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

The second session of the 92nd Congress now is under way, and so I am resuming the weekly talks in which I discuss with you what is happening in the Nation's capital and in the Congress.

Traditionally, a new session of Congress actually begins when the President reviews the state of the union--in other words, tells the Congress and the American people how he sees the condition the Nation is in and outlines the action he believes Congress should take to deal with it.

We heard the President's State of the Union Address last Thursday...and I think all of you would agree that it was a most significant speech.

Congress has its work cut out for it in this second session. Most of the legislation on which Congress began work last year is still hanging fire. It is unfinished business on which Congress must get busy. In enacting the major measures recommended by the President, the Congress will be directing its energies toward great goals.

The need for the major bills recommended by the Administration is more urgent than ever. Such legislation as revenue sharing, welfare reform and improved health care deserves to be enacted promptly. For the good of the American people they must be enacted into law this year. I think they will be.

There is little doubt that the Administration proposals in these three areas will be modified before final enactment. But I think they will survive in essentially the form in which they were cast by the Administration.

Welfare reform is already through the House. It should make it through the Senate this year.

The House Ways and Means Committee has conducted hearings on revenue sharing and



health care. The need for action in both of these areas has been fully established. Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills recognizes the imperatives in both cases.

Mills has introduced revenue sharing legislation which goes about 80 per cent of the way with the Administration. I feel sure a compromise is possible.

I think chances also are good that a bill resembling the Administration's proposal in the health care field will pass both houses of Congress this year.

There are other bills which look like sure bets in 1972--at least a modest increase in Social Security, consumer protection on warranties, the creation of a consumer protection agency, ~~the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission~~ an increase in the minimum wage, pension protection legislation, additional aid for colleges and universities, and a big program to fight water pollution.

We need a total commitment by the Congress to deal with the problem of cleaning up the country's lakes and streams. In fact, we must have the cooperation of government at all levels and the enthusiastic support of all our people. This means, too, the total support of labor and ~~the~~ industry.

We cannot wait any longer to launch an all-out effort to bring man into harmony with his environment. The war against pollution must be fought and won in the years immediately ahead.

There is another kind of dedication we must have in 1972--and that is a commitment to lick inflationary psychology and to make Phase 2 of the President's price and wage control program work as it should.

There has been a bulge in wholesale prices for December--a natural consequence once the 90-day freeze declared last August 15 was lifted. This should not discourage us. This was to be expected. We now should adhere as religiously as possible to the price and wage guidelines laid down by the Price



Commission and the Pay Board.

Meantime, we can look for steady improvement in the economy and a gradual but definite reduction in the unemployment rate.

The tax cuts voted by the last Congress are certain to stimulate the economy and help produce a broad upswing in business and jobs.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. 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 stage is set for the second session of Congress. The President has delivered his State of the Union Message. He has sent Congress his budget for fiscal 1973. It now remains to be seen what actions Congress will take.

The President proposed very little that is new--and for good reason. There are some 90 Administration requests hanging over from the first session of the 92nd Congress, with revenue sharing, welfare reform, health care and executive branch reorganization heading the list.

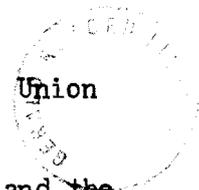
This will be a short session, with the Democratic leaders of the Congress hoping to end it by August 18--following a June 30 to July 17 recess which will include the Democratic National Convention. If there is no adjournment on August 18, Congress will recess again from August 18 until September 5, a recess that will include the Republican National Convention.

So it will be a short session but I still expect considerable accomplishment.

The reason I expect productive results is that the spadework on major measures was done in the first session of the 92nd Congress. In addition, a Congress gets down to work immediately in a second session. There is no long delay caused by organizational activity, as there is at the beginning of a first session.

If there is an unusual amount of partisanship in this second session of the 92nd Congress, it certainly won't be brought on by the President. The President made it clear in his State of the Union Message that he is looking toward a partnership for progress with the Democrats in the Congress. He is seeking to bury partisanship, in the best interests of the nation, at least until the 1972 political campaign gets under way in earnest.

There were two initiatives cited by the President in his State of the Union Message. One was a program of partnership between the Federal Government and the



private sector in the area of technology. The other was a search for a substitute for financing local school operations through the property tax.

I was very much pleased by the President's emphasis on technology. I have become increasingly concerned that Americans are relinquishing their world preeminence in technology and are tending to be satisfied with being second best or worse. If our Nation is to advance economically, we must move ahead technologically. We must stay ahead of the other nations of the world. In addition, advances in U.S. technology hold out promise for a solution to such problems as the traffic congestion that is strangling our cities. I applaud the President's decision to accelerate development of new mass transit technologies. New transit technologies are available but only the Federal Government has the resources to make them operational. This program will generate jobs for our unemployed engineers and provide eventual relief for our traffic-clogged streets.

I am also pleased with the President's determination to provide relief for local property tax payers. As for the speculation regarding a national value-added tax, I can only say I will wait and see what develops. I am hoping for property tax relief through the adoption of Federal revenue sharing. At present I am not inclined to favor new Federal taxes of any kind.

Congress got off to a fast start during its first week when the House adopted the final version of a Senate-approved election campaign reform bill and sent it to the President for his signature. I strongly supported this legislation. It is the first major reform of campaign election laws in 46 years and provides the first meaningful limitation on campaign spending. The new law will go into effect 60 days after the President signs it.

The other big development as Congress began work came when the President asked

for emergency legislation to end the West Coast dock strike. I favor such emergency legislation. The dock strike has ~~caused~~ caused American farmers to lose hundreds of millions of dollars ~~since~~ since it started last July 1. We must end it now. In addition, the Congress has a pressing obligation to approve permanent legislation aimed at improving our methods for handling national emergency labor-management disputes in transportation. If Congress would do that, we could avoid such crises as the West Coast ~~dock~~ dock strike, and we wouldn't have these strikes dumped in Congress' lap every few months.

This ~~is~~ ^{reporting} your congressman, Jerry Ford, ~~to~~ 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 talk with you about a variety of subjects today. First of all, the West Coast dock strike and the need for permanent legislation to improve our handling of national emergency labor disputes in transportation.

The West Coast dock strike is perhaps the most costly in our history. It has lasted for more than 100 days. It has cost hundreds of millions of dollars. It has hurt workers and their families, farmers, shippers, and consumers all over America. Yet the Democratic chairmen of labor subcommittees in both the House and Senate are reluctant to move on President Nixon's request for binding arbitration to ~~get the men back to work for at least 18 months.~~ get the men back to work for at least 18 months.

The entire Nation is affected by the dock strike, and yet key men in the Congress let it drag on because this is an election year and they don't want to offend the leaders of organized labor. The West Coast dock strike is sorely damaging the American economy. The American people should demand that it be brought to an end.

Apart from the special legislation to end the West Coast dock strike, the President has also been seeking better general machinery to deal with such labor disputes before they reach the strike stage. This legislation is known as the

Crippling Strikes Prevention
~~Public Interest Protection Act.~~ It has been before the Congress for two years, but

Democratic committee chairmen have refused to move this legislation because it is opposed by the leaders of organized labor. The *Crippling Strikes Prevention* ~~Public Interest Protection Act~~ would pressure labor and management in transportation to bargain down to two final proposals.

One of these proposals then would be imposed by government mediators to settle the dispute. I think the Nation needs this legislation. There is no excuse for the failure of Democratic committee chairmen to act on it.

I would now like to report that progress is being made in pushing a proposed



anti-busing Constitutional Amendment toward a vote on the House Floor.

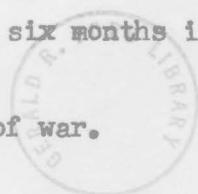
I have signed a House discharge petition which would take the amendment away from the House Judiciary Committee and bring it directly to the House for a vote.

There have been several developments since I signed the discharge petition. About 10 more members of the House have signed the petition, bringing the total number of signers to about 150. We need 218 signatures, a majority of the House. The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has scheduled hearings to begin March 1 on various anti-busing amendments. And the chairman of the House Rules Committee has indicated that if there is no Judiciary Committee action to send an anti-busing amendment to the House Floor, he will see that the Rules Committee takes special action to bring about a vote.

I signed the anti-busing discharge petition because I think forced busing to achieve racial balance is not in the best interests of children and parents, black and white. It works a hardship on them, and it does not enhance quality education...it undermines it. We should be concerned with quality education, not with forced busing to achieve racial balance.

Now I would like to comment on President Nixon's recent disclosure of the private negotiations he has pursued in an attempt to end the Vietnam War. As one who has supported efforts to end the war either through negotiation or Vietnamization, I felt assured by the President's disclosures that he has done everything possible to end the war short of simply turning South Vietnam over to the Communists.

It is now clear that it is not we who have been continuing the war but the North Vietnamese. The President has indicated his willingness to set a date certain for total withdrawal of U.S. forces--a withdrawal within six months in exchange for an Indochina cease-fire and release of American prisoners of war.



I feel the President has made a [redacted] reasonable offer to resolve the [redacted] key issue of the conflict--the control of the Saigon government--by proposing that President Thieu step down so that new internationally supervised elections can be held. It is now my hope that [redacted] Americans will unite behind the President's effort to end the [redacted] war. I believe this would hasten an end to this tragic conflict.

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

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

Again we mark the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, one of the wisest and most eloquent men ever to occupy the White House.

In keeping with custom, Congress ~~went~~ into recess over Lincoln's birthday. This gave me an opportunity to spend some time in the district. Congress will return ~~to work~~ ^{for} at noon Wednesday, Feb. 16.

more legislative action

Before leaving Washington, Congress received the Administration's bill to devalue the dollar by ~~raising~~ ^{official} raising the price of gold from \$35 an ounce to \$38. This, combined with a realignment of international currencies which has already taken place, will have a beneficial impact on our economy. It will lower the price of U.S. goods sold abroad and will raise the price of ~~foreign~~ foreign goods sold in this country.

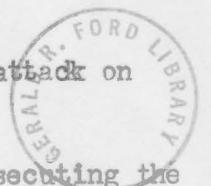
Foreign imports will cost more, and this should prompt Americans to buy more domestic goods. At the same time, American goods sent abroad will cost foreign buyers less than in the past and thus will be more attractive.

The increased demand and salability of U.S. products both at home and abroad will create jobs which in turn will increase the buying power of many Americans.

Devaluation of the dollar had to come because the dollar was over-valued in relation to the currencies of many other countries. We were ~~seriously~~ seriously handicapped in selling our ~~products~~ products abroad. The net result was a steadily declining ~~balance~~ balance of trade and a loss of American jobs.

We ~~now~~ now can expect an improvement in U.S. trade as a result of devaluation of the dollar. We must ~~remember~~ remember, however, that it often takes two years before the full impact of devaluation is reflected in a country's trade balance.

I would like to ~~report~~ report now on a ~~step~~ ^{increasing} step in our ~~attack~~ attack on drug abuse. We are ~~up~~ up our efforts all across the board--in prosecuting the



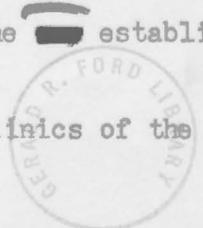
pushers and in ~~expanding~~ expanding our programs of treatment, rehabilitation and education.

The House of Representatives has approved a bill which would mount a comprehensive coordinated attack on drug abuse. It establishes a Special Action Office in the White House with authority ~~to~~ ^{to coordinate all Federal programs dealing with} drug addict rehabilitation and treatment and drug abuse education. The bill also sets up a liaison between the Special Action Office and law enforcement ~~groups~~ groups concerned with drug traffic.

In all, the House bill authorizes \$411 million in appropriations over a three-year period. The Senate ~~has~~ has approved a drug abuse attack bill authorizing a \$1.8 billion appropriation. Differences between the House and Senate bills will have to be resolved.

I feel that the approach contained in the House bill is most ~~promising~~ promising.

~~...~~
Besides setting up the Special Action Office on Drug Abuse, the bill establishes a Special Fund to be used by the Director of the Office to fund promising new concepts or methods for the treatment of drug addiction. ^{It} ~~authorizes~~ authorizes \$45 million over two years to encourage and promote research aimed at improving the treatment of drug addicts. ^{It} ~~establishes~~ establishes clinical research facilities. ^{It} ~~establishes~~ establishes a National Drug Abuse Training Center. ^{The bill also} ~~sets up~~ sets up a 15-member National Advisory ~~Council~~ Council to make recommendations to the Director regarding the planning ~~of~~ of drug abuse prevention ~~and~~ and treatment programs. It provides \$120 million over two years to initiate drug treatment and rehabilitation programs in community mental health centers. The bill provides \$31 million over three ~~years~~ years for planning grants to States and local units of government. It further increases the authorization for ~~the~~ the Community Health Centers Act by \$100 million over a two-year period. The bill also provides for the ~~establishment~~ establishment of drug treatment and rehabilitation programs in the hospitals and clinics of the Public Health Service.



Drug addiction, particularly heroin, is costing this country \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion a year. In addition, it is estimated that about 50 per cent of our violent street crime is traceable [redacted] to heroin addiction--crime committed by addicts who steal to maintain their habit.

So I strongly favor the action taken by the House to expand [redacted] and coordinate our programs aimed at attacking drug abuse.

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, D.C.~~

Washington.

We have had some healthy clearing of the air in recent weeks on the issue of Vietnam. It has finally become clear that the sole ~~issue~~ issue in connection with Vietnam is whether this Nation ~~is~~ is prepared to abandon South Vietnam to a Communist takeover or will insist that the South Vietnamese ^{be allowed to} determine their own future.

~~It is the policy of the United States to continue to assist the people of South Vietnam, and we will continue to do so until they are able to determine their own future.~~

The answers to ~~many~~ many questions involving Vietnam have become clear as a result of the President's disclosure of secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

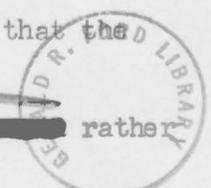


Have the North Vietnamese ever offered to release American POW's in exchange for the U.S. setting a fixed withdrawal date?

The answer is "No." The North Vietnamese have always insisted that any U.S. military ~~settlement~~ settlement--withdrawal, cease-fire or exchange of prisoners--would have to be accompanied by a complete political settlement. So it is useless for us to talk about a "fixed date" for ~~the~~ withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam unless we are prepared to ~~answer~~ answer ~~the~~ questions regarding a political settlement.

Has the United States ever offered a withdrawal date in exchange for the return of POW's?

Yes, we have. On May 31, 1971, the U.S. proposed a deadline for the withdrawal of all American forces in return for a cease-fire agreement and exchange of all prisoners. The North Vietnamese rejected this offer, not on the grounds that the ~~offer~~ offer rather than on the grounds that any proposal which did not include political elements could not



even be negotiated.

Have we ever offered a fixed date for the withdrawal of all military forces?

Again the answer is "yes." On August 16 we offered to set a date for withdrawal which was nine months after signing an agreement. Or, to put it another way, we said, "We are prepared to withdraw by August 1, 1972, provided an agreement is reached by Nov. 1, 1971. This was part of an overall plan that included political elements because the other side [redacted] continued to insist upon this. In October, we shortened the withdrawal period.

Are we willing to accept a fixed withdrawal date for the exchange of prisoners alone?

Yes, we have indicated, as we did in October, that we are prepared--once the comprehensive agreement is signed in principle--to begin implementing the withdrawal and prisoner exchange portions, even while the other elements are still being ironed out. This would be provided that the final agreement is reached within the six-month period in which the withdrawals are running.

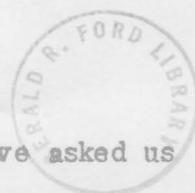
Why have we proposed that a cease-fire be part of a military settlement?

The North Vietnamese themselves included a cease-fire in the 9-point proposal they returned to us on June 26. The issue of the cease-fire itself has not been the reason for the rejection by the North Vietnamese of our [redacted] proposals.

A cease-fire is important to permit the safe withdrawal of American forces and to bring about not only an end to U.S. involvement in Vietnam but [redacted] an end to the war itself--an end to bloodshed in Indochina.

Have the North Vietnamese actually asked us to "overthrow" the government of South Vietnam?

The answer is...categorically, yes. The record is clear that they have asked us to change the government directly, leaving the method to us. They have been categorical



in their insistence on the removal of the Thieu government as an essential condition to any settlement.

In view of all this, what is it that the President's critics want us to do?

Obviously all that would be left under their proposals is to surrender--either to [REDACTED] leave Vietnam without our [REDACTED] prisoners or to overthrow a government and abandon the people for whom 45,000 Americans have died and billions of U.S. dollars [REDACTED] have been spent. This is not the course the United States should follow.

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

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

As I speak to you, the meetings between President Nixon and the leaders of the People's Republic of China are rapidly becoming history.

These meetings were unprecedented. They occurred after nearly a quarter of a century of ~~hostility~~ between our two nations.

~~between our two nations~~
The earliest Sino-American contacts developed in the early 1800s. At that time, the ancient Chinese empire was just beginning to adjust itself to the outside world. The Chinese then were self-confident and self-contained as the "Middle Kingdom" of the world. Nevertheless they were exploited by technologically superior foreign powers.

The Communist leaders of China thus inherited a tradition marked by both pride and humiliation. ^{If} The Chinese experience ~~had~~ ^{not} been one of dealing with the outside world as equals ^{but} one of either Chinese superiority or foreign exploitation.

In recent years China has passed through a period of domestic turmoil and shifts in external relationships. China's leaders now have broken the isolation that was partly self-imposed, to explore more normal relations with other countries and to take their place in the international dialogue.

With the conversations which have taken place this week in Peking, the United States and China have both turned a new page in our histories.

Neither side should pretend that we have solved our basic problems. The President's trip to China is more than anything else the culmination of three years of patient effort to pierce the isolation of decades. It is an end of isolation and the beginning of negotiation. It is the launching of a new process in diplomacy.

In January 1969 Richard Nixon entered office convinced that a new policy toward



the People's Republic of China was an essential component of a new American foreign policy. He was, of course, fully aware of the profound ideological and political differences between our two countries, and of the hostility and suspicion to be overcome. But he also believed that in this era we could not afford to be cut off from a quarter of the world's population. He felt we had an obligation to try to establish contact, to define our positions, and perhaps move on to understanding.

At this point in history we needed talks with China at the highest level. Eighteen years of off-and-on ambassadorial discussions in Geneva and Warsaw demonstrated that few problems could be cleared away at lower levels. Authoritative exchanges between our leaders, however, held hope for genuine communication and for the setting of a new direction.

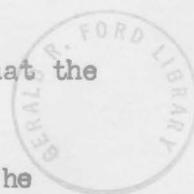
Now at last we have talked at the very highest level. We have met as equals. We have closed one chapter in our histories and have begun writing another.

We now know clearly where each of us stands on the issues that divide us. We are looking for ways to begin reducing our differences. We are attempting to find common ground on which to build a constructive relationship.

Over the longer term, we will see whether two countries whose histories and cultures are completely different, whose recent isolation has been total, whose ideologies clash, and whose visions of the future collide--can nevertheless move from antagonism to communication and to understanding.

I am pleased that the President has never sought to make it appear that great and glowing results would come from his China trip. He has been very careful--and properly so--to be realistic about this historic meeting at the summit.

Even now as the communiques are made public we are reminded of what the President said when he announced his China trip last July 15. At that time he



stated:

"The meeting between the leaders of China and the United States is to seek the normalization of relations between the two countries and also to exchange views on questions of concern to the two sides."

As the President ^{also} has said, contact now ^{may} ~~will~~ help avert a ~~disaster~~ catastrophe later. I share that hope.

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

Now that the President's China trip is history, attention will be focusing in the next few months on preparations for his trip to Moscow and the summit meeting there.

Let's take a look at what the Soviet Union and the United States hope to gain by meeting at the summit.

Why should the Soviet Union be interested in such a meeting? First of all, we have Russia's obsessive concern with Red China. It stands to reason that the Soviet leaders would like to tidy up Russia's affairs in the West so they can concentrate on Sino-Soviet relations.

In addition, the Soviets obviously would like to gain U.S. trading credits and technological help. There is further the Soviet hope of reducing the U.S. presence in Europe through a European Security Treaty. And finally, the Soviets are probably hoping to bring about a deterioration of the Western Alliance-- a possibility that the United States and her allies ~~must~~ ^{must always} guard against.

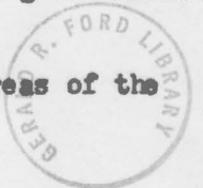
What possible gains does the Moscow summit meeting hold for the United States?

First of all, we will be seeking a final accord on strategic arms limitations, now being hammered out in the SALT Talks.

Second, we will be discussing the problem of the Middle East and the reasons for failure to reach a peaceful settlement there.

Third, we will be discussing the problem of European security in all of its aspects, and we will be seeking to normalize relations between Eastern and Western Europe. No agreements in this area will be made, however, without consulting our allies.

Fourth, there will be explorations of our policies in other areas of the



world and the extent to which we--the United States and the Soviet Union--share an interest in stability.

Fifth, there will be an examination of the possibility of additional cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. For instance, in space travel and in trade relationships.

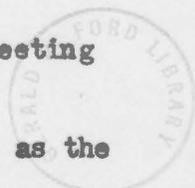
I believe there is a distinct possibility that we can build a prospectus for improved U.S.-Soviet relations over the next few years. If our diplomacy is sufficiently imaginative, we could emerge from the Moscow summit with real prospects for a generation of peace.

Why do I say this? Because we have already made progress in improving the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The agreement on improved access to Berlin is, for instance, an example of definite progress, a most significant development.

Prior to May 20, 1971, we were hung up in our SALT negotiations but on May 20 of last year we announced a breakthrough agreement that restored vigor and promise to the talks. The Berlin Agreement followed in August, and in September the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a draft treaty banning the development, production and possession of biological and toxin weapons. In November our Secretary of Commerce visited the Soviet Union and engaged in talks with the Soviet leaders looking toward a normalization of our economic relations. He was received with cordiality.

By the fall of 1971 it became apparent that marked progress had been made in our relations with the Soviet Union--both on a bilateral basis and on broad international issues. Thus the conditions were created which justified a meeting between the President and Soviet leaders. There are definite indications that such a meeting will be successful and will lead to additional progress. There were signs, as the



President himself put it, that "a summit (in ~~the~~ Moscow) would not be an empty and self-deluding exercise in atmospherics."

The ~~President~~ President will not be going to Moscow in May with any ~~illusions~~ illusions. He knows the Soviet Union will not give up the pursuit of its own interests. But he does expect some restraint in the pursuit of those interests. He does not expect the Moscow talks to end a 20 years' accumulation of problems. But he does expect to solve some of these problems. And if he manages to do that, the trip will have been worthwhile.

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

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

Recently an event occurred in Washington which was of great importance to the Nation and yet received very little attention from the news media.

A House Commerce Subcommittee voted on legislation to prevent crippling strikes in transportation and rejected it by a 6-to-5 vote--killed it for this session of Congress.

All six of the votes against the legislation were cast by Democrats, ^{5 Republicans} which voted for the bill plus one Dem. ~~proved once again the leaders of organized labor can call the signals in a Congress controlled by the Democrats.~~

How important is it that we get this legislation which would prevent crippling strikes in transportation? We recently went through the longest and most costly longshoremen's strike in our history--the West Coast dock strike. It not only hurt workers and their families; it actually undermined our entire economy before it was finally settled.

What we need is ~~legislative~~ legislative machinery to prevent such strikes as the West Coast work stoppage from occurring. That is the kind of legislation which was before the House Commerce subcommittee and which was torpedoed for this year by the negative votes of the Democrats.

The President's Crippling Strikes Prevention Act has been before the Congress for more than two years but Democratic committee chairmen have refused to move this legislation because it is opposed by the leaders of organized labor. The Crippling Strikes Prevention Act would pressure labor and management in transportation to bargain down to two final proposals. One of these proposals then would be imposed by government mediators to settle the dispute. I think the Nation needs this legislation. There is ~~no excuse for the~~ ~~refusal of the Democrats in Congress~~ ~~to~~ ~~move it.~~



Now I would like to talk with you about two bills I recently introduced in the House--one to give an income tax credit to parents who send their children to nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, and the other to encourage the sale of U.S. products overseas at no cost to the American taxpayer.

My bill to aid families sending their children to nonpublic schools is an indirect means of assisting the ~~parents~~ nonpublic schools themselves. It would provide an income tax credit of 50 per cent on the ~~tax~~ tuition charged by nonpublic schools, up to a limit of \$400 per dependant.

Prospects for enactment of such legislation now are the most promising they have ever been. The reason is that the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., has introduced a bill identical with mine, and so has the third-ranking Democrat on the committee, ~~now~~ Rep. James A. Burke, D-Mass. It is the Ways and Means Committee which will handle the nonpublic schools tax credit bill.

Another reason chances for enactment of the tax credit bill have brightened is that the President's Committee on School Finance has urged tax credits or deductions for nonpublic school tuition, along with other means of aiding nonpublic schools.

We must act to help our nonpublic schools or they will be forced to close and this tremendous ~~and~~ pupil load will be thrown onto the public schools. I think everyone would agree that a consequence of this kind would be disastrous. At the same time we should remember that parents sending their children to nonpublic schools bear a double ~~tax~~ burden--paying public school taxes as well as nonpublic school tuition.

Last Monday I introduced a bill which I believe would create thousands of jobs in this country. Under my bill the United States would take foreign currencies which have accumulated in our account under Public Law 480 and use these idle funds to pay the duties charged by foreign countries on our exports to them. The saving in export duties would be passed along to the foreign consumers of our

Products, allowing them to buy U.S. goods duty free. ~~_____~~ This would make American goods ~~_____~~ more competitive with European and Japanese products in foreign markets. The net result ~~_____~~ would be an upsurge in American exports. The effect would be the creation of thousands of new jobs in this country and a big bulge in U.S. tax revenue. I hope there is early action on my export-expanding foreign currencies bill.

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 more I ^{hear} of the views of some ~~substantive officials~~ obviously uninformed people about Sen. Kennedy's national health insurance plan the more amazed I am.

There actually are those individuals who seem to think they will be getting cradle-
to-the-grave health care under the Kennedy proposal without paying for it.

The truth is that the Kennedy plan ^{would} cost an estimated \$77 billion a year and would be financed through higher taxes.

The funds would build up in a Health Security Trust Fund for two years before benefits began to take effect. Employees would pay 12 per cent ^{through} of the total a 1 per cent payroll tax on annual wages up to \$15,000. Employers would pay 36 per cent, with a 3.5 per cent payroll tax on self-employed would pay 2 per cent of the total, with a 2.5 no maximum base. The per cent tax on income up to \$15,000. The Federal Government--that's all ^{of us}

taxpayers--would pay the balance, or 50 per cent of the total, from General tax revenues. The plan would eliminate Medicare and Medicaid, as well as private health insurance. In my view, there simply is no way that this health care plan could be financed without a big increase in personal income taxes, coupled with the proposed payroll taxes on both employees and employers. Those who think they will be getting something for nothing under the Kennedy health care plan simply aren't using their heads.

The Administration's health care proposal would build on the present system of private health insurance. Employers initially would pay 65 per cent of the insurance premiums. After the first 2 1/2 years, the employer's share of the premium cost would go up to 75 per cent. To me, it makes a lot more sense to improve what we have now than to tear it all down and start from scratch with



a completely federalized health care system based on payroll taxes and increased income taxes.

I would like to turn now to the plans which are being made for a \$100,000 a year pest management pilot project in West Central Michigan's apple district. It will run for three years.

This program is not only important to the apple growers but to every man, woman and child in Michigan. In fact, it has significance for the entire Nation.

I say this because what is ~~is~~ involved is an improvement in the protection of our environment. It is a project in pesticide application control which would be carried out by the Cooperative Extension Service at Michigan State University with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Michigan Department of Agriculture cooperating.

The West Michigan Environmental ~~Action~~ Council is very much interested in this pilot project. The Council points out that in experimental ~~work~~ work already carried out by scientists, the use of chemical pesticides has been reduced by 40 per cent. This kind of cutback in the use of pesticides reduces the amount of toxic insecticides entering our lakes from fruit orchards, many of which are located in watershed areas.

I can report that the recently-approved pest management pilot project for West Michigan will begin *sometime before June 1,* Final plans are being made.

I would now like to comment on the Noise Control Act of 1972, recently passed by the House of Representatives. I was a co-sponsor of this legislation. While it may not silence the loud electric guitars in your neighborhood or muffle the pounding drums of your neighborhood rock band, it will promote a quieter environment for all Americans.

Under the Act, the Environmental Protection Agency will set noise emission standards for new products in fields ranging from transportation to construction



to electronics--including such noises as the whine of a vacuum sweeper. EPA is required to issue regulations for informative labeling of those products which emit noise capable of harming the public health. The bill also requires EPA to coordinate the noise control programs of all Federal departments and agencies. Under the Noise Control Act, individual citizens could bring suits in the courts against noise control violators. I cosponsored this legislation in the hope that we can have the advantages of modern technological development and still enjoy the quieter atmosphere of a more pastoral existence.

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.

I am frequently asked, "Is Phase II working?" ^{First of all,} The answer is that Phase II must work. The alternatives to the President's New Economic Policy at this stage are either total wage and price controls, or unrestricted wage and price increases. Both are unacceptable. An indefinite and total freeze would perpetuate inequities, which everyone seeks to correct. A "no controls" policy, on the other hand, would bring more inflation without a ~~return~~ return to full employment.

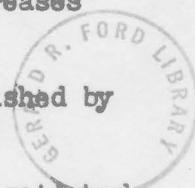
The truth is that Phase II is working--despite public skepticism and despite the irresponsible behavior of those labor ~~representatives~~ representatives who have walked off the Pay Board.

The public skepticism is understandable. Many people cite individual Price Commission or Pay Board rulings as proof that the Government has abandoned its commitment to maintain certain ~~guidelines~~ guidelines. Others believe that the Phase II program is intended to halt inflation completely--which doesn't happen to be true. These misunderstandings ~~require~~ require some answers.

The principal point to be understood is that the New Economic Policy is designed to slow inflation, not to halt it. Economists say the cost of living would have increased at an annual rate of 5 per cent without ~~Phase II~~ Phase II. Under Phase II, the Administration hopes to hold the cost of living increase to 3 per cent during 1972.

The Phase II record actually is encouraging when we consider the overall impact of Price Commission and Pay Board decisions--and not merely the individual rulings.

Through Feb. 15, for instance, the Price Commission had approved increases averaging only 1.6 per cent--well below the 2.5 per cent guideline established by the Commission. The Pay Board has approved wage increases on contracts negotiated



prior to Nov. 13 ~~averaging~~ averaging 4.2 per cent, and increases averaging 4.4 per cent on contracts negotiated after that date. These averages are below the Board's general standard of ~~5.5~~ 5.5 per cent, and Internal Revenue Service officials report that compliance has been consistent throughout the nation.

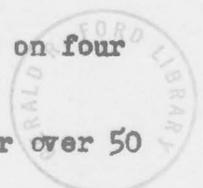
Phase II cannot and should not control all wages and prices. Raw agricultural products, state and local taxes, utility rates and the wages of the "working poor" have been exempted from ~~controls~~ controls.

There is ~~no~~ no guarantee that the limited Phase II controls will be successful. We must have labor and industry cooperation--as well as public understanding--if we are to ~~ensure~~ ensure a return to stable economic conditions.

The Pay Board must be made to work despite the walkout of four of the five labor members. What about that walkout? Was it justified? It not only was not justified, it was completely irresponsible. And it was ~~difficult~~ difficult to understand because the AFL-CIO and the UAW should want to take part in the Pay Board's decisions--not be on the outside looking in. Leaders of the AFL-CIO and the UAW owe it to their own members to be on the inside of such decisions, not on the outside.

Of course there was disagreement on the Pay Board. But the decisions were made with ~~a~~ a sense of equity and justice. All members, including the labor representatives, were ~~given~~ given the ~~opportunity~~ opportunity to express their views on each issue. The full Board has acted upon eight major wage cases. In five of these, the position of the Labor members prevailed. Does that sound like the AFL-CIO ~~and~~ and the UAW had reason to ~~walk out~~ walk out?

Since the inception of the Pay Board, the Labor members have voted with the majority 36 times, in the minority 13 times, split their votes once, and abstained on four occasions. Of the 54 votes taken by the Pay Board on major issues, 28--or over 50 per cent--were ~~unanimous~~ unanimous.



To agree with George Meany and Leonard Woodcock, one would have to adopt the view that ~~the Pay Board should always acquiesce in the demands of the Labor members, no matter how extreme those demands are.~~

Do the majority of Americans hold that view? I don't believe it for one minute.

What we must resolve now is that the Pay Board will go on functioning and Phase II will go on working despite the disruptive attitude of Mr. Meany and Mr. Woodcock.

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.

It's time for a bit of stock-taking on the overall program the President has laid before Congress as his National Health Strategy.

Within the past year, Congress has approved the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971 ~~and the Nurse Training Act of 1971~~ which will attract medical personnel to areas where shortages exist and draw more young people into medicine and nursing.

Congress also has enacted another part of the President's program--the National Cancer Act. This will see \$470 million budgeted for an attack on cancer in fiscal 1973, as compared with the \$185 million spent on cancer research in ~~1969~~ 1969. The President and the Congress are making certain that this No. 1 killer disease will be attacked with a coordinated and extensive program of research, guided at the Federal level.

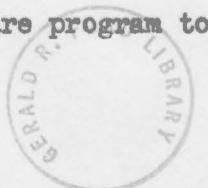
Congress ~~has~~ approved creation of a National Health Service Corps to serve the many rural and inner city areas critically short of health care personnel.

Congress has upgraded veterans' care facilities, following up on a request by the President in 1970.

While these bills are desirable, they ~~are~~ ^{are only pieces of} a really hard-hitting national program of health care.

Within the near future, Congress ~~will~~ will act on bills dealing directly with our national health care crisis--the deficiencies in our health care ~~delivery~~ delivery system.

The President has proposed the National Health Insurance Partnership Act, the Health Maintenance Organization Assistance Act, and changes in the welfare program to improve Medicare and Medicaid.



The National Health Insurance Partnership Act builds on the present system of private health insurance. It would require employers to provide their workers with adequate health insurance and to pay 65 per cent of the premiums initially--75 per cent after 2½ years. There would be special coverage of \$50,000 for each family to *the expense of* insure against catastrophic illness, which today can wipe out a family's savings.

The Health Maintenance Organization program would assemble doctors, laboratories and clinics in one package, with a fixed annual cost instead of the traditional case fee basis. This concept provides for a system based not on how much the patient is sick but how much he is well.

The President's plan is aimed at keeping costs down while providing quality health care.

The other major health care plan being considered by the Congress is S. 3, the Health Security Act sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The Health Security Act proposes nationalization of health care--turning over to the Federal Government the job of keeping ^{all} Americans healthy. It would federalize medical personnel, institutions and procedures. It would be paid for 50 per cent by payroll taxes on employes, employers and the self-employed, with the other 50 per cent to come out of the Federal Treasury. It is my firm belief that this plan would require an increase in personal income taxes as well as a special payroll tax.

I ^{Feel} that Sen. Kennedy's Health Security Act would worsen the problems involved in providing quality health care and would eventually become an overwhelming financial burden for every taxpayer. It is estimated that the Kennedy plan would require the average household to pay more than \$1,000 a year to cover its share of the annual Federal expenditure of some \$77 billion.

On the other hand, the President's plan would provide a package of health care that has long been needed by the American public. It is well planned. It will provide



quality health care without a correspondingly huge jump in medical expenses.

I feel we should pass the President's program and get moving on doing the job of giving ~~the~~ Americans the best possible health care at the lowest possible cost.

Illness does not wait--and the American people should not have to wait years for Congress to act ~~on~~ on a clearly demonstrated need.

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.

Now, with the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam under way, is a good time to take a look at what is happening in the Vietnam War.

To put the current situation in the proper perspective, we must remember that the 1954 Geneva Accords provided for a demilitarized buffer zone between North and South Vietnam which has come to be known as the DMZ.

In 1968, then-President Johnson entered into an agreement with North Vietnam which led to a halt in U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. This 1968 Understanding provided that the status of the DMZ would be respected by both sides.

We made clear in negotiations leading to the bombing halt that we considered respect for the DMZ as a situation in which there would be no firing of artillery, rockets or mortars from, across, or within the DMZ and there would be no movement of troops across or within the DMZ.

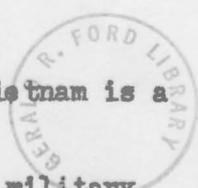
Hanoi's invasion of the DMZ, which began March 30, is the clearest, most blatant and most outrageous violation of these 1968 bombing halt understandings.

Twelve of North Vietnam's 13 regular army divisions are now engaged in aggression outside its borders against Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Hanoi currently is engaged in a three-division offensive against the northern part of South Vietnam. Most of these forces--including sophisticated armor, artillery and anti-aircraft equipment--have come directly across the demilitarized zone.

Hanoi has constructed a major infiltration route across the DMZ, extending far into the northern part of South Vietnam. Hundreds of tons of military supplies have been moved on this route.

The North Vietnamese now have abandoned any pretense that the war in Vietnam is a civil war. Their current offensive is an outright and massive conventional military assault supported by the most sophisticated military equipment.



The United States is doing the only thing it can do under the circumstances--providing its ally, South Vietnam, with the greatest possible air and naval support. I fully

concur in the decision to use our air and naval power ~~to help turn back the~~ ^{inure the} ~~current invasion of South Vietnam by the North Vietnamese.~~ ^{continued withdrawal of American forces. Between now &} Our air power is essential ^{May 1st 21,000 more U.S. troops will be withdrawn} to the survival of South Vietnam. ^{Our air support is essential to protect} ~~American lives & for the continued withdrawal of American forces.~~ While the North Vietnamese were preparing for their April offensive, the United

States showed great restraint. We offered a comprehensive eight-point peace proposal which was fair to both sides even though we knew preparations for the offensive were under way.

We leaned over backwards to show our will for peace and a genuine desire to bring the conflict to an honorable end.

Hanoi's response has been the invasion across the DMZ. They have also attacked South Vietnamese population centers in the highlands & near the Cambodian border. I think the South Vietnamese, with U.S. air and naval support, will succeed in ~~stopping the North Vietnamese invasion.~~

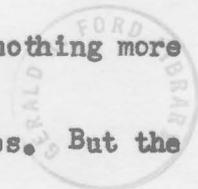
stopping the North Vietnamese invasion.

Meantime, the United States remains committed to a negotiated solution as the quickest and best way to end the Vietnam War. Certainly the South Vietnamese Government is ~~ready~~ prepared to let its local opponents participate fully and peacefully in the political process through internationally supervised elections run by an independent electoral commission.

~~But we cannot accept the response Hanoi has given in return for the allied goodwill for peace.~~

As long as Hanoi persists in its invasion, Saigon's forces will resist--and we will support them with air and naval power.

If the North Vietnamese will ^{pull back,} ~~desist~~ the U.S. and South Vietnam ask nothing more than to negotiate seriously on the basis of proposals advanced by both sides. But the invasion has made senseless any talk of serious negotiations at this time. This makes



the record absolutely clear as to who is responsible for the interruption in the so-called Paris peace talks.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting 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 am pleased to tell you that at this time prospects for Federal aid to nonpublic schools are the brightest they have ever been in the nearly 24 years I have served in Congress.

As you may know, Congressman John Byrnes of Wisconsin and I have introduced a bill which provides a personal income tax credit of up to \$400 per[^] child for the tuition paid to send a child to nonpublic school.

The reason the outlook for legislation of this kind is much improved is that Federal aid for nonpublic schools has the support of the President and House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas.

Mills has introduced the Ford-Byrnes Bill, and the President has pledged his help to nonpublic schools in a speech before the National Catholic Educational Association.

In addition, a Presidential panel has recommended Federal aid to nonpublic schools through tuition subsidies, tax credits and construction loans.

The ~~group~~ I refer to is the Panel on Nonpublic Education made up of four members of the President's School Finance Commission. One of those members is Ivan Zylstra, government relations administrator for the National Union of Christian Schools in Grand Rapids.

In his speech before the National Catholic Educational Association on April 6, the President for the first time pledged to include in his school finance reforms specific proposals to assure the financial survival of private and parochial schools.

Said the President: "I am irrevocably committed to the proposition that America needs her nonpublic schools, that those nonpublic schools need help, and that therefore we must and will find ways to provide that help."



The President will base his specific proposals on the report made by the Panel on Nonpublic Education on which Mr. [redacted] Zylstra serves.

That panel's major recommendations include: Federal income tax credits, based on a fixed percentage of tuition paid to a nonpublic school, with a [redacted] ceiling on the maximum credit per child and a limitation on the credits available to higher-income families. That is exactly the thrust of the bill Congressman [redacted] Byrnes and I introduced last February 8.

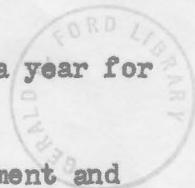
Other recommendations are that we provide a supplementary income allowance for urban welfare recipients and the working poor to pay tuition at nonpublic [redacted] schools, and that we make available Federal construction loans to build, enlarge or remodel nonpublic [redacted] classroom buildings.

The panel further recommended that the Federal Government help states assume a greater share of the school finance burden, and that allocations of Federal aid to the states be based on nonpublic as well as public school enrollments.

The panel proposed that the states establish separate accounts for paying Federal tuition reimbursements to parents of nonpublic school students. Such reimbursements would equal the full tuition cost or the Federal [redacted] per-capita allotment, whichever was lower.

It is expected that the President's aid-to-nonpublic schools proposals will be part of a broad legislative package for revamping and enlarging the Federal role in public school support. This would [redacted] include property tax relief.

Pressure to raise ^{the} property tax locally also will be reduced if Congress acts promptly on a [redacted] revenue-sharing bill [redacted] approved by the House Ways and Means Committee. That bill will provide the cities and states with \$5.3 billion a year for five years. Of that amount, \$3.5 billion would go to local units of government and \$1.8 billion to state governments. Michigan would receive \$243.1 million, with \$152.7



million the local share and \$90.4 million the State share.

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.

As I talk with you, returns are pouring in from the questionnaire I sent to every household in Kent and Ionia Counties. I am really pleased with the response. A number of people are not just sending back the questionnaire. They are also ~~writing me~~ writing me about problems of greatest concern to them--and this is good.

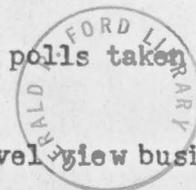
One of these problems is the need of our senior citizens for an increase in Social Security benefits. I have strongly supported ~~the~~ a Social Security increase, and I am pleased to report that the time is not too far distant when the increase will materialize.

The House ~~last~~ last June passed legislation which included an increase in Social Security benefits, and this bill is pending in the United States Senate. Meantime, House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills has endorsed an increase of 20 per cent, and Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long has suggested an increase of 10 per cent. So the outlook is promising for an increase of at ~~least~~ least 10 per cent. It is now only a question of time--and I certainly will vote in favor of whatever figure is finally decided upon by a House-Senate conference committee.

Another interest of much concern to my constituents is busing--forced busing to achieve racial balance. I personally believe we should be focusing on the need for quality education. That should be our goal--quality education--not ~~forced~~ forced busing to achieve racial balance.

Advocates of forced busing contend that busing is necessary to achieve quality education. Many opponents of forced busing believe it would prevent quality education. Most who take a position on the busing issue do so in the name of quality education.

Yet the Florida ~~presidential~~ presidential primary and some influential polls taken across the country indicate that people at the state and local ~~level~~ level view busing



and quality education as two separate issues. By that I mean that 75 per cent of Florida's voters ~~said~~ said they were opposed to forced busing but an even larger per cent ~~expressed~~ expressed their support for quality education for all.

This ~~is~~ much is clear. Quality education is ~~something~~ something received or not received in a classroom--and not during a bus ride.

Quality education for all should be our goal. We should work harder toward that goal, turning more of our intellect and resources toward its achievement.

Busing children long distances does not guarantee quality education. It is also apparent that this goal will require more than merely the allocation and expenditure of funds. What we need is a clear conception of what it is we are trying to achieve.

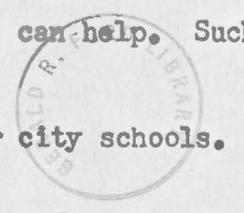
We should begin with a sound definition of ~~the~~ the term, quality education. education Educators define ~~it~~ as the process by which man's culture is transmitted, enriched and preserved.

By "culture" the educators do not refer to the "establishment," as many people refer to the current social, political and economic framework. They refer to man's development from the beginning of time, ~~the~~ ^{his} accumulated wisdom through the ages.

In practical terms, how do we achieve quality education? We must ~~begin~~ begin by seeing it in its three basic elements--A teacher, a learner, and something to teach.

We need not worry about number two, the learner. We ~~do~~ have a good supply of students. Number three--something to teach--is the prerogative of number one, the teacher.

This leaves the average citizen with the most promising area for a contribution to quality education. The teacher. Quality education depends upon quality teachers. And this is where I think special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools can help. Such funds could be used to ~~obtain~~ obtain the best possible teachers for inner city schools. This, I think, is the way to achieve quality education--to hire outstanding teachers



and to use them where educational deficiencies are the greatest. I believe our citizens should make every effort to see that teachers are adequately paid and that they measure up to high standards of competency. This is the way to achieve quality education.

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

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Bob Clayton

659-7485

M.L.P. 7 + 5.

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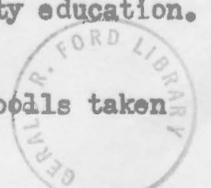
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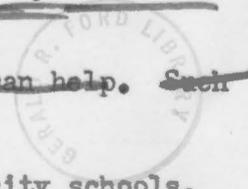
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pupils, + better facilities through Compensatory Education
This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital.

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.

At last there is hope for some relief from constant increases in property taxes.

In recent years, the American citizen has been hit hard by tax increases at both the state and local levels. Now Congress is about to act to deal with the financial plight of the states, cities and rural areas--the situation that has brought on the rise in local taxes.

State and local governments have borne the brunt of the demand for governmental services since the end of World War II. Despite tax hikes, these governments are finding it difficult to meet higher costs for welfare, school facilities, transportation, public safety, and environmental problems. Many local governments are literally on the verge of going broke.

Early in the Nixon Administration, the President asked Congress to approve a Federal revenue sharing plan as a means of giving states and cities a chance to finance important local programs. The President's proposal also recognized the fact that property and sales taxes have pushed through the roof.

After more than two years of stalling and debate, the House Ways and Means Committee has completed action on a Federal revenue sharing bill which is expected to reach the House floor sometime this month. The bill provides \$5.3 billion in aid to states and local units of government each year for five years. This year Michigan would receive \$243 million. Of this year's allocation, the State government would get slightly more than \$90 million and Michigan's local units of government would get nearly \$153 million.

According to figures released by the House Ways and Means Committee, Kent County



local units of government would receive \$7,853,000, and Ionia County units would receive \$565,500, roughly.

This distribution of Federal funds would be a boon to our local units of government. For instance, the City of Grand Rapids would receive nearly \$3 million this year and the Kent County Government would receive slightly over \$3 million. Wyoming would get \$874,000; Grandville, \$160,000; and East Grand Rapids, \$141,000.

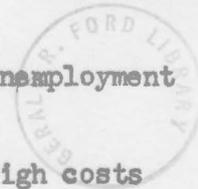
In Ionia County, the County Government would receive \$271,000; the City of Ionia, \$71,000; Belding, \$59,600; and Portland, nearly \$42,000.

There would be some restrictions on what the money could be used for. It would have to be spent for public safety or environmental protection or public transportation. But that provides many areas where the funds can go-- police and fire protection, building inspection, sewage disposal, garbage collection, transit systems and pavement construction.

The State's slice of these Federal shared revenues is based on how much of its revenue is raised from state and local taxes. This encourages a responsible and progressive state tax structure. The local allocations are based on population and average per capita income. Urban and poor counties thus would get proportionately more money than other areas.

Nobody is pretending that Federal revenue sharing dollars do not come from the taxpayer's pockets. They do. Congress is merely recognizing that the Federal tax structure is more equitable, broader-based and more productive of revenue than taxes at lower levels of government.

In a state like Michigan, an economic slump places extremely heavy demands on state and local government. When formerly productive workers are on unemployment and welfare rolls, the cost of these programs is added onto the already high costs of state and local government. It is also obvious that our local citizens cannot



be asked to shoulder any more tax burdens.

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, speaking to you from the Nation's capital.

The flood of questionnaires being returned to me has slowed down to a trickle, and so I have turned them over to a computer firm to compile the answers. I should have the results back within a few days. I will make the results known through the news media in Kent and Ionia Counties and through my newsletter.

As I mentioned in a recent newsletter, the balloting on the multiple choice question involving Vietnam definitely showed those responding to my questionnaire rejecting an unconditional pullout of U.S. forces from Vietnam. An overwhelming majority of those answering the question favored a pullout only if it was tied to the return of American prisoners of war, a cease-fire throughout Indochina, and the holding of an internationally supervised election in Vietnam. That, essentially, is the offer made to North Vietnam by the President a year ago.

Now, as the Nation learned last Monday night, the President has opened still another avenue to peace. He has modified his peace offer to omit the call for an election. He has simply offered to stop all U.S. acts of war and pull out all of our troops once the other side gives us back our prisoners of war and agrees to an Indochina cease-fire. North and South Vietnam then would be left to work out a political settlement between themselves.

~~I think~~ this is a most generous peace offer. It is a peace offer the other side should accept if they are at all interested in any other solution to the conflict than a military takeover of South Vietnam.

Meantime, ~~I think~~ all Americans should rally behind the President on his decision to choke off the supplies which make possible a continuation of the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

~~I think~~ shutting off the flow of supplies to the North Vietnamese will end



the war. I want to see the war ended as quickly as possible... on honorable terms. *and generous offer of peace by negotiation.*
I think ~~this~~ is the way to do it, and so I am supporting the ~~President~~ President in ~~this~~ action.

Dean Acheson, a lifelong Democrat and President Harry Truman's Secretary of State, has said he is ~~inclined~~ inclined to "support the President whatever the issue, until we come to the ~~quadrennial~~ quadrennial donnybrook (meaning the Presidential election) and get it out of our system."

I think Dean Acheson ~~is~~ ^{was} right, and so I was saddened last week to see many Democrats in the Congress attack the President for his ~~military~~ military decision aimed at ending the war by shutting off Hanoi's supplies.

Of all the Democratic members of the House taking the floor ~~last~~ last Tuesday or placing a statement in the Congressional Record, eight supported the President, 10 spoke against him, and two simply expressed the hope he had made the right decision.

~~Senate Democrats, meeting in caucus, ~~dis~~ ^{not unanimously however} disapproved the President's decision and made plans to proceed with a vote on writing into law a pullout of U.S. troops by a date certain, conditioned only on return of our POW's.~~

In my view, the President chose between surrender in Vietnam and a decisive action aimed at ending the war. I was proud that he chose the latter course of action. ~~I think all Americans should be.~~ If we slink out of Vietnam like a beaten dog with his tail between his legs, the cause of peace will suffer a setback throughout the world. Aggressors everywhere will be encouraged to invade neighboring territory. The world will have lost a champion of peace.

There was risk, of course, in the President's action. But ~~I think~~ he made an informed judgment that the risk was not as great as feared by many Americans.

I noted with great interest a comment made on the House floor last Tuesday by



Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, high-ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Said Hays: "I think it is significant there has been no reaction from the Kremlin [REDACTED] so far except for the [REDACTED] usual propaganda statements. I think they are waiting to see how much support they are going to get from the U.S. Congress."

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with a sweptwing airliner on top of it. After the rocket stack has done its work, it will parachute into the ocean to be retrieved by waiting recovery vessels. The rocket stack will be cleansed, repaired if necessary, and refueled for another flight.

The airliner that the rocket boosts into orbit will carry out its mission and then fly back into earth's atmosphere and land at an airport.

Each space shuttle should be good for from 100 to 500 flights, according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The space shuttle can carry 16 people--a crew of four, and 12 passengers involved in various scientific experiments. [REDACTED]

By observing earth from a little distance away, man can better understand the ecology of his home planet. Space shuttle knowledge should help us live on earth more wisely, monitor its current condition and inventory its resources.

A space shuttle flight should be able to carry along two or more satellites to be launched after the flight is in orbit...satellites that would be used for communications, weather monitoring, pollution detection, measurements of the earth's resources and military surveillance.

Nations ^{which} cannot afford a complete space program of their own can be part of our space shuttle program. A nation would be able to send its scientists along on a U.S. flight or launch a satellite from an American shuttle.

Our space shuttle program offers the best hope of predicting and averting natural disasters. It has been ^{estimated} that if weather could be predicted accurately five days in advance, we could save \$6 billion a year--nearly twice the cost of the space program.

There is also the prospect that the space shuttle can solve our energy needs,



which are now at the crisis stage. The shuttle can put into orbit large-scale solar energy collectors that may provide earth with abundant power and eliminate *much of the* pollution of our planet.

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

On May 19, a front-page story in the Washington Post carried the headline, "Economy Expands Strongly." The thrust of the story was that "the economy is recovering as fast as the administration had hoped."

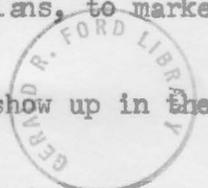
The reason back of this good news is that consumers are finally beginning to loosen up on their spending. This is ~~the news that~~ ^{what} economists have been looking for. While the economy has been steadily setting new ~~records~~ records in gross national product and consumers have had ~~more~~ more ~~money~~ pocket money, the push in consumer spending for goods, travel, services, etc., ~~has~~ has not been the mushroom that many had expected.

The latest figures now show, however, that consumers ~~are~~ are beginning to move into the market place. This signifies to ~~the~~ economists that the priceless ingredient of confidence ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the future has been regenerated.

Sales in retail establishments for the first three months of this year are well above any stimulus that inflation could have provided. Truck sales are heading for a record. Business is spending money on plant and equipment. Orders are coming in. This is despite over-withholding of income taxes, which was expected to put ~~an~~ \$8 billion crimp in the economy. Economists say that most taxpayers realize they are being over-withheld and simply regard it as a form of savings and not a loss in earnings.

Let me say, however, I do not approve of the Internal Revenue Service high withholding schedules & have sought remedial action to correct the situation

~~The Wall Street Journal reports on one~~ survey ^{very reliable} which shows that ~~the~~ optimism extends throughout the business community. And this means jobs. Businessmen are making ~~business~~ decisions to go ahead ~~with~~ with expansion plans, to market new products, to return to expanded production. These decisions must show up in the job market within a few months. One factor is a return to research and development



projects that were laid aside a year or so ago.

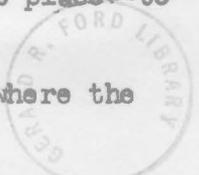
The President's ~~and his~~ economic advisers have consistently maintained that they were taking measures which would lead to a more solid economy. The economy has been making steady gains right along. Businessmen and consumers are waking up to the fact that much of the downgrading of the ~~economy~~ economy which has been heard was not based on fact, but was just plain ^{mostly politics} politics.

Now, things are beginning to jell. Newspaper advertising linage is up. Television has sold out its third quarter ad time three months ahead of schedule. The housing surge seems destined to continue, although the form of housing is changing from single family dwelling units to townhouses, mobile homes and ~~and~~ modular construction to get around high land costs in ~~the~~ urban areas.

~~Some~~ Some people have criticized ~~ed~~ the President for keeping Federal spending at a ~~fairly~~ fairly high level although ~~the~~ the budget has become unbalanced due to a shortfall in revenue. This is not a trend. This is ^{simply a} ~~the~~ policy of backing up the economy at a time when it was regrouping for a move upward. Indications now are pouring in that the ^{our governments} President's economic policies have done the job intended, ~~for them~~. We appear to be on the ^a ~~the~~ path to solid progress and growth.

Let me turn now to the revenue sharing bill which ~~may be scheduled for House floor~~ ^{may be scheduled for House floor} ~~action the week of June 5.~~ action the week of June 5. I would like to point out that Federal revenue sharing will not drastically

cut taxes at the local level but it should serve to hold ~~state and local~~ ^{down} state and local taxes ~~With~~ With a flow of Federal revenue-sharing dollars in prospect, the state and ~~local~~ local units of government should hesitate to enact politically unpopular tax hikes. That is the chief purpose of Federal revenue sharing in the first place--to get a flow of Federally collected tax dollars going back into the areas where the money came from.



I strongly support Federal revenue sharing because I think the benefits to local taxpayers will be great--both in holding down local taxes and meeting the special needs of local communities.

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

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 the Nation's capital.

Last Thursday evening the President returned from his historic mission to Moscow.

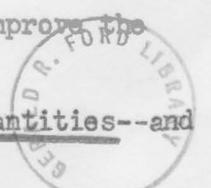
It was a triumphal return because the President has come back with some truly prodigious achievements--the most notable being the landmark treaty freezing defensive nuclear weapons development and limiting offensive nuclear weaponry.

But in addition to the SALT treaty, the President and the Russian leaders also agreed to a joint space mission sometime in 1975, a halt to games of "chicken" at sea by the navies of both our nations, cooperation in fighting environmental pollution and in improving health and medical techniques, and collaboration in science and technology. That adds up to no less than five other treaties besides the SALT treaty--a most remarkable record.

President Nixon and Soviet leaders had also hoped for an accord on mutual trade, but this became stuck on the issue of how much the Soviet Union still owes the United States on its World War II debt. The two sides agreed to set up a joint commission for further work on this problem, with the first meeting scheduled in Moscow for July.

Let me say this about the SALT TREATY. The United States did not give anything away. The agreement we reached with Russia comes about as close as possible to spelling out nuclear parity between the two superpowers.

The important thing is not whether one country or the other has more nuclear weapons launchers. What is important is equivalent megatonnage--and in that respect we have agreed on parity. There is no question that each of our countries has the power to totally destroy each other. What sense does it make to keep adding to our stockpile of nuclear weapons? As for the United States, we can still improve the quality of our nuclear weapons. The only limitation is on quantities--and that limitation makes sense.



again

To all the charges that the United States has placed itself in a position of nuclear weapons inferiority for decades to come, I say...ridiculous. This is simply an invalid assumption. There is not an ounce of truth in it. President Nixon would never have frozen the United States into such a position. The American people can feel certain that we have simply taken a giant stride toward international stability and world peace.

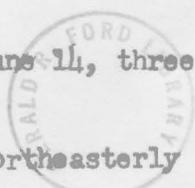
I would like now to make special mention of the ~~_____~~ U.S.-Soviet agreement to cooperate in improving the environment.

It can think of few areas of cooperation that have greater longrange significance than this environmental protection agreement. ~~_____~~ ^The ~~_____~~ Moscow agreement will permit the two most powerful industrial nations in the world to work together on research projects in a number of specific environmental areas. Further, the agreement will encourage a mutual sharing of information, which will be vital to a fuller understanding of world environmental problems. ~~_____~~

~~_____~~
 Now ~~_____~~ I would like to say a ~~_____~~ few words about the U.S.-Soviet agreement to cooperate in space.

Mark the date June 15, 1975, on your calendar. That's probably the date that three American astronauts will dock their Apollo spacecraft with a Salyut space lab being flown ~~_____~~ in earth orbit by three Soviet cosmonauts.

A scenario circulated at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center ~~_____~~ ^{last} month had ~~_____~~ a Salyut space lab being put into earth orbit on June 10, 1975, with three cosmonauts docking their Soyuz spacecraft with Salyut a day later. On June 14, three astronauts would ride into space aboard an Apollo spacecraft, taking a northeasterly



path across the Atlantic Ocean that would put them into the same orbit of Earth as
their Soviet colleagues. - after 13 orbits -
A day later the astronauts would dock the Apollo at the
other end of the Salyut space lab.

I think what all of the agreements reached in Moscow add up to is
an end to the Cold War as we have known 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 the Nation's capital.

There is probably no subject about which there is more misunderstanding today than that of tax reform.

Certainly the Federal income tax laws ~~are~~ need reviewing, and it may ~~be~~ they need reforming. But unfortunately there are those who are seeking high political office who are misleading the American people into believing that tax reform will result ~~in~~ in deep and widespread tax cuts.

Tax reform is a political catch phrase with great popular appeal. It leads millions of taxpayers to believe that everyone else's taxes will be reformed, but that ~~HE~~ HE will get a break.

What about so-called tax ~~loopholes~~ ^{the} loopholes? Did you ~~ever~~ ever stop to think that the deduction most of us take for ^{the} interest we pay on our home mortgages is considered a loophole by tax law writers? So is tax-free municipal bond interest. And medical expenses, deductions for child care, personal exemptions, ~~and~~ special occupational expenses. There are a lot of ~~many~~ so-called "loopholes" available to ~~every~~ everyone with any kind of taxable income.

These so-called loopholes were written into the tax laws simply because they serve a social purpose. *For example the double exemptions for senior citizens over 65 yrs old*
A few contend
The ideal income tax law would put a straight tax on income, from any source, without exceptions. We've never had it ~~that~~ that way. As ~~tax~~ tax

rates grew, so did the various deductions. The ~~home~~ home mortgage interest exemption or ~~the~~ deduction was aimed at encouraging home ownership--and I believe that ~~is~~ is an excellent objective. My guess is that if the tax reformers try to throw out the

~~home~~ home interest ~~exemption~~ exemption, there will be a hue and cry all over the land. Municipal bond interest exemptions were aimed at making it possible for States, counties, cities and special housing, water and sewage districts to sell bonds at



low interest rates and thus borrow money cheaply. If ~~such bonds were not tax-exempt~~ the interest on such bonds were not tax-exempt, ~~taxpayers~~ taxpayers would have to come up with the

additional revenue needed to pay the higher interest rates on the bonds. *The additional local revenue would have to come from higher local taxes.*

So every exemption has a purpose behind it. It's not just aimed at saving some particular taxpayer some tax dollars without rhyme or reason.

But of course every taxpayer figures his Federal income tax is too high.

It's amazing how many Americans are not even aware that their Federal income tax has been cut three times since 1965--once under the Johnson Administration and twice under the Nixon Administration.

In the three years of the present Administration, individual income taxes have been cut \$18.9 billion while excise taxes on cars and telephones have been reduced \$3.5 billion. At the same time--contrary to popular belief--taxes on corporations have gone up \$4.9 billion.

What about the idea that the rest of us can get a tax break if we will only "soak the rich." That slogan, so popular 50 years ago, is being revived by some of our candidates for the Presidency.

Never mind what effect such tax changes would have on the economy, would it really produce a lot more revenue and lead to tax cuts for everyone else?

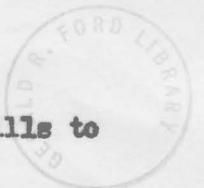
Past experience indicates the answer is probably NO

The truth is that 83 per cent of all taxable dollars are earned by people with incomes between \$5,000 and \$50,000 a year. And above \$50,000 is only 6 per cent of our taxable income. So that confiscating all the money of high-income people would add only 6 per cent more taxable income.

What about the proposal made by House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills to

gradually repeal 54 special provisions of the tax law and force Congress to reenact each one, modify it or let it die? *This a drastic proposal* ~~I say this is much too drastic action.~~

Comer We can and should review all of the so-called loopholes without repealing them and upsetting *of 2 believe the Council*



Mr. Wagon + Means should start right NOW on such a review

of the modernization of our federal tax laws
the entire economy. I'm for tax reform, but not by using a sledgehammer on the

but the Congress should do this constructively + sensibly + I pledge
~~Internal Revenue Code.~~
my best efforts to that desirable result.

This ~~is~~ 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 the Nation's Capital.

When President Nixon was in Moscow--in late May--he signed a supplemental appropriation bill. That bill raised the number of summer jobs for American youth to 1,201,400.

That is 220,000 more summer jobs than were available for youth last summer.

It's still not enough--but it is an all-time high.

The funds made available through the supplemental appropriation will bring the total to be spent this summer to \$377.6 million--also an all-time high--and \$85 million more than in any previous year.

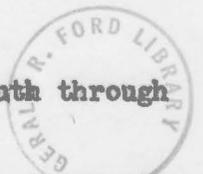
Most of the Federally supported jobs ~~will be~~ for youth this summer will be in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. The NYC summer program is providing nine weeks of employment for 740,222 disadvantaged boys and girls, 14 through 21. The ~~jobs~~ jobs pay \$1.60 an hour for work in community service activities.

The supplemental appropriation not only set up a larger-than-ever summer program, but it also provided a record amount of lead time for local planners. Local governments and agencies were given ~~initial~~ initial allocations in March to help plan for the summer. ~~These~~

~~supplemental funds~~
The \$377.6 million in Federal funds will be spent ~~through~~ through four programs providing 865,322 jobs. An additional ~~865,322 jobs.~~ The remaining 336,000 jobs will be provided mainly ~~through~~ in the private sector ~~through~~ by business and industry, without Federal financial support.

The Federally supported summer jobs include the 740,222 in the Neighborhood Youth Corps program, 63,000 in the Federal Summer Employment ~~Program~~ Program for Youth, 59,100 in the Public Employment Program, and 3,000 in the Youth Conservation Corps.

The Federal Summer Employment Program will hire one disadvantaged youth through the Civil Service Commission for every 40 Federal employees for jobs in most agencies.



The Youth Conservation Corps selects participants through the Department of Interior from all walks of life for environmental support work.

The Federal-State Employment Service plans to fill 161,000 jobs in its Youth Summer Placement Program--an increase of 5,500 over last year. The Employment Service will hire up to 600 special placement officers to help handle the influx of summer job seekers.

The National Alliance of Businessmen deserves a special note of recognition.

In addition to its efforts in behalf of the disadvantaged and its additional and nearly fulfilled pledge to find jobs for 100,000 veterans, the NAB has pledged to hire 175,000 young people in 126 metropolitan areas--24,000 more than it did last summer.

In another facet of the Administration's summer program, 2,228,000 recreational opportunities for young people between 8 and 13 years of age will be provided. The Summer Recreation Support Program will support 2,185,000 youngsters, and the National Summer Youth Sports will handle an additional 43,000.

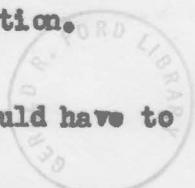
In many communities, the mayor's office will play a greater role than in past years in coordinating summer activities for youth.

It may be of interest that Michigan's allocation of Neighborhood Youth Corps slots is 30,979, one of the largest among the 50 states.

And now I must tell you that this will be my last Washington Report to you over this radio station until after the 1972 election.

This comes about because, with the filing of my nominating petitions June 20, I have become an official candidate for reelection.

Under Federal law, the radio station to which you are listening would have to grant equal time to my opponent in the 1972 election if these weekly reports were



to continue.

I therefore, at this time, tell you how much I have enjoyed bringing these reports

to you and express the wish that you have enjoyed them ~~too~~ too. ~~I look forward to~~

~~renewing these weekly reports after the fall election.~~

Let me also thank

This media station for its' cooperation in programming this public service program

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, saying "So long ~~until then~~ until then."

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