to change, usually in a gradual way, is at the heart of our representative system.

As one who has served in the Congress for a quarter of a century, permit me to make several observations. They reflect my present vantage point, but are largely influenced by years of service in the House.

In certain fundamental ways, we have not changed from that first assembly of colonial representatives. This is because ^{the Congress} it is a parliamentary institution composed of free men ^{whose responsibility it is to govern a free nation} ~~to govern a free nation~~ -- and neither ~~that~~ ^{shifting} political philosophy ^{ies} nor political ^{majorities} party ~~has~~ ^{have} ever changed, ^{that} ~~nor do~~ I believe ^{they} ~~they~~ will ~~over change that~~ ^{over} ~~that~~. Indeed, it is our duty to make sure ^{to} ~~it~~ does not.

Both of our Houses are, we know, highly partisan bodies in their organization, but what often is not known is that friendships transcend party lines, and other loyalties reach across the center aisle. We also know these Houses can act in a partisan, a bi-partisan, and a non-partisan way. The biggest problem most members have in voting is not trying to figure out the Republican way or the Democratic way, but the right way to vote.





The history of American government has proven the validity of the checks and balances system which derives from our tri-partite, co-equal branches. This co-equality of the Congress is vital. Some cannot be "more equal ^{than} ~~to~~ others." The Congress is the people's branch, and to the extent its role in the Federal system is diminished, so too is diminished the role of the people ^{in that system.} ~~to direct that system.~~

At the heart of representative government is the legislature. If it is strong, the Republic ^{will} ~~shall~~ be secure. The House has been likened to a barometer. It reflects the moods and whims of the American people -- their hopes -- ^{their} ~~and~~ fears; their weaknesses -- but foremost their strengths. Here you may find the story of our people's sacrifices and the history of their courage. It is also a piece of litmus paper upon which are dropped the acids of public opinion. Opinion which shapes legislation.

The French Revolution ~~would~~ ^{2/} inspire the term "the Fourth Estate." ~~The press~~ ^{genuine freedom of the press was}
However, its ~~greatest application~~ would be a product of the American



Revolution. In this chamber, as in the legislative assemblies across our
land, we see evidence of the vital role *the news media* it plays in the processes of government
so that in many ways *they are nearly* ~~it is~~ the Fourth Branch of American government.

There is not a member here who has not felt the criticism of the
media. There are times when this criticism has not ~~be~~ *been* just; but,
notwithstanding, neither is there anyone here who does not recognize that
one of the safeguards of individual liberty is a free press.

Responsiveness is an important part of the legislative process.
Responding to the needs of the people is a duty of the legislator. However,
the Congress, in addition to being responsive, must be responsible. The
latter is sometimes a sterner, ^a ~~more~~ difficult task, but at times being
in terms of. responsible ~~to~~ the nation's needs is harder than being responsive to the
wishes of the people. Our nation is a world power. Leadership in world
affairs is a responsibility that is thrust upon the United States, and
thereby devolves on the Congress. Participation in world affairs is not



always understood by the American people; and ^{the} isolationism which was
reflected at
the hallmark of the 1920's and 1930's is ~~replaced~~ at times by an attitude
of "non-involvement" in the 1970's.

We speak often in terms of the close of this century. However,
the next 25 years mark the end of the millenium in which we live. About
to pass are a thousand years of Western History that began in the Dark
Ages. A darkness that would be pierced ever so painfully by enlightenment
that came slowly. The Magna Carta was the birth pang of representative
government. The barons who met at Runnymede to curb the power of
King John had something in common with men who met at Philadelphia
to protest the abuses of King George. And, in both cases, ^{few if any} ~~none of them~~,
were aware of the greatness they had done there.

For representative government, the road to Philadelphia began
at Runnymede. We are still travelers on that road. Through trial and
adversity -- through agony and accomplishment -- through Civil War



~~(disaster)~~

and economic devastation, the Republic has still moved inexorably along that road.

Whether in the nation's travails or triumphs, the strength of the Congress has been proven.

If our aristocracy is to be one of talent and virtue, then the
~~freely elected elite~~
Congress is the fraternity of free men.

Only 10,571 Americans have ever served in the Congress. The official encyclopedia of our membership begins with the First Continental Congress whose bicentennial anniversary occurs September fifth this year. I would hope this Congress ^{will}~~would~~ take those steps it deems appropriate to ensure this nation and its people observe this beginning of the American Experiment. An experiment which 200 years later has produced not only material wealth and power, but more importantly, has expanded the horizons of human freedom for its own citizens and has been a hope for mankind everywhere.



Let us resolve that this hope shall become a truth self-evident;
that indeed life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are the birthright
of every man, every where.

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD
TO THE FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ASSOCIATION
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
11:00 A.M. TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1974

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

Mr. Speaker, my distinguished former colleagues -- it's a high honor to be here today. To the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. Hays, whose long and outstanding service in the Congress is respected by us all, I am especially grateful for the presentation of this gavel -- the symbol of the parliamentary process.

Earlier this morning I returned from Hawaii. I could not help but think how our American union has grown since those days when we were thirteen sparsely settled colonies clinging for their survival along the rim of our eastern seaboard.

When you met last year, I was the United States Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan. I could not foresee that today I would be standing here addressing you as the Vice President of our country. Neither could I have imagined as I worked with many of you to adopt for later ratification the 25th Amendment that I would be the first selected through such means to the Vice Presidency.

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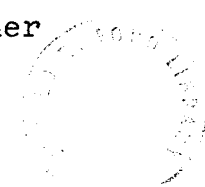
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Let us resolve that this hope shall become a truth self-evident; that indeed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the birthright of every man, everywhere.

#####

Late Reports: Conferees received permission to file a conference report by midnight Friday, May 17, on H.R. 14013, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1974;

Committee on Education and Labor received permission to file reports by midnight Friday, May 17 on: H.R. 14225, to amend and extend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 for 1 additional year; and S.J. Res. 40, to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services in 1976; and

Committee on Agriculture received permission to file a report by midnight Friday, May 17, on H.R. 14747, to amend the Sugar Act of 1948.

Pages H 3931-H 3932

Energy Supply and Coordination: House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 14368, Energy Supply and Coordination Act, and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Macdonald, Moss, Dingell, Devine, Broyhill of North Carolina, and Hastings.

Page H 3932

Presidential Message—NATO-Europe. Received and read a message from the President transmitting a progress report on NATO-Europe troop reductions and the balance of payments—referred to the Committee on Armed Forces.

Page H 3933

Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group: Read and accepted a letter from Representative Broomfield wherein he resigns as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group. Subsequently, the Speaker appointed Representative Derwinski to fill the vacancy.

Pages H 3933-H 3934

Late Report: Committee on Ways and Means received permission to file a report by midnight Saturday, May 18, on H.R. 14832, to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt ceiling.

Page H 3934

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: By a ye-and-nay vote of 225 yeas to 152 nays, the House passed H.R. 13973, to amend the title of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 concerning the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, to extend the authority for the Corporation, to authorize the Corporation to issue reinsurance, to suggest dates for terminating certain activities of the Corporation.

Agreed to the committee amendments.

Rejected an amendment that sought to prevent OPIC support to countries which refuse to cooperate with the United States in the extradition of an American citizen (rejected by a division vote of 18 yeas to 33 nays); and

Rejected an amendment that sought to prevent OPIC support for the construction of oil refineries outside the United States.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated and S. 2957, a similar Senate-passed bill, was passed in lieu after be-

ing amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed. Agreed to amend the title of the Senate bill.

H. Res. 1111, the rule under which the bill was considered, was agreed to earlier by a voice vote.

Pages H 3934-H 3950

Legal Services Corporation: By a ye-and-nay vote of 227 yeas to 143 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 7824, to establish a Legal Service Corporation; clearing the measure for Senate action.

Rejected a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of conference with instructions to insist on the House-passed provision prohibiting activities in backup research centers by grant or contract (rejected by a ye-and-nay vote of 183 yeas to 190 nays).

Pages H 3950-H 3970

First Continental Congress: Agreed to S. Con. Res. 85, to proclaim October 14, 1974, a Day of National Observance for the 200th Anniversary of the First Continental Congress; clearing the measure.

Page H 3970

Legislative Program: Majority whip announced the legislative program for the week beginning Monday, May 20. Agreed to adjourn from Thursday to Monday.

Pages H 3970-H 3971

Calendar Wednesday: Agreed to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business of May 22.

Page H 3971

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two quorum calls and three ye-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H3934, H3945, H3947, and H3968-H3969.

Program for Monday: Met at noon and adjourned at 4:12 p.m. until noon on Monday, May 20, when the House will call the Consent Calendar and hold general debate only on H.R. 14592, Military Procurement Authorization (open rule, 4 hours of debate).

Committee Meetings

WATERSHED PROJECTS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit met and approved for full committee action the following watershed projects: Hurricane Creek, Tenn., North Fork Nolin River, Ky., Red Boiling Springs, Tenn., and Upper Castleton River, Vt.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing on Operation and Maintenance, Army.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor-HEW continued hearings with Members of Congress and public witnesses.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction continued hearings on Department of the Air Force.

FMC MEMBERS ATTENDING MAY 12, 1974 LUNCHEON AND RECEPTION

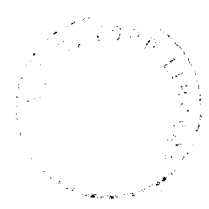
E. Ross Adair	Indiana
Hugh Q. Alexander	North Carolina
William R. Anderson	Tennessee
O. K. Armstrong	Missouri
William H. Avery	Kansas
William H. Ayres	Ohio
Robert R. Barry	New York
Laurie C. Battle	Alabama
Frank J. Becker	New York
Page Belcher	Oklahoma
J. Caleb Boggs	Delaware (Senate)
Frances P. Bolton	Ohio
John W. Bricker	Ohio (Senate)
Clarence G. Burton	Virginia
George Bush	Texas
John W. Byrnes	Wisconsin
Howard H. Callaway	Georgia
Earle C. Clements	Kentucky (Senate)
John Sherman Cooper	Kentucky (Senate)
William C. Cramer	Florida
Willard S. Curtin	Pennsylvania
Vincent J. Dellay	New Jersey
Francis E. Dorn	New York
Billie S. Farnum	Michigan
Paul A. Fino	New York
Ellsworth Bishop Foote	Connecticut
Gerald R. Ford	Michigan
J. Allen Freear, Jr.	Delaware (Senate)

Peter A. Garland
Edward A. Garmatz
E. C. Gathings
Robert Hale
John R. Hansen
Porter Hardy, Jr.
Brooks Hays
Don Hayworth
William E. Hess
Earl Hogan
Joe F. Holt III
Evan Howell
DeWitt S. Hyde
Frank N. Ikard
W. Pat Jennings
Jed Johnson, Jr.
Walter H. Judd
Charles R. Jonas
James Kee
Hastings Keith
David S. King
Thomas S. Kleppe
Horace R. Kornegay
Frank Kowalski
John Davis Lodge
Donald E. Lukens
Hervey G. Machen
Carter Manasco

Maine
Maryland
Arkansas
Maine
Iowa
Virginia
Arkansas
Michigan
Ohio
Indiana
California
Illinois
Maryland
Texas
Virginia
Oklahoma
Minnesota
North Carolina
West Virginia
Massachusetts
Utah
North Dakota
North Carolina
Connecticut
Connecticut
Ohio
Maryland
Alabama



John O. Marsh, Jr.	Virginia
D. R. (Billy) Matthews	Florida
George Meader	Michigan
George P. Miller	California
Chester L. Mize	Kansas
Walter H. Moeller	Ohio
Rogers C. B. Morton	Maryland
Abraham J. Multer	New York
F. Jay Nintz	Indiana
Maston E. O'Neal, Jr.	Georgia
Frank C. Osmers, Jr.	New Jersey
Harold C. Ostertag	New York
George Outland	California
Howard W. Pollock	Alaska
R. Walter Riehlman	New York
Byron G. Rogers	Colorado
Harold M. Ryan	Michigan
Alfred E. Santangelo	New York
Carlton R. Sickles	Maryland
Alfred D. Sieminski	New Jersey
Howard W. Smith	Virginia
Lynn Stalbaum	Wisconsin
Frank L. Sundstrom	New Jersey
John H. Terry	New York
Clark W. Thompson	Texas
James E. Van Zandt	Pennsylvania
George M. Wallhauser	New Jersey
Fred Wampler	Indiana
James D. Weaver	Pennsylvania



J. Irving Whalley

Pennsylvania

J. Ernest Wharton

New York

Ralph W. Yarborough

Texas (Senate)

Later Reservations:

Jeffery Cohelan

California

A. S. Mike Monroney

Oklahoma (Senate)

Fred Schwengel

Iowa

Joseph D. Tydings

Maryland

Staff:

Dean W. Determan

Mrs. Dorothy E. Bageant

Warren I. Cikins

Guests:

Clifford C. Nelson, American
Assembly

David Henderson, American Way
Foundation

NON-MEMBERS ATTENDING "ALUMNI DAY" MEETING - May 21, 1974

Graham Purcell

Texas

William S. Mailliard

California

John S. Monagan

Connecticut

5:00 PM

SITTING MEMBERS OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING FMC RECEPTION

MAY 21, 1974

SENATE

Floyd K. Haskell	Colorado
Walter D. Huddleston	Kentucky
Jacob K. Javits	New York
Lee Metcalf	Montana
John J. Sparkman	Alabama



HOUSE

Frank Annunzio	Illinois
Robert E. Bauman	Maryland
Charles E. Bennett	Florida
Jonathan B. Bingham	New York
John A. Blatnik	Minnesota
Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs	Louisiana
Edward P. Boland	Massachusetts
Richard Bolling	Missouri
William G. Bray	Indiana
William S. Broomfield	Michigan
Clarence J. Brown -	Ohio
Gerry Brown	Michigan

John H. Buchanan, Jr.	Alabama
James A. Burke	Massachusetts
Omar Burleson	Texas
Bill D. Burlison	Missouri
Charles J. Carney	Ohio
Bob Casey	Texas
Charles E. Chamberlain	Michigan
James C. Cleveland	New Hampshire
Harold R. Collier	Illinois
Silvio Conte	Massachusetts
James C. Corman	California
Paul W. Cronin	Massachusetts
Robert W. Daniel, Jr.	Virginia
Dominick V. Daniels	New Jersey
Glenn R. Davis	Wisconsin
Mendell Davis	South Carolina
E. (Kika) de la Garza	Texas
John Dellenback	Oregon
Edward J. Derwinski	Illinois
Thomas N. Downing	Virginia
John J. Duncan	Tennessee
Don Edwards	California
Marvin L. Esch	Michigan
Joe L. Evins	Tennessee
Dante B. Fascell	Florida
Peter B. H. Frelinghuysen	New Jersey
Richard Fulton	Tennessee
Don Fuqua	Florida
Tom S. Gettys	South Carolina

Benjamin A. Gilman	New York
Edith Green	Oregon
James R. Grover, Jr.	New York
Lee H. Hamilton	Indiana
John Paul Hammerschmidt	Arkansas
James M. Hanley	New York
James F. Hastings	New York
Wayne L. Hays	Ohio
David N. Henderson	North Carolina
Floyd V. Hicks	Washington
Marjorie S. Holt	Maryland
Frank Horton	New York
Craig Hosmer	California
James Howard	New Jersey
William L. Hungate	Missouri
John E. Hunt	New Jersey
Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson	California
Ed Jones	Tennessee
Abraham Kazen, Jr.	Texas
William M. Ketchum	California
Robert J. Lagomarsino	California
K. Gunn McKay	Utah
Stewart B. McKinney	Connecticut
James R. Mann	South Carolina
Spark Matsunaga	Hawaii
Ralph H. Metcalfe	Illinois
Patsy Mink	Hawaii
Donald J. Mitchell	New York
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.	Massachusetts

Wayne Owens	Utah
Claude Pepper	Florida
Carl D. Perkins	Kentucky
J. J. Pickle	Texas
Bertram L. Podell	New York
William J. Randall	Missouri
Ralph S. Regula	Ohio
John J. Rhodes	Arizona
Howard W. Robison	New York
Earl B. Ruth	North Carolina
Charles W. Sandman, Jr.	New Jersey
Herman T. Schneebeli	Pennsylvania
Keith Sebelius	Kansas
Bob Sikes	Florida
Henry P. Smith, III	New York
Harley O. Staggers	West Virginia
J. William Stanton	Ohio
Leonor K. Sullivan	Missouri
James W. Symington	Missouri
Steven D. Symms	Idaho
Roy A. Taylor	North Carolina
Vernon W. Thomson	Wisconsin
Charles Thone	Nebraska
Robert O. Tiernan	Rhode Island
Morris Udall	Arizona
Al Ullman	Oregon
Guy Vander Jagt	Michigan
Joe D. Waggoner	Louisiana
Charles W. Whalen, Jr.	Ohio
Richard C. White	Texas

G. William Whitehurst

Virginia

Jamie L. Whitten

Mississippi

Charles E. Wiggins

California

Larry Winn, Jr.

Kansas

Lester L. Wolff

New York

Louis C. Wyman

New Hampshire

Don Young

Alaska

Clement J. Zablocki

Wisconsin

John M. Zwack

Minnesota

Antonio Borja Won Pat

Guam