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The 93rd Congress will almost certainly see a renewal of the tug-of-war between the President and the Democratic majority over excessive Federal spending.

Apart from that, there is much major legislation hanging over from the 92nd Congress which will get early attention in the new Congress.

These subjects include a major overhaul of the Nation's welfare program, reorganization of cabinet departments, a comprehensive national health insurance program, banning of all busing beyond the school nearest a pupil's home, pension reform, a new omnibus housing program, and creation of a new consumer protection agency.

There no doubt will also be a rematch of the fight over diverting highway trust fund money to finance mass transit.

Less certain is the possibility that the President will seek the power to head off national emergency strikes in transportation.

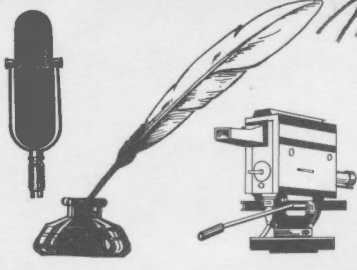
There may be tax reform action in 1973 but I do not foresee a tax increase. As for tax reform, I am opposed to wholesale repeal of so-called tax loopholes, with some of them to be put back on the books. I cannot conceive of wiping out deductions for interest on home mortgage loans or for charitable contributions. I therefore feel the better approach to tax reform is to consider the various provisions of the tax code without the sledgehammer approach of broad-scale repeal.

I look for a productive first session. Considering the size of the President's election win, it seems to me the Congress will have to be responsive to some extent even though controlled by the opposition party.

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*Distribution: Full
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON--
Wednesday, January 3, 1973

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., and Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli, R-Pa., today introduced a bill which would give parents a tax credit of 50 per cent for tuition paid to send their youngsters to a nonprofit nonpublic elementary or secondary school, up to a limit of \$200 per child.

The legislation introduced by Minority Leader Ford and by Schneebeli, who is ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, is a bill which was reported out by the Ways and Means Committee late last year. Congress adjourned without acting on it.

Ford in 1972 authored a bill which provided for a tax credit of up to \$400 per child for tuition paid to a nonprofit nonpublic school.

In introducing the \$200 version, Ford said he thought it had the best chance of enactment and pledged every effort to win passage of the legislation. He said he thought the bill's prospects were "fairly good," particularly since it is backed by House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills, D-Ark.

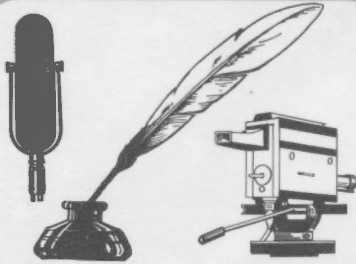
Commenting on the tax credit legislation, Ford said:

"Parents in our country are entitled to freedom of choice. They should have the freedom to send their children to nonpublic schools if they so choose. Parents have a constitutional right to send their children to nonpublic schools. That right is impaired when the financial burden is so great that it cannot be borne without unusual hardship. That right is also impaired if increasing numbers of nonpublic schools are forced to shut down because parents can't pay rising tuition costs.

"Parents of nonpublic students carry a double financial load. They pay taxes to support public education, and they pay tuition so their youngsters may receive the special spiritual guidance offered by a nonpublic school. We should subtract at least part of what they pay in nonpublic school tuition from their Federal income tax bills. That's only fair. These parents already pay their full share of local taxes for our public schools."

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(Hogan is handling)

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, to be placed in the Cong. Record Jan. 9, 1973

Mr. Speaker, on Nov. 4, 1972, the American Hungarian Federation at its quadrennial convention in Philadelphia unanimously adopted a resolution calling for support of the Administration's policies on freer movement of ideas and true reciprocity of cultural relations with East Central Europe and the Soviet Union.

The resolution also referred to the principles laid down for international relations by the United States and the Soviet Union and reminded us that we must be watchful lest ~~our~~ ^{U.S. policy} ~~principles~~ be misconstrued by the Soviets for the purpose of preventing free political development in East Central Europe. ~~the~~

With ~~the~~ ^{this} caution in mind, I think it can be said that developments in recent years have created such a degree of mutual recognition of essential interests between East and West that East-West relations can be put on a quantitatively new level by expanding the areas of cooperation. These new conditions have been created both at the level of the superpowers and by West European diplomacy.

Besides mutual force reductions and possibly an enlarged SALT II, a future European Conference for Security and Cooperation is now at the center of attention as a possible means to initiate institutionalized East-West cooperation in various fields.

There is little doubt that the chances for immediate steps in East-West cooperation have improved significantly. But only concrete negotiations based on the realities of the situation in East Central Europe will show whether the rising hopes can be fulfilled.

I share the deep concern of the American Hungarian Federation for the problems of East Central Europe. We must be ever mindful of the consequences of any actions we may take concerning that area.

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AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION

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

January 2, 1973

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

The Honorable
Gerald R. Ford
Minority Leader
H-240 U.S. Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515

Att.: Mr. Paul Miltich

The Right Reverend
DR. ZOLTAN BEKY
Chairman of the Board

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Dear Congressman,

CORNELIUS A. NAVORI, M.D.
Chairman

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
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DR. JULIUS HOVANYI
National Controller

DR. GEORGE NEMETHY
National Controller

DR. LOUIS FURY
National Secretary

DR. Z. MICHAEL SZAZ
Secretary of International
Relations

Enclosed you will find our Memorandum on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was presented in person to the State Department and in writing to President Nixon.

May we ask you to participate in a special order on the subject? We have asked Congressman Lawrence J. Hogan to arrange for one on January 16, 1973 (Tuesday) and you may contact us or his office on this matter.

We are also taking the liberty of enclosing a small draft on the subject which you may want to use with any changes you may see fit.

In view of your past support of the work of our Federation we hope that it will be possible for you to participate either in person, or by submitting a statement, and wishing you a very happy and successful New Year, we are

Sincerely yours,

Z. Michael Szaz
Z. Michael Szaz, Ph.D.
Secretary of International
Relations

Bishop Zoltan Beky
Rt. Rev. Zoltan Beky, D.D.
Bishop emeritus
Chairman of the Board

Encls.

DRAFT STATEMENT FOR MINORITY LEADER GERLAD R. FORD (R. MICH.) ON THE
MEMORANDUM OF THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

Mr. Chairman! On November 4, 1972 the American Hungarian Federation at its quadrennial convention in Philadelphia unanimously adopted a resolution calling for support of our Administration's policies on freer movement of ideas and true reciprocity of cultural relations with East Central Europe and the Soviet Union.

The resolution also referred to the principles laid down for international relations by the United States and the Soviet Union and reminded us that we must be watchful lest they be misconstrued by the Soviets for the purpose of preventing free political development in East Central Europe in the name of maintaining the political status quo.

Beyond these sections, the resolution also asked for the inclusion of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary into the coming MBFR talks and proposed a neutralization of Hungary and other East Central European states along the pattern of Austria's status.

Especially the last suggestion would be rather innovative and would require further specification, analysis and crystallization. However, as a possible avenue for reduction of tensions in Europe, for ensuring free development and advancing the cause of lasting peace in the region, it is worth of further in-depth study by all of us involved in the quest for peace and security in Europe.



R E S O L U T I O N

unanimously passed by the national convention of the American Hungarian Federation meeting on November 4, 1972 at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa. a quorum being present.

The American Hungarian Federation is addressing the President of the United States about the suggestions of the American Hungarian community and its needs as follows:

1. At the MBFR talks priority should be awarded to the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary without, however, interfering unfavorably with the security interests of NATO.
2. As the small states living in the immediate vicinity of the nuclear superpower, i.e., the U.S.S.R., would even then remain in a defenseless position, Hungary and other countries of East Central Europe should be neutralized in accordance with the Austrian pattern; and their neutral status should be guaranteed by the major powers and the United Nations.
3. The principles agreed upon in the Moscow Agreements of 1972 i.e., non-interference with domestic affairs, sovereign equality, independence, abstention from the use or the threat of force" were not kept in the past and therefore, they can only be applied in the future to such state of affairs in which they have already become realities.
4. The American Hungarian Federation does not recognize the final permanence of European frontiers.
5. The common goal: normalization of life, general security and cooperation may not be attained without a replacement of present constraints by respect for human rights and civil liberties, free communications, mutual and free cultural relations and religious and press freedoms. These liberties should also extend to the national minorities of the various European states.

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, to be placed in the Congressional Record
of January 9, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER, on Nov. 4, 1972, the American Hungarian Federation at its quadrennial convention in Philadelphia unanimously adopted a resolution calling for support of the Administration's policies on freer movement of ideas and true reciprocity of cultural relations with East Central Europe and the Soviet Union.

The resolution also referred to the principles laid down for international relations by the United States and the Soviet Union and reminded us that we must be watchful lest U. S. policy be misconstrued by the Soviets for the purpose of preventing free political development in East Central Europe.

With this caution in mind, I think it can be said that developments in recent years have created such a degree of mutual recognition of essential interests between East and West that East-West relations can be put on a quantitatively new level by expanding the areas of cooperation. These new conditions have been created both at the level of the superpowers and by West European diplomacy.

Besides mutual force reductions and possibly an enlarged SALT II, a future European Conference for Security and Cooperation is now at the center of attention as a possible means to initiate institutionalized East-West cooperation in various fields.

There is little doubt that the chances for immediate steps in East-West cooperation have improved significantly. But only concrete

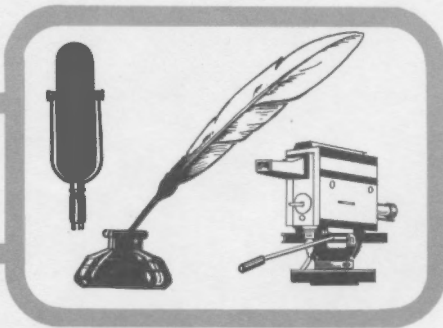


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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1973, AND THEREAFTER

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today introduced a bill aimed at ending welfare cheating which deprives merchants of payment for their wares.

The Ford bill is directed at welfare recipients who buy a needed appliance, such as a stove or refrigerator, but don't pay for it with the welfare funds they are given for that purpose.

Ford said his bill would allow a state, in its discretion, to use the dual signature method of making welfare payments to families with dependent children. This "restricted" or vendor payment insures that the money owed the merchant will be paid, Ford said.

At present, a State can employ the dual signature method of disbursing welfare funds but only where the welfare recipient has demonstrated an inability to manage money. Also, the dual signature practice must be limited to 10 per cent of the entire welfare load.

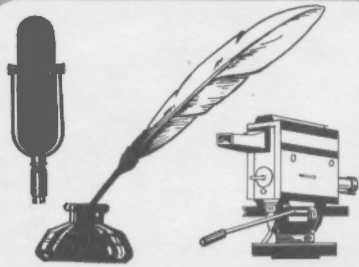
The Ford bill would provide clear-cut Federal authority for State discretion in the use of vendor payments. This would eliminate any possibility that the State would lose Federal matching funds.

"This legislation is important in terms of justice to the merchant and improved operation of our welfare system, which is badly in need of reform," Ford said.

"We shouldn't have any cheating in the welfare system," he continued. "When the public sees welfare cheating, even if it is practiced by only a few, the public loses faith in the entire system and gets the impression that everyone on welfare cheats. My bill would improve matters for everyone concerned -- those on welfare, the merchant, and the public-at-large."

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Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford to be placed in the Congressional Record
of Thursday, January 11, 1973.

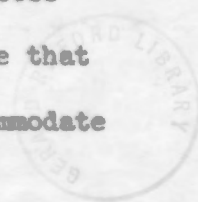
MR. SPEAKER: I am pleased that the President has proposed that the country move beyond Phase II of the price and wage control program to a new type of program which is self-administering and based on voluntary compliance. His timing is excellent, given the progress we have made thus far in achieving economic stability and proper economic growth.

I think the proposed new program has a good chance of success, considering the willingness of both labor and management to participate fully in the implementation and operation of Phase III. The support expressed by both labor and management indicates that both groups believe the plan to be equitable.

In my opinion, Phase III substantially accommodates the views advanced by labor leaders during the consultation process. I understand they have expressed their willingness to comply voluntarily with an appropriate type of program.

I would emphasize that the new price and wage control system is directed at plugging up holes in the existing program, since it will include stepped-up efforts to control food prices and medical costs.

The special emphasis that Phase III places on moderating food price behavior should be good news to the housewife. In addition to the maintenance of mandatory controls on food processors and retailers, a new Cost of Living Council Committee on Food has been created. The Committee on Food will work closely with the Department of Agriculture to ensure that specific decisions as well as reforms in the farm programs fully accommodate



the need to elicit increased supplies to meet consumer demand. This special emphasis on consumer food prices is vital in view of the recent upsurge in food prices at the wholesale level.

Finally, I endorse the President's goal of getting the rate of inflation down to 2.5 per cent or less by the end of 1973. This is an ambitious goal but not an unreasonable one. I think we can make it.

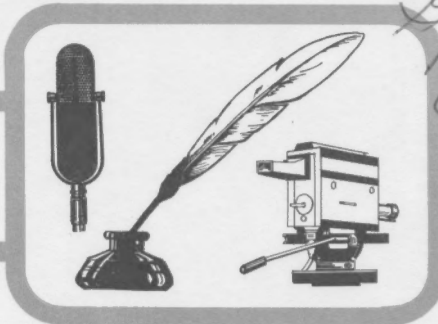
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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
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--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

January 11, 1973

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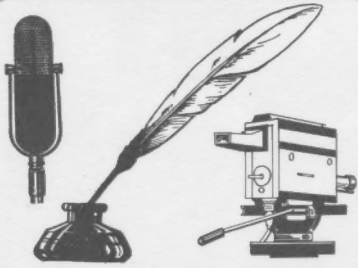
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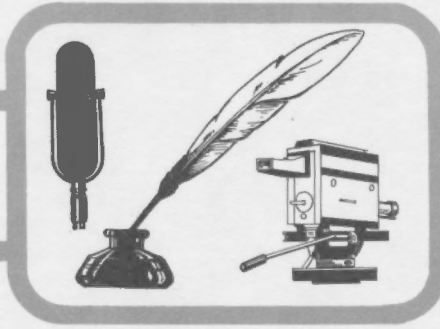
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3:00 p m 1/15/73



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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

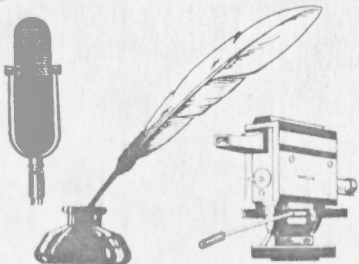
--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

January 15, 1973

The action of President Nixon in halting the bombing and shelling of North Vietnam and the mining of Haiphong harbor is an indication of solid progress toward a ceasefire and a formula for peace in Vietnam. I am most gratified by this movement toward an end to the fighting.

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TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE HONORS
CUMMINGS

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 15, 1973

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, last week in an unprecedented move, the Tennessee General Assembly convened outside of the State capitol to honor Mr. Jim Cummings, who was known as the dean of the legislature until his retirement last year. The purpose of the meeting was to name a dormitory at Middle Tennessee State University in honor of Mr. Cummings.

The occasion was announced in a story by Kirk Loggins in the Nashville Tennessean on January 7, 1973. As one who has known and respected Mr. Cummings for many years, having served with him in Gov. Gordon Browning's cabinet, I include the article from the Tennessean to be placed in the Record at this point:

ASSEMBLY SETS HISTORIC MOVE FOR
"Mr. Jim"

(By Kirk Loggins)

MURFREESBORO.—The General Assembly will convene here Wednesday for the first time since 1825, when the state capital was moved to Nashville, to honor James H. (Mr. Jim) Cummings of Woodbury, longtime dean of the legislature.

The House and Senate will be called into session at 4:30 p.m. in the Dramatic Arts Auditorium at Middle Tennessee State University for the naming of a seven-story women's dormitory in honor of Cummings, 82, who retired last year after representing neighboring Cannon County for 36 years!

Gov. Winfield Dunn will participate in the ceremonies, unveiling a portrait of "Mr. Jim," which will be placed in the lobby of the building bearing his name, and Rep. John Bragg of Murfreesboro will give the dedicatory address.

The General Assembly will meet in another joint session at noon Thursday, at the Capitol, to hear Gov. Dunn deliver his annual budget message.

"The meeting of the legislature here Wednesday will be a historic occasion, and I don't think it could take place for a better reason than the honoring of Mr. Jim," Rep. Bragg, chairman of a special MTSU committee in charge of arrangements for the occasion, said yesterday.

"During the Depression, Mr. Jim led a drive to raise about \$60,000 each for the state teachers colleges here and in Memphis, Cookeville, and Johnson City, and that's what saved these universities," Bragg said.

The resolution to be considered by the Assembly here Wednesday also honors Mrs. Cummings, who was her husband's secretary until recently.

"Without her looking after all of his law clients back in Woodbury, he couldn't have been gone from the office that long," Bragg said, adding that Cummings referred to "Miss Hesta" as the "speaker of my house."

Members of the legislature will board National Guard buses at the Motlow Tunnel, in front of the Capitol in Nashville, at 3:15 p.m. Wednesday for the ceremonies here, which are open to the public.

Dr. M. G. Scarlett, MTSU president, Dr. Howard Kirksey, vice president for academic affairs, and John Jackson, Associated Student Body president, will represent the university at the dedication, and Mr. Cummings' secretary, Mrs. Linda Brown, State Treasurer Tommy Wiseman and Bob Abernathy, former director of university relations at MTSU, will speak briefly on their memories of "Mr. Jim."

Following the afternoon ceremonies, members of the General Assembly and the honor guests will be guests of the university at a buffet dinner and a basketball game with MacMurray College of Illinois, in the new Charles Murphy Convocation Center.

Murfreesboro was capital of the state from 1819 to 1825, and the General Assembly voted in Nashville in 1839 to make it the center of state government again, but the move failed when the House refused to appropriate the necessary funds to transfer state records here from Nashville.

"I personally give James K. Polk (then governor and later President) a lot of the credit for keeping the capital in Nashville, since he said he wouldn't move to Murfreesboro," Bragg said.

Nashville became capital in 1826 and was made the permanent capital in 1843. The other locations were: Knoxville, 1796-1806; Kingston, for one day only, 1807; Knoxville, 1808-1811; Nashville, 1812-1815, and Knoxville, 1816-1817.

Following the destruction by fire of the old Rutherford County Courthouse, its meeting place, the General Assembly met in a Presbyterian church here, according to Bragg. One of the highlights of the legislature's stay in Murfreesboro was a ceremony honoring Gen. Andrew Jackson for his military victories.

In addition to his 14 terms in the House and two in the Senate, Cummings a Democrat, served as secretary of state from 1949 to 1953 and was elected speaker of the House in 1967. Born on Cannon County farm in 1890, he began his political career as Cannon County circuit Court clerk in 1912 and was first elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1928.

REMARKS ON HOUSE JOINT
RESOLUTION 163

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 15, 1973

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, 30 years ago on February 3, the troop transport *Dorchester* was torpedoed and sunk in the icy North Atlantic waters off the coast of Greenland.

Aboard that ship were more than 600 servicemen and four chaplains—a rabbi, a priest and two Protestant ministers. Disregarding their own safety, the chaplains gave up their lifejackets to soldiers who had lost theirs and in so doing gave up their own lives so that others might live.

As they died, they stood hand in hand praying to God for the safety of those who were fleeing the sinking ship.

This selfless act is reflective of the dedication to God and humanity which clergymen of all faiths display every day throughout this Nation.

For more than 10 years, Mr. Speaker, Civitan International has sponsored programs in communities across the country in recognition of the dedication of members of the clergy through its International Clergy Week observance.

Again this year, activities are being planned throughout the Nation, highlighted by a week long series of programs in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

In appreciation of the services to mankind by the clergy, President Nixon in 1970 proclaimed the week including Feb-

ruary 3 as International Clergy Week in the United States.

In support of continuing the recognition by the United States of this dedication, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 163 which would authorize and direct the President to proclaim the week beginning January 28 as International Clergy Week.

TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE, AGAIN?

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 15, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, one problem facing our country for which we must find a solution is the building of manufacturing plants in foreign countries by American industry and the resulting exporting of jobs.

I would like, with your permission, to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an editorial written by Gordon Duenow in the St. Cloud Daily Times in our Minnesota Sixth Congressional District.

Editor Duenow very aptly points out the need to come to grips with this problem if we hope for a happy economic outlook for 1973:

TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE AGAIN?

Elsewhere on this editorial page today, Hobart Rowen, columnist for the Washington Post, comments that the "U.S. economy is winding up the year with a great burst of strength." He points out, however, that "despite the happy outlook for 1973, mitigated by unemployment levels that are still too high for blacks and young persons, there are pressing questions of economic policy that the administration is now trying to answer."

Wage and price controls, inflation and assistance to industries and workers suffering hardship as a consequence of heavy imports were mentioned as examples.

While many of us have some realization of what is taking place involving imports and consequent loss of jobs for U.S. workers, the extent of what is taking place is only slowly being revealed.

For instance, in his weekly newsletter, Rep. John Zwach points out that in the past year 57 American manufacturers have opened new plants in Mexico where there are now 350 such new factories.

This may sound bad enough, but, according to Zwach's newsletter, while manufacturers bring their machinery and raw materials from the United States to Mexico, none of the products produced by them can be sold in Mexico where they might compete with local products. Wonder how many countries have plants in the United States where a similar situation exists?

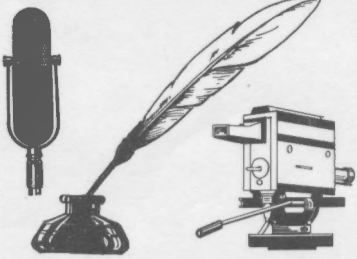
Most of the products manufactured by U.S. plants in Mexico eventually wind up in the United States where many of them are imported duty-free. So far, Zwach writes, these companies provide employment for about 50,000 Mexican workers.

This hasn't only been taking place in Mexico, either. It's been happening all over the world where American industry is taking advantage of cheap labor.

The Nixon administration is aware of what is going on but, as Rowen writes in his column today, it is about to ditch its own plan to recommend an expenditure of \$500 million for "adjustment assistance" to industries and workers suffering hardship as a consequence of heavy imports. Reason given is the effort to control federal spending to conform with limits set down by Nixon.

*Distribution: Fifth District only
Weeklies pm 1/14/73
Mails am 1/15/73*

Office Copy



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

For Release Thursday, Jan. 18, 1973

Rep. Gerald R. Ford Thursday reintroduced his "runaway pappy" bill, a piece of legislation aimed at fathers who have fled to other states to escape paying child support.

The Ford bill would make child support orders enforceable in Federal courts. It would bring Federal authority to bear on the problem of non-support by husbands and fathers who shirk their parental responsibilities.

Ford said passage of his bill would give legal sanction to the moral and social obligations every husband has to take care of his family.

"The main purpose of the bill," Ford said, "is to try to deter a man from leaving a state to avoid paying for child support under an order obtained against him."

The Ford bill grants jurisdiction to Federal officials to act in those cases where a man flees from one state to another to evade his obligations under a divorce decree or child support order issued by a state court. The bill makes it a crime for a man to move out of the state to avoid obeying the state court order.

The states cannot get uniform state action on this matter, and the cost of extradition from one state to another is too great for a state or local government, Ford said.

Ford stated: "We need the help of the Federal government to get at husbands and fathers who refuse to support their children and flee to another state to escape their responsibilities. I think we should throw the forces of the Federal government into pursuit of fathers who run off and leave their families with no means of support. A man who abandons his children is just as much a felon as the man who steals an automobile."

Under the proposed Federal law, nonsupport cases would be heard by Federal courts in the state where the fugitive father is residing at the time. He would be given the option of supporting his children or going to jail. It would not be necessary to return the man to the state where the nonsupport or desertion charges had been brought.

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Passage of my bill would give legal sanction to the moral and social obligations every husband has to take care of his family.

The main purpose of the bill is to try to deter a man from leaving a state to avoid paying for child support under an order obtained against him.

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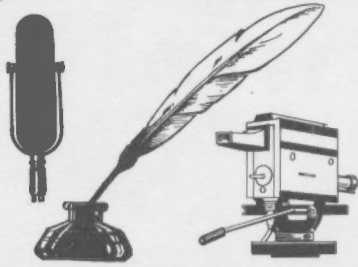
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, to be placed in the Congressional Record
of January 18, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER, I am happy to salute the Ukrainian people on the occasion of their 21st of January celebration, the event marking the 55th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

This year's celebration is somewhat dimmed. The incessant and systematic oppression of the Ukrainian people by the Soviet government has continued. Last year, over one hundred Ukrainian intellectuals were arrested. These people are still imprisoned.

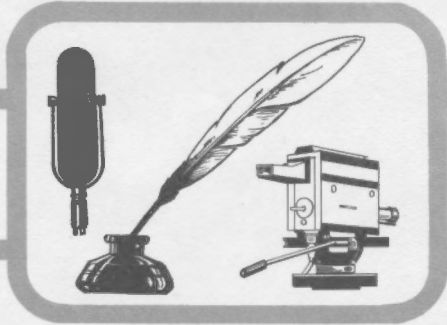
The people of the free world cannot allow this repression of basic freedoms of speech and thought to continue. It is the duty of each of us to voice our strongest condemnation of these infringements.

I hope that all Members of Congress will add their voices to those of the Ukrainian ^{Americans} ~~substituents~~ who are protesting the destruction of the Ukrainian cultural heritage by the policy of forced Russification.

Let us hope that the spirit of independence may forever continue among the Ukrainian people.



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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Jan. 20, 1973

Remarks by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford

The President's inaugural address was an inspiring message which pointed up America's eminent role as peacemaker to the world.

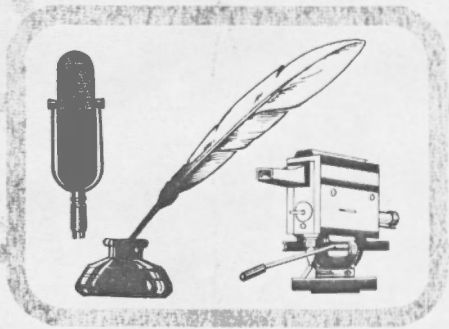
I was particularly pleased that the President said we will no longer make every other nation's conflict our own. His plea for world peace was most moving. He plainly extended the hand of friendship to nations with ideologies greatly different from ours.

I agree with President Nixon that 1972 will be remembered as the year of greatest progress toward world peace in modern history. And I strongly endorse his warning against a retreat into isolationism.

As for the President's comments on the domestic scene, these clearly pointed up the Nixon Administration's determination to shift from a Federal Government role of paternalism to one of partnership with local officials and reliance on the American people. I fully subscribe to his call for new ways to meet our tremendous needs. As the President so eloquently said, we must seek solutions at the local level and we must renew our faith in ourselves.

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CONGRESSMAN
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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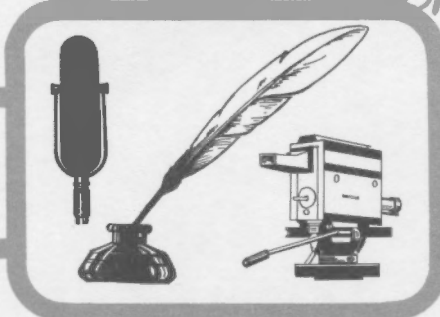
January 23, 1973

I am deeply saddened by Lyndon Johnson's death. He and I became close friends, and I was most grateful for that friendship. Lyndon Johnson was one of the most colorful and forceful Presidents ever to guide this Nation. His record as President marked him as a dynamic and strong Chief Executive and as a President who was most skillful in his handling of the Congress.

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*Distribution: House Galleries / 1/24/73 11 am
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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

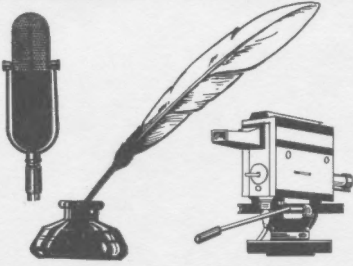
**--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
January 24, 1973**

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

President Nixon's moving announcement that peace is coming to Vietnam is news that all the world has been agonizingly awaiting. That this peace is an honorable peace is due solely to one man -- the resolute man who is Richard Nixon, the man with the courage to do what was necessary and right in Vietnam. I devoutly hope and pray -- and I believe -- that this peace will last. And I thank God that it will mean the return of our prisoners of war and an accounting of our missing in action.

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CONGRESSMAN
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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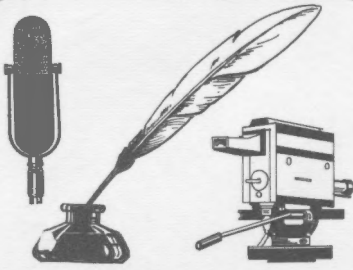
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1973, and THEREAFTER

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today introduced a bill aimed at ending the kind of turmoil apple growers and fruit processors went through last fall in Michigan and a number of other states.

Ford's bill, to be known as the National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1973, would lay down standards for the formation of farm producer bargaining associations and provide for good faith bargaining between such associations and farm produce handlers.

Farmers now are free to set up marketing and bargaining associations. What the Ford bill would do is to improve the legal foundation for such associations and improve the opportunity for farmer-controlled marketing organizations to succeed.

Michigan apple growers last fall banded together and picketed fruit processors in quest of better prices. The growers contended processor-set prices did not afford the growers a decent living and were nothing short of disastrous. After a bitter struggle, growers and processors finally agreed on apple prices that satisfied the growers.

The American Farm Bureau Federation vigorously supports the kind of legislation introduced by Ford.

In introducing the National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1973, Ford declared: "There is an urgent need for legislation which will help farmers manage their production and establish voluntary marketing and bargaining associations. Only in that way can they obtain net incomes commensurate with their contribution to the national economy. The role of the government in all of this should be to create a favorable climate for good faith bargaining and negotiations between such associations and farm produce handlers."

The Farm Bureau asserts that farm produce handlers have been developing and offering terms to farm product contract growers on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. The Bureau describes this as "a one-sided process which often pits a large, well-informed buyer against a smaller, less well-informed producer."

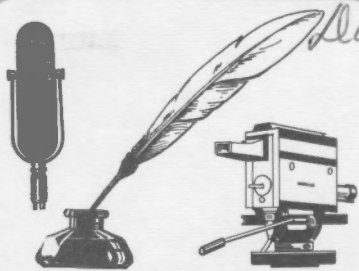
Said Ford: "The days of take-it-or-leave-it must come to an end for America's farmers who are contract growers and do not sell in the open market. They have been at the mercy of handlers for far too long."

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*Distribution: 5th District
Wuklin pm 1/19/73
Darius am 1/22/73*

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CONGRESSMAN
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Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, to be placed in the Congressional Record
of January 26, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER: the President has today sent to the Congress his first reorganization plan of the new session.

While this plan should of course be carefully studied, it appears to have been most logically drafted.

The President is determined to reduce sharply the size of his Executive Office. To that end, he has decided to shift a number of operational and program functions out of the Executive Office into the line departments and agencies of the Government.

As outlined in the President's message of transmittal, Reorganization Plan No. 1 seems to make a great deal of sense.

The plan would abolish the Office of Science and Technology and transfer its functions back to the National Science Foundation. It would abolish the National Aeronautics and Space Council on the basis that this body no longer is needed. It would dismantle the Office of Emergency Preparedness and transfer its functions to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the General Services Administration, and the Treasury Department.

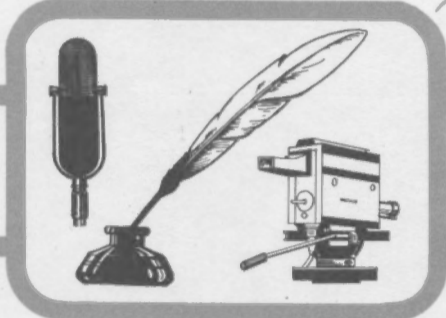
The President is seeking to restructure his Executive Office. He is personally convinced his plans would promote greater efficiency. I believe Congress should concur in his plans.

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*Distribution: House Galleries only
10:00 a.m. 2/1/73*

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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

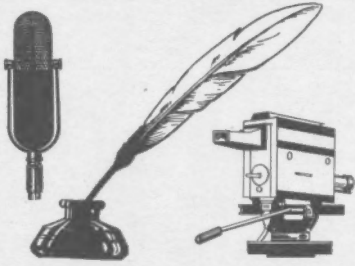
FORD-ARENDS-ANDERSON-CLEVELAND-GARDNER-NADER PRESS CONFERENCE

There will be a joint press conference at 10 a.m. Monday, Feb. 5, in the Armed Services Committee Hearing Room, Room 2118, Rayburn House Office Building. Participants will be House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford, House Minority Whip Leslie Arends, House GOP Conference Chairman John B. Anderson, Rep. James Cleveland, R-N.H., former member of the Joint Committee on Reorganization of Congress, Common Cause Chairman John Gardner, and attorney Ralph Nader.

Subject: Minority staffing of committees.

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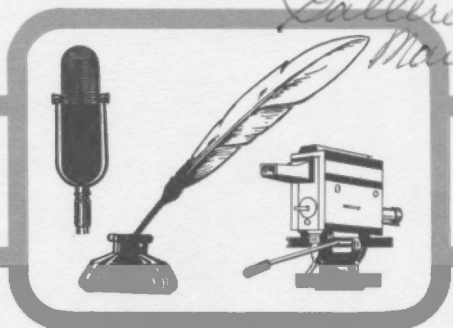
Subject: Minority staffing of committees.

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Distribution: Full Galleries 3:20pm 2/2/73 Mail 9am 2/3/73

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

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

February 2, 1973

Statement by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford

The President's decision to send Congress a series of State of the Union messages instead of a one-time shopping list makes sense because the President is, after all, intent not on spending money but on saving it.

The President's attempt to reduce the Federal Government's role in the daily lives of Americans and to shift some responsibilities for problem-solving back to the states and local units of government should be welcomed by all our citizens. It is time to stop the growth of our gargantuan Federal bureaucracy and to work for local solutions to our problems.

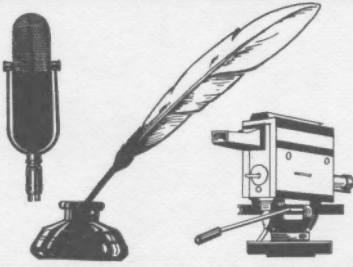
The Federal bureaucracy must be brought under control and reduced. This the President is trying to do, and he has my support.

I agree with the President that the basic State of the Union is sound and that we are on the threshold of a new generation of peace. I join him in pledging every effort to maintain an America that is militarily strong enough to help keep peace in the world.

As for the President's moves to curb excessive Federal spending, I subscribe to that objective. Members of Congress should be ever mindful that there is no such thing as Federal Government money, only taxpayers' money--and that needs saying again and again.

###





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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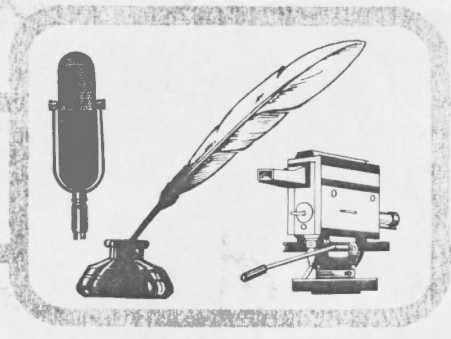
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2/2/73



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

SPECIAL TO THE GRANDVILLE ALMANAC...

CUTLINES

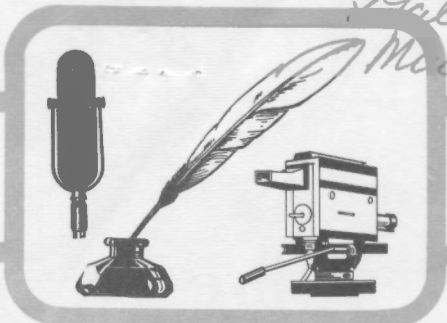
LEARNING 'WASHINGTON ROPES' -- Vicki Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Wilson, 3590 Apache Court, is interning for 10 weeks in the Washington office of Rep. Gerald R.R Ford. She is shown here chatting with the congressman. Vicki will wind up her internship March 16. She is a sophomore at Kalamazoo College, where she is majoring in Spanish.

#####



*Distribution: Full
Hallway 10 a.m. 2/5/73
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

February 5, 1973

Statement by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford

We have called this joint press conference to light a fire under our Democratic friends in the House on the subject of minority staffing and to announce support for increased minority staffing by Common Cause Chairman John Gardner and Ralph Nader.

Mr. Gardner comes to us with combat experience in a similar battle on the Senate side. Mr. Nader comes fresh into this fray but is no less dedicated to seeing that justice is done. We also have here today Congressman Les Arends, the House minority whip, Congressman John Anderson, the House GOP Conference chairman, and Congressman Jim Cleveland, former member of the Joint Committee for Reorganization of the Congress. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cleveland are cosponsors of a minority staffing resolution, H. Res. 167, currently being considered.

Identical resolutions have been introduced by Congressmen Barber Conable of New York and William J. Keating of Ohio, H. Res. 23; Harold R. Collier of Illinois, H. Res. 46; and Jack Edwards of Alabama, H. Res. 101.

All of these resolutions would amend the Rules of the House of Representatives by striking out clause 32 (c) of rule XI and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraph: "The minority party on any such standing committee is entitled, upon request of a majority of such minority, to up to one-third of the funds provided for the appointment of committee staff pursuant to each such primary or additional expenditure resolution."

Clause 32 (c) of rule XI now reads that the minority "shall receive fair consideration" in the matter of minority staffing.

As anyone can readily recognize, the phrase, "fair consideration," is subject to as many interpretations as there are committee chairmen and committee majorities. This is no guarantee of equity and fairness.

I would like to turn now to my good friend Les Arends to give you the background of the move to increase minority staffing and to refresh your memories on how a one-third minority staffing provision became part of the Reorganization Act of 1970 but was knocked out of the House Rules in January 1971 by the Democrats voting under a binding rule adopted in caucus.

###



Arguments for one-third minority staffing:

Overturning the one-third provision was a breach of faith. An agreement had been made with the Democrats, but was not kept.

Overturning the one-third provision was an exercise of raw political power, an example of a unit-rule, secret, binding party vote which prevents Democratic members from changing their minds because of Floor arguments or because of conscience.

The protection of the rights of the minority is a basic tenet of governmental philosophy in the United States.

Although the minority is to receive "fair consideration" in staffing, this is in fact differently interpreted in each committee and often the spirit of the law is not observed.

If the minority is to serve as a loyal opposition, it needs staffing in order to be effective.

The minority cannot grapple effectively with the complex issues and problems generated by a post-industrial society without adequate staffing.

If the minority is to develop meaningful alternatives and responses to these problems, it needs staff assistance.

Professionalism is not inconsistent with partisanship -- it is important for the minority to have minority staff with points of view different from those of the majority staff. Republicans and Democrats have different viewpoints, and minority members need to be able to work with staff members who share their outlook.

Having a sizable minority staff does not mean that the minority and majority cannot work effectively together. The Education and Labor Committee is an example of cooperation.

Some chairmen won't make staff available to other members -- either majority or minority. The amendment is an opportunity for all members of committees to get adequate staffing. The allotment of staff has been abused on some committees.

The GOP has controlled Congress in only 4 of the last 40 years -- the staffs that have grown over that period are not bipartisan.

The adversary system calls for the best possible presentation by both sides to achieve the goal of justice and good legislation.

Minority views have frequently influenced the outcome of legislation. Adequate staffing is necessary to insure that those views are developed and offer worthwhile alternatives.

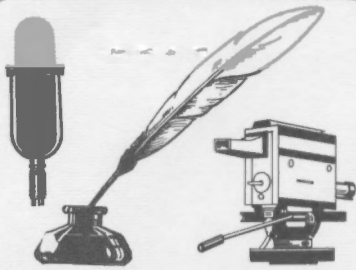
Congress needs adequate staffing in order not to lose its initiative in policymaking and bill drafting to the executive.

Many staff members are not quartered in the committee rooms, but are in the Chairman's or other majority members' offices where they are not accessible to minority members.

The executive branch has grown and developed into a vast bureaucracy of professionalism. Its strength has been proportional to the caliber of people it has attracted. The minority in Congress needs staff to balance and respond to this.

From 1969 to 1972, approximately one-third of the Record votes have been divided along partisan lines. Since so many important issues are decided on the basis of partisanship, it is only fair that the minority be assisted by an adequate staff so it can deal realistically with the world in which it exists.





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

February 5, 1973

Statement by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford

We have called this joint press conference to light a fire under our Democratic friends in the House on the subject of minority staffing and to announce support for increased minority staffing by Common Cause Chairman John Gardner and Ralph Nader.

Mr. Gardner comes to us with combat experience in a similar battle on the Senate side. Mr. Nader comes fresh into this fray but is no less dedicated to seeing that justice is done. We also have here today Congressman Les Arends, the House minority whip, Congressman John Anderson, the House GOP Conference chairman, and Congressman Jim Cleveland, former member of the Joint Committee for Reorganization of the Congress. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cleveland are cosponsors of a minority staffing resolution, H. Res. 167, currently being considered.

Identical resolutions have been introduced by Congressmen Barber Conable of New York and William J. Keating of Ohio, H. Res. 23; Harold R. Collier of Illinois, H. Res. 46; and Jack Edwards of Alabama, H. Res. 101.

All of these resolutions would amend the Rules of the House of Representatives by striking out clause 32 (c) of rule XI and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraph: "The minority party on any such standing committee is entitled, upon request of a majority of such minority, to up to one-third of the funds provided for the appointment of committee staff pursuant to each such primary or additional expenditure resolution."

Clause 32 (c) of rule XI now reads that the minority "shall receive fair consideration" in the matter of minority staffing.

As anyone can readily recognize, the phrase, "fair consideration," is subject to as many interpretations as there are committee chairmen and committee majorities. This is no guarantee of equity and fairness.

I would like to turn now to my good friend Les Arends to give you the background of the move to increase minority staffing and to refresh your memories on how a one-third minority staffing provision became part of the Reorganization Act of 1970 but was knocked out of the House Rules in January 1971 by the Democrats voting under a binding rule adopted in caucus.

###



Arguments for one-third minority staffing:

Overturning the one-third provision was a breach of faith. An agreement had been made with the Democrats, but was not kept.

Overturning the one-third provision was an exercise of raw political power, an example of a unit-rule, secret, binding party vote which prevents Democratic members from changing their minds because of Floor arguments or because of conscience.

The protection of the rights of the minority is a basic tenet of governmental philosophy in the United States.

Although the minority is to receive "fair consideration" in staffing, this is in fact differently interpreted in each committee and often the spirit of the law is not observed.

If the minority is to serve as a loyal opposition, it needs staffing in order to be effective.

The minority cannot grapple effectively with the complex issues and problems generated by a post-industrial society without adequate staffing.

If the minority is to develop meaningful alternatives and responses to these problems, it needs staff assistance.

Professionalism is not inconsistent with partisanship -- it is important for the minority to have minority staff with points of view different from those of the majority staff. Republicans and Democrats have different viewpoints, and minority members need to be able to work with staff members who share their outlook.

Having a sizable minority staff does not mean that the minority and majority cannot work effectively together. The Education and Labor Committee is an example of cooperation.

Some chairmen won't make staff available to other members -- either majority or minority. The amendment is an opportunity for all members of committees to get adequate staffing. The allotment of staff has been abused on some committees.

The GOP has controlled Congress in only 4 of the last 40 years -- the staffs that have grown over that period are not bipartisan.

The adversary system calls for the best possible presentation by both sides to achieve the goal of justice and good legislation.

Minority views have frequently influenced the outcome of legislation. Adequate staffing is necessary to insure that those views are developed and offer worthwhile alternatives.

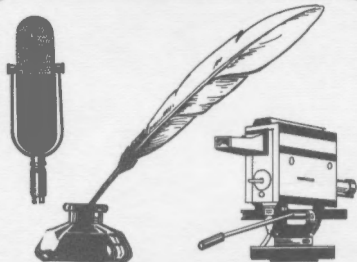
Congress needs adequate staffing in order not to lose its initiative in policymaking and bill drafting to the executive.

Many staff members are not quartered in the committee rooms, but are in the Chairman's or other majority members' offices where they are not accessible to minority members.

The executive branch has grown and developed into a vast bureaucracy of professionalism. Its strength has been proportional to the caliber of people it has attracted. The minority in Congress needs staff to balance and respond to this.

From 1969 to 1972, approximately one-third of the Record votes have been divided along partisan lines. Since so many important issues are decided on the basis of partisanship, it is only fair that the minority be assisted by an adequate staff so it can deal realistically with the world in which it exists.

*Distribution: Full Galleries 3pm 2/8/73 M Office Copy
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON FRIDAY--
February 9, 1973

Note to Correspondents: Please see attached letter to HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford today urged HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger to order an HEW policy change which would enable states to wipe out welfare cheating.

Ford asked Weinberger to allow states discretionary use of the dual payee system of making payments to welfare recipients--the requirement that payment for specific goods, services or items be in the form of checks which are drawn jointly to the order of the recipient and the person furnishing the goods, services or items and negotiable only upon endorsement by both such recipient and such person.

The need for such restrictive payments is made clear by a study conducted in Genesee County, Michigan by the Michigan Department of Social Services and the Genesee County Dental Society, Ford said.

This study showed that in cases where dental work was performed on welfare recipients, only 50 per cent of the money sent to those recipients for payment of their dental bills was actually used for that purpose.

R. Bernard Houston, director of the Michigan Department of Social Services, has informed Ford: "The conclusion (of those making the Genesee County study) was that if public accountability and recipients' dental and optometric needs were of any concern, the need for change in the payment system was scarcely arguable."

Payment for needed services to welfare recipients is part of their cash grant in Michigan.

In a letter to Ford, Houston said: "This worked fairly well for a while, but as caseloads increased abuse increased. To be specific, many recipients received payment for authorized service and never returned to receive the service, or if received, did not pay for it. The incidence of this abuse reached such proportions that many individual doctors and, in some instances, county professional societies refused further service to welfare recipients."

Ford has introduced a bill, H.R. 1750, which would give the states discretionary power to use the dual payee system as much as they wish without losing Federal welfare payments.

HEW restricts use of the dual payee system to 10 per cent of the welfare caseload and then only to cases where the recipient has demonstrated inability to manage money.

Ford said he would be delighted to see Weinberger order the policy change, making his dual payee bill unnecessary.

###



Congress of the United States
Office of the Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 7, 1973

The Honorable Caspar Weinberger
Secretary
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing you with regard to welfare cheating--the failure of persons on welfare to pay for items or services with funds provided them for that purpose.

The remedy for such cheating is the dual payee system--the requirement that payment for specific goods, services or items be in the form of checks which are drawn jointly to the order of the recipient and the persons furnishing the goods, services or other items and negotiable only upon endorsement by both such recipient and such person.

This would apply, for instance, to the payment of rent, payments for dental and optometric services, and the purchase of such appliances as a refrigerator.

Michigan has sought to use this dual signature method of assuring payment for services and goods provided to welfare recipients since February 1971. But HEW has consistently maintained that the dual signature method can only be used where welfare recipients have demonstrated inability to manage money--and even then it must be restricted to 10 per cent of the welfare caseload.

R. Bernard Houston, director of the Michigan Department of Social Services, maintains that the policy being pursued by HEW is unrealistic--and I agree.

I have introduced legislation (H.R. 1750) which would allow a State discretionary use of the dual signature method in cases involving aid to dependent children. States would be permitted to use the dual signature method broadly without risking loss of Federal welfare payments.

The Honorable Caspar Weinberger
February 7, 1973
Page 2

However, Mr. Houston believes that HEW can remedy the present situation simply through a change in regulations.

I therefore urge that you, as Secretary of HEW, order a change in policy to allow states to use the dual signature method without loss of Federal assistance. Even if it were possible to gain enactment of H.R. 1750 in a relatively short time, I would be glad to see the objective accomplished through departmental regulation.

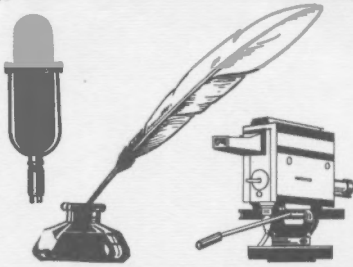
I hope I may have a reply from you in the near future.

Best regards,

/s/ Jerry Ford

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

GRF:pc



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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Best regards,

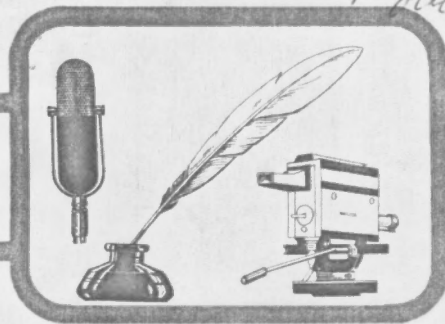
/s/ Jerry Ford

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

GRF:pc

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
February 11, 1971

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

The Republican Congressional Committee each year conducts a fund-raising drive throughout the country. From those funds the committee makes money available to freshman GOP congressmen, other incumbent GOP congressmen, and non-incumbent GOP congressional candidates.

Because of my position as Republican leader of the House, I receive contributions from all over the country. When I reach the limitation set by law, I turn such contributions over to the Republican Congressional Committee to be used on behalf of all GOP candidates for Congress. The committee subsequently files a report with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, listing all donors and the amounts contributed.

The Republican Congressional Committee used no more money on my behalf in the 1970 campaign than had been provided to freshman GOP congressmen in the last Congress. These freshmen were given an initial allocation of \$2,000, a subsequent allocation of \$5,000, and \$4,000 for public relations. That is a total of \$11,000.

The law does not prohibit any congressional candidate not wishing personally to accept a political contribution from turning that money over to a political committee.

Those funds then are controlled by that committee and not by the individual who has turned the money over to them.

The Republican Congressional Committee's expenditures on my behalf were made under normal procedure followed by the committee not only in 1970 but in previous campaigns.

I had been allocated money by the committee in previous years--money I had not used. So to all intents and purposes some of the money used by the committee in my 1970 campaign was left over from previous allocations to me.

I live by the letter of the campaign laws. There is no question that these laws are utterly unrealistic in the limits they set on campaign spending. I have pressed since 1965 for modernization of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and I will continue to do so. That law was written 46 years ago and does not take into account modern-day costs of radio and television campaigning.

###



Attn: Paul

Room 720, Federal Building
110 Michigan Ave. NW
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502
Phone: (616) 456-9607

February 19, 1973

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Congressman Gerald R. Ford announced today that his special assistant, Gordon Vander Till, will hold office hours on his behalf in Belding on Monday, February 26 in the City Hall from 2:30 until 5:00 pm.

Ford urged that all Belding residents needing help with a problem or simply wishing to express their views on national and inter-national issues talk with his special assistant. No appointments are necessary.

This special community service is provided by Mr. Ford in order to meet the need of the people in his congressional district as fully as possible.

A fulltime district office is maintained by Ford in Room 720 Federal Building, 110 Michigan Avenue NW, Grand Rapids. Vander Till is headquartered there, and also visits communities throughout the Fifth District.

###



EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE AND ITS
POSSIBLE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON LITHUANIA

On February 16, Americans of Lithuanian origin and descent will commemorate two anniversaries - the 722nd anniversary of the founding of the Lithuanian State, and the 55th anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918.

Lithuania's independence lasted only until 1940, when the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia and forcibly annexed these Baltic States into the Soviet Union. The United States and other great western powers have steadfastly maintained a policy of non-recognition of this forceful incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Empire. This non-recognition policy must continue, especially, in view of the Soviet proposed 'European Conference on Security and Cooperation'. As indicated in the published preliminaries of the Conference the Soviet concept of the security of the European States has one primary prerequisite: That the territorial integrity of the states and inviolability of their frontiers be maintained.

The recognition of the territorial "status quo" in Europe would violate the right of self-determination of the peoples and the nations of Eastern Europe. It would be tantamount to world ratification of the infamous 'Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939', and would extinguish for all time the small candle of hope in the darkness of totalitarian oppression.

Today, the United States stands on the threshold of the most meaningful and potentially rewarding era in the history of mankind. For the first time in the last fifty years, global peace is attainable. However, global peace is only the first great objective of our nation, we must also seek the attainment of freedom and justice for all oppressed nations. For even if the countries of the world cease hostilities toward one another, the unresolved legacies of the Second World War must be confronted; the status of the Baltic Nations must be once and for all - equitably resolved. Furthermore, let us not be fooled that world peace can be attained by offering the inalienable rights of the people of Lithuania and the other Baltic Nations upon the altar of appeasement.

Even now, Lithuanians raised under the yoke of communism are risking and sacrificing their lives in defiance of the Soviet regime, seeking religious and political freedom for their country. The unsuccessful escape attempt of the Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, the self-immolation of Romas Kalanta, and the subsequent demonstration by thousands of young Lithuanians, and the petition of 17,000 Lithuanian Roman Catholics to Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations, demonstrates their thirst for freedom at any price.

The 89th U. S. Congress during its second session adopted House Concurring Resolution 416, urging the President to direct the question of the status of the Baltic countries in the United Nations and other international forums.

The time is now, to present to the public at large and the government of the United States the grave concern shared by Lithuanian Americans and the people of Eastern and Central Europe over the approaching Soviet proposed 'European Conference on Security and Cooperation'.

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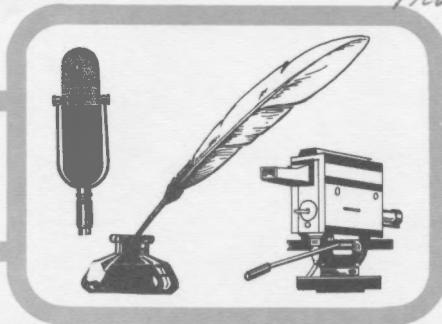
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*Distribution: 5th District only
Mailed 4:00pm 2/16/73*

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 21, 1973

Congressman Gerald R. Ford today announced that he is offering a \$1,000 scholarship for study and travel abroad this summer to one high school junior or sophomore in the Fifth Congressional District.

The scholarship is made available through the American Institute for Foreign Study. This is the fourth consecutive year that Ford has sponsored the scholarship, with the cooperation of the AIFS.

The winner of the scholarship is selected by a panel of school officials from among candidates nominated by each high school located in the Fifth District. Each high school principal decides how his school's nominee will be selected.

The scholarship covers tuition for foreign study, fees, room and board, compulsory medical insurance, a little pocket money, and travel arrangements from New York to Europe and return. The winner of the scholarship must pay for transportation to and from New York, passport and immunization fees, and items of a purely personal nature.

The student may select a program in England, France, Spain, Italy, and certain other countries. The Institute assigns the student to a particular campus and chaperoned group.

Most of the programs consist of four weeks spent at school with an additional 10 days spent sightseeing in various cities in Europe.

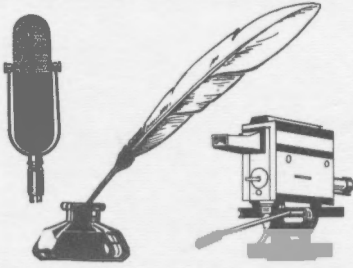
Each high school located in the Fifth District--and those others serving Fifth District students--may nominate one person for the scholarship except that schools having a combined total of 600 or more juniors and sophomores may nominate two.

To be eligible, a student must be a resident of the Fifth District, which includes all of Kent County except Bowne Township; all of Ionia County except Sebewa Township; Thornapple and Yankee Springs Townships in Barry County; Dallas and Lebanon Townships in Clinton County; Roxand Township in Eaton County; Bushnell, Maple Valley and Bloomer Townships (except Carson City) in Montcalm County.

Each high school principal is to submit his school's nomination to Ford's Grand Rapids office before April 1.

The scholarship winner will be selected by the following school officials or persons representing them: The superintendents of the Grand Rapids public schools, the schools of the Catholic Diocese of Grand Rapids, the Grand Rapids Christian Schools, the Ionia County Intermediate School District, and the Kent County Intermediate School District.

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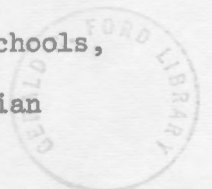
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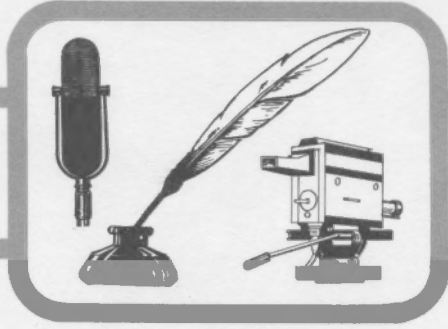
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*Distribution: House Galleries only
12:15 pm 2/22/73*

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON THURSDAY--
February 22, 1973

Statement by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford

Congress should respond with the greatest sense of urgency to the President's recommendations concerning the economy.

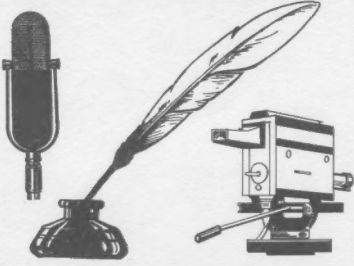
This means the Congress should act promptly to impose strict limits on Federal spending, to reform our tax structure, to provide tax relief for older Americans, to provide parents of nonpublic school children with income tax credits for a portion of the nonpublic school tuition they pay, and to give the President the bargaining power he needs in trade negotiations with other nations.

We have made excellent economic gains but we have much work to do to achieve genuine prosperity in peacetime. Our greatest effort must go into the fight against inflation. We must, therefore, hold down Federal spending and cooperate to make Phase III of price and wage controls a success.

There is no aspect of our national concerns that rates a higher priority than keeping our economy healthy. Hopefully, the Congress will join hands with the President in this endeavor.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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ESTONIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

ESTONIAN HOUSE • 243 EAST 34TH STREET
P.O. BOX 266 • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016
TEL. (212) MURRAY HILL 4-0336

February 15, 1973

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Harry Verder

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Ford:

Your constituents of Estonian descent and Estonian-Americans all over the United States will commemorate the 55th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Estonia on Saturday, February 24th, 1973.

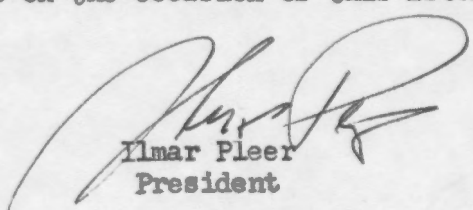
Unfortunately, the Estonian people were able to enjoy their freedom for merely two decades. Inasmuch as World War II brought liberation from dictatorial tyranny to Western Europe and started the emergence of new nations from the yoke of Western colonialism, it ironically helped to subjugate the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, among them Estonia as one of the first victims, to the Soviet neo-colonial empire.

However, the forcible incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union has never been recognized by the United States. This fact has kept alive the hope of Estonians that ultimately the United States quest for freedom and liberty for all mankind will prevail over the Communist oppression, so that Estonia shall regain her freedom and independence again.

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the captive nations have been waiting in vain for more than three decades for liberation from Communist slavery, and that, on the contrary, Communism is steadily gaining ground at the expense of the free world, there is more than ever need for positive reassurances to the effect of resolutely condemning the enslavement of free nations by Soviet Russia's imperialism.

Being aware of and deeply in gratitude for your warm and outspoken interest in the Estonian cause, I ask you on behalf of Americans of Estonian descent for such reassuring statement in the House of Representatives on the occasion of this Estonian Independence Day.

Very truly yours,


Ilmar Pleer
President

Enclosure: Fact-sheet
"Estonia"

ESTONIA

Country - People - Culture - Economy

Location. Estonia is the northernmost of the Baltic countries, surrounded in the West and North by the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland, in the East by Lake Peipus and Russia, and in the South by the Republic of Latvia.

Area. The area of Estonia totals 47,549 sq. km. or 18,370 sq. miles. Thus the territory of Estonia is larger than that of Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark or Albania; or about two and a half times the size of Israel.

In comparison there can also be mentioned that the area of Estonia is larger than each of the following States of the U.S.: Maryland, Massachusetts, Delaware, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey or Hawaii, corresponding approximately to the combined areas of New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island.

People and language. The Estonians belong to the family of Finno-Ugric nations, of which group the most southern are the 10 million Hungarians and the most northern the 4.6 million Finns. Several millions of the Finno-Ugric group are spread in Northern Russia over the area from the Baltic Sea to the Ural mountains.

The Estonians, as well as the other Finno-Ugric nations have nothing in common with the Slavs or the Teutons, neither by race nor language.

According to the classification by Professor Sidney S. Culbert of the University of Washington, commonly used in American reference books, the Estonian language is listed as being one of the principal languages of the world.

The population of Estonia before World War II was homogeneous: out of the ca. 1.2 million inhabitants, 88.1 per cent were Estonians, whereas the minority groups of Russians, Germans, Jews, Swedes etc. constituted altogether 11.9 per cent of the total population. The Republic of Estonia was the first in the world to have effectively solved its problems of minorities, by granting them a wide national and cultural autonomy with the Cultural Autonomy Act of 1925.

History. The Estonians have inhabited their present territory at the strategically important shores of the Baltic Sea for at least five to six millenniums, as substantiated by archaeological discoveries. Already the Roman historian Tacitus (A.D. 55—118) tells in his treatise "Germania" that at his time Estonia was an established "national area".

The attacks against Estonian independence began mainly in the course of the expansion of Western Christendom towards the East in the late twelfth century. The German Order of Fratres Militiae (Brothers of the Militia of Christ or also called Brothers of the Sword) was founded mainly for the crusade expeditions to the Baltic area. After a war of nearly three decades, when also the Danish King Waldemar II had invaded Northern Estonia, the Estonians were finally forced to surrender in 1227 and their territory was divided between the conquerors.

Having been an arena for several wars and finding itself under various shifts of supreme power, Estonia became a province of Russia in 1721.

After Estonia had proclaimed its independence in 1918 as a democratic republic, Soviet Russia attacked Estonia in the same year with the aim of conquering the country. During their War of Independence the Estonians repulsed the Red Army and in 1920 concluded a favorable peace treaty with Soviet Russia. Moreover, in the summer of 1919, a series of fierce battles had to be fought simultaneously in the South, where the German Landeswehr and Iron Division were defeated in their attempt to overrun Balticum.

Resurgence of a subjugated people. When Russia two and a half centuries ago, after the Great Northern War, conquered Estonia, the "scorched earth" method of the Russians left the country completely devastated. As the Russian General Sheremetjev reported to the Czar: "There is nothing left to destroy; not a cock crows from Lake Peipus to the Gulf of Riga".

But the laborious and tenacious Estonian people recovered again, as they had many times before, and once more Estonia became the outpost of Western culture in Eastern Europe. The history of Estonian literature is documented by the publication of the first book in the Estonian language in 1535. The University of Tartu (Dorpat) was founded in 1632. By comparison it may be mentioned that the first university in Russia, the University of Moscow, was founded only in 1755, and the oldest university in the United States, Harvard, was founded in Cambridge, Mass., in 1636.

Despite the fact that Estonia was forced to endure Czarist Russian rule for two centuries, the Estonian people achieved an exceptionally high educational level. As stated in the official publication of the Central Statistics Board of the Soviet Union, there were 70.4 per cent illiterates among the inhabitants of Russia proper in 1897, whereas illiteracy in the province of Estonia amounted to only 3.8 per cent.

At present time, while Estonia is under Soviet occupation, the latest Soviet data show an overall percentage of illiteracy in the Soviet Union to be 1.5, whereas the respective figure for Estonia is only 0.4 per cent.

The Estonians can be particularly proud of their folklore which has won recognition for its originality, colorful variety and great artistic value. Its collections in the Folklore Archives in the university-city Tartu are by volume and arrangement among the richest in the world.

As a particular feature of Estonian national culture, gigantic singing festivals are held traditionally every five years since 1869. These unique concerts are performed by joint choirs ranging 20,000—25,000 singers, and massed brass bands of 5,000 players. The audience on these festivals frequently exceeds 100,000 people.

Estonians have also achieved noticeable results in almost every field of sports. International Grand Master Paul Keres is known as one of the strongest chessmen in the world and has won special fame as a chess theoretician. Track and field events, amateur wrestling and ball games proved to be the strongest points for Estonian athletes. Several world and European records of these sports were held by Estonian sportsmen, and the wrestler Kristjan Palusalu is in the history of modern Olympic Games the first and only one to obtain (1936 in Berlin) both a gold medal in heavyweight and the title of world champion in both, Greco-Roman and Free styles.

One of the sports in which Estonians excelled was marksmanship. In this field, before the Soviet occupation of Estonia, the majority of world records and titles of world champions in sharpshooting belonged to Estonians. As the most notable achievement for Estonian marksmen was the winning of the famed Argentine Trophy in 1937 and in 1939, the Estonian team of marksmen being the first and since then the only one in the world to win that trophy in two consecutive competitions. The Communist occupants "confiscated" that trophy from Estonian marksmen and executed most of them by a shot in the neck.

Economy. Already before World War I Estonia had a remarkable position as an industrial country, especially in the fields of cellulose and textile industries. For instance, the Narva cotton mills with 50,000 spindles were at that time the largest in Europe. During the independence period Estonia exported electric motors, telephone apparatuses and other manufactured goods to various countries, as well as cellulose, canned food, candies, chocolate and liquors to the United States.

More than one half of the Estonian national production for export came from its highly developed agriculture. Estonian butter and bacon competed successfully on the world markets.

However, the greatest Estonian industrial achievement was the development of the oil shale industry which produced fuel oil, gasoline, asphalt and scores of other chemical products. In North-Eastern Estonia there exists a huge reserve of at least 5,500 million tons of oil shale which the Estonians started mining in 1918 for use as fuel in factories and for railroad engines. As there was no known process for distilling oil from oil shale, the Estonians became the pioneers in this field. Already in 1921 a newly developed cracking process was put into use and in a few years a large oil manufacture grew up. Next to Russia and Romania Estonia became an important oil producing country in Europe, satisfying its own oil needs and exporting besides heavy oils and automobile gasoline also aviation gasoline of high quality.

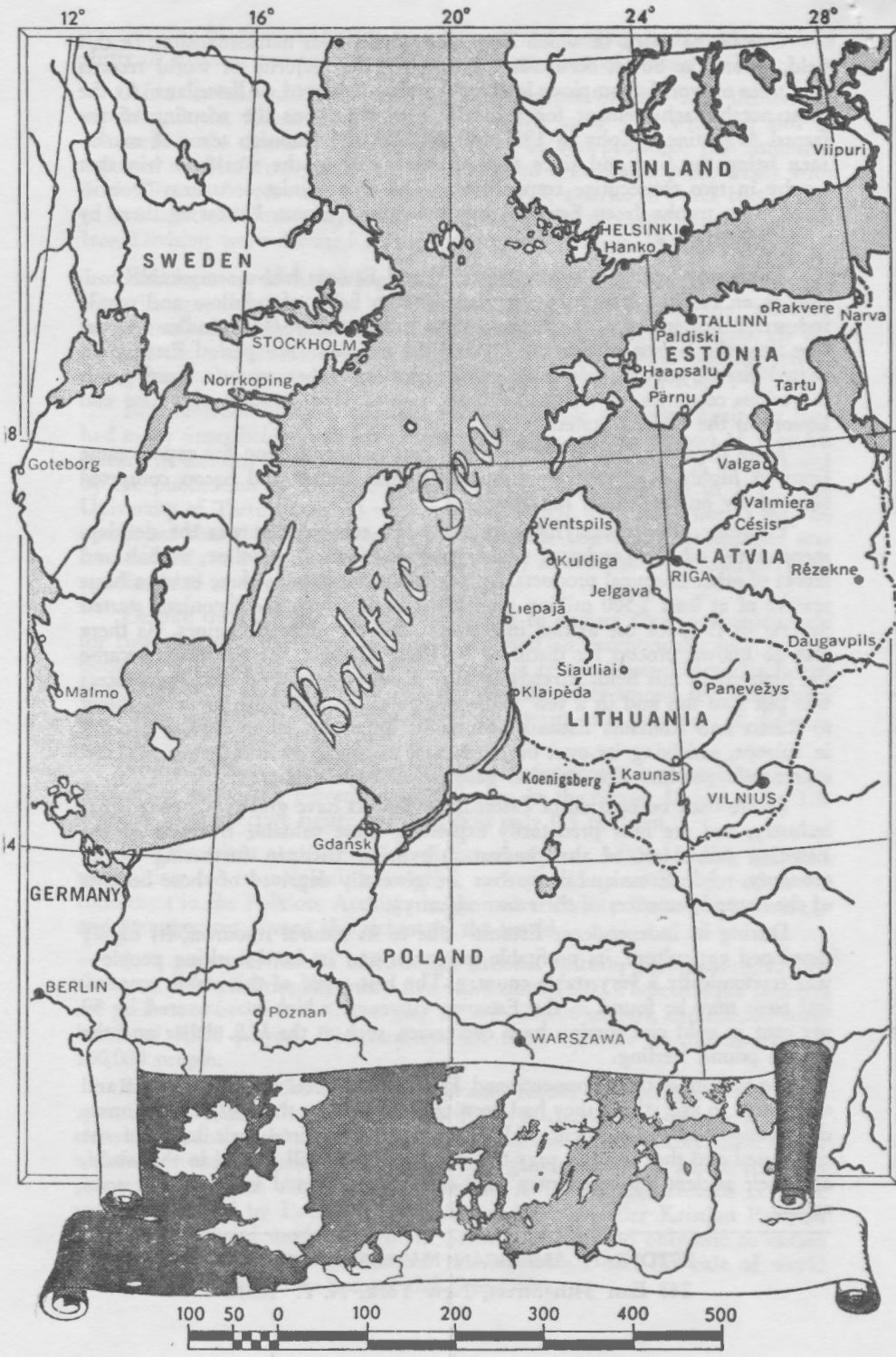
(Since their occupation of Estonia, the Soviets have greatly expanded that industry, and are now predatorily exploiting those valuable treasures of the Estonian soil. Most of the products are being used in furthering Soviet economy, while Estonians themselves are generally deprived of those benefits of the natural resources of their own country).

During its independence Estonia—due to its natural resources, its highly developed agriculture, its profitable industries and its hard-working people—was economically a very stable country. The best proof of this stable economical basis may be found in the Estonian currency, which was covered by 59 per cent in gold and foreign hard currencies, such as the U.S. dollar and the British pound sterling.

On account of the aforementioned, Estonians may feel much satisfaction and even pride in everything they had been able to attain in the prosperous climate of freedom and independence. However, at present time their lot is of the conquered and they can but pray to God that justice will prevail in the world, and their ancient native country shall enjoy freedom and independence soon again.

ESTONIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

243 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016



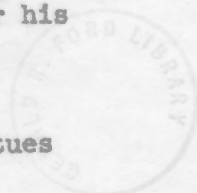
Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford to be placed in the Congressional Record of Tuesday, February 27, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER: Hungarians and Americans of Hungarian extraction marked the 150th anniversary of the birth of Hungary's greatest poet. The American Hungarian Federation and all other Hungarian organizations in the United States and Canada have declared 1973 the year of commemoration for this poet, Alexander Petöfi, and have been conducting memorial programs in his honor. The Washington program took place Jan. 13-14 at Trinity College. My distinguished colleague from Maryland, Mr. Hogan, was the main speaker.

Petöfi occupies a unique place in world literature. His style was like that of Shelley and Burns, yet simple and of an immediacy which is seldom found in other poets. As a man, he had an ardent love of freedom and was one of the early protagonists of democracy in Hungary. He was a true patriot who sacrificed his life in battling the Hungarian War of Independence in 1848/1849. Petöfi fell at the hands of the invading armies of the Russian Tsar, whose troops were called in by the Austrian Emperor when he was unable to defeat the Hungarians led by Louis Kossuth.

Petöfi was a writer of many moods. He was an admirer of nature, of the Hungarian Plains. He was a descriptive writer of the rural life in Hungary, yet also a romantic writer. He was a visionary who foretold the manner of his own death, his future fame, and also the remarriage of his wife. He was a patriot who declared his undying and undivided love for his nation.

Only where freedom and democracy are considered the highest virtues can Petöfi really be understood and appreciated. Only in hearts truly



devoted to freedom does his message come through clearly. A beautiful example of Petöfi's faith and commitment was provided by Hungarian youth on October 23, 1956, when their demonstration before the statue of Petöfi sparked the glorious, but tragic, Hungarian Revolution.

In this 150th anniversary year of the birth of Petöfi, we pay homage to the poet and patriot, and hope that Hungary may soon live in accordance with the principles he espoused with his life and poetry alike.

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