

The original documents are located in Box D38, folder “Ford Articles, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1972 and 1973” of the Gerald R. Ford Congressional Papers 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. Gerald R. Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections.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.

March 27, 1952

Mr. Raymond S. Langin
WOJG Mich NG
National Guard Armory
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Ray:

Enclosed is my contribution to your first edition of the
126TH INFANTRY NEWS.

I am most sincere in wishing you the very best of luck
in this new enterprise and I thank you for thinking of me at
this time. It has been a pleasure to have an opportunity to
pay tribute to this regiment rich in historical tradition and
a credit both to Michigan and the United States of America.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, Jr., m.c.



War chroniclers are a strange lot! When the story of a battle is to be told, they inevitably tend to one of two extremes. Extravagant eulogies are given either to the gallant hero, flawless in battle, or to the "unsung" hero who ultimately is as unsung as the "Star Spangled Banner." However, daring to incur the wrath of generations of writers and historians, I venture to say that it is the perfectly functioning military unit which makes heroes, sung or unsung, possible.

For courage, ingenuity and just plain guts it's hard to beat the American infantry. It is a well-known fact for the spirit of harmony which is the envy of every other branch of the service. But over and above this, each unit has its own personality. This is particularly true of the 126th Infantry Regiment, the second oldest in the United States. To its credit are almost one hundred years of loyal service to the

(more)



nation. The bond which united the three individual companies in 1855 to form what is now the 126th infantry regiment, has been strengthened through three major wars, bringing glory to the regiment and numberless battle streamers which now decorate their blue regimental flag. The regiment also boasts the French Croix de Guerre received during the first World War.

To their credit, is the fact that the regiment has always worked closely as a unit and formed the nucleus of larger military groups. They have been an outstanding example of fidelity to duty in any undertaking. This is the regiment's personality!

Michigan is proud of its 126th infantry regiment and now at the institution of its new project the 126TH INFANTRY NEWS I am grateful for the opportunity to say that I, too, am proud of the Michigan boys who for almost a hundred years have given continuous life to that harmony and unity of purpose from which the regiment derives its personality.

#



National Guard Armory

126th INFANTRY -- 46th DIVISION

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
SERVICE COMPANY
MEDICAL COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS 3RD BATTALION
HEADQUARTERS CO., 3RD BAT'N
COMPANIES I, K, L AND M

*Sally. Can you do
something on this? Can we
short. Can we get something from
Army on what 126th Infantry
kind*

March 6, 1952

Dear Jerry,

The first issue of the "126TH INFANTRY NEWS", regimental newspaper for the 126th Infantry, will make its appearance here 10 April 1952. It will be a mimeographed paper, first issue about 50 pages.

We realize that you are very busy right at this time, but if you can spare the time we would greatly appreciate a written greeting ~~to~~ to the newspaper and members of this command for publication in this first issue.

I think you know, you are very well liked by the fellows here and a message in our paper will help greatly to give it a flying start.

Thanking you in advance, Jerry, and we would always appreciate a visit from you here anytime you are in Grand Rapids and can make it.

Best regards,

Raymond S. Langin

RAYMOND S. LANGIN
WOJG Mich NG

We hear from Buell Phelps occasionally. He is on active duty now and expects to go to Korea in the near future.



September 30, 1953.

*Ford
Speeches*

Mr. Jack Arthur Lacy,
Managing Editor,
Republican State National Journal,
2901 Park Avenue,
Detroit 1, Michigan.

Dear Jack,

Your letter of September 16th has been received, and pursuant to your request, I am enclosing the article that you suggested.

I hope and trust that the enclosed article will be satisfactory. Inasmuch as I have just returned from an extended trip to the Far East, it was a little difficult to meet your deadline.

Please keep me posted on the methods by which the reprints can be obtained.

With kind personal regards and very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, Jr., m.c.

Enclosure

grf:is



REPUBLICAN STATE NATIONAL *Journal*

2901 PARK AVENUE...DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN...TEMPLE 3-0151

September 16, 1953

Representative Gerald Ford Jr.,
227 Federal Building
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Jerry:

The REPUBLICAN STATE NATIONAL JOURNAL is now preparing for publication the annual "Know Your Republican Congressman" edition. We ask your cooperation in the compilation of this issue with a statement or article of 500 words or less on any subject of your own choosing. We will furnish you, at our expense, 3,000 gloss enamel reprints of your photo and article for distribution in your district. Additional copies may be had a publication cost.

With the advent of the National Democratic Digest, our past efforts must be doubled and redoubled in getting the basic precepts and the fundamental principles of the Republican party to the voters.

The REPUBLICAN STATE NATIONAL JOURNAL is designed to serve you and the Republican party. This is your publication.

Looking forward to receiving your article in time to meet our deadline of September 30, I remain

Respectfully,

Jack
Jack Arthur Lacy
MANAGING EDITOR

JAL:mc

P.S. ELECTIONS ARE WON BETWEEN ELECTIONS.
REMEMBER THE DEADLINE DATE - SEPTEMBER 30

Distribution in early October



The 1952 Republican Platform adopted at Chicago advocated "Reduction of Expenditures by Elimination of Waste and Extravagances so that the Budget will be Balanced".

The 83rd Congress and President Eisenhower dedicated themselves to this monumental task, and during the first seven months of the Republican Administration accomplished one of the most note-worthy feats in the history of free government. I refer to the combined action of the legislative and executive branches of the federal government in reducing the Truman budget for the current year by \$14,082,557,147.

This substantial reduction in proposed appropriations was achieved by having the legislative branch and the executive branch of our federal government work together in close harmony and cooperation as the constitution intended. The Eisenhower team, when they took office January 20th, went over the Truman estimates as carefully as they could in the relatively short time available, and as a consequence of this re-analysis, slashed the Truman budget by \$9,504,588,488. The Republican controlled House and Senate achieved an additional reduction of \$4,577,968,659.

Here is what a \$14 billion budget cut means to you. It figures out to an average saving of \$87.50 for every man, woman and child in the United States. If there are four persons in your family, this comes to a saving of \$350.00. Note that this is the amount of saving for just the first year under a Republican Administration. If the GOP economy drive



holds down spending by the same amount in the next three years, this will mean a total saving to your family of \$1,400.

At the same time that federal budget was slashed, the American people were given better government and more efficient service. The record will show that in the Department of Defense we will have a more effective Army, Navy and Air Force at less cost. Only the fat has been cut away, the muscle is stronger than ever.

The comparison with last year's spending by Uncle Sam is even more striking. In the fiscal year 1953, the total amount appropriated was \$75,356,000,000. Permanent appropriations, such as interest on the public debt, were \$10,643,000,000, making a total of \$85,999,000,000. For the current fiscal year, a total appropriation of \$54,539,000,000, plus a permanent appropriation of \$10,651,000,000, makes a total of \$65,190,000,000. Thus the reduction in the total amount of cash available for spending this year is \$20,810,000,000 below last year when the nation was suffering under the leadership of former President Truman and a Democratically controlled Congress.

One of the most difficult headaches inherited from the Truman Administration was the problem of previously appropriated funds that involved purchase commitments calling for payment at some future time. As of June 30, 1953, President Eisenhower was faced with \$81,000,000,000 of spending authorization which had been made in the past, but for which cash had to be found in future months. Since a large portion of this enormous sum was already under contract, there was relatively little that could be done by the Republicans to make immediate economies in this area.



This means that government spending for many months in the future will be greatly influenced by actions taken by the Truman Administration. It is largely for this reason that the national debt which stood at \$272.6 billion on June 30, 1953, is expected to rise for the next few months. Although there was some fear that these past obligations would necessitate the lifting of the federal debt limitation, it now appears that by strict economy under the Eisenhower Administration there will be no need for an increase in the debt limitation of \$275 billion.

For a number of years the federal government has been plagued with mismanagement in its fiscal affairs. In the first seven months the new Republican team, both in the White House and in the Congress, has proved beyond any doubt that it can and will do the job that must be done to save your government from financial disaster. In the months ahead more results will be accomplished. By a continuous emphasis of economy in government every citizen, his children and his children's children will ultimately reap the benefits in lower taxes, steady prices, a solvent government, and a future you can count on.



Charlie Clapp

- G. R. Herald
June 17, 1955

Reporter for a Day -

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.

In peacetime what is a sound national defense program? Should the U.S. fill the skies with aircraft, overstock the Army with soldiers by stripping our farms, factories and schools of American youth and cover the seas with ships? Or in the alternative, should the U.S. naively accept the forced and superficial overtures of peace by the Soviets and disarm to the point that we have no military strength whatsoever? Neither extreme view is sound. Too big a defense program in a peacetime era would bankrupt America and waste our manpower. Too little military strength would leave the United States defenseless against the Godless, longrange, power-hungry program of the Soviet dictators.

History vividly records what is an unsound military program. During World War II the U.S. spent \$70 to \$90 billion each year, and 15 million men and women served in the Armed Forces. In 1950 President Truman cut the Army, Navy and Air Force to \$13 billion, and a total active duty strength of less than one and a half million, and within a few months sent our Armed Forces into the Korean War. Defense costs immediately skyrocketed and the Army, Navy and Air Force expanded by recalling reservists and upping the draft calls. Because



Page 2

the Armed Forces had been out back prior to Korea, a crash build-up resulted with excessive costs for military hardware. American lives were lost at the outset of the Korean war in 1950 because our forces were not at proper strength and were inadequately trained. In other words a widely fluctuating military program with low expenditures and small forces one year, and big spending and large forces the next is unsound and wasteful in lives and dollars.

In contrast President Eisenhower has recommended a defense program which would be adequate to handle a Korean type war, or provide a sound base for expansion if an all-out, worldwide conflict should develop. Some military authorities say a future war will be over in 10 days; others contend it will last ten years. Ike refutes both theories. President Eisenhower believes if the United States supports a strong military program which we can afford over the "long pull," there will be no war. The Congress apparently concurs because the President's military budget recommendations are being approved this year despite some political sniping.

The military program proposed by the Eisenhower administration is well balanced, but the accent is on big, long range bombers equipped to use atomic and hydrogen weapons. It also emphasizes an expansion of the continental defense



Page 3

set up against enemy air attack. Furthermore our program is closely integrated with that of friendly, anti-communist allies.

There has been Democrat sniping because the President has recommended a cutback of 77,000 in the Army by June 30, 1956. Will this reduction be harmful? The answer is No. The Army will still have 1,025,000 men on active duty which is approximately twice as many as were in uniform at the outbreak of the Korean War. In other words under Ike the Army will be far stronger than at the time our forces were ordered into Korea.

The reduction in Army strength is fully justified because the cutback in personnel does not decrease combat forces. The cutback almost exclusively reduces the non-combat units in the Army. For years Congress has urged the Army to build up its combat strength and get rid of the "frills." In the new program under Ike's policies the Army will have the best ratio of combat strength to total strength in its history. This means a harder hitting, far more effective Army.

In addition our Army's basically essential military equipment has been vastly improved in the past ten years. Firepower has increased 84 per cent since 1945, and will double again in the next decade. Mobility which means trucks,



Page 4

tanks and other wheeled equipment, has been improved over 100 per cent in the last ten years. Prospects for equal improvement are even better. An Army must have good communications. Ours has the best. New developments during the past ten years now permit our G.I.s to communicate twice as far with equipment of the same weight; or putting it another way, the soldier can now communicate as far as he could in 1945 with gear weighing half as much. Again, future research and development indicate even greater progress.

Any cutback in Army active duty strength can also be justified by a build up in our reserve forces. General Ridgway himself testified that the National Guard and Army Reserve forces are and will be larger and more effective. The reserves are vital, and under the President's program will get more money, more and better equipment and a bigger role in the National Defense picture.

In the past five years Uncle Sam has spent \$10 billion in supplying military aid and equipment to friendly allies. This means the U.S. can now reduce its own ground forces because our allies will make up the difference and more too. America is supplying guns, tanks and ammunition for 10 or more German and 10 Japanese Army divisions. We have already



Page 5

equipped and trained 20 South Korean army divisions. I think it makes sense to buy a rifle for an allied soldier if that means the U.S. can draft fewer American boys. Our foreign aid, military assistance program has been for our own enlightened self-interest. It is no "give-away" when we can save American lives and dollars.

If the Democrats in Congress want to increase the size of our Army, what must they do to accomplish their program? They must increase the draft from 10,000 to 20,000 each month starting July 1st, and they must add \$450 million to the Army budget in the next year to pay the cost of more G.I.s on active duty. So far the public and the Congress have supported President Eisenhower's national defense program which is aimed at preventing war and protecting the peace. With this backing for his well balanced Army, Navy and Air Force, Ike can speak with strength and conviction in his negotiations for an expanded peace. He will be "speaking softly but carrying a big stick," and the Soviets know it.



DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

\$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

1211

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Gerald R. Ford, Jr.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 16, 1955

Mr. Charles Clapp
Grand Rapids Herald
Grand Rapids, Michigan

"Reporter for a Day" column will be sent Friday morning airmail special.

Jerry Ford



ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and the Telegraph Company as follows:

1. The Telegraph Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Telegraph Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Telegraph Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Telegraph Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Telegraph Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Telegraph Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Telegraph Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Telegraph Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Telegraph Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Telegraph Company does not undertake to make delivery but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Telegraph Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to the Telegraph Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Telegraph Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Telegraph Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties when the claim is not presented in writing to the Telegraph Company, (a) within ninety days after the message is filed with the Telegraph Company for transmission in the case of a message between points within the United States (except in the case of an intrastate message in Texas) or between a point in the United States on the one hand and a point in Alaska, Canada, Mexico, or St. Pierre-Miquelon Islands on the other hand, or between a point in the United States and a ship at sea or in the air, (b) within 95 days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued in the case of an intrastate message in Texas, and (c) within 180 days after the message is filed with the Telegraph Company for transmission in the case of a message between a point in the United States and a foreign or overseas point other than the points specified above in this paragraph; provided, however, that this condition shall not apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Telegraph Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Telegraph Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

5-52

CLASSES OF SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICES

FULL RATE TELEGRAM

A full rate expedited service.

DAY LETTER (DL)

A deferred service at lower than the full rate.

NIGHT LETTER (NL)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

FULL RATE (FR)

The standard fast service at full rates. May be written in any language that can be expressed in Roman letters, or in secret language. A minimum charge for 5 words applies.

LETTER TELEGRAM (LT)

Overnight plain language messages. Minimum charge for 22 words applies.

SHIP RADIOGRAM

For University of Michigan "This I Remember" series
in 1965 football program

By Gerald R. Ford

The Minnesota battle-cry was "Mangle Michigan!" The unbeaten Gophers of Minnesota, on their way to a championship, were out to break a jinx of 41 years. A hardy band of Wolverines with a record of _____ victories and _____ defeats stood in the path.

On Friday afternoon, after a long overnight train ride from Ann Arbor to Memorial Stadium we worked out enthusiastically. With Head Coach Harry Kipke exhorting us to forget the early-season misfortune, we showed little outward apprehension of Minnesota's reputation as a bone-crushing steam-roller. Respect, yes. Fear, no. Admittedly, we had high regard for the somewhat awesome football abilities of All-Americans Bill Bevan, Butch Larson, Pug Lund and the others on the star-studded squad. But, we were undaunted by the predicted prospects of what could happen to us the following day before a record-breaking homecoming crowd of 60,000 fans.

That 1934 University of Michigan team had something going for it. We intended to keep it that way. Minnesota had failed to defeat a Wolverine club at home since 1892, and had not scored on Michigan since 1929.

Coach Bernie Bierman was reported as fearful of Michigan, despite the poor record we had piled up. He told the press he remembered Michigan as always playing heads-up football ready to take advantage of any break.

Most assuredly we were not over-confident with a bad record early in the season. But, we hoped to live up to Bernie Bierman's description of what had happened to previous Minnesota ball clubs when playing Michigan.

There were pre-game predictions that our fullback Cedric Sweet and I at center would have a busy afternoon backing up the Michigan line. How true. We faced the job of stopping the rushes of Minnesota's fullback Beise, who made All-American in 1935, and Kostka, a sophomore replacement of great talent, and the sweeping runs of Lund and right-half Alphonse. I don't know about Sweet, but I didn't sleep too well the night before the game.

When we ran out to go through the pre-game drills before the mighty hometown crowd in Memorial Stadium Saturday afternoon, our spirits were bolstered by the sight and sound of Michigan's famous "Fighting 100" Varsity Band. We had high hopes the musicians could play "The Victors" with real meaning when the game ended.

The first half was a bitter surprise for the Minnesota fans and a bright beginning for the Wolverines. Not only were the Gophers out-played by a wide margin, but they almost were scored on early in the game.

Johnny Regeczi, our right halfback with a talented punting foot, threw a pass to right-end Willis Ward, the great football and track star from Detroit. Ward was wide open on the play that came off a fake place kick. Left-end Matt Pattenelli had set up the situation by blocking a Minnesota punt and recovering the pigskin on their 16-yard line.

Our hopes for scoring first sailed away on the pass that Regeczi overthrew to Ward, who made a gallant and unsuccessful attempt to catch it.

If Regeczi failed to make the grade on that play, he more than made

up for it with his fabulous punting. Thanks to John's booming boots, Minnesota spent most of the first half in its own territory. As line-backers, Ced Sweet and I had a rugged time meeting the crushing offensive runs of Minnesota's fleet and powerful backfield.

When the half ended, a rapidly-rising team trooped to the dressing room. But, our spirits were high and we could see a possible victory--or tie--in sight. It's a good thing one can't see accurately into the future!

Early in the second half the Gophers really turned on the power. The first assault was stopped at the 18-yard line and Regeczi punted 35 yards to give us a temporary safety margin. Then the steamroller went into action. Minnesota moved with calculated speed to score with Pug Lund doing most of the work behind a hard-charging line. One pass completed the drive. The scoreboard was to get busier as the afternoon wore on.

Minnesota's second touchdown was the result of a slashing, dazzling 76-yard run by Alphonse on the second play after kick-off. The swift-footed Minnesota back wheeled around left end, cut back, eluded the secondary. Ward almost caught him from behind.

The third touchdown was set up when Lund pinpointed a punt that went out on the one-yard line. We couldn't get rolling and Regeczi from behind our goal line whopped one out to our 34-yard stripe. Lund flipped a bullet pass 33 yards to Maurice Johnson, a substitute end, who slipped in to score. At that point in the ballgame Minnesota had a perfect passing performance--four for four.

With Lund on the bench taking a break, his replacement Roscoe raced 51 yards around right end scoring Minnesota's fourth touchdown after Clarkson had advanced the ball toward our goal-line to midfield on a 28-yard scamper. Clarkson was stopped by our quarterback Ferris Jennings, who made a vicious, bone-jarring tackle, one of many great plays he made during that disastrous second half. What Jennings lacked in weight--140 pounds--he more than made up in spirit, courage and determination. On one play he tackled big Stan Kostha so hard the sophomore star player had to be taken from the game.

Using straight, grind-'em-out football, with the regulars on the bench and the reserves getting a baptism of fire, Minnesota stomped on us moving 60 yards to score the fifth touchdown on a short 4-yard run.

The scoreboard told part of the story of what happened that afternoon in Memorial Stadium. Minnesota's 34 to 0 victory ended the 41-year jinx. And a Michigan team had been scored on by the Gophers for the first time since 1929.

Even the statistics failed to tell the whole story of Michigan's defeat. We were outrushed 314 to 17 yards. While Minnesota completed four pass attempts for 82 yards, Michigan tossers connected twice in seven tries for 65 yards. The cold figures showed, however, the effectiveness of Regeczi's effective punting. He averaged 46 yards a boot!

What the scoreboard and statistics failed to reveal was the determination of my team-mates-----big Matt Pattenelli playing his finest at left-end; John Viergiver at one tackle taking a shellacking yet dishing it out; Bill Hildebrand plugging the gaps at left guard; Bill Borgman

doing the same on the other side of the line; Captain Tom Austin holding his team together and playing his heart out in the right tackle slot; Willis Ward on pass patterns frequently slipping away from the Minnesota defense; stout little Ferris Jennings tackling with great courage and calling the plays; Whitey Aug slamming through play after play at lefthalf; Regeczi calmly punting us out of danger; and Sweet red-dogging all afternoon.

Maybe the Gophers did "Mangle Michigan" that afternoon as the score indicates. At least, the Homecoming for them was a success. As the sportswriters reflected, the score might have been reduced if Michigan's line replacements had been stronger and in greater numbers.

The Wolverine forward wall was tired out in the second half, as the sports reporters said. But we were still trying despite the overwhelming odds, which is one of the reasons this particular game is one I remember.

Although we learned many lessons playing football, the Minnesota game was the final exam. A proud, but battered Michigan team passed it with flying colors. We demonstrated that we had learned what our coaches had tried to teach us-----never stop trying, and don't be afraid of tackling a job with the odds against you.

Harry Kipke, coach of the 1934 team, best described the lesson we demonstrated at Minnesota, "Give all you have, but give it within the letter--and within the spirit--of the rules."

Recalling this game, I remember how the Michigan students and Ann Arbor townspeople met the team at the train Sunday afternoon. There was a rousing and spirited parade to the Union building headed by the Michigan Band. It was a meaningful tribute to the fight the Wolverines had put up against the

powerful Minnesota Gophers---a team that finished an undefeated season with a national championship crown. It also was a demonstration of loyalty that I'm sure none of us through the years has forgotten.

Since graduating from Michigan, while coaching at Yale and finishing law school, during my Navy service in World War II, and during 16 years in the rough-and-tumble world of politics I often thought of the experiences before, during and after that game in 1934. Recalling them has helped me many times to face a tough situation, take action and make every effort possible despite adverse odds.

Thanks to my football experience, I know the value of team-play. It is, I believe, one of the most important lessons to be learned and practiced in our lives.

3

#

#

For University of Michigan "This I Remember" series
in 1965 football program

*J/O.K. with corrections
Have it retyped with several
extra copies for our files
Write the + found*

By Gerald R. Ford

Minnesota
The campus battle-cry was "Mangle Michigan!" The unbeaten Gophers of

Minnesota, on their way to a championship, were out to break a jinx of
41 years. A hardy band of Wolverines with a record of ___ victories and
___ defeats stood in the path.

On ^{overnight} Friday afternoon, after a long train ride from Ann Arbor to Memorial
Stadium we worked out, showing little ^{enthusiastically} ~~fear~~ ^{outward apprehension} of Minnesota's reputation as a

*Head
With Coach
Harry Knight
approaching us to
forget the early-season
importance, we*

bone-crushing steam-roller. Respect, yes. Fear, no. ^{admittedly} We had high regard for

the somewhat awesome football abilities of All-Americans ^{Bill} Bevan, ^{Butch} Larson, ^{and} Pug
^{& the others on the star-studded squad} Lund. But, we were undaunted by the predicted prospects of what would happen

to us the following day before a record-breaking homecoming crowd of 60,000 fans.

That 1934 University of Michigan team had something going for it. We
intended to keep it that way. Minnesota had failed to defeat a Wolverine
club at home since 1892, and had not scored on Michigan since 1929.

Coach Bernie Bierman was reported as fearful of Michigan, despite the
poor record we had piled up. He told the press he remembered Michigan as always
playing heads-up football ready to take advantage of any break.

^{Most assuredly}
Certainly we were not over-confident with a bad record early in the season.

But, we hoped to live up to Bierman's description. ^{Bernie} There were ^{what had happened to previous Minnesota ball clubs} predictions ^{pre-game} when playing Michigan.

that our fullback Cedric Sweet and I at center would have a busy afternoon

^{How true}
backing up the Michigan line. We faced the job of stopping the rushes of

Minnesota's fullback Beise, who made All-American in 1935, and Kostka, a

-more-

sophomore replacement of great talent, and the sweeping runs of Lund and right half Alphonse. I don't know about Sweet, but I didn't sleep too well the night before the game.

When we ran out to go through the pre-game drills before the mighty hometown crowd in Memorial Stadium Saturday afternoon, our spirits were bolstered by the sight and sound of Michigan's famous "Fighting 100" Varsity Band. We had high hopes the musicians could play "The Victors" with real meaning when the game ended.

The first half was a bitter surprise for the Minnesota fans and a bright beginning for the Wolverines. Not only were the Gophers out-played by a wide margin, but they almost were scored on early in the game.

Johnny Regeczi, our right halfback with a talented ~~passing~~^{punting} foot, threw a pass to right-end Willis Ward, the great football and track star from Detroit. Ward was wide open on the play that came off a fake place kick. Left-end Matt Pattene~~lli~~ had set up the situation by blocking a Minnesota ~~punt~~^{throw} and recovering the pigskin on ~~the~~ 16-yard line.

Our hopes for scoring first sailed away on the pass that Regeczi overthrew to Ward, who made a gallant and unsuccessful attempt to catch it.

If Regeczi failed to make the grade on that play, he more than made up for it with his ~~passing~~^{fabulous} punting. Thanks to John's booming boots, Minnesota spent most of the first half in its own territory. As line-backers, Ced Sweet and I had a ~~busy~~^{suggid} time meeting the crushing offensive runs of Minnesota's fleet and powerful backfield.

When the half ended, a rapidly-tiring Wolverine team trooped to the dressing room. But, our spirits were high and we could see a possible victory--or tie--in sight. It's a good thing one can't see ^{accurately} into the future!

Early in the second half the Gophers really turned on the power. The first assault was stopped at the 18-yard line and Regeczi punted 35 yards to give us a ^{temporary} safety margin. Then the steamroller went into action. Minnesota moved with calculated speed to score with Pug Lund doing most of the work behind a hard-charging line. One pass completed the drive. The scoreboard was to get busier as the afternoon wore on.

Minnesota's second touchdown was the result of a slashing, dazzling 76-yard run by Alphonse on the second play after kick-off. The swift-footed Minnesota back wheeled around left end, cut back, eluded the secondary. Ward almost caught him from behind.

The third touchdown was set up when Lund pinpointed a punt that went out on the one-yard line. We couldn't get rolling and Regeczi from behind our goal line whopped one out to our 34-yard stripe. Lund flipped a bullet pass 33 yards to Maurice Johnson, a substitute end, who slipped in to score. And at that point in the ballgame Minnesota had a perfect passing performance--four for four.

With Lund on the bench taking a break, his replacement Roscoe raced 51 yards around right end scoring Minnesota's fourth touchdown after Clarkson had advanced the ball toward our goal-line to midfield on a 28-yard scamper. Clarkson was stopped by our quarterback Ferris Jennings, who made a vicious,

bone-jarring tackle, one of many great plays he made during that disastrous second half. What Jennings lacked in weight---140 pounds---he more than made up in spirit, courage and determination. On one play he tackled big ^{Stan} Kostka so hard the sophomore star player had to be taken from the game.

Using straight, grind-'em-out football, with the regulars on the bench and the reserves getting a baptism of fire, Minnesota stomped on us moving 60 yards to score the fifth touchdown on a short 4-yard run.

The scoreboard told part of the story of what happened that afternoon in Memorial Stadium. Minnesota's 34 to 0 victory ended the 41-year jinx. And a Michigan team had been scored on by the Gophers for the first time since 1929.

Even the statistics failed to tell the whole story of Michigan's defeat. We were outrushed 314 to 17 yards. While Minnesota completed four pass attempts for 82 yards, Michigan tossers connected twice in seven tries for 65 yards. The cold figures showed, however, the effectiveness of Regeczi's effective punting. He averaged 46 yards a boot!

What the scoreboard and statistics failed to reveal was the determination of my team-mates-----big Matt Pattenelli playing his finest at left-end; John Viergiver at one tackle taking a shellacking yet dishing it out; Bill Hildebrand plugging the gaps at left guard; Bill Borgman doing the same on the other side of the line; Captain Tom Austin holding his team together and playing his heart out in the right tackle slot; Willis Ward on pass patterns frequently slipping away from the Minnesota defense; stout little Ferris Jennings tackling with great courage and calling the plays; Whitey Aug

slamming through play after play at lefthalf; Regeczi calmly punting us out of danger; and Sweet red-dogging all afternoon.

Maybe the Gophers did "Mangle Michigan" that afternoon as the score indicates. At least, the Home coming for them was a success. As the sportswriters reflected, the score might have been reduced if Michigan's line replacements had been stronger and in greater numbers.

The Wolverine forward wall was tired out in the second half, as the sports reporters said. But we were still trying despite the overwhelming odds, which is one of the reasons this particular game is one I remember.

Although we learned many lessons playing football, the Minnesota game was the final exam. A proud, but battered Michigan team passed it with flying colors. We demonstrated that we had learned what our coaches had tried to teach us-----never stop trying, and don't be afraid of tackling a job with the odds against you.

Harry Kipke, coach of the 1934 team, best described the lesson we demonstrated at Minnesota, ~~that we had learned when he said~~ "Give all you have, but give it within the letter--and within the spirit--of the rules."

Recalling this game, I remember how the Michigan students and Ann Arbor townspeople met the team at the train Sunday afternoon. There was a rousing and spirited parade to the Union building headed by the Michigan Band. It was a meaningful tribute to the fight the Wolverines had put up against the powerful Minnesota Gophers---a team that finished an undefeated season with a national championship crown. It also was a demonstration of loyalty that

I'm sure none of us through the years has forgotten.

Since graduating from Michigan, while coaching at Yale ^{and} finishing law school, during my Navy service in World War II, and during 16 years in the rough-and-tumble world of politics I often ~~have~~ thought of the experiences before, during and after that game in 1934. Recalling them has helped me many times to face a tough situation, take action and make every effort possible *despite adverse odds*.

Thanks to my football experience, I know the value of team-play.

It is, I believe, one of the most important lessons to be learned and practiced in our lives.

#

Blacks Gain
Under Nixon
BY REP. GERALD R. FORD

I am proud to report that the Nixon Administration is moving forward in the field of civil rights and that blacks are making tremendous gains under the present Administration.

The record strongly bears out the claim of black advances in the past year.

In the area of aid to minority business, for instance, sharp increases in assistance are clearly apparent.

The Small Business Administration loaned a total of \$160.4 million to 6,262 minority businessmen in 1970.

Through August 1971, the latest available figure, SBA had loaned \$213 million to 7,776 minority businessmen.

SBA's new program to assist small businesses by guaranteeing their bid, payment, or performance bonds is now in effect nationally. Under a pilot surety bond program started in early 1971 the SBA has assisted more than 50 small businesses. The successful bidders have received more than \$2.5 million in contracts.

Federal purchases from minority businesses have increased 11-fold in two years-- from \$13 million to \$142 million.

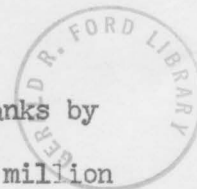
There has been an increase in grants, loans and guarantees to minority business from \$20 million in 1969 to more than \$400 million in 1971.

President Nixon has announced a new effort to improve business opportunities for Blacks and other minorities. The President urged Congress to boost a \$3.6 million appropriation for the Office of Minority Business Enterprise to \$43.6 million. The President also stated that for the fiscal year starting next July 1 he will propose that OMBE be given \$63.6 million.

The Administration has budgeted \$700 million for direct loans and grants to minority entrepreneurs in the current fiscal year. This represents a three-fold increase over 1969.

An organization known as Capital Formation has been designated by the President to coordinate and oversee the placement of new deposits by the private sector in minority-owned banks. It is estimated that an additional \$100 million in new deposits means 22,000 loans for minority businesses, home mortgages and consumer loans.

Capital Formation has helped to trigger deposits in minority-owned banks by the nation's leading corporations. The result has been a growth of \$155 million in minority bank deposits, with an additional \$60 million to \$90 million on the way.



At the same time, Department of the Treasury deposits in minority banks increased by \$155.5 million between September 1970 and September 1971.

Turning to minority employment, we find that minority employment in Federal agencies increased by 3,348 jobs between May 1970 and May 1971 although total Federal employment dropped by 11,075 jobs during that period. Minorities held 505,219 full-time positions as of May 1971. Of the 2,592,956 employees on Federal payrolls as of last May, 14.6 per cent were Negroes, Spanish-surnamed Americans, American Indians and Orientals.

The Civil Service Commission provides an avenue of appeal to the Commission for any person who feels he or she has been discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, partisan political affiliation, or other non-merit factors.

One of the Nixon achievements I am most proud of is the Philadelphia Plan. I can report to you that the Philadelphia Plan raised minority man hours in that city's Federal projects from 2 per cent of the total work hours in early 1969 to almost 15 per cent in 1971. The Philadelphia Plan is a model for the Nation.

Looking at the Health-Education-and-Welfare Department, we see that HEW's new Sickle Cell Anemia Advisory Committee is developing detailed recommendations for programs to control and ultimately eradicate sickle cell anemia. As you may know, this is a disease which affects one out of every 500 newborn Black infants. The Administration has increased the prior-years effort from \$1.5 million to \$12 million in the fight against sickle cell anemia--eight times as much.

HEW also has announced the award of \$1.6 million to help 23 Black colleges and universities upgrade their social science programs.

Furthermore, the Nation's 111 predominantly Black colleges received 3.4 per cent of all Federal aid to higher education (\$125 million) during the 1970-71 academic year. This marked a 16 per cent increase in Federal support to Black colleges over the previous year.

These are only some of the highlights of civil rights advances in 1971.

###



1/7/72

Blacks Gain
Under Nixon
BY REP. GERALD R. FORD

I am proud to report that the Nixon Administration is moving forward in the field of civil rights and that blacks are making tremendous gains under the present Administration.

The record strongly bears out the claim of black advances in the past year.

In the area of aid to minority business, for instance, sharp increases in assistance are clearly apparent.

The Small Business Administration loaned a total of \$160.4 million to 6,262 minority businessmen in 1970.

Through August 1971, the latest available figure, SBA had loaned \$213 million to 7,776 minority businessmen.

SBA's new program to assist small businesses by guaranteeing their bid, payment, or performance bonds is now in effect nationally. Under a pilot surety bond program started in early 1971 the SBA has assisted more than 50 small businesses. The successful bidders have received more than \$2.5 million in contracts.

Federal purchases from minority businesses have increased 11-fold in two years-- from \$13 million to \$142 million.

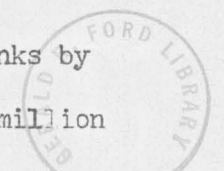
There has been an increase in grants, loans and guarantees to minority business from \$20 million in 1969 to more than \$400 million in 1971.

President Nixon has announced a new effort to improve business opportunities for Blacks and other minorities. The President urged Congress to boost a \$3.6 million appropriation for the Office of Minority Business Enterprise to \$43.6 million. The President also stated that for the fiscal year starting next July 1 he will propose that OMBE be given \$63.6 million.

The Administration has budgeted \$700 million for direct loans and grants to minority entrepreneurs in the current fiscal year. This represents a three-fold increase over 1969.

An organization known as Capital Formation has been designated by the President to coordinate and oversee the placement of new deposits by the private sector in minority-owned banks. It is estimated that an additional \$100 million in new deposits means 22,000 loans for minority businesses, home mortgages and consumer loans.

Capital Formation has helped to trigger deposits in minority-owned banks by the nation's leading corporations. The result has been a growth of \$155 million in minority bank deposits, with an additional \$60 million to \$90 million on the way.



At the same time, Department of the Treasury deposits in minority banks increased by \$155.5 million between September 1970 and September 1971.

Turning to minority employment, we find that minority employment in Federal agencies increased by 3,348 jobs between May 1970 and May 1971 although total Federal employment dropped by 11,075 jobs during that period. Minorities held 505,219 full-time positions as of May 1971. Of the 2,592,956 employees on Federal payrolls as of last May, 14.6 per cent were Negroes, Spanish-surnamed Americans, American Indians and Orientals.

The Civil Service Commission provides an avenue of appeal to the Commission for any person who feels he or she has been discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, partisan political affiliation, or other non-merit factors.

One of the Nixon achievements I am most proud of is the Philadelphia Plan. I can report to you that the Philadelphia Plan raised minority man hours in that city's Federal projects from 2 per cent of the total work hours in early 1969 to almost 15 per cent in 1971. The Philadelphia Plan is a model for the Nation.

Looking at the Health-Education-and-Welfare Department, we see that HEW's new Sickle Cell Anemia Advisory Committee is developing detailed recommendations for programs to control and ultimately eradicate sickle cell anemia. As you may know, this is a disease which affects one out of every 500 newborn Black infants. The Administration has increased the prior-years effort from \$1.5 million to \$12 million in the fight against sickle cell anemia--eight times as much.

HEW also has announced the award of \$1.6 million to help 23 Black colleges and universities upgrade their social science programs.

Furthermore, the Nation's 111 predominantly Black colleges received 3.4 per cent of all Federal aid to higher education (\$125 million) during the 1970-71 academic year. This marked a 16 per cent increase in Federal support to Black colleges over the previous year.

These are only some of the highlights of civil rights advances in 1971.

###



Published in "Sunday Supplement" *M* Office Copy
Magazine 1/21/73

"It's time to blow the whistle on the
growing horde of fathers who escape child
support responsibility by crossing state
lines..."

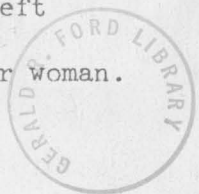
LET'S HAVE "FEDERALS" PURSUE RUNAWAY PAPIES

By Rep. Gerald R. Ford

"Dear Congressman Ford," writes a Pennsylvania mother whose letter I
am looking at now.

"Please do not reveal my name. I think you will understand why.

"After 13 years of marriage my husband deserted me and our three-year-old
child for his secretary. He lived with her and her child and supported them
both. I found them and obtained a support order but he never paid it steady
and all it amounted to was court hearings which cost me money. Then he left
the secretary and her baby behind and skipped the state with still another woman.



"I don't know where he is. I have barely managed to find enough work to support my child and to keep our house. I have kept the house for six years now but have gotten behind in real estate taxes. If I don't pay them within three months I will be sheriffed out.

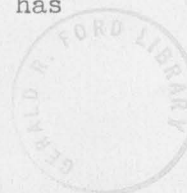
"On top of all this my daughter--his daughter--has developed a hearing problem and needs an operation. I have never applied for welfare in my life until I had to just now for medical reasons.

"He left behind an arrearage of about \$2,500 and there is no way I can get this money. I am beside myself. I don't know where else to turn."

There is actually little this woman can do. The odds are against her. She can hire attorneys to track down her husband but she as an individual cannot get a court order in another state. It would take a state order. But in reality a state court can do little once a father has fled its jurisdiction and gone across a state line. State and local law enforcement agencies have neither the staff nor the funds to track down deserting fathers who flee to another state.

It is impossible to say exactly how many husbands and ex-husbands have deserted their families and are hiding away in other states. Estimates go as high as 382,700 families with legal fathers who have deserted. When you add fleeing fathers of illegitimate children the number soars past the million family mark. It is estimated that one fourth of the deserters of legitimate families cross state lines to escape their support payment responsibilities, and the numbers are increasing. There is no figure on how many fathers of illegitimate children have disappeared into other states.

There are no statistics available either on the number of women and children not on welfare who have been deserted by a husband and father who has skipped the state. It is impossible to say how many fleeing fathers have



changed their names. It is impossible to estimate how many wives are too embarrassed even to report their husbands missing.

But above all, immeasurable, is the toll of human misery left in the wake of run-away fathers. Evidence of this distress comes across my desk every day in the form of letters, often asking that the matter be kept secret because of the family's standing in the community.

I have received thousands of letters from all over the country from women with children who have been left in the lurch by runaway husbands.

Too often a man who may be divorced or still married leaves the state in which his wife and children reside, gets a good job and does as he pleases without a moment's regard for the family he's left behind. In case after case the man is living off the fat of the land in one state while his dependents are suffering in poverty in another.

I first became interested in the fugitive father problem in 1949 as a Freshman Congressman. It was then I introduced my first "runaway pappy" bill, making flight to avoid support payments a federal offense. It didn't pass, and ever since then this struggle has become almost a crusade for me. I have just introduced my bill for the sixth time. I could not stop reintroducing that bill if I tried--the content of the letters I receive would haunt me.

Letters like this one from an Ohio woman: "I am in the position of one of these mothers who have children by a 'runaway pappy.' I am on welfare--not because I want to be--and the citizens of this state are supporting my children instead of their being supported by their father, who makes good money...yet never contributes one dime toward their care.

"I'll take that back. In the six years since the court ordered my husband to pay \$150 a month for child support, he has sent one box of clothing



for the children. And one Christmas he big heartedly sent each child a money order for \$15. From a town and state he must have been vacationing in. No way to trace him.

"My case is certainly not unique. I am only one of thousands and thousands of mothers in these 50 states who are in a similar situation. Until the Federal Government ^{assumes its welfare responsibilities in this area} ~~takes over welfare~~ and makes all runaway husbands support their children or go to jail, the public will have to support someone else's children for them."

The bill which I am trying to get passed would make flight to avoid child support a federal offense. Officially it is called the Federal Family Support Act. But unofficially it is known as the "Runaway Pappy Bill." Whatever its name, it provides for punishment of fine and imprisonment:

"Any individual who, to avoid compliance with a support order, shall travel or move in interstate or foreign commerce, from the State in which such support order was issued or from any state in which proceedings have been instituted...shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,500 or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Though that bill has not passed so far, it has come close.

The 92nd Congress came within an eyelash of enacting the provisions of my Runaway Pappy Bill when it incorporated them into the omnibus Welfare Reform Bill of 1972 (H.R. 1) which passed the House but was emasculated by the Senate. So now I am all set to try again.

I have high hopes that this time we will be successful. Some colleagues in the Senate as well have indicated their concern about this problem and Senator Russell Long, for one, has indicated he will press for similar



legislation in the Senate.

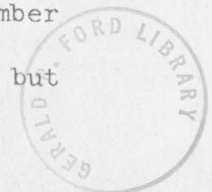
My bill would make child support orders enforceable in the Federal courts of a state to which a man has fled. In other words, this legislation would bring Federal authority to bear on the problem of nonsupport by husbands and fathers who shirk their parental obligations.

I think this is vital legislation. It is not intended to harass anyone. And as long as a man does not shirk his financial obligation, he is free to live in any state of the union he chooses. But if he tries to hide in another state to avoid his responsibility to his family he would know that various means such as Social Security and Internal Revenue records would be used by federal authorities to locate him.

Federal resources would be used to get at husbands and fathers who flee to another state to avoid supporting their families. Once found, they would have to pay up or go to jail.

I am convinced that if runaway pappies are ever going to be forced to live up to their obligations it will have to be done through the federal court system.

Some working mothers try very hard to find their missing ex-husbands and pursue them through every legal means. But it is expensive, and as one Michigan woman ruefully admits in her letter to me, "we eat a lot of Macaroni and cheese." Her letter tells how she "went to the prosecuting attorney's office to see if they could help me trace my ex-husband. They told me they could not help me unless I was on welfare. The Friend of the Court says he has a warrant out for my ex-husband but if he is out of the state they could not do anything. He said, however, if I could get his Social Security number it might help to find him. I have written to the Vital Statistics Bureau but



I am sure there is some legal reason they won't be able to help me. I feel quite defeated.

"Since my husband is a horse trainer I feel he is connected with a race track somewhere. I have called every race track commission in the United States but they have no record of him. I feel he must be going under a phoney name.

"I know he has remarried and has a child--he has three with me--so this means he must have a semi-permanent place somewhere. I have called various police departments and had them alerted to my problem and gave them a description of my missing husband. All they say is that they will keep an eye out. Whatever that means.

"I know there are a million women and children in this world that have this same problem and some no doubt have it a lot worse than we do. But when I see my children go without the things they should have--like shoes--and could have if their father would just face up to his responsibility to them, I feel so desperate and miserable. I feel that I am within my rights to ask for help in some form from someone, anyone that could help them. That's why I have sat down and written this letter to you. I am fighting to raise my children with the feeling of security. I want them to feel secure and warm. They could not possibly feel that way if I am constantly wondering where their next pair of shoes are coming from. Can you please help?

"What I am asking from you is this, is there any way you or the people in your office can help me find this man? Our divorce was granted approximately five years ago. The child support was set for \$30 a week. It is low, as the judge told me at the time. I felt, however, that if the support was a reasonable amount he would pay it. He has not. Isn't it fair to expect someone, some federal officer, to track him down? The only hope I can see is if you will



pass your 'Runaway Pappy Bill.' It is the most necessary bill I have ever heard of. It is disgraceful, the situation in our fair land."

At the present time it costs the federal government some 922 million welfare dollars annually to care for the 382,700 families with abandoned legitimate children. An additional 25 per cent is paid by the states. Even greater is the federal cost of welfare for some 700,000 families with illegitimate children--nearly 1.5 billion dollars.

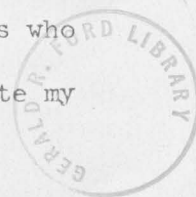
Since about one-fourth of the deserting husbands cross state lines, my bill could save taxpayers over 200 million dollars in support cost of legitimate children alone. It is harder to estimate what we can save taxpayers in caring for illegitimate offspring. Paternity must be proven and court orders given. But my bill seeks to make any father responsible for the support of his children "whether...legitimate, illegitimate or adopted."

Money is not the only consideration. There is still another benefit that would be gained by my bill and that pertains to the status of many wives.

Part of the human tragedy in these cases is that a wife whose husband has disappeared frequently does not know whether he is alive or dead, whether she is free to remarry or whether to wait in the hope of a reconciliation.

One deserted wife wistfully suggests all such husbands be declared "legally dead," because then "at least our children would become eligible for social security benefits until they reach age 18."

"Of course" she adds, "it is true some of them are probably far from being dead and dancing up a storm in some other state, but we do not know this for sure. If through an accident or ill health a death has occurred, we certainly would have no way of knowing. I am one of these working mothers who would be affected by this. I live in a never-never world. I cannot locate my



husband. There are no clues. I cannot make new male friends or think of remarriage because my husband may be alive. I am not eligible for Aid to Dependent Children because of my job. And I cannot stop working for a moment because I need every cent I can earn. It's a constant treadmill I am on."

This letter simply shows the desperation that exists because of the untenable position of being a wife and mother with a missing and who-knows-where husband and with no relief in sight. Surely it is only fair that the federal government help such women find out their legal status.

I say it's time to blow the whistle on the growing horde of men who escape their duty to children and other dependents by disappearing across state lines. Who can blow the whistle? You, the reader-taxpayer.

If every reader who sees this article took pen in hand to write their Congressman and Senator urging passage of the Runaway Pappy Bill, families would be spared humiliation and deprivation, taxpayers would be saved hundreds of millions of dollars, and thousands of wives would get the satisfaction of having their legal positions clarified.

I think it is only just that we should throw the forces of the Federal Government into pursuit of runaway pappies. Surely a man who abandons his children is just as much a felon as the man who steals an automobile.

#



1/26/73

Spending
Supplants War
As Key Issue
BY REP. GERALD R. FORD

Congress is described in the press as having convened Jan. 3 in a defiant mood, with Vietnam and Presidential impoundment of appropriated funds as the sore points.

The Vietnam peace agreement has erased the war as a source of friction between the President and the Congress. The residue of resentment that remains revolves about the issue of Federal spending and claims that the President has been taking over the powers of the Congress.

If you analyze closely what has happened in the Congress, you are forced to conclude that the President has not seized any powers--Congress has abdicated them.

There has been an erosion of congressional power, particularly the power of the purse.

Why is this true? It is so because Congress has failed to exercise its responsibility for making the hard spending decisions necessary to maintain at least a semblance of Federal fiscal sanity.

I am not being partisan in making this charge. Consider these words spoken by Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield at a caucus of Democratic senators on Jan. 3, 1973:

"The fault lies not in the Executive Branch but in ourselves, in the Congress. We cannot insist upon the power to control expenditures and then fail to do so. If we do not do the job, if we continue to abdicate our Constitutional responsibility, the powers of the Government will have to be recast so that it can be done elsewhere."

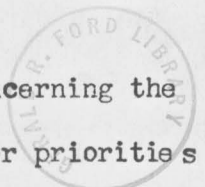
The question being posed is whether Congress is willing to change its archaic budget-handling procedures to make itself a modern institution which deserves to have the power of the purse.

This fiscal year the Federal deficit is expected to be \$25 billion--and then only because the President is holding Federal outlays to \$250 billion. Our national debt is now approximately \$444 billion, and the interest on that debt is \$23.1 billion a year.

It would not be necessary for the President to impound funds if the Congress were more responsible in its handling of the taxpayer's dollars.

In the closing hours of the last session, the Congress created a Joint Committee to recommend procedures for improving Congressional control over the budget. That committee will submit an interim report to the Congress on Feb. 15.

The committee's task is to formulate answers to weighty questions concerning the Federal budget. How do we divide an overall figure among the various major priorities and programs. Who will exercise a degree of control over expenditures proposed in



legislation?

If the Joint Committee on the Budget can come up with satisfactory answers to these questions, it may be the Congress will resolve the crisis over governmental powers which the Congress itself has precipitated.

#####





**KENT COUNTY
REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE**

ELLIOTT A. SERAFIN
CHAIRMAN

MRS. ALBERT (PAT) LEE
VICE-CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM F. FISHER
SECRETARY

ROBERT J. ELEVELD
TREASURER

PAUL G. GOEBEL, JR.
FINANCE CHAIRMAN

January 19, 1973

Hon. Gerald R. Ford
H-230 The Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Jerry:

The Kent County Republican Committee is planning to re-activate its local newsletter which will be sent to the approximately 6,000 individuals on our mailing list which includes all our workers and contributors. I would like to include in the February issue a 300-word article from you entitled, "A Report from Washington".

We would like to go to press on January 31 and mail the newsletter on February 5. The newsletter would contain a front page story on the Lincoln Day Dinner and the young peoples' trip to Washington for the Inauguration.

I hope you will be able to help us out.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Eleveld
County Chairman

RJE/sc

* Sent 1/26/73



5/22/73

SENT TO GORDON

"Enthusiasm And Youth"

BY JERRY FORD

Whenever I talk with young people, I think of a sentence once set down on paper by the philosopher-poet Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Said Emerson: "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."

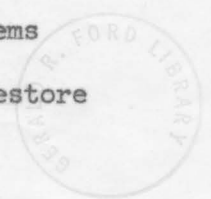
The reason these words flash through my mind when I come into contact with young people is that youth and enthusiasm go together. The young are full of vitality; they are just naturally enthusiastic. And since young people are naturally enthusiastic, they have tremendous potential for achieving greatness.

Recently about 100 Boy Scouts from six troops in Ke-Wa-Can District 7 cleaned up Plaster Creek in Wyoming city as a communtiy service project. With the greatest of enthusiasm, the Scouts picked up tons of trash along the creek banks during the volunteer operation.

This project was in the finest of American traditions--voluntarism--and it pointed up the fact that we cannot possibly come to grips withour environmental problems without the kind of awareness being demonstrated by our young people.

Cleaning up our environment is an enormously complicated and difficult problem. Anytime you push the environment in one place, it will bulge out someplace else.

It's been three years since the first Earth Day of April, 1970. Not only have we experienced an increasing awareness of ecological problems but we see an increasing understanding of how complicated it is to restore our environment and how costly and time-consuming it is.



The individual citizen definitely has a role to play in the cleanup of our environment--and this is especially true of our young people, with their splendid enthusiasm in tackling difficult problems.

The most significant successes I have seen in the fight to restore our environment have come where individual citizens--in many instances young people--have decided to do something about an environmental problem affecting them.

So often people tend to sit back and wait for the government to throw money at a problem. But, as in the case of the Boy Scouts who cleaned up Plaster Creek, citizen action produces tremendous successes. I have seen many cleanups due largely to citizen efforts. And this is the best way for young people to get involved.

We will, of course, be spending hundreds of billions of dollars to restore and protect our environment. But there is no substitute for citizen effort, and there is no substitute for the enthusiasm of youth.

#



6/4/73

Written Especially for "Michigan Police Officer," the official publication of The Michigan Professional Police Association.

The most ridiculous assertion being made in connection with the Watergate Affair is that no longer can the Nixon Administration-- or any Republican, for that matter--talk about law and order.

This statement is nonsensical because despite the fact that the Watergate Affair first surfaced as a result of a breaking and entering, the present Administration has made tremendous progress in fighting professional crime in America. And, with the cooperation of Congress, further advances can be expected.

We all remember what the situation was in the Sixties. Permissiveness. Violence. A real threat that crime was becoming uncontrollable. And, worst of all, the steps necessary to control crime were not being taken.

The present Administration came to office in 1969 with a conviction that law and order had to be restored. One of the first actions taken by the Administration was the mounting of an all-out attack against crime in the United States.

The Administration beefed up the manpower in Federal enforcement and prosecution agencies.

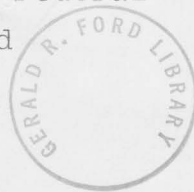
Under prodding by the Administration, Congress enacted legislation stepping up the fight against organized crime, drug trafficking and crime in the District of Columbia.

With the Administration recommending higher figures, the Congress sharply increased Federal financial aid to State and local criminal justice systems until this aid totalled \$1.5 billion for the three fiscal years from 1970 through 1972.

This was a clear departure from the philosophy that had pervaded national crime-fighting efforts up to that time. The result was dramatic progress in bringing America back from a period of record-breaking levels of lawlessness.

Through the combined efforts of Federal, State and local agencies, serious crime in the United States is being brought under control.

Aggressive leadership has produced positive results: Federal aid to State and local law enforcement agencies has increased



dramatically; Justice Department funding has been augmented to provide more marshals, more judges, more narcotics agents and more Assistant U. S. Attorneys in the field; 600 new Special F.B.I. agents have been added; and Federal spending on efforts to curb juvenile delinquency has increased twelvefold.

We have not only reversed the steady rise in the crime rate; we have actually brought about a nationwide decrease in the rate of serious crime.

The Administration's goal of improving the American correctional system has been advanced, in large part, through the initiative of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

Currently the Congress is moving to extend the life of LEAA and to increase the authorizations for that agency to about \$1 billion a year. LEAA also is being strengthened. It is being made more accountable. The administration of assistance programs is being made more centralized. The formulas for matching Federal funds are being simplified; and funding incentives for inter-governmental coordination and cooperation in areas of law enforcement and criminal justice are being provided.

The primary responsibility for fighting crime lies with the States. The LEAA program aids those elements in our federal system which are best able to fight crime.

Our anti-crime program is on the right track. We are taking the right measures. The only way to attack crime in America is the way crime attacks our people--without pity.

This is why I am strongly supporting the Administration's latest efforts to step up the war against crime--a comprehensive revision of existing Federal criminal laws and the centralization of drug law enforcement efforts through creation of a new Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (FDEA).

The FDEA has become a reality as the result of an Administration reorganization plan. It has become a reality because a majority of the members of the U. S. House of Representatives had sense enough to reject a move by the House Government Operations Committee to disapprove the reorganization proposal.

The need for centralizing drug enforcement activities in one Federal agency became clear during Floor debate. I strongly



supported the establishment of this new agency.

How important is the sharpening of the attack against drug trafficking? It is still estimated that one-third to one-half of all individuals arrested for street crimes are narcotics abusers and addicts.

But we are making progress in the war against drug addiction. Nationwide, in the last two years, the rate of new addiction to heroin showed its first decline since 1964.

No single law enforcement problem has occupied more time, effort and money in the past four years than that of drug abuse and drug addiction.

When the present Administration assumed office in 1969, only \$82 million was budgeted by the Federal Government for law enforcement, prevention and rehabilitation in the field of drug abuse. That figure has been increased to \$785 million for fiscal 1974, nearly 10 times as much.

The record shows that narcotics production has been disrupted, more traffickers and distributors have been put out of business, and addicts and abusers have been treated and started on the road to rehabilitation.

Turning again to the need for revision of existing Federal criminal laws, let me emphasize that one of the greatest needs is to increase the sentences for heroin and morphine trafficking.

I also favor restoration of the death penalty. Last March 22 I introduced the Administration bill providing for the death penalty for wartime treason and for murder committed under certain circumstances. I believe the death penalty can be a deterrent to crime.

I strongly support general revision of the Federal criminal laws because this will provide us with laws that are workable and responsive to the demands of a modern Nation.

Most crime in America does not fall under Federal jurisdiction. Those who serve in the front lines of the war against crime are the State and local law enforcement authorities. But the present Administration has been providing State and local authorities with the leadership and the aid necessary to turn the tide against the criminal. As a consequence, we have won quite



a few battles in our constant jousting with the forces of crime--
and I think we are on our way to winning the war.

#



MICHIGAN POLICE OFFICER

Official Publication of The Michigan Professional Police Association

105 EAST WASHTENAW



LANSING, MICHIGAN 48933

June 4, 1973

U. S. Congressman Gerald R. Ford
425 Cherry Street, S. E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502

Dear Congressman Ford:

In early July, 3,000 Michigan law enforcement officers and their associates will begin receiving their official publication, the Michigan Police Officer. This magazine will be the voice and educational medium of the Michigan Professional Police Association, a non-political organization of full time law enforcement officers dedicated to improving the professionalism of the individual officer and to playing a useful part in community affairs.

I am the publication director of the Michigan Police Officer, working under the president of the association, Officer Edward Serwach of the Grosse Pointe Shores Police Department.

This first issue would welcome an article by you on any facet of law enforcement you are currently interested in, and of course will be accompanied by your photograph and a sketch of your many accomplishments in Congress and within Michigan for the betterment of the criminal justice system.

Other authorities to be represented in this issue include Governor Milliken, Attorney General Kelley, and national law enforcement figures.

I know your article would please your Michigan officers, and I hope that you will ask your press secretary to forward the article and photograph at his earliest convenience (our deadline is June 15; we can hold space for another week if advised). Of course, I will send your office several copies of the magazine upon publication.

With advance appreciation and good wishes.

Sincerely,
MICHIGAN POLICE OFFICER

FW Cooley, Jr.

Frank W. Cooley, Jr.
Publication Director

FWC:bk

cc: Edward Serwach, President

*Jerry: Would you please
O.K. The attached article
as soon as possible.
Their deadline is June 15.
- Paul*



MICHIGAN POLICE OFFICER

Official Publication of The Michigan Professional Police Association

105 EAST WASHTENAW



LANSING, MICHIGAN 48933

June 21, 1973

N/A

U. S. Congressman Gerald R. Ford
425 Cherry Street, S. E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502

Dear Congressman Ford:

We are really pleased that you took time out from your crowded schedule to write an article especially for the inaugural issue of the Michigan Police Officer.

I know our membership will be extremely interested to read what you have to say about the efforts the Administration is making to bring crime under control. Your words expressing the conviction that "we are on our way to winning the war (against crime)" will be welcome to many ears.

Thank you also for your photograph and biographical material.

You have made a fine contribution to this issue and we hope that we may in the future print further articles by you.

With appreciation and good wishes.

Sincerely,

MICHIGAN POLICE OFFICER

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank W. Cooley, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Frank W. Cooley, Jr.
Publication Director

FWC:bk

cc: Edward Serwach, President

