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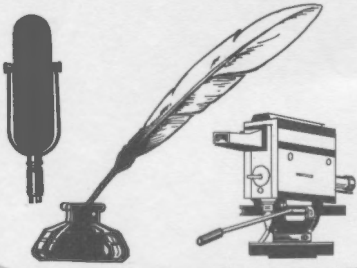
Fifth District

[1972 FOLDER]

I have represented the people of Ionia and Kent Counties in the U.S. House of Representatives for 22 years and I would like to continue to serve them. A graduate of South High School in Grand Rapids, I received my bachelor of arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1935 and a law degree from Yale University in 1941. After 47 months of active duty with the Navy in World War II, I practiced law in Grand Rapids from 1946 to the fall of 1948 when I was first elected to Congress. In the House I have served on the Public Works Committee and the Appropriations Committee. In January 1965 House Republicans chose me as their leader and I have filled that role since. Meantime I have continued to serve Ionia and Kent Counties as diligently ~~as possible~~. I have always conducted myself on the basis of putting service to my congressional district ahead of everything else. The issues can be summarized as the need to restore peace in the world and to build genuine prosperity on the basis of a peacetime economy. ^{To that end} ~~I support~~ am supporting President Nixon's 5-point ~~peace~~ plan for peace in Southeast Asia and his policies aimed at restoring stability and healthy growth to our economy.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

For Release at 12 noon Thursday, Jan. 13, 1971 [1972]

Congress appears certain to approve an increase in G.I. Bill benefits in 1972, Rep. Gerald R. Ford predicted today.

Ford said the House Veterans Affairs Committee will take up educational assistance for Vietnam veterans early in the next session of Congress, probably as its first item of business.

The Subcommittee on Education and Training has already conducted hearings on the subject, and the Nixon Administration has proposed an 8.6 per cent boost in educational assistance allowances, Ford noted.

Ford said the subcommittee plans to recommend a veterans' education bill to the full committee and expects favorable action by the committee.

Ford said he has long felt that educational benefits for Vietnam veterans are inadequate. He said he will support a substantial increase.

"I don't think there is any question but that Congress will approve an increase in veterans educational allowances this year," Ford said. "The only question is as to the amount. I wrote to the Veterans Affairs administrator last August 30, pointing out that the Vietnam veteran is being treated unfairly when his situation is compared with that of the World War II veteran. This is a situation which must be remedied."

The World War II veteran received \$50 a month under the G.I. Bill, plus up to \$500 a year for tuition, fees, supplies and travel expenses. The Vietnam veteran originally received \$100 a month, but nothing for tuition. In 1967 this was raised to \$137 a month; and on February 1, 1970, to \$175 a month.

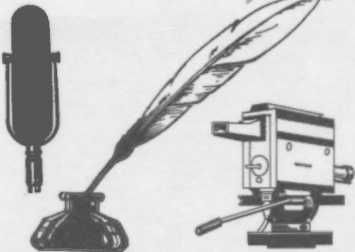
"Considering the increases in the cost of living," Ford said, "the Vietnam veteran definitely is being shortchanged in relation to the benefits given the World War II veteran. I therefore favor a substantial increase in educational benefits for the Vietnam veteran."

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*Distribution: 5th District only
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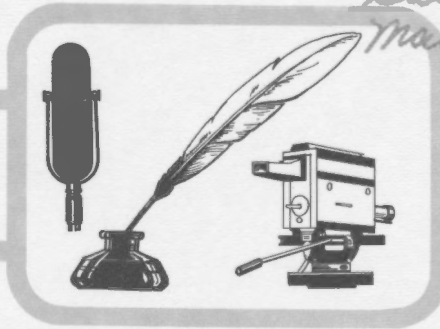
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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

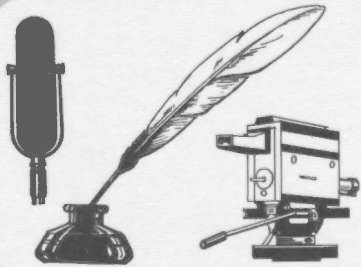
--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

January 13, 1972

The President's latest Vietnam troop withdrawal announcement is clear evidence of his determination to end our involvement in Vietnam contingent upon release of American prisoners of war. It is ironic that a number of Democrats now seeking their party's presidential nomination are demanding an even faster pullout and yet said nothing when U.S. troop levels were escalated beyond 500,000 by the previous Administration. This is the height of hypocrisy.

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**NEWS
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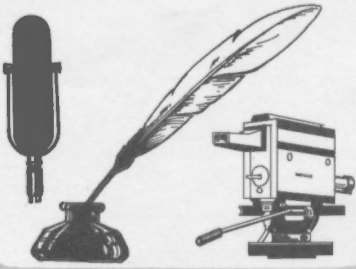
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 6 P.M.--
Tuesday, January 18, 1972

Comments on Senator Kennedy's speech before the Washington Press Club.

It was not to be expected that Mr. Kennedy's perception of the state of the Nation would be thoughtful, thorough, or sensible. It was certainly to be expected that the junior Senator would conceal somewhat his apparent contempt for the sensibilities of the American people. He did not.

I was particularly astonished at his contention that the Nixon Administration does not trust the American people. The record clearly reflects the enormous efforts President Nixon has made to lessen the stranglehold of the Federal Government over the American people.

The constant acquisition of Federal power, the constant assertion that the government knew what was best for the people... far better than they themselves knew, the constant contention that the Federal Government could solve the problems of the people better than they themselves could solve them--this was the arrogance that marked the previous two administrations, that created disillusionment with government and distrust of government. And it is this, as the junior Senator from Massachusetts well knows, that President Nixon is working so hard to reverse.

Welfare reform shows no distrust of people, but faith in their capacity to work their way out of poverty.

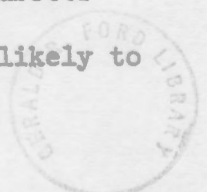
Revenue sharing shows no distrust of the people, but a profound confidence in their ability to use their own resources to order their own priorities, and to solve their own problems.

The decentralization of power implicit in the President's programs for government reform is predicated on trust in the American people.

All this is in stark contrast with the arrogant assumptions of the early Sixties, which sought to treat Americans as the subject, rather than the object of government.

I suggest to the junior Senator from Massachusetts that the American people are not so ignorant of recent history as he supposes, not so willing to be patronized as he hopes, and not so sheeplike as the self-generated Kennedy myth requires them to be. Of all issues which the junior Senator from Massachusetts might raise among the American people, the question of trust seems least likely to serve his interests.

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Ballroom 3:15 pm 1/18/72
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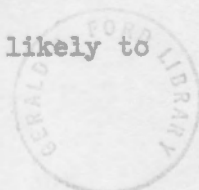
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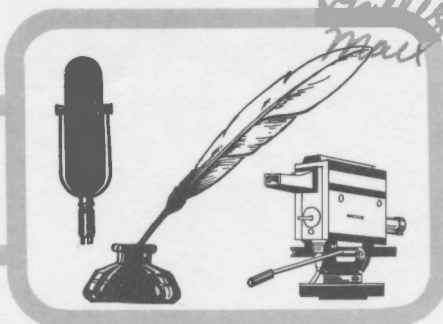
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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12:30 P.M.--
Thursday, January 20, 1972

President Nixon's State of the Union Message was perhaps the most challenging such speech ever made to a joint session of the Congress--an appeal that the Congress link arms with him to build a better America despite the political pressures of a Presidential election year.

The President cast tradition aside. Instead of throwing at the Congress a list of new proposals a yard long and impossible of enactment, he laid before them the realistic request that our national lawmakers knuckle down to business in this most political of years and adopt a reasonable number of measures sorely needed to advance the best interests of the American people.

The President has made a statesmanly, apolitical speech. He has not sought to embarrass the opposition party in any way. In a speech eloquent in its simplicity he has only asked that the Democratic-controlled Congress act responsibly this year to meet the needs of the Nation and to move forward on a legislative agenda which is already well established--welfare reform, revenue sharing, health care, environmental improvement, consumer protection, revitalization of rural America, aid for our cities, mass transit assistance, pension protection, equal opportunity for minorities, and better methods of handling national emergency disputes in transportation. In all, the President cited more than 90 Administration proposals which are still pending.

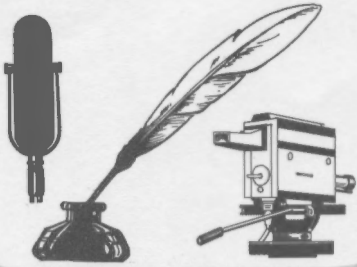
The President also pointed to a new program--a major initiative proposing a Federal partnership in technological research and development. This fulfills a crying need at this time in the Nation's history. I strongly endorse this move. I applaud the various Presidential initiatives to promote full employment in peacetime.

There is little question that the progress America makes in 1972 will depend on a spirit of partnership in the Congress, a willingness to join with the President in actions taken for the good of the people.

This is the thrust of the Nixon State of the Union Message. This is the legislative result for which all reasonable men must hope.

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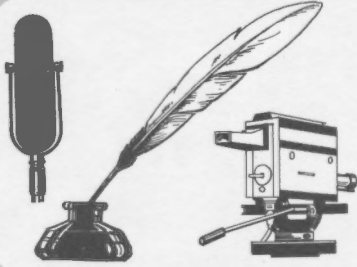
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11/21/72

CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**



--FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today announced that his district office will be moved to larger quarters in the building where it is presently located, 425 Cherry Street, S.E., Grand Rapids.

The office will be moved from the second floor to the first floor, where it will be more readily accessible to the public.

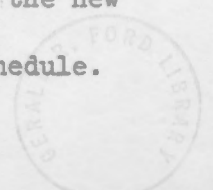
Ford commented:

"We've had occasions when people have had a hard time finding the office. Now it's out in plain sight. The office space will be larger, so it will be possible to accommodate bigger numbers of people at one time.

"This is a continuing effort on my part to be of greater service to my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District (Kent and Ionia Counties). In that connection, I would like to remind my constituents that they may call my Washington office without charge during business hours by dialing 456-9607, my district office number. The call will then be 'patched through' to Washington. I would simply emphasize that these 'hot line' calls should only be carried out to expedite matters of immediate concern. In most instances, it is best to write me a letter and explain all the details of a problem."

Ford noted that his office relocation is an interim move, and that his street address and district office phone number remain the same. Ford's district office ultimately will be located in the new Federal Office Building, now under construction in downtown Grand Rapids. The projected occupancy date for the new building is December 1972. However, construction is running ahead of schedule.

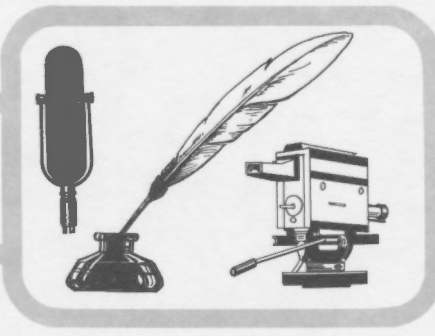
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1/21/72

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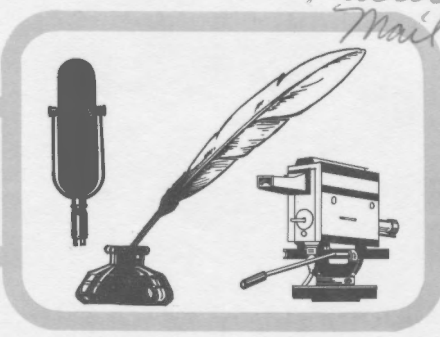
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
January 21, 1972

Comments on the Democratic Party's State of the Union rebuttal.

It is inexcusable that the spokesmen for the Democratic Party should stand before the American public and accuse the Nixon administration of failing in its responsibility to bring equal opportunity to all Americans. The record clearly shows that no President has put together a civil rights record to match the one President Nixon has achieved.

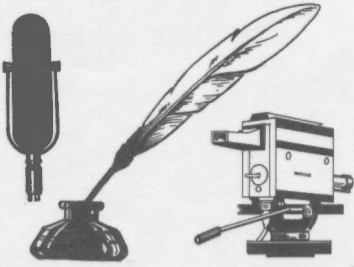
In 1969, when President Nixon took office, the schools in the South were only 6 per cent desegregated--after eight years of Democratic rule, years in which we frequently heard the rhetoric of equal opportunity but saw little of the results--years in which there was much bloodshed, but little progress. The Nixon Administration has dropped the rhetoric and produced results. Today, 90 per cent of the schools in the South are desegregated and we are well on our way, at last, to fulfilling the mandate of the Supreme Court's landmark 1954 decision.

The area of government employment is another excellent example of the progress made by the Nixon Administration. The Nixon Administration has achieved unprecedented results in increasing minority representation in high-paying government jobs. The increase in minority employment at the GS 5-8 level has been 15.7 per cent; at the GS 9-11 level 7.3 per cent. At the GS 12-13 level, it has been 21.4 per cent, at the 14 and 15 levels, 33.6 per cent, and at the GS 16-18 levels 55.7 per cent. Much work remains to be done, but this is a far better record than that set by the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations.

There has been progress in other areas, too. The Philadelphia Plan, the newly-strengthened Office of Federal Contract Compliance, the minority enterprise program, expanded assistance to black colleges, the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking Peoples, and a new, tough fair housing policy are only some of the examples. The Democratic Party may claim to be the equal opportunity party in this country. The record, however, clearly shows that after eight years in office, the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations left much for President Nixon to accomplish--and he is accomplishing it.

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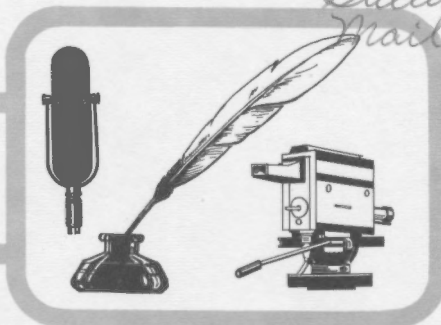
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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

January 21, 1972

It is mandatory that the Congress act to end the West Coast dock strike.

The emergency solution President Nixon has laid before the Congress appears to be the only solution now possible.

The present crisis, which demands a crisis solution, points up the pressing need for the permanent legislation President Nixon recommended to the Congress two years ago--legislation that would have avoided the very crisis we now face by giving the President alternative methods for bringing about settlement of emergency disputes in transportation.

There is no excuse for the failure of the Democratic Congress to act on this two-year-old legislation.

The present West Coast dock tie-up should prompt Congress not only to enact the President's crisis measure but also his safeguards against crisis strikes in transportation.

The key feature of the permanent legislation is a modified form of arbitration, the so-called final offer feature. This would be a vast improvement over existing legislation, which allows labor-management disputes in transportation to wind up periodically in Congress' lap for crisis action.

The latest labor-transportation crisis underscores the urgency of congressional action on improved permanent legislation.

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*Distribution: Full
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*12:15 1-24-72
PM 1-24-72*

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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

**--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
January 24, 1972**

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, placed in the Congressional Record of Monday,
January 24, 1972

MR. SPEAKER:

President Nixon's fiscal 1973 budget message outlines a balanced, positive and constructive program to heal the economic wounds of war and deal with this nation's pressing domestic problems. Although it is a deficit budget, it is a deficit budget aimed at restoring our economy to full employment and maximizing the output of our industrial resources. That is what the American people want.

I think it is especially gratifying to learn that the American public will be saved some \$22 billion due to personal income tax reductions initiated by the President. There are those who only talk about returning power to the people. The evidence shows that President Nixon is doing something about it -- by seeking to restore to the American people the control over their purse that they should have, the control they should never have lost.

We can expect to hear the usual cries of derision from the President's opponents. Yet it is they who brought this nation to the brink of economic collapse. The American people know who is ending the runaway inflation of the Johnson Administration and replacing the phony prosperity of war with the permanent prosperity of peace.

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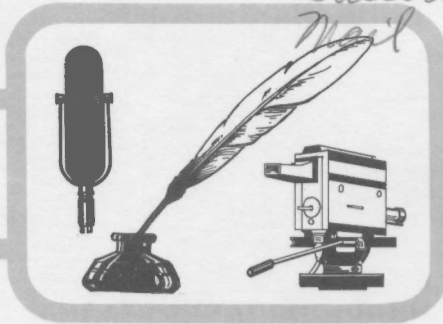
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*Distribution: Full Galleries 12:15 1-25-72 M Office Copy
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

---FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE---
January 25, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I have today signed the discharge petition which would take H. J. Res. 620, the anti-busing constitutional amendment, out of the hands of the House Judiciary Committee and bring it to the House floor for a vote.

Ordinarily I do not sign discharge petitions as a matter of principle. However, I have made an exception in the case of H. J. Res. 620, because of the extreme urgency of the question involved.

On Oct. 28, 1971, the Michigan Legislature adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 172, which applies to the Congress for a convention to propose as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States the following article:

"No student shall be assigned to nor compelled to attend any particular public school on account of race, religion, color or national origin."

H. J. Res. 620, introduced by Rep. Norman F. Lent, R-N.Y., reads as follows:

"Section 1. No public school student shall, because of his race, creed, or color, be assigned to or required to attend a particular school."

I subscribe to the language of the Lent Amendment and the Michigan Legislature's Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 172.

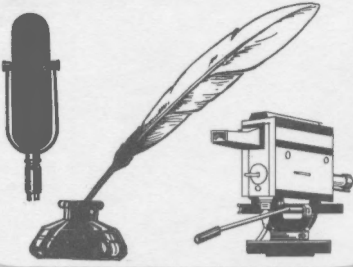
My view on school segregation is that we should act to end dual school systems wherever possible but there should be no forced busing of school children great distances from their homes to achieve racial balance. I believe in the concept of the neighborhood school.

Our concern should be with quality education, not with forced busing to achieve racial balance. Instead of spending huge sums to transport students to a distant school, we should concentrate on upgrading our disadvantaged schools for the benefit of disadvantaged students. I believe taxpayers would be willing to pay to do that although they are unalterably opposed to expensive plans involving forced busing.

We should attack school segregation vigorously by various legal and voluntary means--but without forced busing.

###





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

---FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE---

January 25, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

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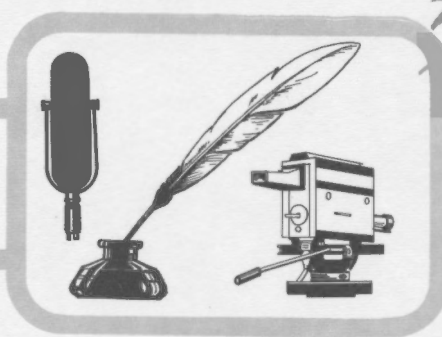
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

Wednesday, January 26, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

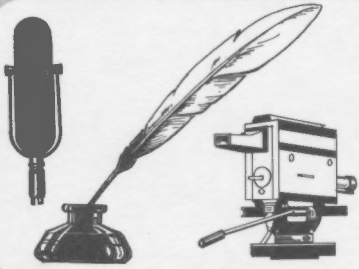
The President has set the record straight by revealing his vigorous efforts to end the Vietnam War through broad and comprehensive secret negotiations.

The North Vietnamese have not categorically rejected the President's latest offer.

Hopefully the President's peace plan, now made public, will be a start toward an ultimate settlement.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
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**NEWS
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PLACED IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF
WED., JAN. 26, 1972

STATEMENT OF REP. GERALD R. FORD (R-MICH.), HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

Mr. Speaker, in commenting on President Nixon's remarkable report to the nation last night of his long and lonely search for peace in Vietnam, I hope that all of us will choose our words with the utmost care.

Negotiations with the Communists are still in progress, and it has been our experience since World War II that such negotiations are subject to sudden turns in the midst of seeming stalemate. That the President chose this moment to reveal the impressive record of secret negotiations can only mean that in his judgment it would help move the negotiations forward for the world to know what has gone before, and the lengths to which this government and the South Vietnamese government are willing to go to obtain an honorable end to the fighting.

In my view, there is hardly anything more President Nixon could do, short of conniving with our enemy to destroy our ally, than the honorable and generous terms he has offered privately and now publicly. I commend him for his persistence and patience in the face of what now appears to have been ~~unfortunate~~ ^{unfortunate} badly misdirected criticism, and now I hope we will all exercise a little more patience and persistence ourselves.

The time has come for all Americans to support the comprehensive and realistic United States peace offer which has been laid face up on the negotiating table. Uniting behind our President in times of momentous international decision has always been one of the finest features of our political tradition. Practiced now, it just might bring about the peace for which all Americans pray.

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#



CUTLINES to go with story Bob Lewis of your Washington Bureau is filing Friday nite

Sent to GRP City Editor

*11/27/72
5pm*

CALVIN COLLEGE STUDENTS with Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Grand Rapids, during Washington intern program. From left (front row) Robert Nienhuis, Grand Rapids; Linda Rooks, Holland; Robert Zwier, Holland; Mary Vanderlaan, Grand Rapids. Back row (from left): Jone Bosch, Grand Rapids; John Byker, Toronto, Ont.; Melanie DeStigter, Hudsonville; Rep. Ford; Dawn C. DePuyt, Grand Rapids; Jim Holtrop, Hudsonville; JoAnne Lucas, Grand Rapids; and John Roels, Holland.

#####



Mr. Speaker, the President's 1972 Economic Message is a message of hope and promise based on reality.

It is hopeful because certain key economic indicators substantiate the fact that the economy is improving steadily. It poses much promise because the President's New Economic Policy contains the augury that an upsurge in the economy lies ahead.

Recent events bode well for the future of the American economy.

On Dec. 9, 1971, the Congress gave final approval to the tax bill which reduced individual income taxes, restored the 7 per cent investment tax credit and eliminated the automobile excise tax.

Subsequently, the President announced that the dollar will be devaluated in relation to foreign currencies.

These actions are a great stimulus to the economy. They will mean increased buying power and a better competitive position internationally for American-made goods. The net result will be increased production, more jobs, and a reduction in our balance of payments deficit.

It is not just the Administration which is optimistic about our economic outlook. Nearly all the experts predict that the economy is on the way up. Most of the leading business economists are agreed that unemployment will fall to 5.3 per cent or lower in 1972.

This is not good enough but we are moving in the right direction. We can expect that 1972 will be a good year and 1973 will be better.

Since last March, civilian employment has risen at a 3 per cent annual rate. Only the rapid rise in size of the civilian labor force has prevented these gains from reducing the unemployment rate.

As a Nation, we must put more emphasis on productivity. We are currently seeing some progress in this area. Figures just reported show that productivity rose 3.6 per cent in 1971. This is a marked improvement over prior years. It has been one of our greatest problems that productivity since the mid-Sixties has been increasing in the United States at less than 2 per cent annually. We now have cause for encouragement, particularly when we consider the world trade race and the fact that failure to substantially increase our productivity is among the factors contributing to inflationary pressures.

#####



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Since last March, civilian employment has risen at a 3 per cent annual rate. Only the rapid rise in size of the civilian labor force has prevented these gains from reducing the unemployment rate.

I would like to have seen more emphasis on productivity in the President's Economic Report. It is one of our greatest problems that productivity since the mid-Sixties has been increasing in the United States at less than 2 per cent annually. While Japan has boosted its productivity more than four times as fast as we have ours, and West Germany has improved at twice our rate, the U.S. has fallen to last place in the world productivity race. And there is no question that our poor showing in the productivity race is one of the factors contributing to the inflationary spiral.

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1/27/72

BUSING

I am a believer in neighborhood schools. I believe that the neighborhood school system is the cornerstone of American public education and should be preserved.

Let me state categorically that I do not believe in segregation. I would strongly oppose any system that assigned children to a specific school on the basis of their race, whether the intention was to combine or separate the races. It is for that very reason that I oppose busing--because it is a policy that intensifies racial distinctions by imposing artificial quotas on local school systems.

I am not wedded to the language of the Lent Amendment, the proposed Constitutional Amendment which I currently am supporting in opposition to forced busing to achieve racial balance. I am ~~am~~ ^{simply} interested in seeing that forced busing is stopped because it places a hardship on parents and students--black and white--and wastes taxpayer dollars that should be used to improve the quality of education.

Sen. Robert Griffin has introduced an anti-busing Constitutional Amendment in the United States Senate. It is not identical with the Lent Amendment but it is aimed at the same objective--stopping forced busing. I would vote for the Griffin Amendment. It reads: "This Constitution shall not be construed to require that pupils be assigned or transported to public schools on the basis of their race, color, religion or national origin."

Both Sen. Griffin and I have been consistent civil rights supporters. But we believe it is wrong to assign or transport a child to a particular school far from his home simply because he happens to be black or white. To fight segregation we should change residential patterns, not resort to forced busing.

(MORE)
~~#####~~



It was primarily the recent decision in the Richmond, Va., school case that prompted me to sign a discharge petition to take the Lent anti-busing ~~xxx~~ amendment away from the House Judiciary Committee and bring it to the House floor for a vote.

It is interesting to note that the Congress of Racial Equality has criticized the ~~Richmond~~ decision as "not in the best interests of black people."

Waverly Yates, a CORE regional chairman, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that better schools and better teachers rather than transporting children to the suburbs are the answer to improving education for blacks. I agree with Mr. Yates.

#####



CUTLINES

SOUTHEAST G.R. INTERNS -- These five Southeast Grand Rapids young people have been interning in Rep. Gerald R. Ford's Washington office. From left, they are: Mary McCormick, 1126 Cadillac, Aquinas sophomore; Thomas Lawson, 1837 Eastbrook, Samford University (Birmingham, Ala.) junior; Douglas Kamstra, 2132 Ridgewood, Calvin junior; Dawn DePuyt, 1309 Thomas, Calvin senior; and Suzanne Edwards, 816 Cadillac, Aquinas senior. Tom and Dawn wound up one-month internships the end of January. Doug finishes five weeks Feb. 5. Mary and Suzanne will be with Ford until May 15.

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2/72

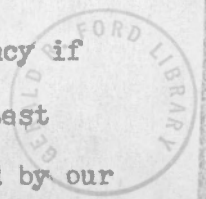
Welcome to this great Republican National Convention. For several days we will have the medium--and a tremendous opportunity to get across our message. The message is that the Republican Party is good for this Nation and good for the peace of the world.

Every party that occupies the White House runs on its record. Our record during the past four years has been a great and good one, great in accomplishments and good for the American people. Like the elephant who is the symbol of our party, let's trumpet that across the country. We have plenty to talk about, plenty to be proud of. We have a "brag-list" a mile long. Let's use it.

It is a bold and courageous leader who is exhorting us to victory as we enter the 1972 political fray. In Richard Nixon we have a President who has proved himself imaginative and innovative, supple and strong, flexible and fearless, adaptive and ^{able} ~~agile~~. He has handled both domestic and foreign affairs problems with a skill that has drawn widespread admiration.

President Nixon has turned the Nation into new directions that promise us not only peace but prosperity in peacetime. But he needs more men on his team. He needs at least 40 more Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives to help him improve the quality of life in America, to ^{steer} ~~steer~~ the country on the right course. ^{and at home & abroad} In 1966 we scored a net gain of 47 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Again we have a great opportunity to increase the number of seats we hold in the House. We are fielding excellent candidates. What we need now is a campaign that brings unity to our every effort.


We have a fighting chance to win the House ^{as we win} ~~and~~ the Presidency if we tell the Republican story and tell it well. Truth will be our greatest weapon in the 1972 campaign. Our success at the polls will be measured by our success in bringing the truth to the American people. #####



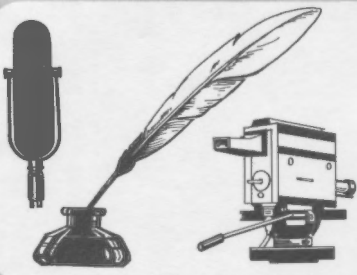
Jerry...

Got a call from the Committee
for Reelection of the President.
On Monday they are going to
announce formation of a Michigan
Committee to Reelect the President.
In that connection, they want a
2-paragraph statement from you.
I have written a suggested
statement for your approval.

...Paul



2/72



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I welcome the creation of a Michigan Committee to Reelect the President because I am keenly aware of how important it is to the Nation that we retain President Nixon for a second term. President Nixon has given this country the kind of leadership we need to build prosperity in peacetime and to lay the foundation for a generation of peace.

Jack Gibbs is an ideal choice as chairman of the Michigan Committee to Reelect the President. I know Jack because of his work in the Milliken and Griffin campaigns. He did a superb job in those campaigns and I'm sure he will do a great job in the Nixon campaign. He's a dynamo, a doer and a go-getter. He's just the man to run the Nixon campaign in Michigan.

####



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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
February 1, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

I fail to understand why Democratic chairmen of House and Senate labor subcommittees are so reluctant to move the Administration bill which would end the West Coast dock strike through binding arbitration.

This strike has been one of the most costly in our history. It has lasted, with interruption, for more than 100 days. It has cost workers, farmers and shippers hundreds of millions of dollars. It has badly damaged the economy. Yet key Democrats in the Congress are dragging their feet on action to bring the strike to an end.

The only explanation I can see for this attitude is that certain Democrats in the Congress are fearful of offending some of the leaders of organized labor. In this crisis, the interests of the people and the Nation should come first.

#####





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
February 2, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

Senator Muskie's foreign policy address this morning is a blatant misrepresentation of the President's peace initiatives, aimed at furthering the senator's political ambitions.

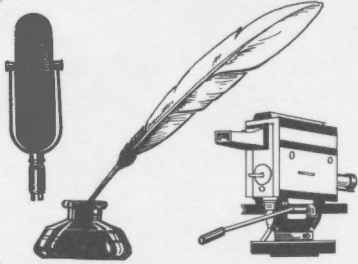
Can we attribute anything other than pure political motives to such statements when they come from a United States senator who voted for between 92-100% of the foreign policy legislation of the 1960's; who voted yes for the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and for every piece of Vietnam aid legislation until President Nixon took office; and who supported the escalation of the Vietnam War every inch of the way?

The President has asked that partisan politics be kept out of the important business of ending the war, and I would urge that the Maine senator take heed of that request.

The search for peace is too delicate and too important to be impeded by such partisan attacks.

###





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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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###



Mr. Speaker, I would like today to express my strong support for the Youth For Understanding Program, which has become such a tremendous success that it now involves more than 4,000 students from 44 countries.

This student exchange program began in 1951, and that very first year the counties of Kent and Ionia in my congressional district in Michigan participated. This year there are 86 overseas students living in Kent and Ionia Counties, enrolled in 30 high schools and representing 13 European countries, Japan, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, South America and Africa.

An equal number of our Kent and Ionia high school youth travel overseas each summer to take part in a family living experience. Some also participate in a 13th-Year-Abroad Study Program, a YFU Chorale, a String Ensemble, or a Band Ensemble. Our students who have lived in Finland have also visited Russia. This year our first Kent County student to go to Yugoslavia will initiate a two-way exchange with students from that country.

School administrators and personnel in Kent and Ionia Counties have been most cooperative in integrating YFU students into their high school programs. They feel that the cultural exchange involved enriches the school curriculum. Tuition, books, and many extra-curricular opportunities are offered by the schools to integrate the overseas students into the school communities. In return, the foreign students eagerly share knowledge of their own nations.

In addition, the people of the 30 school communities in Kent and Ionia Counties have shown their concern for greater world understanding by volunteering to work on local committees. These committees encourage host families and stimulate interest, as well as financial aid. All of these efforts are aimed at encouraging youth from our area to become Exchangees.



For the past 20 years, many service clubs, businesses, and civic, school and church organizations have been--and are increasingly--represented on these local community committees. In Kent and Ionia Counties, YFU has the support and active participation of many of the Rotary, Kiwanis^{and} Lions Clubs, the Jaycees, Y's Mens and American Business Clubs. The Grand Rapids, Mich., Education Association, Parent-Teacher-Student Associations, Student Councils, School International Clubs, and Parents' Advisory Groups are active members of these committees.

The Grand Rapids Symphony, Grand Rapids Civic Theatre, Grand Rapids Community Concert Association, and Kiwanis Clubs provide complimentary tickets to cultural events in the area.

Active cooperation is given by the Grand Rapids Catholic Diocese, and Protestant and Jewish church groups.

The Grand Rapids Press, suburban Almanac, and other newspapers, WOOD television and radio, and WZZM television and radio, serving Grand Rapids and the surrounding area, cooperate by presenting YFU news and public spot announcements as well as special programs.

YFU has received three local grants, recently awarded to benefit out American YFU students in local areas. The Loutit Foundation of Grand Haven, Mich., in 1970 awarded a three-year grant of \$5,000 to three counties, including Kent (Grand Rapids). The Grand Rapids Foundation has awarded YFU \$5,000 to be used in 1972 for students in Kent County alone, and this year, also, the Grand Rapids Rotary Club is providing the four Grand Rapids public, two Catholic and two private Christian schools in the immediate area \$2,500 to benefit YFU-Rotary selectees. Qualifications of all these students will involve their potential as young ambassadors from their own localities and the United States, as well as financial need.

The feelings of the overseas students who have participated in the YFU program in Kent and Ionia Counties were superbly expressed by a student from Uruguay as she left the United States and Kent County after a six-month family-school-and-community living experience. She wrote:

"I have learned a lot about this country, and about myself. I have learned how to understand and love people that suddenly happen to be my parents, my friends, my world. If this is what happens to every exchange student from all the world, good understanding between nations will soon arrive. I hope and I'm sure this program will keep on growing. I think it's great, and what happened to every one of us during this time will never be forgotten."

#####



Mr. Speaker, revamping of Federal manpower programs is one of this Nation's most urgent needs.

This is why the President has today sent Congress a message repeating a recommendation he made more than a year ago urging a Manpower Revenue Sharing Program.

Manpower Revenue Sharing is vitally needed. It is mandatory if we are to realize the full potential of the funds that are being spent on manpower programs. Manpower Revenue Sharing as detailed by the President would consolidate important parts of the Federal manpower training effort and make our expenditures in this field far more productive.

The Manpower Revenue Sharing Act would "decategorize" manpower programs and place control of job training in the hands of the States and cities, where it belongs. There is an undeniable need to combine existing manpower programs so as to create a flexible system subject to local control. It is only such a system that is capable of delivering services tailored to persons needing work.

Mr. Speaker, the proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act is long overdue. It is the instrument needed to move the Nation toward manpower training reform.

#####



I have today cosponsored a bill introduced by Rep. John Byrnes, ReWis., which provides a Federal tax credit to individuals for tuition paid for dependents nonpublic to attend a ~~private~~ nonprofit elementary or secondary school. The bill permits a tax credit for 50 per cent of the tuition in such circumstances, up to a limit of \$400 per dependent.

The nonpublic school situation in Michigan is critical, as it is in other states throughout the country. Emergency action of some kind is necessary if our nonpublic schools are not to close in ever-increasing numbers. As a consequence of nonpublic school closings, the load being thrown on the public schools is tremendous.

I feel a great sense of urgency regarding the nonpublic schools crisis. I would hope that others feel likewise. I believe that concern over our nonpublic schools is rapidly increasing in the Congress. The Byrnes-Ford bill offers those members an opportunity to express their concern through congressional action.

Tax credits to help finance nonpublic school education for elementary and secondary students are badly needed. We need this kind of assistance to nonpublic schools to permit the unique type of contribution that each nonpublic school can make to American life. This is aid that enhances the freedom of choice between public and nonpublic schools which should be available to the families of all elementary and secondary students. And we should keep in mind that parents of nonpublic school students pay taxes to support the public schools while receiving no direct benefit therefrom.

Last year the President's Panel on Nonpublic Education urged some form of immediate "public revenue support" for nonpublic schools. The panel's recommendations received the support of its parent body, the President's Commission on School Finance.

As the Panel on Nonpublic Education agreed, something must be done at once about the nonpublic schools crisis--and I believe the immediate answer is a Federal tax credit to help pay the tuition of elementary and secondary students attending nonprofit nonpublic schools.

#####



Mr. Speaker, the President has sent Congress a new message outlining new policies and proposals to improve this Nation's environment and urging action on the proposals he sent to us last year.

As the President has said, 1971 was a year of consideration and this year should be a year of action. I join with him now in urging enactment this year of the environmental proposals the President has previously submitted and prompt consideration of his new recommendations in this most critical area.

The President's latest environmental message points up the importance of decisive action by the Congress to adopt and implement measures that would strengthen present programs, control emerging problems and promote over-all environmental quality.

The President has proposed a comprehensive program aimed at improving the quality of our environment. This is the first time in our history that any President has demonstrated such great concern about our ecology.

The environmental issue is one which lends itself to rhetoric rather than action. I urge that we translate the rhetoric into meaningful measures based on the President's recommendations. The President has made explicit proposals which back up his expressed ecological concern. Let us act on them.

#####



Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, to be placed in the Congressional Record of February 8, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER, recently the American Hungarian Federation brought to my attention the text of its Memorandum to President Nixon, outlining the Federation's ideas in connection with the proposed European Security Conference.

The ideas expressed in the Memorandum reflect the Federation's concern, shared also by the Secretary of State, that such a Conference could be used by the Soviet Union and her allies as a propaganda forum against the United States and an attempt to detach our allies from NATO. There is also the danger that such a Conference could result in a formal recognition of all European frontiers and the political status quo in Eastern Europe, including some form of the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Our State Department and most of my colleagues agree that any of these developments would be detrimental to our interests. I have every faith that our President and State Department will avoid such pitfalls and will settle on a substantive agenda and procedure in any multilateral and bilateral preliminary talks.

The Federation's Memorandum goes further, however. It contains positive suggestions to further the cause of national self-determination, promoting also a growing-together of the artificially separated parts of Europe. In particular, the Federation suggests that the agenda include talks aimed at expanding "the already existing neutral area between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries from Austria and Yugoslavia to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and perhaps also to Rumania and other countries." Such a



plan would include "the removal of foreign forces from these areas and an international guarantee of their non-alignment."

The Memorandum also suggests a different avenue, should the format of the European Security Conference be unsuitable for discussion of these points. It suggests that discussion of the military phase of this plan (removal of foreign troops) may be included in the preliminary talks about MBFR, where the Danubian region might provide the least complex region for a mutual reduction or removal of forces.

Summing up, the ideas contained in the Memorandum constitute a body of valuable suggestions.

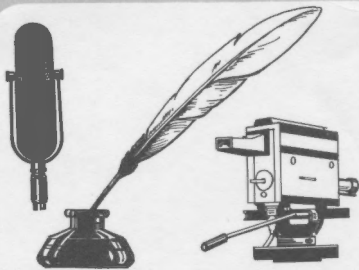
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821-2600
Jim Hunt

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--

February 9, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

President Nixon's State of the World Message is an honest thorough-going analysis of our foreign affairs which helps the American people view our foreign relations in proper perspective and promotes world understanding of our actions.

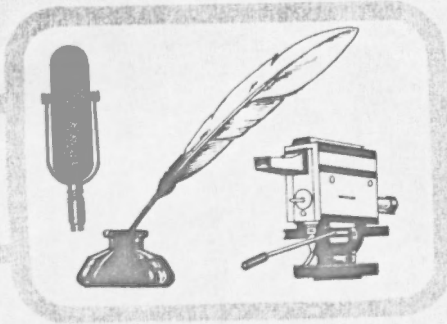
Regarding the President's comments on his upcoming trip to Peking, I join with the President in his hope that the trip will establish a basis for future negotiation with the People's Republic of China of all points of conflict between our two nations.

I also share the President's view that we will never collaborate with the North Vietnamese to turn South Vietnam over to Communist rule. To me, this is the nub of the current debate over Vietnam policy. The United States should not be a party to any so-called peace settlement that would assure a Communist takeover of South Vietnam.

I would also single out for special mention in connection with the President's State of the World Message his call for a major series of new trade talks. It is absolutely mandatory for the future economic well-being of the United States that a Nixon Round of trade talks be initiated and pursued to a successful conclusion. Our trade negotiators, because of our New Economic Policy, are in a stronger position to achieve better terms in dealing with other nations.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
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Placed in Cong. Record

2/9/72

Mr. Speaker. This morning it was my privilege to welcome into this chamber a group of outstanding young Americans who constitute the 1972 Federal Affairs Seminar of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Composed of the national officers and the state chairmen of the several states, they have come to the Nation's Capitol to better acquaint themselves with the operations of the federal government, and to meet with national leaders.

It was a most enjoyable challenge to respond to their thoughtful and imaginative questions. It was an inspiration to see such a sincere and determined group of young people entering the ranks of concerned citizens.

Led by U.S. Jaycee President Ronald Au, and under the direction of Senior Program Manager David Henderson, the seminar was supported by Bill Rountree, President of the Capitol Hill Jaycees and a member of the minority staff of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and by Michael Borgash, assistant to Rep. Elford Cederberg of Michigan. Former Congressman John O. Marsh, Jr. of Virginia made an invaluable contribution to the success of the seminar.

I include for the record the list of those who have come to Washington to take part in this fine program, and I commend them for their participation.



Executive Committee: Jim Johnson, Legal Counsel; Al Emrick, Treasurer; Eric Cahn, Roy Switzler, Dick Hahn, Ron Bryant, Billy Rhynes, Jack Gottshall, Sam Winer, Lowell Thompson, Bob Dunbar, Bob Hattaway, and John Jankowiak.

Freedom Guard Winners: Paul Salamy, Rudy Guilmet, Gard Wayt, Jim Holshouser, Richard Robinson, and Jerry Watson, consultant.

State Presidents: David Wininger, Alabama; Charles Lubrecht, Alaska; Jim Westfall, Arizona; Ken Coon, Arkansas; Phil Winslow, Colorado; Bob Ellis, Connecticut; Ralph Givens, Delaware; Ron Beard, District of Columbia; Randy Avon, Florida; Larry Colet, Georgia; Ed Hasegawa, Hawaii; Fred Manthey, Idaho; Stan Sieron, Illinois; Steve Stefancik, Indiana; El Sievers, Iowa; Bob Schneider, Kansas; Jim Vernon, Kentucky; Don Courts, Louisiana; Eric Edwards, Maine; Bill Greene, Maryland; Don Hill, Massachusetts; Pat Sheridan, Michigan; Vern White, Minnesota; Ken Johnson, Mississippi; Gerald Jones, Missouri; Allen Jacobson, Montana; Larry Hendrickson, Nebraska; David Morgan, Nevada; Joel Saren, New Hampshire; Jim Jeffries, New Jersey; Jack White, New Mexico; Frank Hamilton, New York; Avery Nye, North Carolina; Jerry Schutz, North Dakota; Rex House, Ohio; Dale Wright, Oklahoma; Gary Ross, Oregon; Bob Standish, Pennsylvania; William Murray, Rhode Island; John Every, South Carolina; Alan Miller, South Dakota; John Germ, Tennessee; Rick Clayton, Texas; Rod Carter, Utah; Gerald Hatin, Vermont; Bob Meador, Virginia; Wayne Johnson, Washington; Phil Pappas, West Virginia; ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Ron Foster, Wisconsin; and Leroy Westika, Wyoming.



Taking part in the program here at the Capitol this morning was our own Minority Clerk, Joe Bartlett. Joe, in collaboration with then-Georgia State Senator Jim Wesberry, helped launch this federal affairs seminar concept for the U.S. Jaycees a decade ago.

With a continuing interest in the program, Joe brought the Jaycees a message of "mission" which echoes his sentiments which have appeared in recent Jaycees' publications. I include them here for your interest.



APATHY – VIGILANCE

By Joe Bartlett

If eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, as we have been wisely warned, then may I submit that the most present, the most persistent, and indeed the most pestilent threat to our free Republic is *apathy* on the part of her people.

If nearly three decades of being enmeshed in the doings and the dialogues of democracy in its highest forum, entitles me to an observation, I would offer my conviction that we have in these United States the most magnificent mode of government God and man have yet devised – when it is properly served.

It has been said that in a freely elected representative system, the people get a government just as good as they, by their participation, provide. Or, more bluntly, as good as they deserve!

Certainly, a representative government is a direct reflection upon the people who elect it, and consent to it.

The quality and the vitality of our government at any given time depends upon the involvement of the people in public matters, the concern of the citizens about the public business, the communication between constituents and public officials, and their accountability for the performance of their public trust.

It is unlikely that the perfection of this rapport between government and the governed could ever be attained; certainly it could never be sustained. However, it is in the constant pursuit of this more perfect interaction that democracy approaches its sublimest service to society.

Who, then, will keep the vigil? Whom can we count on to sound the alarm to avert insidious apathy among the populace? Who will provide the vitality of involvement without which a government of the people cannot long endure?

You, my young friend, in association with the other members of JAYCEES, have this opportunity to serve this great Republic, your fellow man, and the highest aspirations of your noblest dreams, through your quest for this more perfect fulfillment of the will of the people to do good and worthy things through government.

To my knowledge, JAYCEES, more than any other group of young Americans, has offered a viable and vibrant vehicle for the preparation of its members for the broader responsibilities of citizenship, and for the performance, by its members, of valuable programs in the public interest.

It has been a privilege and an inspiration to observe the development of understanding and leadership among the outstanding young men of JAYCEES in recent years. It is a testimonial that needs no embellishment beyond the recognition of the many, many JAYCEES who have been selected to service in public office. Perhaps the greatest tribute to your organization is the increasing numbers of high public officials who can – and do, proudly and loudly – claim a prior affiliation with JAYCEES!

Your apprenticeship in citizenship within the ranks of JAYCEES may not result in your election to the Congress or even to Precinct Committeeman (though each is an estimable estate in the echelons of politics), but, at least, it will enable you to better perform your essential role as a full-fledged, voicing, voting member of a society in which all men are coequal.

Special interests, you may be sure, will make themselves heard. If the response of the public is only the silence of their indifference, whom, then, should we castigate if the general interests are submerged in a sea of apathy?

The young citizens who make up the organization of JAYCEES are an ideal influence on public policy. Intelligent, energetic, and enthusiastic, they bring to these matters the ambitious aspirations of youth, tempered by the realities revealed in the increasing responsibilities of their emerging maturity, but not yet tainted by the cynicism that sometimes comes to those who have been too long in the arena.

Our Republic needs champions just like you! Our Republic deserves dedication – the truest you can give it! Unselfish public service can be the most stimulating and the most gratifying experience in your life. What greater reward could you seek than the satisfaction of knowing that you, in your time, had done your share to preserve and pass along the blessings of democracy?

JAYCEE, will you keep the vigil?

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: JOE BARTLETT, senior Reading Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, is a veteran of 28 years of government service in the Congress, and has been a key man in assisting the U. S. Jaycees' program of governmental involvement for the past seven years.





ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed to:

New File Location: Audio-Visual Materials

Document Description: 8 X 10 BW Photo

Ford and five guests
photo originally next to U.S. Junior Chamber of
Commerce statement, 2/9/72 to be placed
in Congressional Record

Old File Location: Press Release, Chronological Box 5 1971-1973
Folder: Jan-May, 1972

By Dennis Lakomy Date March 2, 1978

2/15/72

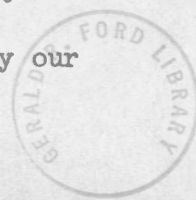
Welcome to this great Republican National Convention. For several days we will have the medium--and a tremendous opportunity to get across our message. The message is that the Republican Party is good for this Nation and good for the peace of the world.

Every party that occupies the White House runs on its record. Our record during the past four years has been a great and good one, great in accomplishments and good for the American people. Like the elephant who is the symbol of our party, let's trumpet that across the country. We have plenty to talk about, plenty to be proud of. We have a "brag-list" a mile long. Let's use it.

It is a bold and courageous leader who is exhorting us to victory as we enter the 1972 political fray. In Richard Nixon we have a President who has proved himself imaginative and innovative, supple and strong, flexible and fearless, adaptive and able. He has handled both domestic and foreign affairs problems with a skill that has drawn widespread admiration.

President Nixon has turned the Nation into new directions that promise us not only peace but prosperity in peacetime. But he needs more men on his team. He needs at least 40 more Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives to help him improve the quality of life in America, to steer the country on the right course both at home and abroad. In 1966 we scored a net gain of 47 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Again we have a great opportunity to increase the number of seats we hold in the House. We are fielding excellent candidates. What we need now is a campaign that brings unity to our every effort.

We have a fighting chance to win the House as we win the Presidency if we tell the Republican story and tell it well. Truth will be our greatest weapon in the 1972 campaign. Our success at the polls will be measured by our success in bringing the truth to the American people. # # #



Mr. Speaker, on Thursday President Nixon begins a momentous mission for peace, a visit to mainland China. I share the hope of all Americans that the President's trip signifies the opening of a door, the beginning of a new era, a normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. At the same time, I wish to join with the President in emphasizing that our friendship with the Republic of China, our old ally on Taiwan, is not diminished in any degree.

As the President himself has asserted, "Our new dialogue with the People's Republic of China will not be at the expense of our friends." The President amplified this statement in his State of the World Message when he declared: "We recognize that this process cannot help but be painful to our old friend on Taiwan, the Republic of China. Our position is clear. We exerted the maximum diplomatic efforts to retain its seat in the United Nations. We regret the decision of the General Assembly, to deprive the Republic of China of its representation although we welcomed the admission of the People's Republic of China. With the Republic of China, we shall maintain our friendship, our diplomatic ties, and our defense commitment."

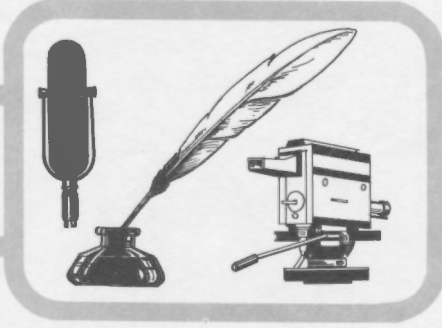
Mr. Speaker, I subscribe fully to the views expressed by the President concerning the Republic of China in his State of the World Message. I join my colleagues in reaffirming the friendship the United States feels towards Taiwan.

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*Distribution: House Galleries Only
12 noon 2/17/72*

M Office Copy



**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

February 17, 1972

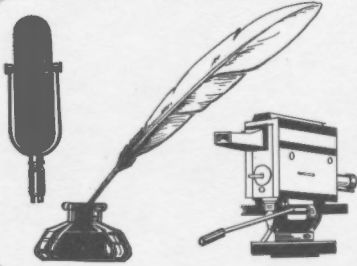
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today urged that as Americans gather in their churches this Sunday they offer a prayer for the success of President Nixon's journey for peace to China.

"Let us pray," Ford said, "that the President's dialogue with the leaders of the People's Republic of China will mean the taking of a giant step toward the generation of peace we are all so ardently seeking."

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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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Forced busing to achieve racial balance has suddenly become one of the hottest topics of conversation in the country.

Forced busing is controversial--and I think it is controversial because it is wrong. Most parents, black and white, want quality and equality in education for their children. I do, too. But they don't want forced busing, and neither do I.

I am a believer in neighborhood schools. I believe that the neighborhood school system is the cornerstone of American public education. It seems to me that anyone who believes that cannot favor forced busing for whatever reason.

I have signed the discharge petition which would take H.J. Res. 620, the anti-busing constitutional amendment sponsored by Rep. Norman F. Lent, R-N.Y., out of the hands of the House Judiciary Committee and bring it to the House floor for a vote.

Ordinarily I do not sign discharge petitions, as a matter of principle. But I made an exception in the case of H.J. Res. 620 because I do not believe the issue of forced busing will be resolved by any means except a constitutional amendment.

Let me state categorically that I do not believe in segregation. I would strongly oppose any system that assigned children to a specific school on the basis of their race, whether the intention was to combine or to separate the races. It is for that very reason that I oppose forced busing--because it intensifies racial distinctions.

My view on school segregation is that we should act to end dual school systems wherever we find them but there should be no forced busing of school children great distances from their homes to achieve racial balance. Forced busing should be stopped because it places a hardship on parents and students alike--black and white--and wastes taxpayer dollars that should be used to improve the quality of education.

Our concern should be with quality education, not with forced busing to achieve racial balance. Instead of spending huge sums to transport students to a distant school, we should upgrade our disadvantaged schools for the benefit of disadvantaged students. I believe taxpayers would be willing to do that although they vigorously oppose expensive plans involving forced busing.

As a Congress of Racial Equality leader has expressed it, better schools and better teachers are the answer to improving education for blacks--not transporting children to the suburbs.

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*Distribution. 5th Dist Weeklies
A.M. 2/18/72*

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1972



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford
Special to Weeklies publishing Feb. 23 and Feb. 24

This week the Future Farmers of America organization celebrates its 44th birthday.

It is not an accident that FFA has picked this particular week to mark the anniversary of its founding. This is also the week when we observe the birthday of George Washington, who was not only the "father of our country" but one of America's most famous farmers. George Washington loved farming. After all, Mt. Vernon was a farm. And he made many significant contributions to agriculture.

So it is that this week the 430,000 members of FFA mark both FFA's birthday and that of George Washington. FFA membership is made up of boys and girls, 14 through 21 years of age, who are studying vocational agriculture in 8,200 public schools in 49 states, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. The members are taught agricultural skills by advisers of their local chapters.

The destiny of our country lies in the hands of its youth. We can all feel encouraged by the fact that FFA is pointing all of its members in the right direction.

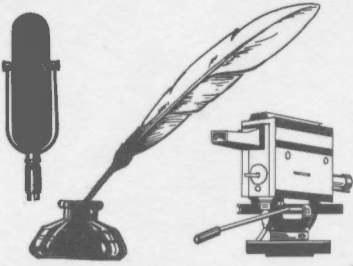
FFA is moving ahead with a program called Building Our American Communities-- a program now in its third year. The program involves the promotion of physical improvements in communities throughout the country, job placement help for students and career counseling. The FFA has been extremely successful in getting the cooperation of non-members who wish to improve their surroundings and better their communities.

The theme of FFA Week this year is "Youth With A Purpose." This theme certainly symbolizes the efforts that are being carried out by FFA members.

I am proud to have this opportunity to salute the FFA on this occasion and to congratulate its members on their many outstanding achievements. I wish them every success, now and in the future.

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###



Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in this memorial tribute to one of the most remarkable men ever to serve in the Congress of the United States, the late Carl Hayden.

Carl Hayden was remarkable in many ways--not only because he served in Congress for 57 years, a record for consecutive years of service. He was remarkable because he was most wise, most patient, and a master in the art of compromise which marks a great lawmaker.

Carl Hayden was remarkable not only because his congressional career spanned the transformation of the Old West into the New West and the incredible growth of the world's most powerful nation. He was remarkable because he was a man of sterling character and a profound devotion to doing what was right for the Nation.

Carl Hayden was also remarkable because he believed, like the very best Americans, that hard work was a virtue. And hard work and patience paid off for him in the greatest achievement of his amazingly long career--the flowering of Arizona through enactment of the central Arizona project.

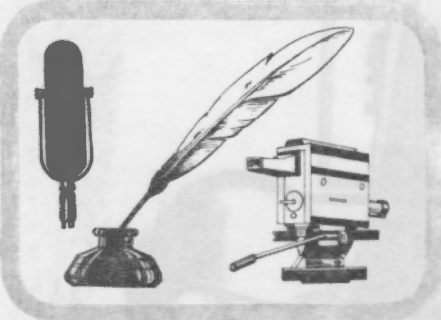
I knew Carl Hayden through many years of association with him as a member of the House Appropriations Committee. He left his mark on every Federal program involving irrigation, power and reclamation projects in the West. He was a quiet man, but his actions bespoke his power as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Carl Hayden loved his country and was ever alert to a threat to the United States and to world peace. He was a strict internationalist in world affairs and a dedicated friend of those who have served their Nation in time of war.

Mr. Speaker, today we salute a man who served with--not under--10 Presidents, a truly remarkable man, Carl Hayden of Arizona.



GRP, WOOD, WZZM
Arrival 8:00 - 2/28/72



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

CUTLINES

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA--House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford, center, welcomes Marjan Tepina, mayor of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, to Washington, D.C., as (left to right) Marjan Osolnik, minister-counselor in the Yugoslav Embassy, Vido Vavken, Ljubljana planning director, and Jaka Stular, editor of the major Ljubljana newspaper, look on. The Ljubljana visitors chatted with Ford in his Capitol office after spending five days in Grand Rapids where they studied organization of the municipal government and urban problems, under a project administered by Wayne State University. In line with the comparative study of urban problems, Grand Rapids' city manager and city planning director are expected to visit Ljubljana in April.

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ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed to:

New File Location: Audio - Visual Materials

Document Description: 8 X 10 BW Photo

Gerald Ford, welcomes Marjan Tepina,
Mayor of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, others.
press release attached to back dated 2/28/72

Old File Location: Press Releases, Chronological, Box 5 1971-1973
Folder: Jan - May, 1972

By Dennis Lakomy & Date March 2, 1978

NLFP - 11/4/77

