

# WASHINGTON REVIEW

*A Report  
From Your Congressman*



*Serving  
Kent and Ionias Counties*

**JERRY FORD**

June 12, 1972

(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)

## HOUSE APPROVES LANDMARK HIGHER EDUCATION BILL

The House last week approved a landmark three-year higher education bill which launches a number of highly important new programs.

The most significant of these are a program of Basic Educational Opportunity Grants and a program of direct "no strings" aid to colleges and universities.

Apart from the higher education provisions of the bill, the legislation also places obstacles in the path of forced busing to achieve racial balance--although the anti-busing provisions are far too weak.

To combat forced busing, the legislation:

- \* Postpones the effectiveness of Federal court busing orders until all appeals have been exhausted or the time for them has expired--but this provision is to expire Jan. 1, 1974 (the Broomfield Amendment).
- \* Prohibits the use of Federal funds for busing aimed at achieving racial balance--"except on the express written voluntary request of appropriate school officials."
- \* Prohibits Federal officials from requiring or urging schools to use their own funds for busing "unless constitutionally required."

In the case of each of these anti-busing provisions, a House-Senate Conference Committee weakened the language adopted originally by the House.

As I told the House in a Floor speech, the House conferees abandoned the House position in conference despite the fact they had twice been instructed to stand firm.

The original Broomfield Amendment contained no expiration date. The other two amendments were weakened when the conference committee added to them the words contained in quotation marks above.

I favored the higher education bill, with some reservations. If I had been voting on the higher education provisions alone, without the altered anti-busing language, I would have voted for the Conference Committee Report. Last Nov. 6 I voted for the original House Higher Education Bill, with its tough anti-busing provisions.

As a protest against softening of the anti-busing provisions, I voted against the Conference Committee Report. The House approved the Report 218 to 180 and sent the legislation to the President for his signature.

## BILL CONTAINS EIGHT STUDENT AID PROVISIONS

The higher education legislation extends and improves existing student aid programs and newly establishes others.

These provisions include the following:

### --Basic Educational Opportunity Grants

- \*Establishes a new program of basic educational opportunity grants that would entitle a college student to receive up to \$1,400 in aid, minus whatever his family could reasonably contribute, or up to 60 per cent of the student's need for aid, whichever is less. (This aid would drop to 50 per cent if the program were funded by Congress at less than 50 per cent.) And before the basic grant program could go

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into effect, there would have to be minimum appropriations of \$130 million for Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants, \$237 million for the College Work Study Program, and \$286 million for Direct Loans (NDEA).

--Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (EOG)

\*Continues the present EOG program through fiscal year 1975 as a supplement to the new basic grant program and raises the maximum grant from \$1,000 to \$1,500 but limits the total to \$4,000 over four years.

--Direct Loans

\*Extends NDEA loans as part of the Higher Education Act, permitting loans of up to \$2,500 during the first two years and removing the annual ceilings of \$1,000 for undergraduates and \$2,500 for graduate students.

--College Work Study

\*Extends the College Work Study program through fiscal year 1975 at authorization levels rising to \$420 million by 1975.

--Guaranteed Student Loans

\*Extends the current program, increasing the amount a student may borrow each year from \$1,500 to \$2,500 but placing ceilings of \$7,500 for undergraduates and \$10,000 for graduates on total amounts they may borrow.

--Student Loan Marketing Association

\*Establishes a new program to help assure adequate funds for guaranteed student loans. The association would sell stock and buy up student-loan notes from private lenders. "Sallie Mae," as this proposal is called, was proposed by President Nixon in 1970.

--State Scholarship Incentives

\*Authorizes Federal matching grants of up to 50 per cent for states that increase their appropriations for college student-grant programs based on need.

--Services for Disadvantaged

\*Provides for a single appropriation for the Talent Search, Upward Bound, and Special Services programs while permitting the programs to retain their separate identities.

NEW PROGRAM OF INSTITUTIONAL AID AUTHORIZED

The higher education bill authorizes a new program of direct aid to colleges and universities which is a sharp departure from the current categorical aid approach.

If fully funded, the program could provide up to \$1 billion a year to public and private institutions through fiscal year 1975.

The aid would be paid 10 per cent on the basis of the number of graduate students at each institution and 90 per cent in terms of students receiving Federal aid (45 per cent for the number of Basic Grant recipients and 45 per cent for the number of EOG, Work-Study and Direct Student Loan recipients).

The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan was unhappy about this institutional aid formula and therefore urged me to vote against the Conference Committee Report.

OTHER NEW PROGRAMS

The higher education legislation authorizes a number of other new programs. These include a program which authorizes \$275 million through fiscal 1975 for matching grants to assist in planning, establishing and expanding community colleges.

The legislation further establishes a new program to help the States design, establish and operate post-secondary occupational education programs. For this program, \$850 million is authorized over three years.

The bill authorizes a National Institute of Education, as proposed by the Nixon Administration. The Institute will gather and disseminate research information at all levels of education.

# WASHINGTON REVIEW

*A Report  
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**JERRY FORD**

June 19, 1972

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

## HOUSE FATTENS LABOR-H.E.W. FUNDS BILL

The House of Representatives last week approved a \$28.6 billion Labor and Health-Education and Welfare Departments appropriation bill--a spending measure \$1,275,833,000 over the budget and \$1,131,833,000 over the fiscal 1972 level of Labor and H.E.W. outlays.

Spurning the advice of its Appropriations Committee, the House added a \$363,833,000 education package to the committee's bill. I voted against this move--the Hathaway Amendment--because the bill as brought to the House by the committee was already \$912 million higher than the budget total and \$768 million over fiscal 1972. The Hathaway Amendment passed 212 to 163.

I made the point on the House floor that the appropriations bill provided as much as or more money than in fiscal 1972 in every category of school aid increased by the Hathaway Amendment.

The Hathaway Amendment added \$212.5 million for disadvantaged schools, \$27.6 million for vocational education, \$23.7 million for adult education, \$25 million for libraries, \$45 million for other school programs, and \$30 million for school districts with large numbers of children of Federal employees.

The Appropriations Committee had already exceeded the budget by \$301 million for education.

The committee had added \$210,495,000 for aid to school districts educating children of Federal employes, \$50 million for vocational education for a total of \$426,682,000, \$26,770,000 for library resources for a total of \$149.5 million, and \$12.5 million for education for the handicapped for a total of \$143,609,000.

As passed by the House, the Labor-H.E.W. appropriations bill includes \$3 billion for the Labor Department and \$25.6 billion for H.E.W. It is the largest Labor-H.E.W. bill ever.

Even this does not tell the full story because the House Appropriations Committee still has \$5 billion in budget requests for H.E.W. to act upon, including \$1.5 billion for higher education, \$2.2 billion for the Office of Economic Opportunity, and \$929 million in social and rehabilitation services items.



'YOU DID A GREAT JOB' -- I thank Jim White of Grand Rapids for the fine work he did as an intern in my office May 15-June 15. Jim will be a senior at Albion College this fall, majoring in political science.

## REPUBLICANS ATTEMPT CUTS

Besides adding \$301 million to the budget for education, the appropriations committee had piled on \$611 million extra for health.

With the Hathaway Amendment bringing this budget-busting movement to \$1.27 billion, Republicans attempted to cut the money bill by 5 per cent. I supported this motion, but it lost 209 to 137.

The Administration had presented a judicious Labor-H.E.W. budget of \$27.3 billion after making cuts in low-priority programs and reallocating funds to programs of high priority. They proposed increases for drug abuse treatment, family planning services, the programs of the National Institutes of Health (especially cancer and heart and lung), education for the handicapped, and education renewal programs.

The appropriations committee restored the Administration cuts, approved the budget increases and added substantial health and education increases of its own.

With the bill bloated to \$28.6 billion through committee increases and the addition of the Hathaway Amendment, I voted against this spending measure as a gesture of protest. The bill passed 277 to 60.

The \$28.6 billion in the Labor-H.E.W. appropriation bill, together with \$68 billion in social security, railroad retirement and unemployment compensation funds for fiscal 1973, adds up to \$96 billion for human resources. This is \$16 billion more than requested by the Administration for national defense and accounts for more than one-third of the entire fiscal 1973 Federal budget.

#### HEALTH GETS BIGGEST INCREASES

The appropriations committee made its biggest increases in the health field.

There the panel provided \$738,628,000 for health manpower funding, up \$205 million over the amount requested. The committee also added large amounts for the institutes of public health.

For the research institutes and divisions of the National Institutes of Health the committee added \$142,785,000 to amounts requested by the Administration. This includes \$60 million more for the National Cancer Institute, \$44,720,000 more for the National Heart and Lung Institute, and \$38,065,000 more for the other institutes.

The committee also added \$59 million to the budget to bring the alcoholism-fighting program funding to \$156.5 million.

Because a highly favorable interest subsidy program already is provided for hospital construction, the Administration had included no hospital construction funds in its budget under the old Hill-Burton program. The committee rejected this approach and put \$112.2 million in the bill for such grants.

The committee also added \$120 million for health and nursing facilities construction, and \$20 million more for Community Mental Health Centers. In all, the add-ons for health and school facilities construction grants totalled \$261.7 million.

#### REVENUE SHARING SCHEDULED THIS WEEK

At this writing, the House was scheduled to take up Wednesday a bill providing \$30 billion over five years for sharing of Federal revenue with States and local units of government. Funds to be shared the first year total \$5.3 billion. I strongly support this bill.



'HAVING A GREAT TIME' -- Portland High School's 44 graduating seniors, accompanied by five sponsors, visited Washington, D.C., after spending a day in Philadelphia and two days in New York. They are shown with me on the steps of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Michigan would receive \$243.1 million the first year, with \$90.4 million as the State's share and \$152.7 million the local share.

The key vote will come on a motion barring all amendments to the bill. I expect pro-revenue sharing forces to prevail.

#### OFF FOR CHINA

I will leave on a two-week trip to China Friday, June 23.

House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, D-La., will join me. We will be accompanied by our wives and a small group of staff members.

We will be in China nine days altogether. When I return I will make reports to the President, the House of Representatives, and various groups in Michigan.

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# WASHINGTON REVIEW

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*Serving  
Kent and Tonia Counties*

**JERRY FORD**

July 17, 1972

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## CHINA TRIP AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE



WITH PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI

I returned to the United States July 7 after spending nine days in the People's Republic of China. It was an almost indescribable learning experience.

House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, D-La., our wives and 8 men attached to our staffs joined me in the visit to mainland China.

We left the United States June 23, arrived in Shanghai June 26, visited Peking, Shenyang, An Shan and Canton before departing Communist China on July 5 for Hong Kong.

You cannot spend even as short a period as nine days in the People's Republic of China without forming some definite opinions.

## SOME CONCLUSIONS

The Chinese people have made substantial material progress since the Communists took control of the country in late 1949.

While China is still a developing or even "backward" nation by comparison with the United States, the Chinese have measurably increased their industrial production and have sharply raised their agricultural yields.

By their own standards, the Chinese people are far "better off" now than they were before the Communist revolution. The situation might best be described as the difference between mere existence and life and between grinding poverty and "a full belly."

A Communist official at the Peking Jeep factory perhaps summed up the life of the Chinese people today when he said: "Ours is a low wage society but our life is guaranteed."

Chinese Communist leaders call the society in which their people live "a democratic dictatorship." It is indeed a dictatorship, but it is not democratic in the sense that we know and understand democracy. Every facet of life in China is controlled and directed by the State. Even doctors are "assigned" their duties by the State. Everyone is equal, only some--the ardent and leading Marxist-Leninists--are more equal than others.

The Chinese are probably the most hard-working people in the world.



VIEWING ANTIQUE JADE SUIT



AT THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

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When you consider the potentialities represented by 800 million people laboring devotedly six days a week, for the most part without vacation, it staggers the mind. The discipline and dedication of the Chinese are awesome and fearsome.

Despite the threatening statements Chinese Communist leaders have made from time to time in the past, they now seem bent on a course of peaceful coexistence with the United States. Whatever their motives, they are treading the path of friendship. Chinese leaders insist they have no territorial ambitions, and this appears to be true. They point out they have internal problems it will take them decades to solve.

#### OUR CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CHINESE

We talked with Premier Chou En-lai for roughly five hours while we were in Peking.

We had a lengthy late-dinner conversation with him and then spoke with him for more than three hours after dinner.

While I am not free to publicize the sensitive aspects of our conversations with Chou, I can tell you his attitude was that the United States and China can find bases for agreement despite the fact their systems are totally different.

Topics discussed included Indochina, people-to-people contacts and exchanges of information, and possible release of three Americans held in prison in Peking for many years.

We talked with Vice Foreign Minister Ch'iao Kuan-hua for three hours in separate discussion as well as conversing with Chou for about five hours.

I urged release of the American prisoners and was told the matter was under consideration.

In the area of exchanges of information, I think the field with the greatest potential for both nations is medicine.

#### ACUPUNCTURE HOLDS GREAT PROMISE

I was personally most impressed with the Chinese use of acupuncture as anesthesia in operations and also in the treatment of such afflictions as deafness.

Having seen three operations in which acupuncture was employed, I would be willing to undergo certain kinds of surgery with acupuncture as the method of anesthesia.



TREATING THE DEAF WITH ACUPUNCTURE

The advantages of acupuncture anesthesia are that the time of the operation is shortened, the danger is reduced, and the recovery is hastened.

I found the evident results of acupuncture treatment of the deaf nothing short of amazing. While those who benefit are not "stone deaf" to begin with, it seems obvious that acupuncture helps improve the hearing of many deaf persons. While the needles may not be readily visible in the photo at left, the picture shows a deaf mute receiving acupuncture treatment.

I might also mention that the photo at bottom is illustrative of the indoctrination in Maoist thought which takes place among the Chinese beginning at age 3. The youngsters pictured with us presented a song-and-dance performance extolling the virtues of Maoist teachings and of the People's Liberation Army.



AT CHINESE CHILD CARE CENTER

#### A SUMMING UP

Whatever we may think of the Communist Chinese system, the fact remains that it is vital we live in peace with the People's Republic of China.

Although there are wide philosophical differences between us and China, it is important that we normalize relations between the two countries.

I believe our trip has helped promote understanding.

# WASHINGTON REVIEW

*A Report  
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*Serving  
Kent and Ionian Counties*

**JERRY FORD**

July 24, 1972

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## HOUSE PASSES HEALTH AND HELP FOR AGED BILLS

The House last week approved bills strengthening the nation's attack on communicable diseases and diseases of the heart, blood vessels and lungs and a bill setting up a National Institute of Aging.

The House began the week by voting to extend for three years the present program for the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

The bill is directed at the increases in recent years in the incidence of such communicable diseases as measles, rubella (German measles), whooping cough and venereal disease.

To deal with these problems the legislation authorizes the appropriation of \$90 million for each of the fiscal years 1973, 1974 and 1975 and allocates the money as follows:

- \* \$5 million each fiscal year for grants to States to develop plans to meet epidemics and other health emergencies.
- \* \$50 million for each of the fiscal years for program grants to control venereal disease.
- \* \$10 million each fiscal year for tuberculosis control programs.
- \* \$5 million each fiscal year for program grants directed at measles.
- \* \$20 million for each of the fiscal years to finance control programs aimed at communicable diseases not otherwise specified.

There is special concern at this time about venereal disease, which has shown a fantastic rise. Approximately 650,000 cases of venereal disease were reported in 1971, and this is believed to be only a fraction of the actual cases. One estimate is 2.5 million.

Rubella (German measles) is also of particular concern because if it is contracted by women during pregnancy deformities or mental retardation may result in the infant. A 5-year program now is under way to wipe out rubella by inoculating all of the school children in the country.

I strongly supported the communicable disease control bill as a very necessary response to a demonstrated need.

## HEART BILL RECEIVES OVERWHELMING APPROVAL

The House passed the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act of 1972 380 to 10.

The United States must do everything it can to conquer the three great killer diseases--heart, stroke and cancer.

Last year the Congress adopted a crash program attacking cancer. Now, with the passage of the National Heart and Lung Act of 1972, I am hopeful we can make substantial progress against heart and lung disease.

There are 26 million Americans today who are afflicted with heart disease. There are 20 million that are disabled with lung disease. It is long past time we did something about it.

The legislation passed by the House, similar to a bill approved by the Senate, provides for the development of up to 15 new basic clinical research and training centers for heart, blood vessel, and blood diseases and for 15 new centers for chronic lung disease. The bill authorizes \$1.2 billion over a three-year period for the program.

In addition, the bill authorizes \$90 million over three years for the establishment of heart, blood vessel, lung and blood disease prevention and control programs through the

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cooperation of Federal health agencies, State, local and regional public health agencies and nonprofit private health agencies.

Much can be done to reduce the number of heart and lung disorders. The bill passed by the Congress will sharpen our attack on this problem.

#### HOUSE VOTES TO SET UP NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGING

The House approved a bill establishing a National Institute of Aging which would conduct and support research on the aging process.

The institute also would do research involving the prevention, treatment and cure of ailments which particularly plague the aged.

The bill further establishes a National Advisory Council on Aging, which is to advise, consult with and make recommendations to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on all programs relating to the aged administered by him.

The legislation authorizes \$20 million to provide mental health services for the aged.

The bill is a step in the direction of alleviating many of the problems of the aged. I vigorously backed it.

#### HOUSE APPROVES MORE AID FOR OLDER AMERICANS

The House approved and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing a three-year \$1.5 billion extension and expansion of Federal programs for older Americans.

The bill provides grants to States and local communities according to the percentage of persons over 60 in each State's population. The program would be revised to focus on providing economic and personal independence for older Americans and encouraging the development of strong agencies to serve the elderly.

#### A VICTORY FOR FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

The House last Wednesday turned back an attempt by the Democrats to push through a crash \$5 billion public works program which duplicated and overlapped previously-passed legislation. This was a victory for fiscal responsibility and a defeat for politics as usual.

A majority of House Banking and Currency Committee members had approved a bill giving communities \$5 billion over the next 18 months to build water and sewer systems.

I pointed out in a speech on the House floor that the Congress has passed an \$18 billion Water Quality Act, which is now in conference, and that the House has passed a bill providing the States and local communities with \$5.3 billion a year for five years in general revenue sharing. Water and sewer system construction is one of the purposes for which general revenue sharing funds can be used.

As I emphasized in my speech to the House, the \$5 billion public works bill was the embodiment of duplication and waste.

The House first nullified the bill by adopting an amendment saying the program could not go into effect in any year when the Federal deficit exceeds \$20 billion. And then the House killed the bill by a vote of 206 to 189. I of course voted against it. In my view, this was one time when the taxpayers won one.

#### MICHIGAN PREVAILS

Another victory was recorded, this time in the House Agriculture Committee, when a meat inspection amendment was modified to allow Michigan's stringent meat products ingredient standards to stand.

A House agriculture subcommittee had adopted an amendment which would have withheld the Federal Government's share of meat inspection costs from any State with ingredient standards "different" from the Federal standards.

Thanks to some fast "lobbying" of the Agriculture Committee by several members of the Michigan Republican congressional delegation, the amendment was modified by the committee.

# WASHINGTON REVIEW

*U Office Copy*

*A Report  
From Your Congressman*



*Serving  
Michigan's Fifth District*

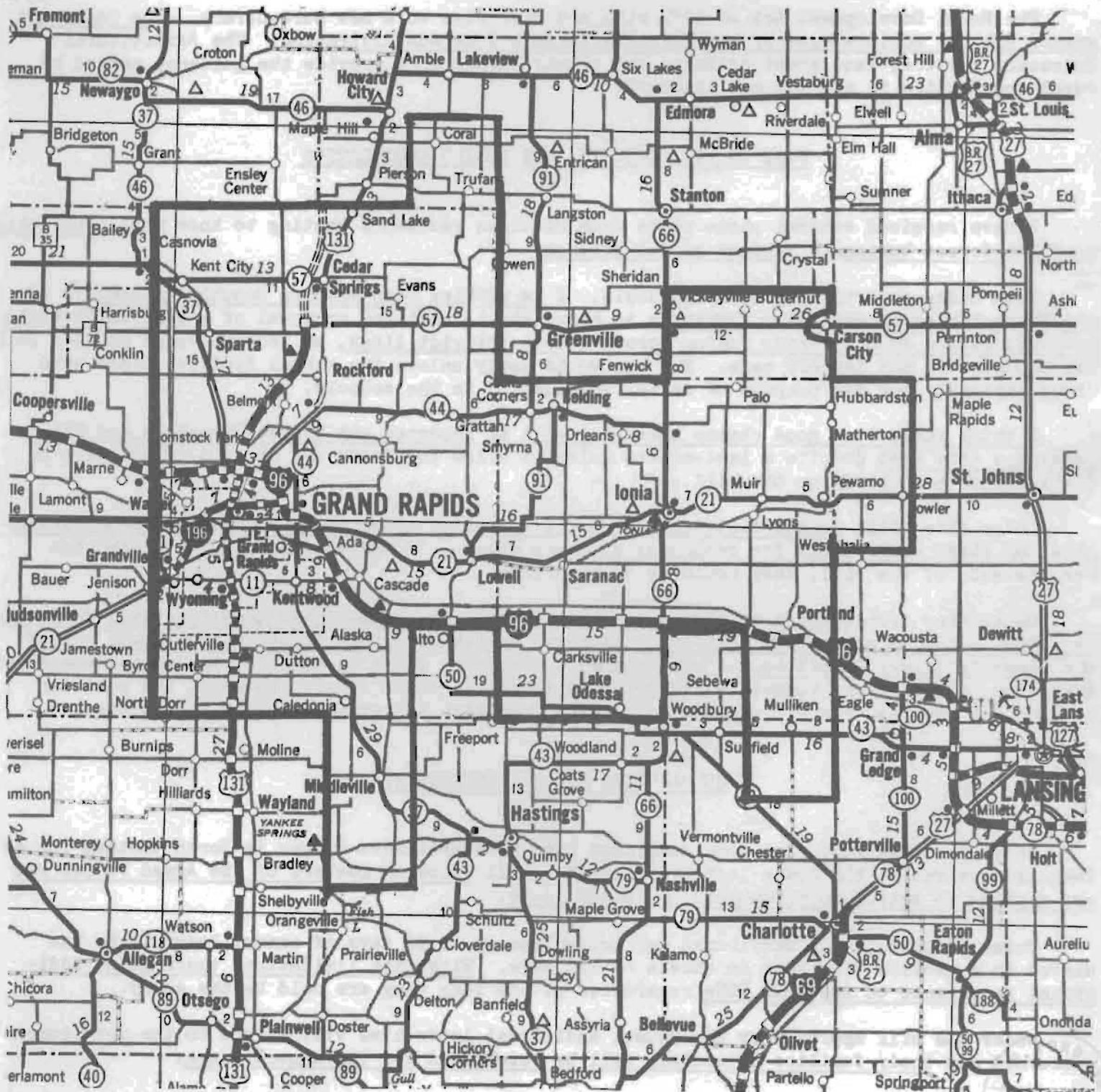
**JERRY FORD**

July 31, 1972

## SHAPE OF THE NEW FIFTH DISTRICT

This is a good time to acquaint all of my constituents with the shape of the new Fifth District, as established by the ruling of Federal Judge Damon Keith. Judge Keith acted after the State Legislature failed to realign Michigan's 19 congressional districts to reflect growth in population and population shifts since the last decennial census.

As the map below shows, our present district loses Bowne Township in Kent County and Sebewa Township in Ionia. Added to the district are the townships of Thornapple and Yankee Springs in Barry County, Roxand in Eaton, Lebanon and Dallas in Clinton, and Maple Valley, Bushnell and Bloomer (except Carson City) in Montcalm. The new district's population is 467,543--the state norm.



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## NEW TOWNSHIPS WELCOMED

I am sorry that Bowne and Sebewa Townships will be lost to the Fifth District but I am pleased to welcome the new townships which are being added to it.

The change in the Fifth and other Michigan congressional districts was an inevitable consequence of the 1970 Federal Census, which showed Michigan's population had grown by 13 per cent since 1960--to 8,883,313.

## HOUSE PASSES FINAL VERSION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT BILL

The House last week approved a House-Senate compromise version of legislation which holds great promise for rural America--the Rural Development Act of 1972.

The legislation is aimed at improving the economy and living conditions of rural America.

Under the bill, cities with a population of 10,000 or less will be eligible for loans and grants for water supply projects, sewer and sewer treatment plant construction, fire-fighting and rescue equipment, and development of industrial parks. The thrust is to make rural communities more attractive for industry and for living.

The legislation provides low-cost loans to new or expanding businesses in non-metropolitan areas. These loans will be guaranteed through a Rural Development Insurance Fund.

The Act also provides direct benefits for farmers. The Department of Agriculture may enter into 10-year agreements with individual farmers to share the cost of soil and water conservation projects and projects intended to prevent agricultural pollution.

The Rural Development Act of 1972 will not give rise to a new bureaucracy. The loans and grants will be administered by the existing Farmers Home Administration. The Agricultural Extension Service, land grant colleges and county agents will provide the guidance needed by rural communities to attract new industry.

## PUSH ON FOR STRONGER ANTI-BUSING LEGISLATION

I have received several phone calls from Michigan residents wanting to know what I am doing to fight forced busing to achieve racial balance.

I am doing everything humanly possible. I am working with leading Republican members of the House Education and Labor Committee to bring about committee approval of a bill which would prohibit courts from ordering busing across school district lines, as Federal Judge Stephen Roth has proposed in the Detroit case. The ban would apply unless the school district lines were drawn expressly for the purpose of racial segregation in the schools.

I think there is a good chance this bill will be reported out by the Education and Labor Committee this week despite a last-minute delay to allow the NAACP and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to testify on the bill.

Under this bill, school districts currently operating under court or federal agency desegregation plans could apply for reopening of their cases. If the current plans exceeded the requirements of the bill, they could be trimmed back.

On another front, there is also a possibility that the House Rules Committee will force the President's busing moratorium bill and a proposed anti-busing Constitutional Amendment out of the House Judiciary Committee. I have signed a discharge petition aimed at taking the amendment away from the Judiciary Committee and bringing it to the House floor. However, the petition still lacks the required 218 signatures. Rules Committee action would break the impasse.

## HOUSE VOTES P.O.W. COMPENSATION

In view of the fact that some Americans have been prisoners of war in North Vietnam for as long as nine years, the House last week passed a bill allowing members of the Armed Forces who are missing in action to accumulate unlimited leave.

Under present law, a serviceman may accumulate up to 90 days of annual leave if he has served in a hostile fire zone in excess of 120 days. With this limitation, there is no additional recompense to American POWs regardless of how long they are held by the enemy.

Under the bill approved by the House, additional leave time will accrue to the servicemen concerned and their families ultimately will be reimbursed for the unused leave.