

The original documents are located in Box 42, folder “Prayers” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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DESIDERATA

GO PLACIDLY AMID THE NOISE & HASTE, & REMEMBER WHAT PEACE THERE MAY BE IN SILENCE. AS FAR AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT surrender be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly & clearly; and listen to others, even the dull & ignorant; they too have their story. ☛ Avoid loud & aggressive persons, they are vexations to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others, you may become vain & bitter; for always there will be greater & lesser persons than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. ☛ Keep interested in your own career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals; and everywhere life is full of heroism. ☛ Be yourself. Especially, do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity & disenchantment it is perennial as the grass. ☛ Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue & loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself. ☛ You are a child of the universe, no less than the trees & the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. ☛ Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be, and whatever your labors & aspirations, in the noisy confusion of life keep peace with your soul. ☛ With all its sham, drudgery & broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world. Be cheerful. Strive to be happy. ☛ ☛

With all
good wishes
and

many thanks

from

Darius and Carol
Keaton



GRAPHIC
ARTS 
OF MARIN INC.

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AUG 21 1974

Dear Ed:

My sincere appreciation for your warm and thoughtful note of August 12.

It meant a great deal to me to share Mike's prayer with you at the Vice Presidential Prayer Breakfast. On Mike's behalf, I want to thank you for sending him the copy of it from the Congressional Record.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

JERRY FORD

The Honorable Ed Young
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Nancy Howe for appropriate handling.

GRF:VO:cja



8-15



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

ED YOUNG
SIXTH DISTRICT
SOUTH CAROLINA

August 12, 1974

copy

BT

Dear Mr. President:

Congratulations.

Enclosed from the Congressional Record is a copy of Mike's prayer that you gave to us at the Prayer Breakfast. Thank you for sharing this with us at the Prayer Breakfast.

Sincerely,

ED YOUNG, M.C.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.



WHITE HOUSE
MAIL ROOM

1974 AUG 15 AM 11 15

siveness that can only result in further deterioration of respect for Government institutions.

Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court has earned our thanks for making it plain that the Constitution cannot be revised for Executive expediency. In their 8-to-0 vote the Justices unequivocally rebuffed the usurpation of judicial prerogatives by the White House, as well as showing that an affirmation of the bedrock principles embodied in the Constitution is the remedy for the national malaise.

The Nixon administration has likewise attempted to assume the constitutional role granted to the Congress to determine how to conduct impeachment proceedings. We in the House now have the same opportunity embraced by the Supreme Court to halt the spread of Executive power. Our success in asserting our prerogatives will affect the conduct of the public business far into the future.

MIKE FORD'S PRAYER

HON. EDWARD YOUNG

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress know better than anyone what a great Vice President we have. Well, he has a very fine son who delivered a moving prayer at the prayer breakfast last month. I want to share it with the country.

MIKE FORD'S PRAYER DEDICATION GIVEN AT THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER BREAKFAST, JUNE 27, 1974

Dear Heavenly Father: We come before you this day in knowledge and recognition of our own personal shortcomings and insufficiencies.

So often as we go through life we are misled by our pride and self-centered confidence. We find ourselves guilty of thinking that we can prevail and lead a victorious life on our own merits and work. Again and again we try to make it alone in this ever-demanding world, and again and again we the humbled before Thee.

But Lord we thank you for the stumbling blocks and obstacles you have set before us, the daily struggles in our lives that call for us to stop and reevaluate our relationship with you.

We know that we must never stop asking ourselves the question, "Where does Christ stand in my life? in the center, or on the fringe?"

We thank you for the patience you have continued to show us even in the times of our unfaithfulness. And above all we thank you for the everlasting and infinite love you have given us in Thy Son, Jesus Christ—Our Redeemer, Our Saviour, who died on the Cross in our Place that we, believing in Him, might be reconciled with Thee.

And in the midst of the burdens, and the tasks and the many responsibilities of this world we rejoice in the newness of life which you have given to us through our faith in Christ.

We give praise for the truth and power you have revealed to us through Thy Holy Spirit and celebrate in the joy and peace you have blessed us with in knowing you as a loving and personal God.

Lord we come together this day, each of us unique creations in your image and yet united in the Body of Christ.

You have blessed everyone of us with special gifts and abilities and we look forward with excitement to the jobs and tasks you have called us to perform for your kingdom.

We fully acknowledge our great helplessness and the complete dependency we have upon your grace—and so we ask most humbly that you might grant us wisdom and understanding as we set out on our separate paths.

And Lord as we gather together today to affirm each other, we collectively uplift to you one of your children, Jerry Ford.

In the position of Vice President of this great nation, you have called him to a tremendously demanding task at a turbulent and critical time in history.

Our new Vice President brings to this most important position so many wonderful qualities of leadership and service, but it is only through Thy grace that these special gifts in this man might work together in a way so as to have a positive impact on the lives around him.

It is our prayer Lord that you would bless him with discernment and good judgment as he seeks to faithfully carry out the many responsibilities laid before him.

Protect him and keep him strong in spirit, mind, and body throughout all his days—the trials, the tests, the temptations before him.

Grant him the courage to trust in you always and not in the things of this world.

Work in his heart the desire to seek your guidance and direction in all things.

And Lord, we pray most humbly that your Holy Spirit which reveals all truth and which gives all life may dwell in him, and also in us—That we together as your faithful children may walk in Thy ways and glorify Thy name. We ask this in Christ's name, Amen.

THE HECKMAN FOUNDATION

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1974

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of mankind's major health problems is the problem of kidney disease, and today I would like to call our attention to some very fine work being done in this area by the Heckman Foundation.

The Heckman Foundation, a nonprofit corporate foundation, was named in honor of Hudson County Superior Court Judge August Heckman. Judge Heckman gave up one of his own kidneys in an unsuccessful attempt to save his son's life, and his daughter is now on a dialysis machine, having received a kidney from her mother.

Under the leadership of administrative director, Jacob Robinson, the foundation has been instrumental in raising funds for research and for the purchase of equipment such as dialysis machines. The foundation also intends to establish a program to urge people to donate kidneys upon death to those who need them.

Mr. Speaker, kidney disease is the fifth largest cause of death in the United States. When viewed within the context of this statistic, the work of the foundation becomes even more important. Hence, I would like to take this opportunity to thank those associated with the foundation for the fine work they are doing, and to offer my best wishes for continued success.

THE SINS OF THE TIMES

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1974

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, Francis Bacon, the noted author, statesman, and chief judge of the realm in England, underwent many trials and tribulations during the course of his life. Today, however, students of history consider him to be one of the most intelligent and literate men of all time. Many suggest that the plays of Shakespeare flowed from his pen.

I include for the RECORD a most interesting article by William Safire:

THE SINS OF THE TIMES

(By William Safire)

In 1620, Francis Bacon, the lord chancellor of England, was riding high.

"He had reached the age of 80, and had gained the object of his ambition," wrote biographer R. W. Church in 1884. "More than that, he was conscious that in his great office he was finding full play for his powers, and his high public purposes. He apprehended no evil; he had nothing to fear, and much to hope from the times.

"His sudden and unexpected fall, so astonishing and so irreparably complete, is one of the strangest events of that imperfectly comprehended time."

In his climb to great place as chief judge of the realm, Bacon had made his share of enemies, among them Sir Edward Coke, a man of the House of Commons who believed that the judges of the Chancery Court were too subservient to the king.

Prodded by Coke, Parliament began looking into the widely known practice, common to judges of the day, of accepting emoluments from parties in suits before them. Judges felt that as long as they did not permit the gifts to influence their decisions, they were free to line the pockets of their black robes.

A committee on inquiry put the heat on a Bacon aide: "An infamous forger of chancery orders," writes Church, "finding things going hard with him, and 'resolved,' it is said, 'not to sink alone,' offered his confessions of all that was going on wrong in the court."

This created a stir, but Bacon did not worry; the investigation was of the court system generally, and was not likely to reach him. Then, suddenly, a couple of suitors appeared before the bar of the house to accuse Lord Bacon himself of taking their money; they were angry because he had then decided the cases against them.

Parliament rose in wrath; Bacon, suspecting this was all a plot by Coke and other enemies, said, "I know I have clean hands and a clean heart . . . but Job himself, or whosoever was the justest judge, by such hunting for matters against him as hath been used against me, may for a time seem foul, especially in a time when greatness is the mark and accusation is the game."

But the investigation fed on itself; not to be outdone by Commons, the House of Lords appointed three committees: "Considering that the future judges had of their own accord turned themselves into the prosecutors," wrote the biographer, "the unfairness was great."

Belatedly, Bacon took alarm, seeking support from king and prime minister, but he was already tainted too much for that.

Bacon could not fight the torrent alone; he succumbed, confessed, and offered no defense.

Such confession did him no good with pub-

lic opinion, which reviled him all the more for not defending himself. "I have been no avaricious oppressor of the people," the puzzled Bacon wrote the king. "I have been no haughty or intolerable or hateful man in my conversation or carriage but am a good patriot born. Whence should this be?"

Bacon was sent to jail for four days and then pardoned. The last five years of his life were the most productive of all in terms of writing history, but he went to his grave believing that "there are *vitia temporis* as well as *vitia hominis*, and that his enemies had made him suffer for the sins of the times.

Three hundred and fifty years later, Bacon is revered by scientists as the father of empirical reasoning, by thinkers as the pioneer of natural philosophy, by writers as the first of the great English essayists. Some people even claim he wrote plays under the pseudonym of William Shakespeare.

But as lord chancellor of England, Francis Bacon was one corrupt judge. History has a tendency to overlook the faults of men who mattered, just as contemporaries overlook the contributions of men who fail while daring greatly.

S. 1868, RESTORING RHODESIAN SANCTIONS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, 1974, I introduced into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a World Federalist fact sheet on "The Case for Restoring U.S. Compliance With U.N. Sanctions Against Rhodesia, H.R. 8005 and S. 1868." I said at that time that the World Federalists' publication was a very helpful, concise, and straightforward presentation of the issues involved.

The Federalists have now issued an updated version of their fact sheet. Entitled "Restoration of U.S. Compliance With U.N. Sanctions Against Rhodesia, S. 1868," it is of the same high quality as the original fact sheet. I hope many of my colleagues have an opportunity to read this fine publication:

RESTORATION OF U.S. COMPLIANCE WITH U.N. SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA, S. 1868

Within the coming weeks Members of the House will have the opportunity to vote for legislation, S. 1868, to restore the United States to full compliance with United Nations sanctions against the minority ruled government of Southern Rhodesia. On June 27, 1974, the House Foreign Affairs Committee favorably reported S. 1868 by a margin of 25-9. An identical bill passed the Senate on December 18, 1973, by a vote of 54-37. This legislation has the effect of repealing the Byrd Amendment by exempting UN sanctions from the operation of Section 10 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. The Byrd Amendment, which passed in 1971, has the effect of allowing importation from Rhodesia of chrome ore, ferrochrome and nickel.

Sanctions against Rhodesia were imposed following Southern Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence from Great Britain in 1965 and its establishment as a regime dedicated to white-minority rule. These mandatory sanctions, which were requested by Great Britain and vigorously supported by the United States, provide for comprehensive prohibition of all trade with

Rhodesia. With the passage of the Byrd Amendment, the United States became the only nation other than South Africa and Portugal to openly violate sanctions.

World Federalists, USA urges the House of Representatives to pass S. 1868 for the following reasons:

1. *Violation of sanctions endangers international relations and undermines US access to essential raw materials from African countries, who adamantly support sanctions.* The energy crisis is evidence of how foolhardy it would be to ignore the views of African nations on whom we are increasingly reliant for our supply of natural resources. Already a large share of our imports come from the African continent where US private investment totals more than \$4 billion (as compared to \$56 million in Rhodesia). Continued cooperation will require an increased sensitivity to the Africans' concern that minority rule be abolished in southern Africa. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently stated that:

"The Byrd provision has impaired our ability to obtain the understanding and support of many countries, including such important African nations as Nigeria, a significant source of petroleum and a country where we have investments of nearly \$1 billion."

2. *Rhodesia is not the only source of competitively-priced chrome ore.* In fact, only a small portion of US chrome ore comes from Rhodesia. In 1972, only 10% of our imports of metallurgical chromite (the type used in the production of stainless steel) came from Rhodesia and in 1973 only 11%. Numerous countries have substantial reserves of chrome ore at prices that are often cheaper than Rhodesia's. Among these are Turkey, Brazil, Pakistan, the Philippines, Iran, South Africa and the Soviet Union. Willis C. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs, testified that:

"Reimposition of the US ban on imports of Rhodesian chrome ore and other materials would not deprive the US of any needed raw materials. Adequate domestic and other foreign supplies are available. Moreover, foreign supplies of ferrochrome are available from South Africa, Finland, Brazil, Norway, Sweden and others."

Contrary to unsubstantiated charges the USSR is the best source of high quality chrome ore in the world. The US Bureau of Mines reports that Russia has the highest grade chrome ore available, with a chrome to iron ratio of 4:1 as against the 3:1 of Rhodesian chromite. At the same time, Soviet ore is less expensive than the Rhodesian variety. Figures from the Bureau of the Census for the first quarter of 1974 showed that the US pays only \$43 per ton for Russian chrome ore while paying \$74 per ton for chrome ore from Rhodesia.

3. *The USSR does not transship Rhodesian ore to the United States.* Despite factual evidence to the contrary, supporters of the Byrd amendment continue to circulate the canard that the USSR covertly purchases Rhodesian chromite and subsequently transships it to the United States at inflated prices. There is no truth to the charge. The US Geological Survey has examined samples of chrome ore imported from the Soviet Union and concluded that the composition was such that they could not have originated in Rhodesia.

4. US National Security would not be impaired by observance of sanctions against Rhodesia. When the Byrd amendment passed in 1971 its proponents argued that the national security of the United States depended upon the supply of chrome ore from Rhodesia. The demand for metallurgical grade chrome ore for military and defense needs, however, is relatively small in relation to the numerous alternative sources of chromite. The Defense Department reports

that only 8 to 10 per cent of US consumption of high grade chromite is used for national defense. The rest is consumed for non-defense related purposes such as home appliances, auto trim and civilian jet engines. Secretary of State Kissinger has stated:

"I am personally convinced that the Byrd Provision is not essential to our national security, brings us no real economic advantages, and is costly to the national interest of the United States in our conduct of foreign relations."

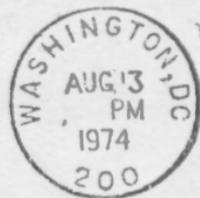
In 1971, supporters of the Byrd Amendment claimed that sanctions against Rhodesia resulted in the US becoming too reliant upon the Soviet Union for chrome ore. The Byrd amendment, however, has not resulted in a reduction of US imports of Soviet ore. In fact, chrome imports from the USSR have increased.

Unlike Rhodesia, whose internal and external disruptions make its long term reliability increasingly less certain, the USSR has proven to be a reliable source of chrome ore. It is extremely unlikely that it would attempt to cut off shipments of ore to the US since the Soviets are dependent upon the US for key strategic materials. In 1971, for example, the Soviet Union relied on the US for 59% of its imports of aluminum oxide, which is used in abrasives essential to the manufacture of machinery. Thus, during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War and the Middle East wars, the USSR not only continued chrome imports, but actually increased them. Moreover, Soviet economic development rests heavily upon infusions of superior US technological and managerial skills in virtually every industrial field.

5. The US has an ample stockpile of chrome ore. Aside from reliable foreign sources of chrome ore, the US has a huge stockpile of surplus chromite. According to data supplied by the National Materials Advisory Board and the Department of Defense, the U.S. stockpile of Metallurgical grade chrome ore is sufficient to meet our military needs for 42 years of war and over 7 years of civilian and military consumption. As a result, President Nixon has proposed that 4 million tons of chrome ore be sold as surplus. In addition, low grade chromite can be converted to ferrochrome. Finland, for example, converts low grades of chrome or into ferrochrome for stainless steel production at prices competitive on the world market. Finally, recoverable stainless steel scrap could annually supply 40% of America's demand for chrome.

6. *Jobs in America's domestic ferrochrome industry are endangered by the flood of cheap Rhodesian ferrochrome.* Although the Byrd amendment has not resulted in vastly increased imports of chrome ore, an unexpected result of its passage has been the flood of Rhodesian ferrochrome (a chrome-iron alloy used in making stainless steel) into the United States. In 1973, Rhodesian imports of high carbon ferrochrome claimed 48% of the US import market, thus threatening the very existence of our domestic ferrochrome industry. Rhodesian ferrochrome imports have already cost the jobs of hundreds of American workers whose plants have had to shut down. Rhodesia's ferrochrome is less expensive than the US product because its industry is allowed to employ cheap and frequently forced labor under working conditions which deny Africans the right to strike or bargain collectively. In addition, the Rhodesian government subsidizes freight and power rates while allowing industry to avoid even minimal environmental protection standards in its quest for foreign currency. Thus the threat to American jobs comes not from adherence to sanctions, as the stainless steel industry has claimed, but from continued competition of Rhodesian ferrochrome. As I. W. Abel, President of the United Steelworkers of America, wrote to Congressman Donald Fraser:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515



The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

ED YOUNG

DA

THE PRAYER OF THE CHALICE

Father, to Thee I raise my whole being
— a vessel emptied of self. Accept, Lord,
this my emptiness, and so fill me with
Thyself— Thy Light, Thy Love, Thy
Life— that these Thy precious Gifts
may radiate through me and over-
flow the chalice of my heart into
the hearts of all with whom I
come in contact this day
revealing unto them
the beauty of
Thy Joy
and
Wholeness
and
the
serenity
of Thy Peace
which nothing can destroy.

