

**The original documents are located in Box D5, folder “Ford Press Releases, March - May 1972” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

### **Copyright Notice**

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. The Council donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

*Distribution: Full  
Galleries 4:00p. 3/1/72  
Mail P.M. 3/1/72*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Wednesday, March 1, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

The action by a House Commerce subcommittee killing crippling strike prevention legislation for this year proves once again that leaders of organized labor can call the signals on such legislation in a Congress controlled by the Democratic Party.

The Democrats don't even have the excuse that nobody wants compulsory arbitration because they rejected a compromise bill by Rep. James Harvey, R-Mich., which provided for selective strikes.

In my view, the final offer feature contained in both the Harvey and the Administration bills does not constitute compulsory arbitration as such but simply a last resort alternative which would be used when collective bargaining breaks down completely.

The fact that crippling strikes prevention legislation now has been ruled out until at least next year is a shocking development which is manifestly unfair to the American people.

The crippling transportation work stoppages the legislation was aimed at preventing are a crushing burden on the country.

Work stoppages such as the West Coast dock strike cause us to lose foreign markets we may never be able to recover. Strikes of this kind not only cause massive unemployment but undermine our entire economy.

The refusal of the majority party to permit a vote by the House on this legislation this year does injury to the whole country.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Wednesday, March 1, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

The action by a House Commerce subcommittee killing crippling strike prevention legislation for this year proves once again that leaders of organized labor can call the signals on such legislation in a Congress controlled by the Democratic Party.

The Democrats don't even have the excuse that nobody wants compulsory arbitration because they rejected a compromise bill by Rep. James Harvey, R-Mich., which provided for selective strikes.

In my view, the final offer feature contained in both the Harvey and the Administration bills does not constitute compulsory arbitration as such but simply a last resort alternative which would be used when collective bargaining breaks down completely.

The fact that crippling strikes prevention legislation now has been ruled out until at least next year is a shocking development which is manifestly unfair to the American people.

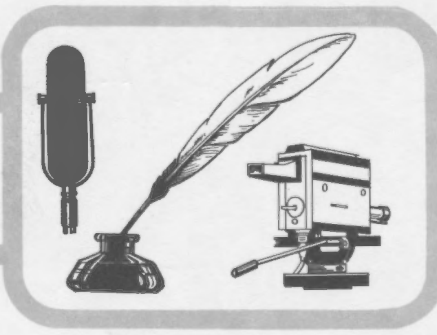
The crippling transportation work stoppages the legislation was aimed at preventing are a crushing burden on the country.

Work stoppages such as the West Coast dock strike cause us to lose foreign markets we may never be able to recover. Strikes of this kind not only cause massive unemployment but undermine our entire economy.

The refusal of the majority party to permit a vote by the House on this legislation this year does injury to the whole country.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Wednesday, March 1, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

The action by a House Commerce Subcommittee killing crippling strike prevention legislation for this year ~~proves~~ <sup>can all</sup> proves once again that leaders of organized labor have ~~the Democratic Party in their hip pocket.~~ <sup>The signals in a Congress controlled by the Dem. Party,</sup>

~~because they rejected a compromise bill by Rep. James Harvey, R-Mich., which provided for selective strikes.~~  
The Democrats don't even have the excuse that nobody wants compulsory arbitration ~~because they rejected a compromise bill by Rep. James Harvey, R-Mich., which provided for selective strikes.~~

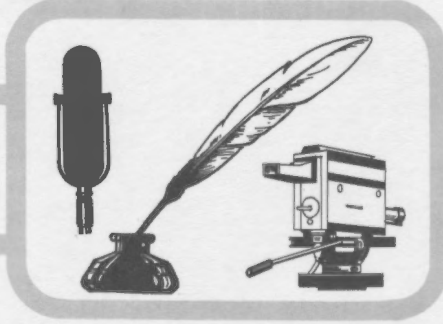
In my view the final offer ~~feature~~ <sup>alternative</sup> feature contained in both the Harvey and the Administration bills does not constitute compulsory ~~arbitration~~ <sup>would</sup> arbitration but simply a last resort ~~which should be used when collective bargaining completely breaks down.~~

The fact that crippling strikes prevention legislation <sup>NOT</sup> has been ruled out until at least next year is a shocking development which is manifestly unfair to the American people. The ~~strikes~~ <sup>appt transportation work stoppages</sup> the legislation was designed to prevent <sup>aimed</sup> are a <sup>crushing</sup> ~~burden~~ <sup>without</sup> on the country. Work stoppages such as the dock ~~strike~~ <sup>cause us to</sup> ~~lose~~ <sup>massive</sup> foreign markets which we may never be able to recover. Strikes of this ~~kind~~ <sup>to permit a vote by the House on</sup> kind not only cause ~~unemployment~~ <sup>unemployment</sup> but undermine our entire economic ~~stabilization program.~~ <sup>stabilization program.</sup> The ~~refusal~~ <sup>refusal</sup> of the majority party to bring out this ~~legislation~~ <sup>legislation</sup> this year does injury to the whole country.

####



*Distribution: All Fifth District Media Office Copy*  
*P.M. 3/2/72*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1972, AND THEREAFTER

Rep. Gerald R. Ford Monday introduced a bill he believes will create thousands of new jobs by expanding American exports at no cost to the U.S. taxpayer.

The bill would boost American exports by using U.S.-owned foreign currencies to pay foreign import duties charged on American goods and thus make them more competitive in price with European and Japanese goods in foreign markets.

The savings on import duties would have to be passed along to the foreign consumer under terms of the bill. In countries where the U.S. has excess and other foreign currency, foreign buyers could purchase American products duty free under Ford's proposal.

The export-boosting foreign currencies bill has also been introduced by Rep. William S. Moorhead, D-Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, and by Rep. William S. Broomfield, R-Mich., a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The bill has been sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee. It is co-sponsored by 15 Democrats and 14 Republicans.

Ford said the plan has the longrange potential of creating 125,000 new jobs, according to international trade and finance experts in the Library of Congress. The experts base this estimate on information obtained from the U.S. Labor and Treasury Departments.

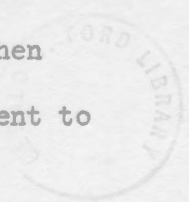
Ford said his bill would not cost the American taxpayer a penny and would make money for the U.S. Treasury.

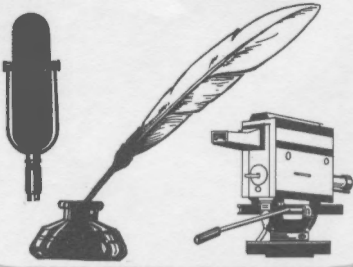
He pointed out that the U.S. currently owns and is owed vast amounts of foreign currencies. America holds more than \$2 billion in such currencies. Another \$6 billion in foreign currencies is owed to the U.S. and is in the process of regular payment. In addition, almost \$22 billion in our own currency is owed the U.S. The overall total is roughly \$30 billion.

Since foreign import duties average 10 per cent, these funds would finance \$300 billion worth of American exports over the coming years if used entirely for foreign duty payments.

Ford also explained how the export-expanding foreign currencies bill would bring money into the U.S. Treasury. Because of the multiplier tax effects when U.S. exports increase, every dollar or its equivalent in foreign currency spent to pay import duties would virtually double U.S. tax income.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1972, AND THEREAFTER

Rep. Gerald R. Ford Monday introduced a bill he believes will create thousands of new jobs by expanding American exports at no cost to the U.S. taxpayer.

The bill would boost American exports by using U.S.-owned foreign currencies to pay foreign import duties charged on American goods and thus make them more competitive in price with European and Japanese goods in foreign markets.

The savings on import duties would have to be passed along to the foreign consumer under terms of the bill. In countries where the U.S. has excess and other foreign currency, foreign buyers could purchase American products duty free under Ford's proposal.

The export-boosting foreign currencies bill has also been introduced by Rep. William S. Moorhead, D-Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, and by Rep. William S. Broomfield, R-Mich., a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The bill has been sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee. It is co-sponsored by 15 Democrats and 14 Republicans.

Ford said the plan has the longrange potential of creating 125,000 new jobs, according to international trade and finance experts in the Library of Congress. The experts base this estimate on information obtained from the U.S. Labor and Treasury Departments.

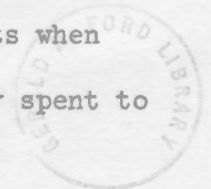
Ford said his bill would not cost the American taxpayer a penny and would make money for the U.S. Treasury.

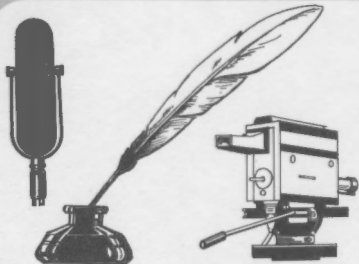
He pointed out that the U.S. currently owns and is owed vast amounts of foreign currencies. America holds more than \$2 billion in such currencies. Another \$6 billion in foreign currencies is owed to the U.S. and is in the process of regular payment. In addition, almost \$22 billion in our own currency is owed the U.S. The overall total is roughly \$30 billion.

Since foreign import duties average 10 per cent, these funds would finance \$300 billion worth of American exports over the coming years if used entirely for foreign duty payments.

Ford also explained how the export-expanding foreign currencies bill would bring money into the U.S. Treasury. Because of the multiplier tax effects when U.S. exports increase, every dollar or its equivalent in foreign currency spent to pay import duties would virtually double U.S. tax income.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Monday, March 6, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

Prospects for Federal aid to nonpublic schools are the most promising they have ever been, due to two developments.

First of all, House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and Ways and Means member James A. Burke, D-Mass., have introduced bills identical with the Byrnes-Ford bill which calls for a 50 per cent personal income tax credit on nonpublic school tuition, up to a limit of \$400 per dependent.

Second, the President's Commission on School Finance has urged tax credits or deductions for nonpublic school tuition in a report made public today.

I have been pushing for financial aid to nonpublic schools for more than 10 years. It seems to me that chances for such aid are the brightest now that they have ever been.

The next step is hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. It is my understanding that hearings will be scheduled.

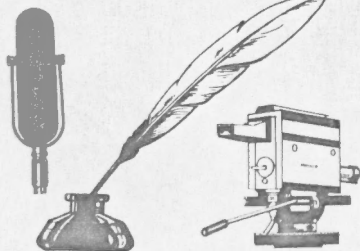
#####



House Galleries only

M Office Copy

# NEWS RELEASE



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

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Monday, March 6, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

Prospects for Federal aid to nonpublic schools are the most promising they have ever been, due to two developments.

First of all, House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and Ways and Means member James A. Burke, D-Mass., have introduced bills identical with the Byrnes-Ford bill which calls for a 50 per cent personal income tax credit on nonpublic school tuition, up to a limit of \$400 per dependent.

Second, the President's Commission on School Finance has urged tax credits or deductions for nonpublic school tuition in a report made public today.

I have been pushing for financial aid to nonpublic schools for more than 10 years. It seems to me that chances for such aid are the brightest now that they have ever been.

The next step is hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. It is my understanding that hearings will be scheduled.

#####



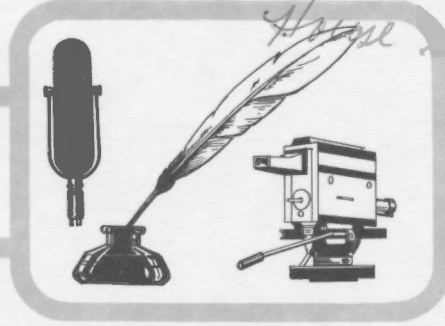


*Distribution: Air Mail Fifth Dist. Media*

*a.m. 3/8/72*

*House Galleries a.m. 3/9/72*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1972.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has agreed to earmark roughly \$100,000 a year for three years for a fruit pest management pilot project in Michigan's West Central apple district, Rep. Gerald R. Ford announced today.

The project will be administered by the Cooperative Extension Service of Michigan State University with the USDA and the Michigan Department of Agriculture cooperating.

Said Ford: "This is great news for our fruit growers. The program will mean a big reduction in the cost of pest control to fruit growers. In some cases, the saving will amount to as much as \$50 an acre. The program will also reduce the danger of environmental pollution."

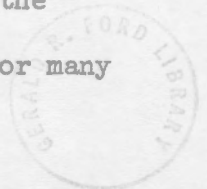
Ford said California and New York also sought the project but Michigan's proposal won out. He said he had contacted top-level USDA officials in behalf of the MSU proposal.

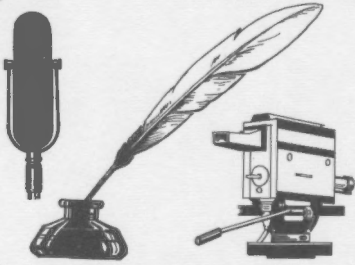
Some 5,000 acres of Michigan apples will initially come under the pest management program.

Ford noted that the highest cost in growing apples is spraying. This means, he said, that any innovations that get the job done more cheaply and without loss of fruit quality will greatly help in reducing growing costs.

Ford concluded: "Michigan's fruit industry is faced with acute financial difficulties. Fruit growers are caught in a squeeze between high costs and low prices and profits. An improvement in production efficiency, particularly the pest control program, can mean the difference between success and failure for many of our growers."

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1972.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has agreed to earmark roughly \$100,000 a year for three years for a fruit pest management pilot project in Michigan's West Central apple district, Rep. Gerald R. Ford announced today.

The project will be administered by the Cooperative Extension Service of Michigan State University with the USDA and the Michigan Department of Agriculture cooperating.

Said Ford: "This is great news for our fruit growers. The program will mean a big reduction in the cost of pest control to fruit growers. In some cases, the saving will amount to as much as \$50 an acre. The program will also reduce the danger of environmental pollution."

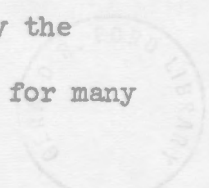
Ford said California and New York also sought the project but Michigan's proposal won out. He said he had contacted top-level USDA officials in behalf of the MSU proposal.

Some 5,000 acres of Michigan apples will initially come under the pest management program.

Ford noted that the highest cost in growing apples is spraying. This means, he said, that any innovations that get the job done more cheaply and without loss of fruit quality will greatly help in reducing growing costs.

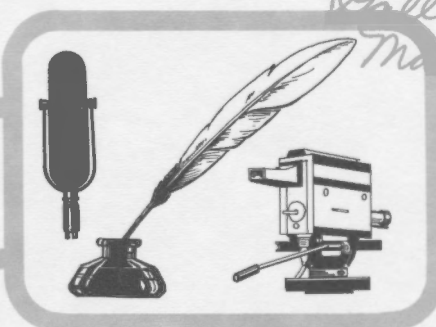
Ford concluded: "Michigan's fruit industry is faced with acute financial difficulties. Fruit growers are caught in a squeeze between high costs and low prices and profits. An improvement in production efficiency, particularly the pest control program, can mean the difference between success and failure for many of our growers."

###



*Distribution: Full  
Hallways 10:15 a.m. 3/13/72  
Mail 9 a.m. 3/13/72*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

**--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
March 13, 1972**

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

Mr. Jack Anderson is to be condemned for dragging the name of the President of the United States before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the basis of evidence which is so unreliable that it would be barred from every court of law in the Nation.

Mr. Anderson has used the universally discredited technique of multiple hearsay to substantiate his charges, a gimmick which involves the presentation of evidence three or four times removed from the source.

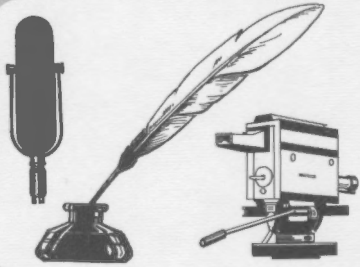
It is virtually impossible to verify the accuracy or the veracity of this kind of evidence, and Mr. Anderson knows it. He has shown no reservations in using it to support his charges before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He has denigrated countless numbers of dedicated public servants over the years by this illegitimate evidentiary technique, and now his list has been expanded to include the President of the United States. I am dismayed by the fact that this irresponsible individual has been permitted to make his charges on such a transparent basis, virtually unchallenged by members of the Judiciary Committee or his colleagues in the press. Were Mr. Anderson required to produce substantive evidence of probative value in the I.T.T. case, he surely would be unable to do so.

Without multiple hearsay evidence, Jack Anderson is a man without a case.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
March 13, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

Mr. Jack Anderson is to be condemned for dragging the name of the President of the United States before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the basis of evidence which is so unreliable that it would be barred from every court of law in the Nation.

Mr. Anderson has used the universally discredited technique of multiple hearsay to substantiate his charges, a gimmick which involves the presentation of evidence three or four times removed from the source.

It is virtually impossible to verify the accuracy or the veracity of this kind of evidence, and Mr. Anderson knows it. He has shown no reservations in using it to support his charges before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

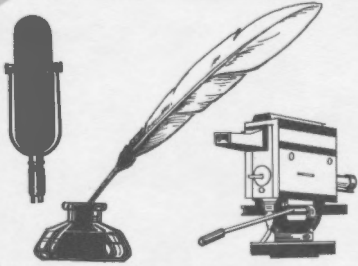
He has denigrated countless numbers of dedicated public servants over the years by this illegitimate evidentiary technique, and now his list has been expanded to include the President of the United States. I am dismayed by the fact that this irresponsible individual has been permitted to make his charges on such a transparent basis, virtually unchallenged by members of the Judiciary Committee or his colleagues in the press. Were Mr. Anderson required to produce substantive evidence of probative value in the I.T.T. case, he surely would be unable to do so.

Without multiple hearsay evidence, Jack Anderson is a man without a case.

###



3/14/72



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

President Nixon has won a tremendous victory in Florida. Following as it does an equally tremendous victory in New Hampshire one week ago, it ~~clearly~~ indicates ~~the~~ support the President enjoys among voters across this Nation-- a support provided by Democrats, Republicans and Independents. The President is headed for a solid victory in November.

*On the other side, Hubert Humphrey's showing leads to support my prediction that he will again be the Democratic Party's nominee. As for Muskie he seems to be slipping into further decline after his ~~understated~~ <sup>unimpressive</sup> performance in N.H.*

*Humphrey 2nd with 14% - Jackson 3rd with 12%;  
Muskie 4th with 7%.*





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

Thursday Night  
March 16, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, given to the Wire Services, Time-Life Broadcast, Booth Newspapers, and the Detroit News.

The President has proposed what I have long advocated--a halt to forced busing to achieve racial balance coupled with the upgrading of disadvantaged schools so as to provide quality education for all. I fully endorse his proposal.

If the Congress does not enact the President's proposed legislation or if the courts disregard such legislation, then the only answer is a Constitutional Amendment.

####



Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford in connection with Special Order of March 21  
taken by Rep. Marvin L. Esch.

SENT TO ESCH'S  
OFFICE 3/17/72

Mr. Speaker, all of us who have seen and heard the Hill Top Singers on television have been filled with a warm feeling generated by the atmosphere of love and brotherhood conveyed by those young people.

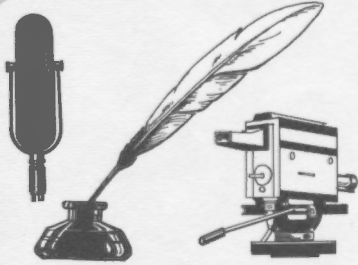
Today I am pleased to join with my colleague, Rep. Marvin Esch, and others in saluting the Jaycees for taking a cue from the Hill Top Singers and promoting a worldwide brotherhood sing on this day, March 21.

Gov. William Milliken of Michigan has declared March 21st as Brotherhood Sing Along Day in Michigan, and I feel sure it is being so observed throughout the world whether officially or not.

Music is the language of love, and so it is most appropriate that the Jaycees have chosen a "sing along" as the medium for promoting world brotherhood. I join with them in this worthy mission.

#####





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

March 23, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

It is important that there be as much labor representation as possible on the Pay Board. I commend Teamsters President Frank E. Fitzsimmons for deciding to stay on the board ~~and I hope that UAW President Leonard Woodcock will remain.~~ I also commend the President for continuing the Pay Board with proportional business and labor membership.

It is in organized labor's best interests to be represented on the Pay Board since the board is, after all, engaged in making decisions affecting the rank-and-file worker. It is far better for labor leaders to participate in those decisions than to stand on the sidelines and then seek to sabotage the decisions after they have been made.

Fighting inflation is every American's responsibility. Those who abdicate that responsibility are hurting the Nation, those they represent and themselves.

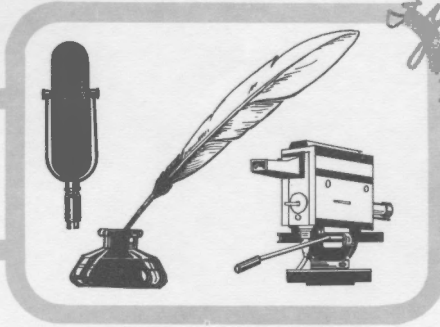
###





*Distribution: Galleries  
Fifth Dist. Dealers  
filled w/connections (below)*

*GM Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
March 23, 1972

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

It is important that there be as much labor representation as possible on the Pay Board. I commend Teamsters President Frank E. Fitzsimmons for deciding to stay on the board, ~~and I hope that UAW President Leonard Woodcock will remain.~~ I also commend the President for continuing the Pay Board with proportional business and labor membership.

It is in organized labor's best interests to be represented on the Pay Board since the board is, after all, engaged in making decisions affecting the rank-and-file worker. It is far better for labor leaders to participate in those decisions than to stand on the sidelines and then seek to sabotage the decisions after they have been made.

Fighting inflation is every American's responsibility. Those who abdicate that responsibility are hurting the Nation, those they represent and themselves.

###



Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to be placed in the Congressional Record of *March 23, 1972.*

MR. GERALD R. FORD: Mr. Speaker, March 25 marks the 54th anniversary of the day when the Byelorussian people proudly proclaimed their independence only to be overwhelmed by Bolshevik invaders.

In the year 1972 lovers of freedom among the Byelorussians just as proudly proclaim that the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic established in place of independent Byelorussia is simply an administrative arm of the Soviet Union and does not truly represent the Byelorussian people.

I firmly and fervently believe in the right of national self-determination, Mr. Speaker. The only government worthy of the name is that which governs by consent of the governed. Let it be noted here and now that there has never been a free election in Byelorussia during the 54 years since it first was absorbed into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

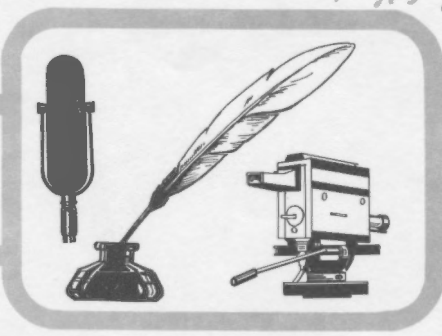
In their dedication to truth and freedom, Americans salute freedom-loving Byelorussians here and throughout the world on the 54th anniversary of their independence day. We share with them the hope that one day they will realize their national aspirations and retrieve the rights which are properly theirs.

#####



*Distribution: House Galleries only  
10:15 a.m. 3/24/72*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

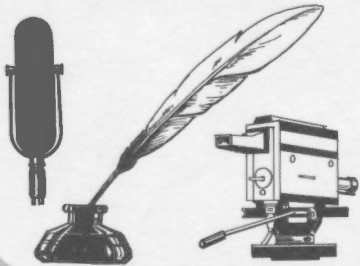
--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

March 24, 1972

The Welfare Rights Organization is engaging in an irresponsible act in using the school children of the District of Columbia as political pawns. The WRO is exploiting D.C. school children as a part of the political games it is playing to promote ridiculously high welfare payments. If WRO really were concerned about the welfare of children, it would not expose them to possible injury by herding them together for a mass march. I believe that in the interests of the health and safety of D.C. school children, Mayor Walter Washington should revoke the permit for Saturday's so-called "Children's March for Survival." I would add that D.C. school officials and those D.C. School Board members lending themselves to this ridiculous political exercise are to be condemned for allowing the schools to be used in this propaganda maneuver.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

March 24, 1972

The Welfare Rights Organization is engaging in an irresponsible act in using the school children of the District of Columbia as political pawns. The WRO is exploiting D.C. school children as a part of the political games it is playing to promote ridiculously high welfare payments. If WRO really were concerned about the welfare of children, it would not expose them to possible injury by herding them together for a mass march. I believe that in the interests of the health and safety of D.C. school children, Mayor Walter Washington should revoke the permit for Saturday's so-called "Children's March for Survival." I would add that D.C. school officials and those D.C. School Board members lending themselves to this ridiculous political exercise are to be condemned for allowing the schools to be used in this propaganda maneuver.

###



*Distribution: Fifth Dist. Media only M Office Copy  
mailed 12:30 3/24/72*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY--

March 27, 1972

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today proposed that Kent and Ionia County 18-year-olds attending high school be given school time to register to vote.

Ford made his proposal in a letter to all of the school superintendents in Kent and Ionia Counties and sent copies to all of the principals.

"I just think we should make it as easy as possible for our 18-year-olds to register to vote," Ford said. "Now that the 26th Amendment to the Constitution has made 18-year-olds eligible to vote, I would like to see them become involved in the democratic process immediately."

He said the best way to do that would be for school officials to arrange for 18-year-olds to register on school time, either by having an official Deputy come to the school and register them in class or by busing the 18-year-olds to the nearest voter registration office.

Informed by Ford of his proposal, Kent Intermediate School Supt. Albert L. Deal said: "I think it's a tremendous idea. I subscribe to it wholeheartedly. We want to get this age group involved in government."

Ford is a sponsor of a national program called "Released Time for Registration," together with six other House Republicans and seven House Democrats.

Ford's letter is as follows:

"Dear Superintendent:

As you know, the 26th Admendment to the Constitution was enacted last year, making all 18-year-olds eligible to vote.

I think the rest of us should make it as simple as possible for 18-year-olds to register to vote and should encourage them to do so.

To that end, I am suggesting that school time be made available to your eligible seniors for registration. This could be an important civics project for your graduating class. To vote in this year's Primary Election, your schools' 18-year-olds must register by July 7.

This project could be carried out on school time either by having an official Deputy register the students in class or by busing all eligible students to the nearest voter registration office on a field trip.

You probably will be contacted further by your local National Education Association representative, League of Women Voters, Student Vote Organization, or other group.

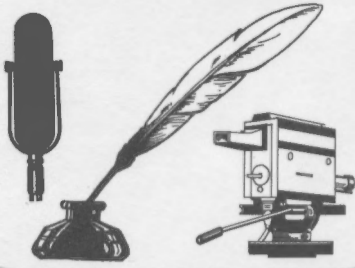
My Congressional Office pledges to you and your 18-year-olds my complete cooperation in this effort. If I can assist you in any way, please let me know."

Best regards,

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY--

March 27, 1972

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today proposed that Kent and Ionia County 18-year-olds attending high school be given school time to register to vote.

Ford made his proposal in a letter to all of the school superintendents in Kent and Ionia Counties and sent copies to all of the principals.

"I just think we should make it as easy as possible for our 18-year-olds to register to vote," Ford said. "Now that the 26th Amendment to the Constitution has made 18-year-olds eligible to vote, I would like to see them become involved in the democratic process immediately."

He said the best way to do that would be for school officials to arrange for 18-year-olds to register on school time, either by having an official Deputy come to the school and register them in class or by busing the 18-year-olds to the nearest voter registration office.

Informed by Ford of his proposal, Kent Intermediate School Supt. Albert L. Deal said: "I think it's a tremendous idea. I subscribe to it wholeheartedly. We want to get this age group involved in government."

Ford is a sponsor of a national program called "Released Time for Registration," together with six other House Republicans and seven House Democrats.

Ford's letter is as follows:

"Dear Superintendent:

As you know, the 26th Admendment to the Constitution was enacted last year, making all 18-year-olds eligible to vote.

I think the rest of us should make it as simple as possible for 18-year-olds to register to vote and should encourage them to do so.

To that end, I am suggesting that school time be made available to your eligible seniors for registration. This could be an important civics project for your graduating class. To vote in this year's Primary Election, your schools' 18-year-olds must register by July 7.

This project could be carried out on school time either by having an official Deputy register the students in class or by busing all eligible students to the nearest voter registration office on a field trip.

You probably will be contacted further by your local National Education Association representative, League of Women Voters, Student Vote Organization, or other group.

My Congressional Office pledges to you and your 18-year-olds my complete cooperation in this effort. If I can assist you in any way, please let me know."

Best regards,

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

###



Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to be placed in the Congressional Record on Monday, April 10, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: Cardinal Mindszenty recently celebrated his 80th birthday in the Pazmaneum in Vienna. Fortunately he is still in good health. He is busy writing a book on Hungarian history and is making the final revisions on his memoirs.

This courageous prelate aptly characterizes the indomitable spirit of freedom in Hungary that defies all forms of totalitarianism. He still feels supported by the moral conscience of the world in his uncompromising stand for human dignity and individual and church rights, and for the national independence of his country.

Proof of the respect the Hungarian Cardinal enjoys in his exile is reflected in a telegram sent him by President Nixon which read:

"It is a pleasure for me to extend to you congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your eightieth birthday. May your celebration of this significant anniversary find you in good health."

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to join my colleagues led by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PATTEN) in wishing not only a blessed and happy birthday but also a return to the Archbishoprics of Gran (Esztergom) to the courageous Cardinal Mindszenty.

####



# AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION

3216 NEW MEXICO AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

April 3, 1972

HON. ALBERT A. FIOK  
Judge, Court of Common Pleas  
National President

The Honorable  
Gerald R. Ford  
Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives  
H-240, United States Capitol  
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Right Reverend  
DR. ZOLTAN BEKY  
Chairman of the Board

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CORNELIUS A. NAVORI, M.D.  
Chairman

Dear Congressman Ford,

LASZLO L. ESZENYI  
National Vice-President

DR. JOHN NADAS  
National Vice-President

BELA TELEKI  
National Vice-President

EDE NEUMAN DE VEGVAR  
National Vice-President

DR. ELEMER BAKO  
National Director

EDWARD CHASZAR  
National Director

PAUL ST. MIKLOSSY  
National Treasurer

BELA A. KARLOWITZ, Esq.  
Legal Counsellor

MICHAEL HEGEDUS, JR.  
National Controller

DR. JULIUS HOVANYI  
National Controller

DR. GEORGE NEMETHY  
National Controller

DR. LOUIS FURY  
National Secretary

DR. Z. MICHAEL SZAZ  
Secretary of International  
Relations

Last Wednesday, March 29, Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty celebrated his 80th birthday in enforced exile in Vienna after having lived as a refugee at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest for sixteen years.

On Saturday, March 25, I had the opportunity of visiting with the Cardinal in Vienna, and the officers of our Federation, including Bishop Beky, our Chairman of the Board, have asked me to write to his friends in the U.S. Congress so that he may be remembered at this occasion. As a result, Representative Edward J. Patten (D., N.J.) has asked for a special order on this matter for Monday, April 10, 1972.

We would be much obliged if you were to join with the already numerous members of Congress in remembering the courageous Cardinal by a short personal speech, or if not possible, at least by a statement, and if you were to include the text of President Nixon's congratulatory telegram to him after your speech or statement. We are enclosing a draft statement which, of course, you may change in any manner necessary.

On April 10 1972 I will be in Washington and will check with Mr. Miltich in your office in this regard. With best wishes (it was nice to see you in Montgomery, Ala. in February), I am

Sincerely yours,

*Z. Michael Szaz*  
Z. Michael Szaz, Ph.D.

Encls.

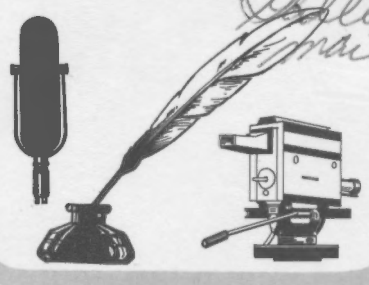
Secretary of International Relations





*Distribution: Full  
Field Dist. 4/10/72 a.m.  
Chlorine 4/11/72 a.m.  
Mail 4/12/72 p.m.*

*Official Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--  
April 12, 1972

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford today introduced a proposed Constitutional Amendment providing for the holding of a nationwide Presidential primary election every four years.

Ford's Amendment is identical with one introduced in the Senate March 13 by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt.

It calls for a national Presidential primary the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August in the year preceding the expiration of the regular term of the President and Vice President.

The person receiving the greatest number of votes cast by registered voters of his party affiliation--a plurality of at least 40 per cent--would become his party's official candidate for President.

If either of the parties failed to give its highest vote-getter at least 40 per cent, a runoff election would be held between the two top vote-getters of the party on the 28th day after the day on which the primary election was held.

Only persons eligible to vote in the primary election could vote in the runoff.

To get on the primary ballot in all the States, a major party candidate would be required to file petitions signed by qualified voters equal to one per cent of the vote cast in the last election for presidential candidates of his party in each of 17 States.

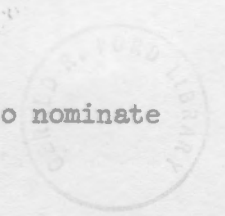
For candidates of minor parties--which did not have electors on the ballot in 17 states but polled at least 10 per cent of the vote cast nationwide--the requirement would be one per cent of the total vote cast throughout the nation in the last election.

Only persons registered by party affiliation could vote in the primary, and there could be no crossovers.

Ford commented: "After observing the antics of presidential hopefuls in the various State primaries this year, it seems to me we should put an end to this chaotic situation by having one same-day primary throughout the Nation. Unlike the present primaries, the national primary I propose would decide something. It would, with a runoff if necessary, give us our presidential candidates."

Ford emphasized that the major political parties would continue to nominate vice presidential candidates and adopt party platforms.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--  
April 12, 1972

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford today introduced a proposed Constitutional Amendment providing for the holding of a nationwide Presidential primary election every four years.

Ford's Amendment is identical with one introduced in the Senate March 13 by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt.

It calls for a national Presidential primary the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August in the year preceding the expiration of the regular term of the President and Vice President.

The person receiving the greatest number of votes cast by registered voters of his party affiliation--a plurality of at least 40 per cent--would become his party's official candidate for President.

If either of the parties failed to give its highest vote-getter at least 40 per cent, a runoff election would be held between the two top vote-getters of the party on the 28th day after the day on which the primary election was held.

Only persons eligible to vote in the primary election could vote in the runoff.

To get on the primary ballot in all the States, a major party candidate would be required to file petitions signed by qualified voters equal to one per cent of the vote cast in the last election for presidential candidates of his party in each of 17 States.

For candidates of minor parties--which did not have electors on the ballot in 17 states but polled at least 10 per cent of the vote cast nationwide--the requirement would be one per cent of the total vote cast throughout the nation in the last election.

Only persons registered by party affiliation could vote in the primary, and there could be no crossovers.

Ford commented: "After observing the antics of presidential hopefuls in the various State primaries this year, it seems to me we should put an end to this chaotic situation by having one same-day primary throughout the Nation. Unlike the present primaries, the national primary I propose would decide something. It would, with a runoff if necessary, give us our presidential candidates."

Ford emphasized that the major political parties would continue to nominate vice presidential candidates and adopt party platforms.

###



Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a proposed Constitutional Amendment providing for the holding of a nationwide Presidential primary election every four years.

While this primary election would determine the identity of our Presidential candidates, political parties would continue to nominate the Vice-Presidential candidates and to adopt party platforms.

My proposed amendment is identical with one introduced in the Senate March 13 by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt.

It calls for a national Presidential primary the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August in the year preceding the expiration of the regular term of the President and Vice President.

The person receiving the greatest number of votes cast by registered voters of his party affiliation--a plurality of at least 40 per cent--would become his party's official candidate for President.

If either of the parties failed to give its highest vote-getter at least 40 per cent, a runoff election would be held between the two top vote-getters of the party on the 28th day after the day on which the primary election was held.

Only persons eligible to vote in the primary election could vote in the runoff.

To get on the primary ballot in all the States, a major party candidate would be required to file petitions signed by qualified voters equal to one per cent of the vote cast in the last election for presidential candidates of his party in each of 17 States.

For candidates of minor parties--which did not have electors on the ballot in 17 states but polled at least 10 per cent of the vote cast nationwide--the requirement would be one per cent of the total vote cast throughout the nation in the last election.

Only persons registered by party affiliation could vote in the primary, and there could be no crossovers.

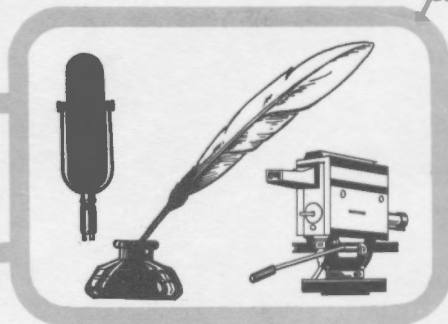
After observing the antics of Presidential hopefuls in the various State primaries this year, I feel we should put an end to this chaotic situation by having one same-day primary throughout the Nation. Unlike the present primaries, the national primary I propose would decide something. It would, with a runoff if necessary, give us our Presidential candidates.

#####



Distribution: Fifth Dist. only  
p.m. 4/12/72

M Office Copy



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON FRIDAY --  
April 14, 1972

Rep. Gerald R. Ford has sent a questionnaire into the roughly 150,000 households in the Fifth Congressional District posing queries on everything from the proposed moratorium on forced busing to a U.S. pullout from Vietnam.

In the question on busing, Kent and Ionia County residents are asked whether they favor a national moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance, coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools.

The question on Vietnam offers two alternatives--declaration of a ceasefire in Vietnam and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces; or, withdrawal of all U.S. forces conditioned on release of American prisoners of war, a ceasefire throughout Indochina and the holding of an internationally supervised presidential election in South Vietnam.

Ford's last questionnaire made it possible for a husband and wife to vote separately, so that each could express a view. His 1972 questionnaire continues this feature but also offers new young voters, the 18-through-20-year-olds, an opportunity to express their opinions in special balloting.

Ford said the questionnaire was printed at no cost to the taxpayer and said compilation of the results also will be paid from private funds.

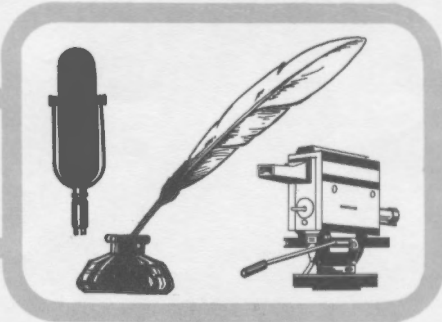
The complete questionnaire is as follows:

**JERRY FORD 1972 QUESTIONNAIRE**  
(MULTIPLE CHOICE)

	HIS		HERS		18-20 Yr. Old		HIS	18-20 Yr. Old
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
1. Do you favor a moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance, coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Do you favor Federal legislation to prevent national emergency strikes in transportation (railroads, airlines, shipping and trucking)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Do you favor diverting some of the highway user taxes to finance urban mass transit systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Do you favor sharing of Federal income tax revenue with the cities and States on a fixed percentage basis?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5. In the last four years the Soviet Union has increased its strategic missile capability and greatly expanded its naval forces. Do you favor an increase in U.S. military spending to offset this?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6. Do you favor continuing wage and price controls until inflation is curbed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. Do you favor a substantial increase in Social Security benefits if this means higher Social Security taxes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8. On health insurance, which do you favor?							-- CHOOSE ONE --	
A. An improved nationwide private health insurance system, with employers required to pay 65 to 75 per cent of the premiums and employees the rest, and with insurance companies placed under Federal regulation and control.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
B. A Federal Government program financed with special payroll taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9. On Vietnam, the United States Government should:							-- CHOOSE ONE --	
A. Declare a ceasefire within the nation of Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American military personnel therefrom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
B. Withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam, conditioned on release of U.S. prisoners of war, a ceasefire throughout Indochina and the holding of an internationally supervised Presidential election in South Vietnam.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

(SIMPLY DETACH THIS HALF OF CARD, AFFIX STAMP ON OTHER SIDE AND MAIL BACK)





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

**NEWS  
 RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON FRIDAY --  
 April 14, 1972

Rep. Gerald R. Ford has sent a questionnaire into the roughly 150,000 households in the Fifth Congressional District posing queries on everything from the proposed moratorium on forced busing to a U.S. pullout from Vietnam.

In the question on busing, Kent and Ionia County residents are asked whether they favor a national moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance, coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools.

The question on Vietnam offers two alternatives--declaration of a ceasefire in Vietnam and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces; or, withdrawal of all U.S. forces conditioned on release of American prisoners of war, a ceasefire throughout Indochina and the holding of an internationally supervised presidential election in South Vietnam.

Ford's last questionnaire made it possible for a husband and wife to vote separately, so that each could express a view. His 1972 questionnaire continues this feature but also offers new young voters, the 18-through-20-year-olds, an opportunity to express their opinions in special balloting.

Ford said the questionnaire was printed at no cost to the taxpayer and said compilation of the results also will be paid from private funds.

The complete questionnaire is as follows:

**JERRY FORD 1972 QUESTIONNAIRE**  
 (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

	HIS		HERS		18-20 Yr. Old				HIS      HERS      18-20 Yr. Old	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Do you favor a moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance, coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2. Do you favor Federal legislation to prevent national emergency strikes in transportation (railroads, airlines, shipping and trucking)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3. Do you favor diverting some of the highway user taxes to finance urban mass transit systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4. Do you favor sharing of Federal income tax revenue with the cities and States on a fixed percentage basis?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5. In the last four years the Soviet Union has increased its strategic missile capability and greatly expanded its naval forces. Do you favor an increase in U.S. military spending to offset this?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
6. Do you favor continuing wage and price controls until inflation is curbed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7. Do you favor a substantial increase in Social Security benefits if this means higher Social Security taxes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
8. On health insurance, which do you favor?	-- CHOOSE ONE --									
A. An improved nationwide private health insurance system, with employers required to pay 65 to 75 per cent of the premiums and employees the rest, and with insurance companies placed under Federal regulation and control.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
B. A Federal Government program financed with special payroll taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
9. On Vietnam, the United States Government should:	-- CHOOSE ONE --									
A. Declare a ceasefire within the nation of Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American military personnel therefrom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
B. Withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam, conditioned on release of U.S. prisoners of war, a ceasefire throughout Indochina and the holding of an internationally supervised Presidential election in South Vietnam.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

(SIMPLY DETACH THIS HALF OF CARD, AFFIX STAMP ON OTHER SIDE AND MAIL BACK)



[4/14/72]

GM 4/14/72

CRP

WFO ALM

WFO ALM

CUTLINES

FIRST IN WASHINGTON -- Godfrey Lee High School seniors, 43 strong, were the first senior class from the Fifth Congressional District (Kent and Æonia Counties) to visit Washington this spring. Shown with them at lower right are Rep. Gerald R. Ford, second from right, and class sponsors, from left, Henry Shisler, Mrs. Lynn Johnson, Mrs. Petra Taylor and Edwin Daly.

####



ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed to:

New File Location: *Audio - Visual Materials*

Document Description: *8 X10 BW Photo*

*Godfrey Lee High School senior, 43 strong  
news release attached to back, dated 4/14/72*

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

By *Dennis Lakomy* &  Date *March 2, 1968*



4/14/72

Events have transpired which have shocked the world as the United States has altered its attitude toward the Peoples Republic of China and opened lines of communication to the Chinese mainland.

We have taken steps to improve relations with the Peoples Republic of China. But we have in no way weakened our defense commitment to the Republic of China. That commitment is contained in the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954, which commits the United States to act to meet an external attack against Taiwan and the Pescadores.

Our relations with the Republic of China will continue to be close despite our initiative toward the Peoples Republic of China.

It is an established fact that the United States took the most energetic efforts to keep the Republic of China in the United Nations.

And there is no question that it was U.S. aid, effectively used, which made it possible for the Republic of China to become one of the first countries in Asia whose growth and development have been so remarkable that such aid is no longer needed.

The Republic of China has become a modern industrial society. The standard of living of the average citizen of Taiwan has improved strikingly and is continuing to do so.

Our friendship with the Republic of China continues undiminished.

Our dialogue with Peking will not be at the expense of our friendship with Taiwan.

We will continue to honor our 1954 treaty commitment.

That commitment is essentially defensive.

It is impossible to predict how the differences between Taipei and Peking will be resolved, but time must ultimately yield a solution--and peaceably.

Meantime we will continue our relationship with Taiwan, one that is vital and most cordial.

####

*Arindado M. YAP Ph.D.  
Pres. & Editor  
Capital Publisher, Inc.  
P.O. Box 6235  
5806 Belt Rd.  
Wash. A.C. 20515*





# CAPITAL PUBLISHERS, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 6235

5306 BELT ROAD - WASHINGTON 15, D. C.

Telephones: EMerson 2-6212, EMerson 2-3769

DIOSDADO M. YAP, Ph.D., LL.B.

*President and Publisher*

April 10, 1972

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford  
Minority Floor Leader  
U. S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Representative Ford:

May I respectfully beg to call your attention to the forthcoming special edition of our publication, THE ASIAN WORLD, which will feature information concerning the present status of the relationship between the United States and the Republic of China.

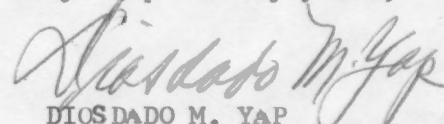
Since its establishment sixty years ago, The Republic of China has been our steadfast ally in the preservation of democracy in Asia. For over 22 years the United States has recognized it as the official government of China. We have always maintained close and friendly association with them as evidenced by the existing bilateral treaty agreements for the mutual benefit of both countries.

However, since its expulsion from the United Nations and the admission of the People's Republic of China to this world organization, an overwhelming desire of the American people to know the status of the present relationship has prompted our Editorial Staff to dedicate this special issue to this great country.

Realizing the prominent role that you have played in this paramount issue we would greatly appreciate it if you would favor us with a message or a statement for inclusion in this special edition. Would you be good enough to enclose a glossy photograph of yourself that we will use in conjunction with your statement. We will release excerpts of your message to the major communication media as soon as it comes out of the press.

With assurances of our gratefulness for your cooperation in this regard, we remain.

Very respectfully yours,



DIOSDADO M. YAP  
President and Editor

DMY:m



*Typed 4/17/72 for "hold"*

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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

With few exceptions, the statements made about me by Robert Winterberger in his book are outrageous fabrications.

Any implication that Winterberger actually worked out of my Washington office or that I did special favors for him is totally lacking in fact.

The story that Winterberger tells of our initial meeting immediately casts his credibility into doubt. According to Winterberger, he paid a longtime friend of mine, Alice Weston, \$1,000 as a kind of "fee" for an introduction to me. Miss Weston flatly denies any such transaction and is considering a libel suit against Winterberger.

I accepted Winterberger as a reputable person because of the fact that Miss Weston, whom I had known for 40 years, introduced him to me and vouched for him as a disgruntled Democrat who wanted to do something for the Republican cause.

Winterberger never made a contribution to me personally or to my campaign fund. If he made any contributions to the Republican Party, that was his privilege. But there was no "quid pro quo" involved--no payment for favors received.

The one case I remember helping Winterberger was an immigration case involving a Dutch doctor--and that individual was recommended by the dean of the Harvard University medical school.

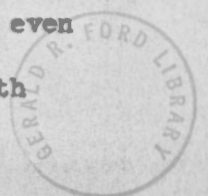
We were successful in that case but only because it was meritorious.

I am willing to assist in any meritorious case brought to my attention, and certainly a case involving an individual recommended by the dean of the Harvard University medical school is a meritorious one.

It is not unusual for me to help individuals who do not live in my congressional district. Because of my position as Republican leader of the House, I receive requests for assistance from individuals throughout the country--principally G.I.'s and Social Security recipients. We have handled many cases involving persons living outside my congressional district. In fact, one-third to one-half of my correspondence is from people outside my district.

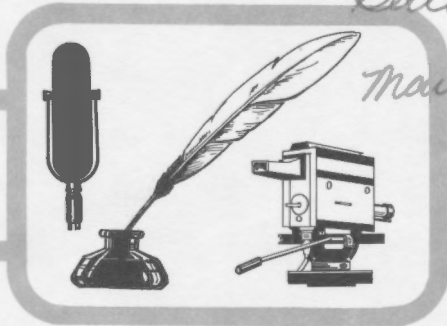
Winterberger implies that I sought to hide my relationship with him and therefore never wanted to have lunch with him. To my recollection, we never even discussed having lunch together. I rarely have individual luncheon dates with anyone except persons from my Congressional District.

In sum, the Winterberger book--as it relates to me--is a bunch of innuendoes and fabrications.



*Distribution: Full  
Galleries 10:30 a.m.  
4/17/72  
Mail a.m. 4/17/72*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

April 17, 1972

The U.S. raids on Hanoi and Haiphong are a completely justified and justifiable response to the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

Hanoi has offered to resume the Paris peace talks if we will halt the bombing. Our answer to that should be that we will stop the bombing if Hanoi will stop the invasion.

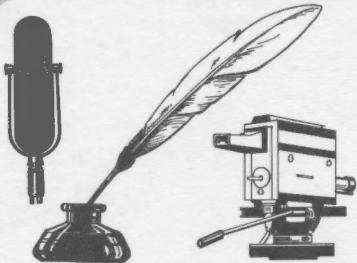
This is a most logical quid pro quo. After all, it was the invasion that triggered the bombing.

We should also be mindful of the fact that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators have been meeting with the allies in Paris for three years with no appreciable results. Resumption of such stalemated talks is an inadequate exchange for a bombing halt.

Nothing less than a halt in the invasion would justify a halt in the bombing.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

April 17, 1972

The U.S. raids on Hanoi and Haiphong are a completely justified and justifiable response to the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

Hanoi has offered to resume the Paris peace talks if we will halt the bombing. Our answer to that should be that we will stop the bombing if Hanoi will stop the invasion.

This is a most logical quid pro quo. After all, it was the invasion that triggered the bombing.

We should also be mindful of the fact that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators have been meeting with the allies in Paris for three years with no appreciable results. Resumption of such stalemated talks is an inadequate exchange for a bombing halt.

Nothing less than a halt in the invasion would justify a halt in the bombing.

###

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford re: resignation of F. Bradford Morse.....  
April 18, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: my feeling of pleasure over the appointment of our colleague, Brad Morse, as United Nations Under-Secretary General for Political and General Assembly Affairs is offset by a sense of loss.

All of us regret the departure of Brad Morse from this Chamber because certainly he is one of the most outstanding members of the House, a most capable legislator who has made many valuable contributions to the overall performance of the House of Representatives during the more than 11 years that he has served in this body.

We are all familiar with Brad's capabilities. We know him to be intelligent and articulate, keen and aware, sensible and sensitive, probing and perceptive, solid but willing to experiment. In short, he is the kind of man we need in the Congress, and his absence will be deeply felt.

Brad Morse takes with him to the UN a rich background. An attorney, he has served successively as law clerk to a Massachusetts Supreme Court chief justice, a Boston University Law School faculty member, a Lowell, Mass., City Council member, attorney to the Senate Armed Services Committee, executive secretary and chief assistant to former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, U.S. deputy administrator of Veterans Affairs, and member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

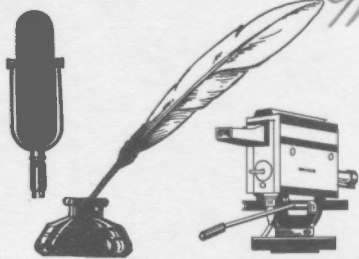
We are all sorry to see Brad go. To employ a cliché, our loss is the UN's gain. We know Brad will do well in his new post. He enters upon his new responsibilities with the well wishes and the blessing of every member of this House.

###



*Distribution: Full  
Gallies 5 p 4/20/72  
Mail a.m 4/21/72*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE IN FRIDAY PM'S--  
April 21, 1972

(For further information  
contact: Paul Miltich  
225-3831.)

I am astounded that members of the Congress of the United States would respond to a full-scale enemy invasion, an invasion which threatens the lives of American forces, by condemning the government of the United States. It is not the American government that invaded another country, it is not the American government that covets anybody else's territory or threatens anybody else's freedom. It is not the American government that has nearly its entire military forces operating beyond its own borders in calculated aggression against another people. It is Hanoi. What, then, is the reasoning behind the condemnation of the American government?

There can be no reasoning based on the military realities in Vietnam. The facts there speak for themselves -- telling us who seeks to destroy freedom in South Vietnam, and who seeks to defend it.

The reasoning must be sought elsewhere, and I believe it is to be found in the realities of domestic politics in a campaign year.

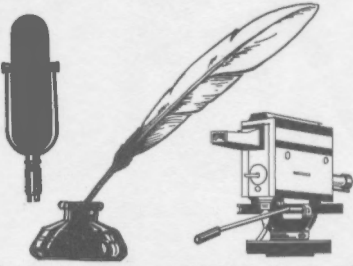
Unfortunately a majority of the Democrats are now doing what Richard Nixon has always steadfastly refused to do -- they are injecting politics into the war.

It is a fundamental fact of the long survival of this nation that politics has always stopped at the water's edge. How much more critical it is that we stand united now -- that politics stop at the water's edge when the President is doing everything in his power to end a war and preserve a people's freedom. I don't think that deserves condemnation. I think it deserves praise.

In these last crucial months, while Vietnamization and American withdrawal are going through their final phases, let us keep partisanship out of the war.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE IN FRIDAY PM's--  
April 21, 1972

(For further information  
contact: Paul Miltich  
225-3831.)

I am astounded that members of the Congress of the United States would respond to a full-scale enemy invasion, an invasion which threatens the lives of American forces, by condemning the government of the United States. It is not the American government that invaded another country, it is not the American government that covets anybody else's territory or threatens anybody else's freedom. It is not the American government that has nearly its entire military forces operating beyond its own borders in calculated aggression against another people. It is Hanoi. What, then, is the reasoning behind the condemnation of the American government?

There can be no reasoning based on the military realities in Vietnam. The facts there speak for themselves -- telling us who seeks to destroy freedom in South Vietnam, and who seeks to defend it.

The reasoning must be sought elsewhere, and I believe it is to be found in the realities of domestic politics in a campaign year.

Unfortunately a majority of the Democrats are now doing what Richard Nixon has always steadfastly refused to do -- they are injecting politics into the war.

It is a fundamental fact of the long survival of this nation that politics has always stopped at the water's edge. How much more critical it is that we stand united now -- that politics stop at the water's edge when the President is doing everything in his power to end a war and preserve a people's freedom. I don't think that deserves condemnation. I think it deserves praise.

In these last crucial months, while Vietnamization and American withdrawal are going through their final phases, let us keep partisanship out of the war.

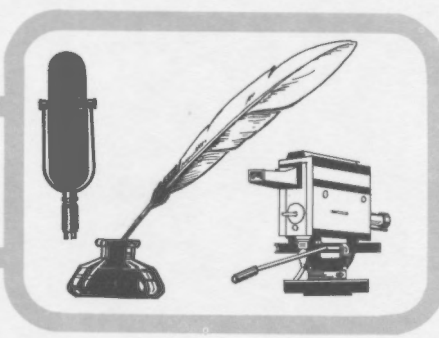
###





*Distribution: Full + 100 to WH  
Hallinan 4:45 p. 4/26/72  
Mail pm. 4/27/72*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

**---FOR RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M.---  
Wednesday, April 26, 1972**

Madame Binh's attempt to win Congress' support for the Communist position in the Vietnam War is disgusting evidence of how poor the judgment of the Congress appears to be in the eyes of the Communist world.

It is hard to believe that the Communists would take the liberty of seeking House and Senate support against our own President at a time when virtually the entire North Vietnamese Army is engaged in a wholesale invasion of South Vietnam across the DMZ.

However, the statements made by certain Democratic presidential candidates and other members of Congress since the onset of the North Vietnamese invasion must have convinced Mrs. Binh that we are ready to make peace on Communist terms.

We must reject the attempted lobbying by the Communists as wholly inappropriate, and should say to Madame Binh that her efforts are repugnant to the people of the United States.

American foreign policy should be made by the President of the United States, without the interference of Communist lobbyists such as Madame Binh.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M.--

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Madame Binh's attempt to win Congress' support for the Communist position in the Vietnam War is disgusting evidence of how poor the judgment of the Congress appears to be in the eyes of the Communist world.

It is hard to believe that the Communists would take the liberty of seeking House and Senate support against our own President at a time when virtually the entire North Vietnamese Army is engaged in a wholesale invasion of South Vietnam across the DMZ.

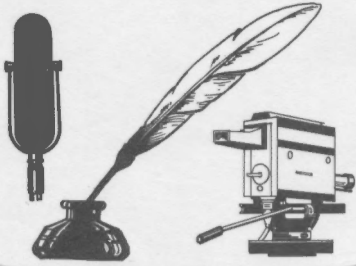
However, the statements made by certain Democratic presidential candidates and other members of Congress since the onset of the North Vietnamese invasion must have convinced Mrs. Binh that we are ready to make peace on Communist terms.

We must reject the attempted lobbying by the Communists as wholly inappropriate, and should say to Madame Binh that her efforts are repugnant to the people of the United States.

American foreign policy should be made by the President of the United States, without the interference of Communist lobbyists such as Madame Binh.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

April 27, 1972

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives,  
on the floor of the House, Thursday, April 27, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: We are met in an hour of crisis in the Vietnam War.

The President has risen to meet the crisis with a courage and resoluteness we would all do well to emulate.

The President has resolved to continue the bombing in the Vietnam War until the Communists halt their invasion of South Vietnam. I believe that is the right course for this Nation to pursue.

The President has announced he will continue to withdraw American ground troops from South Vietnam. Our ability to continue troop withdrawals despite the enemy invasion gives me confidence in the President's leadership and in the wisdom of his Vietnam policy.

The President's determination to hew to the course he has set on Vietnam is tempered by the apprehension that Congress may undercut that policy. Madame Binh is lobbying the Congress because certain members of the Congress have led Hanoi to believe the United States will make peace in Vietnam on North Vietnamese terms -- that we will simply hand South Vietnam over to the North.

Capitulation can be avoided if we demonstrate the same brand of courage displayed by the President at this time of crisis. Let the Communists know the Congress wants a peace which is fair and just to both sides. Let the Communists know we will never hand them at the negotiating table what they cannot win on the battlefield.

Let the Communists know that peace will come in Vietnam when they are prepared to negotiate seriously on the basis of the generous terms offered them by our President.

This we must do, for the credibility of the United States is at stake, and the future peace of the world hangs in the balance.

###

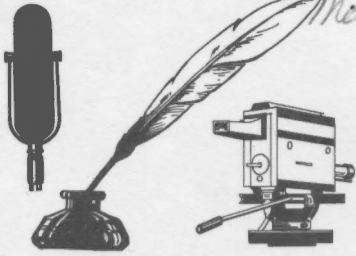


*Distribution: Full + 100 to WH*

*Galleria 11:45 a.m. 4/27/72*

*Mail a.m. 4/27/72*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

April 27, 1972

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives,  
on the floor of the House, Thursday, April 27, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: We are met in an hour of crisis in the Vietnam War.

The President has risen to meet the crisis with a courage and resoluteness we would all do well to emulate.

The President has resolved to continue the bombing in the Vietnam War until the Communists halt their invasion of South Vietnam. I believe that is the right course for this Nation to pursue.

The President has announced he will continue to withdraw American ground troops from South Vietnam. Our ability to continue troop withdrawals despite the enemy invasion gives me confidence in the President's leadership and in the wisdom of his Vietnam policy.

The President's determination to hew to the course he has set on Vietnam is tempered by the apprehension that Congress may undercut that policy. Madame Binh is lobbying the Congress because certain members of the Congress have led Hanoi to believe the United States will make peace in Vietnam on North Vietnamese terms -- that we will simply hand South Vietnam over to the North.

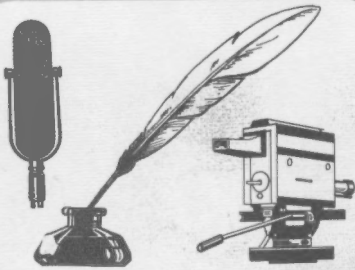
Capitulation can be avoided if we demonstrate the same brand of courage displayed by the President at this time of crisis. Let the Communists know the Congress wants a peace which is fair and just to both sides. Let the Communists know we will never hand them at the negotiating table what they cannot win on the battlefield.

Let the Communists know that peace will come in Vietnam when they are prepared to negotiate seriously on the basis of the generous terms offered them by our President.

This we must do, for the credibility of the United States is at stake, and the future peace of the world hangs in the balance.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

*4/28/72 for Release at  
12 Noon 4/29/72.*

Kent County local units of government would receive \$7,853,197 a year and Ionia County units \$565,527 under a Federal revenue sharing bill to be voted upon by the House soon, Congressman Gerald R. Ford announced Saturday.

Ford is strongly supporting the bill, which would make \$5.3 billion a year available to States and local units of government each year for five years from Federal income tax returns. Michigan's share would be \$243.1 million, with \$152.7 million going to local units of government and \$90.4 million to the State. This would be a fresh, additional distribution of Federal funds, over and above present categorical grants.

The Kent County distribution would include \$2,993,884 a year to the City of Grand Rapids, \$3,149,957 to the County government, \$141,355 to East Grand Rapids, \$160,044 to Grandville, \$874,083 to Wyoming, \$175,243 to Walker, \$48,261 to Lowell, and \$49,893 to Sparta. Townships in Kent County would share \$169,913. The figure for Kentwood was not immediately available.

In Ionia County, the County government would receive \$271,435; the City of Ionia, \$71,018; Belding, \$59,608; Portland, \$41,970. Townships in Ionia County would split \$56,414.

Ford emphasized that these are preliminary figures obtained from the House Ways and Means Committee and are not "official."

Under terms of the revenue sharing bill, the funds would have to be used for public safety, including police and fire protection and building inspection; environmental protection, including sewage disposal, garbage collection, and pollution abatement; and public transportation, including mass transit systems and street construction. Any capital expenditures could not be regular and recurring.

Ford commented: "It is true that the Federal government is running a deficit, but the needs of local units of government are tremendous and the pressure for increases in local and State taxes is overwhelming. I therefore believe we should institute a system of Federal revenue sharing at this time. This will help to hold down local property taxes, and believe me the taxpayer deserves a break."

If the bill coming up in the House is approved by both houses of Congress and signed by the President, Federal revenue sharing funds would become available during calendar year 1972 and the allocations would be retroactive to Jan. 1. The funds would be distributed on a quarterly basis.

#####





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

May 2, 1972

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the Floor of the House, Tuesday, May 2, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: J. Edgar Hoover was one of the most capable public officials ever to serve the American people in a position of trust. His death is a great loss to a grieving Nation.

Mr. Hoover was a veritable rock of strength, a man people looked to with a feeling that here was an individual of the greatest integrity. He was incorruptible. He was unswerving in his devotion to duty. I cannot think of any other American who served his Nation more faithfully or steadfastly.

America's debt to J. Edgar Hoover is great. He took over the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1924, when it was a scandal-ridden and ineffective bureaucracy. Since Mr. Hoover's tenure as F.B.I. director began, not one F.B.I. agent has been charged with wrongdoing. Himself an "honest cop," Mr. Hoover set for the F.B.I. the highest of standards -- and those standards have never been lowered.

Under J. Edgar Hoover, the F.B.I. achieved a worldwide reputation for excellence. He was the leader of an organization whose crime-fighting record was unexcelled.

Of Mr. Hoover, it must be said that he almost single-handedly transformed the F.B.I. into the superlative law enforcement agency it became during the 1930s and 40s.

Mr. Hoover professionalized the F.B.I. He made crime detection a science. He brought law enforcement out of the dark ages into a new era presided over by technicians and experts. He made the F.B.I. a proud organization, and made the American people proud along with it.

America now mourns the death of a great citizen. J. Edgar Hoover's passing leaves a large void.

###



Mr. Speaker,

J. Edgar Hoover was one of the most capable public officials ever to serve the American people in a position of trust. His death is a great loss to a grieving Nation.

Mr. Hoover was ~~is~~ a veritable rock of strength, a man people looked to with a feeling that here was an individual of the greatest integrity. He was incorruptible. He was unswerving in his devotion to duty. I cannot think of any other American who served his Nation more faithfully or steadfastly.

America's debt to J. Edgar Hoover is great. He took over ~~the~~ the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1924, when it was a scandal-ridden and ineffective bureaucracy. Since Mr. Hoover's ~~tenure~~ tenure as F.B.I. director began, not one F.B.I. agent has been charged with wrongdoing. Himself an "honest cop," Mr. Hoover set for the F.B.I. the highest of standards--and those standards have never been lowered.

Under J. Edgar Hoover, the F.B.I. achieved a worldwide reputation for excellence. He was the leader of an organization whose crime-fighting record is unsurpassed.

Of Mr. Hoover, it ~~is~~ must be said that he almost singlehandedly transformed the F.B.I. into the superlative <sup>investigative</sup> law enforcement agency it became during the 1930s and 40s.

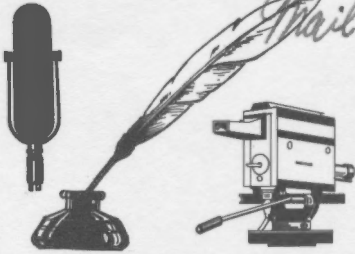
Mr. Hoover professionalized the F.B.I. He made crime ~~detection~~ detection a science. He brought law enforcement out of the dark ages into <sup>presided over by</sup> a new era ~~of~~ technicians and experts. He made the F.B.I. a proud organization, and made the American people proud along with it.

<sup>the death of</sup> America now mourns a great citizen. J. Edgar Hoover's passing leaves a large void.



*Distribution: Full  
Bulletin 11:15 a.m. 4/9/72  
Mail a.m. 4/9/72*

*Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON EDT--

Tuesday, May 9, 1972

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the floor of the House, Tuesday, May 9, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: Americans were surprised by the President's firm announcement last night that the United States will mine and blockade North Vietnamese ports to shut off the supplies feeding the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

Now that we have had a chance to reflect on the meaning of this Presidential action, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there is only one response which would be proper and right for the American people--that is, to support the President.

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

I urge today, Mr. Speaker, that Americans back the President because what he has done is right.

In my view, Mr. Speaker, the President was forced to choose between surrender and a decisive action aimed at ending the war. I am proud that he chose the latter. I think all Americans should be.

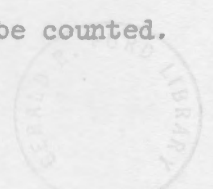
The alternative was for us to slink out of Vietnam like a beaten dog with his tail tucked between his legs. At the same time we would have been risking a Dunkirk-like evacuation of the 60,000 ground troops we still have in Vietnam.

It took great courage for the President to do what he has done. However, I am sure that more than courage was involved. I am certain the President has made an informed judgment that the risks attached to his decision are not as great as feared by those who now are uttering doomsday cries.

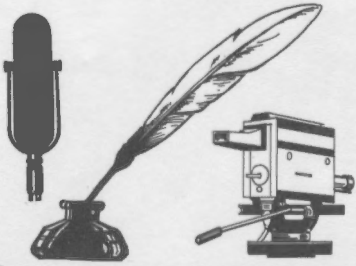
Mr. Speaker, the President is proving to the world that the United States is not a pitiful giant. He is proving to the world that America's word is good, that it is clothed with integrity. He is proving to the world that Americans are people who are determined that justice and fair-dealing shall prevail in world affairs as in person-to-person relationships.

This is a time of crisis, Mr. Speaker. This is a time for all of us to stand up for America. It is a time when all of us should come forward to be counted.

###







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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON EDT--

Tuesday, May 9, 1972

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on the floor of the House, Tuesday, May 9, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: Americans were surprised by the President's firm announcement last night that the United States will mine and blockade North Vietnamese ports to shut off the supplies feeding the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

Now that we have had a chance to reflect on the meaning of this Presidential action, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there is only one response which would be proper and right for the American people--that is, to support the President.

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

I urge today, Mr. Speaker, that Americans back the President because what he has done is right.

In my view, Mr. Speaker, the President was forced to choose between surrender and a decisive action aimed at ending the war. I am proud that he chose the latter. I think all Americans should be.

The alternative was for us to slink out of Vietnam like a beaten dog with his tail tucked between his legs. At the same time we would have been risking a Dunkirk-like evacuation of the 60,000 ground troops we still have in Vietnam.

It took great courage for the President to do what he has done. However, I am sure that more than courage was involved. I am certain the President has made an informed judgment that the risks attached to his decision are not as great as feared by those who now are uttering doomsday cries.

Mr. Speaker, the President is proving to the world that the United States is not a pitiful giant. He is proving to the world that America's word is good, that it is clothed with integrity. He is proving to the world that Americans are people who are determined that justice and fair-dealing shall prevail in world affairs as in person-to-person relationships.

This is a time of crisis, Mr. Speaker. This is a time for all of us to stand up for America. It is a time when all of us should come forward to be counted.

###



*Distribution: Fifth District*

*Weekly - 5/5/72 p.m.  
Monday - 5/6/72 a.m.*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1972, AND THEREAFTER

Beginning this week, Kent and Ionia County students will have an opportunity to "tell it to their congressman."

Rep. Gerald R. Ford Thursday will inaugurate a phone-a-school program which will allow students in schools throughout the Fifth Congressional District to ask him questions during half-hour conversations with him.

By previous arrangement, Ford will call a certain school at a designated time via special telephone equipment which will allow students to respond with questions or comments of their own. He usually will be calling from Washington.

Ford's call will be amplified by means of portable telephone equipment plugged into a jack in one of the rooms at the school. The congressman will call a number assigned to that jack, and his voice will be amplified to all the students in the room.

The equipment will make it possible for students to speak into a microphone and ask Ford questions. The students are expected to ask questions covering everything from how government works to Ford's stands on specific issues.

The half-hour chat will begin with a five-minute review by Ford of what is currently happening in the Congress. The rest of the session then will be devoted to questions from the students.

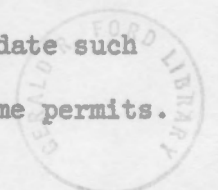
"I am doing this to make myself as accessible as possible to the young people in my Congressional district," Ford said in announcing the new program. "If some student has a question to ask me or a bone to pick with me, this will give him a chance to do it. I hope students will take advantage of my phone-a-class program to talk or ask about whatever is on their minds."

The first phone-in will take place at 9:45 a.m. Thursday, May 11 at Calvin Christian High School in Grandville. Ford will talk with William Haverkamp's government class from his Washington office.

Under the phone-in program, the students may be members of a government or history class, or the session may be opened up to any student with a free hour at that particular time.

Schools interested in arranging for a Ford phone-in may do so by calling Mrs. Marba Perrott at Ford's district office, 456-9607. Ford will accommodate such requests on a first-come, first-served basis and to the extent that his time permits.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1972, AND THEREAFTER

Beginning this week, Kent and Ionia County students will have an opportunity to "tell it to their congressman."

Rep. Gerald R. Ford Thursday will inaugurate a phone-a-school program which will allow students in schools throughout the Fifth Congressional District to ask him questions during half-hour conversations with him.

By previous arrangement, Ford will call a certain school at a designated time via special telephone equipment which will allow students to respond with questions or comments of their own. He usually will be calling from Washington.

Ford's call will be amplified by means of portable telephone equipment plugged into a jack in one of the rooms at the school. The congressman will call a number assigned to that jack, and his voice will be amplified to all the students in the room.

The equipment will make it possible for students to speak into a microphone and ask Ford questions. The students are expected to ask questions covering everything from how government works to Ford's stands on specific issues.

The half-hour chat will begin with a five-minute review by Ford of what is currently happening in the Congress. The rest of the session then will be devoted to questions from the students.

"I am doing this to make myself as accessible as possible to the young people in my Congressional district," Ford said in announcing the new program. "If some student has a question to ask me or a bone to pick with me, this will give him a chance to do it. I hope students will take advantage of my phone-a-class program to talk or ask about whatever is on their minds."

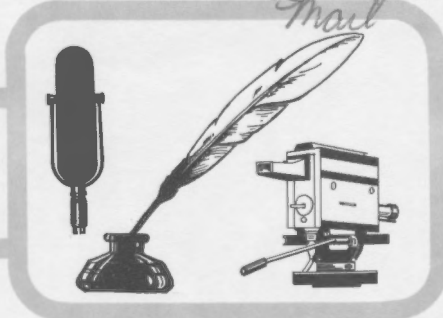
The first phone-in will take place at 9:45 a.m. Thursday, May 11 at Calvin Christian High School in Grandville. Ford will talk with William Haverkamp's government class from his Washington office.

Under the phone-in program, the students may be members of a government or history class, or the session may be opened up to any student with a free hour at that particular time.

Schools interested in arranging for a Ford phone-in may do so by calling Mrs. Marba Perrott at Ford's district office, 456-9607. Ford will accommodate such requests on a first-come, first-served basis and to the extent that his time permits.

###

*Distribution: Full  
Gallery Mail  
6:45 5:45 p.m. 5/10/72 M Office Copy  
a.m. 5/11/72*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Wednesday, May 10, 1972

On Tuesday, Senate Democrats meeting in caucus voted 29 to 14 to condemn President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese ports in an effort to choke off the supplies feeding the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

On Tuesday, 10 Democratic members of the House took the floor to attack the President for his action while, commendably, eight Democratic House members voiced support of the President.

I was struck by the appropriateness of a comment made by Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, third-ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Said Mr. Hays: "I think it is significant there has been no reaction from the Kremlin so far except for the usual propaganda statements. I think they are waiting to see how much support they are going to get from the U.S. Congress."

Less than 2 hours after the attacks by some Democrats on the President of the United States, Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Jacob A. Malik said: "I agree with the many American congressmen who condemn the new act of aggression."

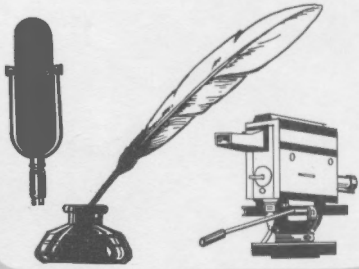
I think it is shocking that Ambassador Malik could point to statements made by some members of the U.S. Congress to back up a statement of censure made by himself concerning an act by the President of the United States.

I find it incredible that some members of Congress would align themselves with a nation which is seeking to defeat the United States by supplying the North Vietnamese with sophisticated weapons of war used to invade a neighboring country simply fighting for its survival.

Those who are condemning the President in this hour of crisis are clearly providing the enemy with the basis for propaganda statements.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

---FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE---  
Wednesday, May 10, 1972

On Tuesday, Senate Democrats meeting in caucus voted 29 to 14 to condemn President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese ports in an effort to choke off the supplies feeding the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

On Tuesday, 10 Democratic members of the House took the floor to attack the President for his action while, commendably, eight Democratic House members voiced support of the President.

I was struck by the appropriateness of a comment made by Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, third-ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Said Mr. Hays: "I think it is significant there has been no reaction from the Kremlin so far except for the usual propaganda statements. I think they are waiting to see how much support they are going to get from the U.S. Congress."

Less than 2 hours after the attacks by some Democrats on the President of the United States, Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Jacob A. Malik said: "I agree with the many American congressmen who condemn the new act of aggression."

I think it is shocking that Ambassador Malik could point to statements made by some members of the U.S. Congress to back up a statement of censure made by himself concerning an act by the President of the United States.

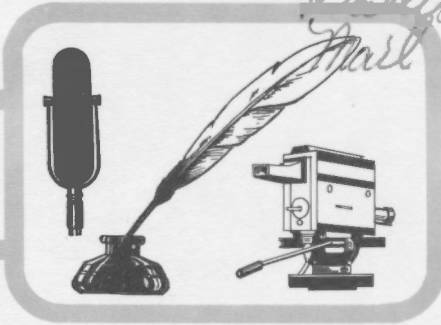
I find it incredible that some members of Congress would align themselves with a nation which is seeking to defeat the United States by supplying the North Vietnamese with sophisticated weapons of war used to invade a neighboring country simply fighting for its survival.

Those who are condemning the President in this hour of crisis are clearly providing the enemy with the basis for propaganda statements. # # #



*Distribution: Full  
Hallways 5:45 p. 5/15/72  
Hall a.m. - 5/16/72*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
May 15, 1972

The attack upon Governor George Wallace in Laurel, Md., is the most dastardly of deeds. However strongly Americans may disagree about the issues of the day, there should never be a resort to the pistol and the bullet. This is the language only of those who are politically insane. It is a throwback to the lawless days of the Old West. Our disagreements should be settled with ballots, not bullets.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

May 15, 1972

The attack upon Governor George Wallace in Laurel, Md., is the most dastardly of deeds. However strongly Americans may disagree about the issues of the day, there should never be a resort to the pistol and the bullet. This is the language only of those who are politically insane. It is a throwback to the lawless days of the Old West. Our disagreements should be settled with ballots, not bullets.

###



*Distribution: 5th Dist. p.m. 5/12/72*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1972, AND THEREAFTER

Congressman Gerald R. Ford has scheduled four more "phone-ins" at Fifth Congressional District high schools.

In response to requests, Ford will speak from Washington via special telephone equipment to government classes at Caledonia Community High School, East Christian, Belding High School, and South Christian.

The half-hour chats are slated for 8:30 a.m. May 17 at Caledonia, 8 a.m. May 18 at East Christian, 10:30 a.m. May 19 at Belding, and 1:30 p.m. May 25 at South Christian.

Ford inaugurated his school phone-in program last week with a call to Calvin Christian High School in Grandville. He spoke for a few minutes on legislation being acted upon by the House at the moment and then answered a series of student questions focusing primarily on the Vietnam War.

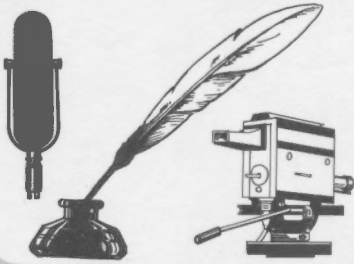
After the half-hour session, instructor William Haverkamp said: "We were thrilled to be a part of this new program and very pleased to be the first school involved."

Ford's call to the students is amplified by a piece of portable telephone equipment which he is leasing from the telephone company. Students are expected to ask questions covering everything from how government works to Ford's positions on various issues.

Ford said the session with the Calvin Christian students was most enjoyable.

"I found my conversation with Bill Haverkamp's class very stimulating," Ford said. "The students asked excellent questions. It made for a great rap session."





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1972, AND THEREAFTER

Congressman Gerald R. Ford has scheduled four more "phone-ins" at Fifth Congressional District high schools.

In response to requests, Ford will speak from Washington via special telephone equipment to government classes at Caledonia Community High School, East Christian, Belding High School, and South Christian.

The half-hour chats are slated for 8:30 a.m. May 17 at Caledonia, 8 a.m. May 18 at East Christian, 10:30 a.m. May 19 at Belding, and 1:30 p.m. May 25 at South Christian.

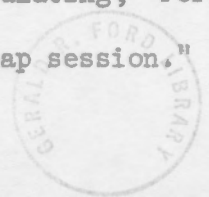
Ford inaugurated his school phone-in program last week with a call to Calvin Christian High School in Grandville. He spoke for a few minutes on legislation being acted upon by the House at the moment and then answered a series of student questions focusing primarily on the Vietnam War.

After the half-hour session, instructor William Haverkamp said: "We were thrilled to be a part of this new program and very pleased to be the first school involved."

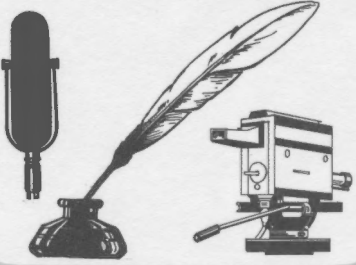
Ford's call to the students is amplified by a piece of portable telephone equipment which he is leasing from the telephone company. Students are expected to ask questions covering everything from how government works to Ford's positions on various issues.

Ford said the session with the Calvin Christian students was most enjoyable.

"I found my conversation with Bill Haverkamp's class very stimulating," Ford said. "The students asked excellent questions. It made for a great rap session."



*Distribution: Fifth Dist. Mail p.m. 5/19/72  
Galleries a.m. 5/22/72* *Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY--

May 22, 1972

Fifth District residents responding to Rep. Gerald R. Ford's 1972 questionnaire reject an unconditional pullout from Vietnam and endorse the basic terms of President Nixon's latest peace proposal.

Ford made this report today as he announced the tabulation of his questionnaire results. More than 20,000 Kent and Ionia County residents sent back completed questionnaires, he said.

On Vietnam, Ford gave his constituents a choice between the referendum question on the Nov. 2, 1971, Grand Rapids ballot and a withdrawal from Vietnam tied to release of U.S. prisoners of war, an Indochina ceasefire, and the holding of an internationally supervised election in Vietnam.

President Nixon's latest peace offer calls for withdrawing all American ground troops from Vietnam within four months after an Indochina ceasefire and return of U.S. war prisoners. He has dropped the election provision.

Fifth District residents voted 68 per cent in favor of withdrawal tied to an Indochina ceasefire and return of American POW's and only 22 per cent for the referendum proposal.

The referendum question, which had passed by a large margin, urged that the U.S. "declare a ceasefire within the nation of Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American military personnel therefrom."

Ford said he believes his questionnaire results show conclusively that Fifth District residents prefer a withdrawal linked with return of American POW's and declaration of an Indochina ceasefire by both sides.

Ford drew up his questionnaire so that newly eligible voters, 18 through 20 years old, could have their views tabulated separately from those of persons 21 years and older. On Vietnam, the 18-20-year-olds voted 53 per cent in favor of the Administration's peace plan and 27 per cent for the referendum proposal.

The percentages do not add up to 100 because the remainder did not answer the question one way or another.

(more)



Summing up the questionnaire results, Ford found that Fifth District residents responding favor a moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools (64 per cent to 31), favor Federal legislation to prevent national emergency strikes in transportation (80 to 17), oppose diverting some of the highway user tax revenue to finance urban mass transit systems (57 to 38), favor Federal revenue sharing with the states and local units of government (63 to 28), favor an increase in military spending to offset advances made by the Soviet Union (52 to 43), favor continuing price and wage controls until inflation is curbed (82 to 13), favor--slightly--a substantial increase in Social Security benefits if it means higher Social Security taxes (49 to 47), prefer the Administration's health care proposal (requiring employers to pay 65 to 75 per cent of health insurance premiums and placing health insurance companies under Federal regulation) to Sen. Kennedy's plan for a Federalized health insurance system paid for through Federal payroll taxes and the Federal treasury (58 to 19).

On health care, Ford learned that many Fifth District residents are opposed to both the Administration and the Kennedy plans. They want the Federal government to stay out of health care altogether.

Because so many persons hold this view, more than 20 per cent of the Fifth District respondents did not answer the health insurance question.

Ford is a primary sponsor of the Administration's health insurance bill, but with an amendment providing Federal financial help for small businessmen who would find it a heavy burden to pay the bulk of their employes' health insurance premiums.

Ford also has cosponsored legislation which would prevent crippling strikes in transportation. Under this bill, the President would have the option of appointing a panel which could order a binding settlement. The panel could choose the better of the final offers made by labor and management and use this as a solution.

On busing, Ford favors legislation which would prevent forced busing to achieve racial balance. He also is backing a proposed Constitutional amendment which would ban forced busing altogether.

###



# WASHINGTON REVIEW

*A Report  
From Your Congressman*



*Serving  
Kent and Ionia Counties*

**JERRY FORD**

May 22, 1972

## MORE THAN 20,000 RESPOND TO QUESTIONNAIRE

I received a total of 20,184 responses to my 1972 questionnaire in time for tabulation by a computer firm selected by me to add up the answers.

Quickly summing up the results, I find that those Fifth District residents responding to my questionnaire reject an unconditional withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, favor the Administration's health care proposal over Sen. Kennedy's plan for federalizing national health insurance, approve of President Nixon's proposals for a moratorium on busing to achieve racial balance coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools, overwhelmingly favor Federal legislation to prevent national emergency strikes in transportation, strongly favor a continuation of price and wage controls until inflation is curbed, solidly approve of Federal revenue sharing with states and local units of government, favor an increase in military spending by slightly over 50 per cent, reject the idea of diverting a slice of Federal highway user tax revenue for mass transit, and vote by less than 50 per cent for Social Security increases which involve an increase in Social Security taxes.

## DISTRICT WANTS CEASEFIRE, RETURN OF PRISONERS

In posing my Vietnam question, I offered constituents a choice between the referendum which appeared on the Nov. 2, 1971, Grand Rapids ballot and a withdrawal of U.S. troops tied to return of U.S. prisoners of war, an Indochina ceasefire and an internationally supervised election in Vietnam.

The President's latest peace proposal calls for a pullout of all U.S. ground troops within four months, conditioned on release of American prisoners of war and a ceasefire throughout Indochina. He has dropped the election proposal.

The 1971 referendum question simply asked whether the U.S. should "declare a ceasefire within the nation of Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American military personnel therefrom." Nothing was said about getting back our prisoners of war.

Balloting on my multiple choice Vietnam question showed 67.8 per cent favoring a withdrawal tied to a ceasefire and return of prisoners and only 21.6 per cent for the referendum proposal.

At the time the referendum was voted on by Grand Rapids residents, I described the ballot question as poorly drawn because it said nothing about getting back our prisoners of war. I was later criticized for that by those advocating the proposal. Quite obviously, Fifth District residents want both sides to enter into a ceasefire agreement, and they want our prisoners back.

## HEALTH INSURANCE--BUILD ON PRESENT SYSTEM

A sizable majority--57.8 per cent of those responding--favor the Administration approach of seeking to solve our health care problems by building on the present system of private health insurance.

Fifth District residents obviously abhor what many respondents call "Federal interference" in health matters.

This was indicated when only 19.3 per cent expressed a preference for Sen. Kennedy's proposed Federal health insurance system financed from Federal payroll taxes and the Federal treasury.

(over)

It was further pointed up by the fact that 22.86 per cent did not answer the question at all--many people scrawling across the question the word, "neither."

The Administration plan would require employers to pay 65 to 75 per cent of private health insurance premiums and would bring health insurance companies under Federal regulation.

I have sponsored the Administration bill but with an added provision or amendment which gives small businessmen Federal assistance in paying the bulk of their workers' premiums.

#### DISTRICT OPPOSES FORCED BUSING

District respondents voted 64.4 per cent in favor of a moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance, plus Federal financial assistance to disadvantaged schools. Of the rest, 30.9 per cent opposed the proposal, and 4.7 per cent did not answer.

Many Fifth District residents opposed to busing voted "no" on this question because they want busing banned altogether, not just placed under moratorium.

I am supporting legislation to prevent forced busing and also a proposed Constitutional amendment which would ban busing completely.

I do not believe forced busing of students out of their neighborhoods to distant schools is the answer to quality education. I favor quality education, not racial quotas. The answer, when it does come, will come through changes in housing patterns.

#### TRANSPORT STRIKE PREVENTION FAVORED

My questionnaire showed overwhelming support--79.6 per cent--for Administration legislation which would prevent national emergency strikes in transportation.

One of the options given the President under the measure would be to appoint an arbitration panel which would order a settlement based on the better of the final offers submitted by both labor and management. I am a primary cosponsor of this legislation.

#### YOUTH, ELDERS DISAGREE ON DEFENSE SPENDING

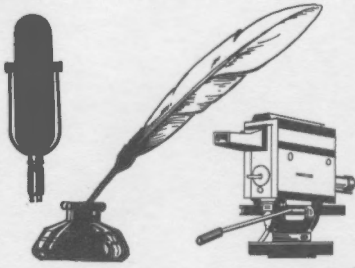
I set up my questionnaire so that balloting by 18-through-20-year-olds could be counted separately from the votes of those 21 years and older.

The views expressed by the special youth group--the new voters--were substantially the same on all questions except defense spending. Asked if they favor increased defense spending to offset advances made by the Russians, the youth group voted 60 per cent against and only 32.6 per cent in favor. By contrast, the 21-and-older respondents voted 53.5 per cent for more military spending and 41.2 per cent against.

The complete results of the questionnaire voting are shown below, listed in percentages rounded off to the nearest full digit. Percentages given do not add up to 100 per cent because the remainder did not answer the question.

### JERRY FORD 1972 QUESTIONNAIRE

	18-20		Overall		(MULTIPLE CHOICE)	18-20		Overall	
	Yr. Old		Total			Yr. Old		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Do you favor a moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance, coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools? .....	53	42	64	31					
2. Do you favor Federal legislation to prevent national emergency strikes in transportation (railroads, airlines, shipping and trucking)? .....	61	31	80	17					
3. Do you favor diverting some of the highway user taxes to finance urban mass transit systems?	40	52	38	57					
4. Do you favor sharing of Federal income tax revenue with the cities and States on a fixed percentage basis? .....	53	35	63	28					
5. In the last four years the Soviet Union has increased its strategic missile capability and greatly expanded its naval forces. Do you favor an increase in U.S. military spending to offset this? .....	33	60	52	43					
6. Do you favor continuing wage and price controls until inflation is curbed? .....	68	23	82	13					
7. Do you favor a substantial increase in Social Security benefits if this means higher Social Security taxes? .....	36	54	49	47					
8. On health insurance, which do you favor?									
A. An improved nationwide private health insurance system, with employers required to pay 65 to 75 per cent of the premiums and employees the rest, and with insurance companies placed under Federal regulation and control. ....							47		58
B. A Federal Government program financed with special payroll taxes. ....							21		19
9. On Vietnam, the United States Government should:									
A. Declare a ceasefire within the nation of Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American military personnel therefrom. ....							27		22
B. Withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam, conditioned on release of U.S. prisoners of war, a ceasefire throughout Indochina and the holding of an internationally supervised Presidential election in South Vietnam. ....							53		68



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY--

May 22, 1972

Fifth District residents responding to Rep. Gerald R. Ford's 1972 questionnaire reject an unconditional pullout from Vietnam and endorse the basic terms of President Nixon's latest peace proposal.

Ford made this report today as he announced the tabulation of his questionnaire results. More than 20,000 Kent and Ionia County residents sent back completed questionnaires, he said.

On Vietnam, Ford gave his constituents a choice between the referendum question on the Nov. 2, 1971, Grand Rapids ballot and a withdrawal from Vietnam tied to release of U.S. prisoners of war, an Indochina ceasefire, and the holding of an internationally supervised election in Vietnam.

President Nixon's latest peace offer calls for withdrawing all American ground troops from Vietnam within four months after an Indochina ceasefire and return of U.S. war prisoners. He has dropped the election provision.

Fifth District residents voted 68 per cent in favor of withdrawal tied to an Indochina ceasefire and return of American POW's and only 22 per cent for the referendum proposal.

The referendum question, which had passed by a large margin, urged that the U.S. "declare a ceasefire within the nation of Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American military personnel therefrom."

Ford said he believes his questionnaire results show conclusively that Fifth District residents prefer a withdrawal linked with return of American POW's and declaration of an Indochina ceasefire by both sides.

Ford drew up his questionnaire so that newly eligible voters, 18 through 20 years old, could have their views tabulated separately from those of persons 21 years and older. On Vietnam, the 18-20-year-olds voted 53 per cent in favor of the Administration's peace plan and 27 per cent for the referendum proposal.

The percentages do not add up to 100 because the remainder did not answer the question one way or another.

(more)



Summing up the questionnaire results, Ford found that Fifth District residents responding favor a moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools (64 per cent to 31), favor Federal legislation to prevent national emergency strikes in transportation (80 to 17), oppose diverting some of the highway user tax revenue to finance urban mass transit systems (57 to 38), favor Federal revenue sharing with the states and local units of government (63 to 28), favor an increase in military spending to offset advances made by the Soviet Union (52 to 43), favor continuing price and wage controls until inflation is curbed (82 to 13), favor--slightly--a substantial increase in Social Security benefits if it means higher Social Security taxes (49 to 47), prefer the Administration's health care proposal (requiring employers to pay 65 to 75 per cent of health insurance premiums and placing health insurance companies under Federal regulation) to Sen. Kennedy's plan for a Federalized health insurance system paid for through Federal payroll taxes and the Federal treasury (58 to 19).

On health care, Ford learned that many Fifth District residents are opposed to both the Administration and the Kennedy plans. They want the Federal government to stay out of health care altogether.

Because so many persons hold this view, more than 20 per cent of the Fifth District respondents did not answer the health insurance question.

Ford is a primary sponsor of the Administration's health insurance bill, but with an amendment providing Federal financial help for small businessmen who would find it a heavy burden to pay the bulk of their employes' health insurance premiums.

Ford also has cosponsored legislation which would prevent crippling strikes in transportation. Under this bill, the President would have the option of appointing a panel which could order a binding settlement. The panel could choose the better of the final offers made by labor and management and use this as a solution.

On busing, Ford favors legislation which would prevent forced busing to achieve racial balance. He also is backing a proposed Constitutional amendment which would ban forced busing altogether.

MR. SPEAKER: I am today announcing the tabulation of my questionnaire results. More than 20,000 Kent and Ionia County, Michigan, residents sent completed questionnaires back to me.

Michigan Fifth District residents responding to my 1972 questionnaire reject an unconditional pullout from Vietnam and endorse the basic terms of President Nixon's latest peace proposal.

On Vietnam, I gave my constituents a choice between the referendum question on the Nov. 2, 1971 Grand Rapids, Michigan, ballot and a withdrawal from Vietnam tied to release of U.S. prisoners of war, an Indochina ceasefire, and the holding of an internationally supervised election in Vietnam.

President Nixon's latest peace offer calls for withdrawing all American ground troops from Vietnam within four months after an Indochina ceasefire and return of U.S. war prisoners. He has dropped the election provision.

Fifth District residents voted 68 per cent in favor of withdrawal tied to an Indochina ceasefire and return of American POW's and only 22 per cent for the referendum proposal.

The referendum question, which had passed by a large margin, urged that the U.S. "declare a ceasefire within the nation of Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American military personnel therefrom."

I believe my questionnaire results show conclusively that Fifth District residents prefer a withdrawal linked with return of American POW's and declaration of an Indochina ceasefire by both sides.

I drew up my questionnaire so that newly eligible voters, 18 through 20 years old, could have their views tabulated separately from those of persons 21 years and older. On Vietnam, the 18-20-year-olds voted 53 per cent in favor of the Administration's peace plan and 27 per cent for the referendum proposal.

The percentages do not add up to 100 because the remainder did not answer the question one way or another.

Summing up the questionnaire results, I find that Fifth District residents responding favor a moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools (64 per cent to 31), favor Federal legislation to prevent national emergency strikes in transportation (80 to 17), oppose diverting some of the highway user tax revenue to finance





urban mass transit systems (57 to 38), favor Federal revenue sharing with the states and local units of government (63 to 28), favor an increase in military spending to offset advances made by the Soviet Union (52 to 43), favor continuing price and wage controls until inflation is curbed (82 to 13), favor--slightly--a substantial increase in Social Security benefits if it means higher Social Security taxes (49 to 47), prefer the Administration's health care proposal (requiring employers to pay 65 to 75 per cent of health insurance premiums and placing health insurance companies under Federal regulation) to Sen. Kennedy's plan for a Federalized health insurance system paid for through Federal payroll taxes and the Federal treasury (58 to 19).

On health care, I learned that many Fifth District residents are opposed to both the Administration and the Kennedy plans. They want the Federal government to stay out of health care altogether.

Because so many persons hold this view, more than 20 per cent of the Fifth District respondents did not answer the health insurance question.

I am a primary sponsor of the Administration's health insurance bill, but with an amendment providing Federal financial help for small businessmen who would find it a heavy burden to pay the bulk of their employes' health insurance premiums.

I also have cosponsored legislation which would prevent crippling strikes in transportation. Under this bill, the President would have the option of appointing a panel which could order a binding settlement. The panel could choose the better of the final offers made by labor and management and use this as a solution.

On busing, I favor legislation which would prevent forced busing to achieve racial balance. I also am backing a proposed Constitutional amendment which would ban forced busing altogether.

The complete results of the questionnaire voting are shown below, listed in percentages rounded off to the nearest full digit. Percentages given do not add up to 100 per cent because the remainder did not answer the question.

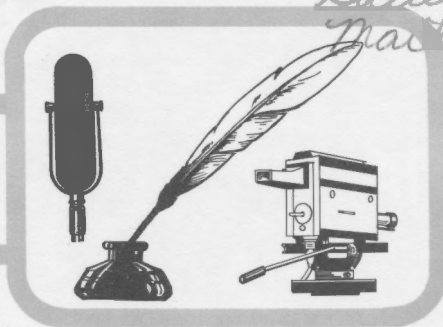
**JERRY FORD 1972 QUESTIONNAIRE**

	18-20		Overall		(MULTIPLE CHOICE)	18-20		Overall	
	Yr. Old		Total			Yr. Old		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Do you favor a moratorium on forced busing to achieve racial balance, coupled with special Federal aid to disadvantaged schools?	53	42	64	31					
2. Do you favor Federal legislation to prevent national emergency strikes in transportation (railroads, airlines, shipping and trucking)?	61	31	80	17					
3. Do you favor diverting some of the highway user taxes to finance urban mass transit systems?	40	52	38	57					
4. Do you favor sharing of Federal income tax revenue with the cities and States on a fixed percentage basis?	53	35	63	28					
5. In the last four years the Soviet Union has increased its strategic missile capability and greatly expanded its naval forces. Do you favor an increase in U.S. military spending to offset this?	33	60	52	43					
6. Do you favor continuing wage and price controls until inflation is curbed?	68	23	82	13					
7. Do you favor a substantial increase in Social Security benefits if this means higher Social Security taxes?	36	54	49	47					
8. On health insurance, which do you favor?									
A. An improved nationwide private health insurance system, with employers required to pay 65 to 75 per cent of the premiums and employees the rest, and with insurance companies placed under Federal regulation and control.							47		58
B. A Federal Government program financed with special payroll taxes.							21		19
9. On Vietnam, the United States Government should:									
A. Declare a ceasefire within the nation of Vietnam and immediately withdraw all American military personnel therefrom.							27		22
B. Withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam, conditioned on release of U.S. prisoners of war, a ceasefire throughout Indochina and the holding of an internationally supervised Presidential election in South Vietnam.							53		68



*Distribution: Full  
Galleries 1 pm 5/26/72  
Mast p.m. "*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

Friday, May 26, 1972

FOR RELEASE UPON SIGNING OF THE SALT TREATY--

The SALT treaty clearly is the most momentous such international agreement reached by two major powers in modern history.

This, together with the previously-reached agreement on access to Berlin and the opening of communications with the People's Republic of China, spells an end to the cold war era.

The President's mission to Moscow has been even more fruitful than the most optimistic among us might have imagined. U.S. and Soviet agreements have been reached in the fields of the environment, health, space, scientific cooperation, and prevention of incidents at sea, as well as in limitation of strategic weapons.

The President is without question a White House diplomat extraordinary. He has done a superlative job on his Moscow peace mission.

While the SALT agreement will not in and of itself guarantee world peace, it is the first weapons freeze of the nuclear age and places a check-rein on the nuclear arms race between the world's two superpowers. As such, it is an encouraging move toward international stability.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

Friday, May 26, 1972

FOR RELEASE UPON SIGNING OF THE SALT TREATY--

The SALT treaty clearly is the most momentous such international agreement reached by two major powers in modern history.

This, together with the previously-reached agreement on access to Berlin and the opening of communications with the People's Republic of China, spells an end to the cold war era.

The President's mission to Moscow has been even more fruitful than the most optimistic among us might have imagined. U.S. and Soviet agreements have been reached in the fields of the environment, health, space, scientific cooperation, and prevention of incidents at sea, as well as in limitation of strategic weapons.

The President is without question a White House diplomat extraordinary. He has done a superlative job on his Moscow peace mission.

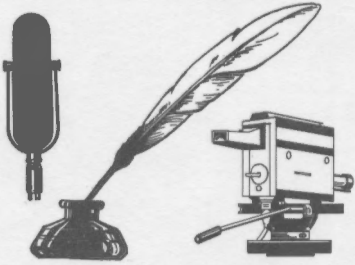
While the SALT agreement will not in and of itself guarantee world peace, it is the first weapons freeze of the nuclear age and places a check-rein on the nuclear arms race between the world's two superpowers. As such, it is an encouraging move toward international stability.

# # #



*Distribution: 5th District 5/25/72 a.m.*

*M Office Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY, MAY 29, 1972, AND THEREAFTER--

Congressman Gerald R. Ford will leave the United States June 23 on a two-week trip to the People's Republic of China which the State Department calls "a pathfinder mission on the part of the House of Representatives."

Ford will be joined on the trip by House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, D-La. The two congressmen's wives will accompany them. The House leaders are making the trip at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the request of President Nixon.

William Brown, deputy director of the China Desk at the State Department, said the Ford-Boggs trip will "continue the dialogue begun by President Nixon and entered into by Senate leaders Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott and will open wider the door to China that was swung open by the President."

Brown, who will go to China with Ford and Boggs, said the House leaders' trip to China "could lead to further exchanges in the medical, scientific, sports and academic fields." It will, he said, contribute to further normalization of Sino-American relations.

Ford and Boggs hope to meet with high-level Chinese leaders on their trip, including Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Plans also call for visits to industrial plants and agricultural communes, as well as historical and cultural sites.

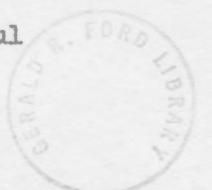
Ford and Boggs will depart from Andrews Air Force Base in a military jet at 10 a.m. June 23. They are scheduled to arrive in Shanghai June 26 after stopovers at Hickam Field, Honolulu, and at Guam.

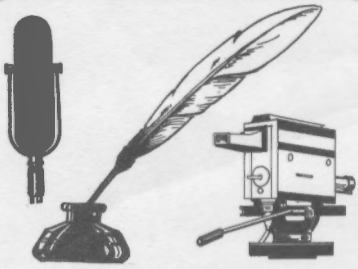
Their tentative itinerary in China includes Peking, Shanghai, Canton, and various rural areas. They will leave Canton by rail for Hong Kong on July 4. Ford and Boggs are due to arrive back at Andrews Air Force Base the evening of July 7.

Ford and Boggs will report to the House of Representatives and to the President after their return.

Ford will take three staff members with him: Administrative Assistant Frank Meyer, Legislative Assistant Robert Hartmann, and Press Secretary Paul Miltich.

###





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON MONDAY, MAY 29, 1972, AND THEREAFTER--

Congressman Gerald R. Ford will leave the United States June 23 on a two-week trip to the People's Republic of China which the State Department calls "a pathfinder mission on the part of the House of Representatives."

Ford will be joined on the trip by House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, D-La. The two congressmen's wives will accompany them. The House leaders are making the trip at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the request of President Nixon.

William Brown, deputy director of the China Desk at the State Department, said the Ford-Boggs trip will "continue the dialogue begun by President Nixon and entered into by Senate leaders Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott and will open wider the door to China that was swung open by the President."

Brown, who will go to China with Ford and Boggs, said the House leaders' trip to China "could lead to further exchanges in the medical, scientific, sports and academic fields." It will, he said, contribute to further normalization of Sino-American relations.

Ford and Boggs hope to meet with high-level Chinese leaders on their trip, including Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Plans also call for visits to industrial plants and agricultural communes, as well as historical and cultural sites.

Ford and Boggs will depart from Andrews Air Force Base in a military jet at 10 a.m. June 23. They are scheduled to arrive in Shanghai June 26 after stopovers at Hickam Field, Honolulu, and at Guam.

Their tentative itinerary in China includes Peking, Shanghai, Canton, and various rural areas. They will leave Canton by rail for Hong Kong on July 4. Ford and Boggs are due to arrive back at Andrews Air Force Base the evening of July 7.

Ford and Boggs will report to the House of Representatives and to the President after their return.

Ford will take three staff members with him: Administrative Assistant Frank Meyer, Legislative Assistant Robert Hartmann, and Press Secretary Paul Miltich.

###

