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HOW THE HOUSE MAY PICK THE NEXT PRESIDENT

If no Presidential nominee gets an absolute majority (270) of electoral votes on November 5, the Constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall "immediately" choose the next President from the two or three contenders with the most electoral votes.

When the House chooses a President, and only then, Congressmen do not vote as individuals representing the people of their districts but by State delegations. Each State casts one vote, whether it has only one or 41 Members in the House. An absolute majority of 26 State votes is required to pick a President.

If a State's delegation in the House is evenly divided, as are Illinois, Oregon and Montana in the current Congress, it has no vote and voters of those States are effectively disenfranchised. In this Congress, Democrats are a majority in 29 State delegations and Republicans are a majority in 18.

In 24 States, however, a switch of one or two seats from Democrat to Republican would significantly change its preference for the next President.

A Presidential election can be thrown into the House of Representatives if the Electoral College vote is exactly tied between two persons, 269 to 269, or if third party or additional contenders win enough electoral votes to prevent anybody from getting 270. (There is no provision for a second ballot by the electors.)

It has happened both ways in U. S. history, but not for 144 years.

Despite several Amendments the ground rules, unfortunately, are not fully fixed by the Constitution. Some elements depend on ordinary statute law, which can be changed by this or any Congress. Furthermore, the ground rules by which the House selects a President differ from those by which the Senate selects a Vice President, or Acting President, in case of deadlock.

Only twice has the House picked a President. It could do so again in 1969.

In 1801, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were tied in the Electoral College. The House chose Jefferson after Alexander Hamilton, his longtime political rival, threw his support to the Virginian and against his fellow New Yorker. Burr later killed Hamilton in a duel.

In 1825 the Constitution had been amended to preclude another such impasse, requiring electors to vote separately for President and Vice President, who presumably would be of the same party.

Four candidates won electoral votes in that election: Andrew Jackson, by far the popular favorite; John Quincy Adams, who had only two-thirds as many popular votes and 84 electoral votes to Jackson's 99; Henry Clay and William Crawford.

Clay ran a poor third in popular votes but was nosed out of consideration by the House (of which he was Speaker) by trailing Crawford, 37 to 41, in electoral votes. Nobody had a clear majority of electoral votes so the House had to choose among Jackson, Adams and Crawford, the top three.

Eventually, after much wheeling and dealing, the House elected John Quincy Adams as our fifth President over Jackson, despite his popular and electoral plurality. It was said Adams promised Speaker Clay he would appoint him Secretary of State, and he did. But four years later Jackson turned Adams and his party out of the White House forever, and Clay never became President.

Both in 1801 and 1825, the President was chosen by the expiring or "lame duck" Congress, by House Members whose terms were about up. In 1933, however, the 20th Amendment to the Constitution fixed the terms of new Senators and Representatives to begin at noon on January 3, and those of the President and Vice President to begin at noon on January 20, 17 days later.

But the Constitution remains inexplicit about (1) the date of national elections, (2) the date when the Electoral College casts ballots for President and Vice President and (3) the date when these electoral votes are officially counted by a joint session of House and Senate.

These times and dates are left for Congress to determine. They can be and have been changed by simple majorities like any other law.

At present, Election Day is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (Nov. 5, 1968); the duly chosen electors meet in their respective States and the District of Columbia and cast their votes on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December (Dec. 16, 1968), and the Congress meets to canvass and certify the electoral vote at 1 p.m. on the January 6th following each meeting of the electors (Jan. 6, 1969.)

This, of course, would be the new (91st) Congress, with all Members of the House sworn in on Jan. 3 under the Constitution. But this Jan. 6 date can be changed by Congress at any time. It was changed to Jan. 7 in 1957 to avoid a Sunday session. It could be moved back to some date between Dec. 16, when the electors meet, and Jan. 3, when the old Congress expires.

Thus, one may speculate that Vice President Humphrey, himself denied the Presidency by a House deadlock, might cast the Senate vote that makes Sen. Muskie the Acting President of the United States.

The only certain guarantee the American voter has of electing Richard Nixon as the next President of the United States, of barring Hubert Humphrey from the White House or his running mate from the Acting Presidency indefinitely and of outlawing any wheeling and dealing within Democratic State delegations by a third party contender is to elect a substantial Republican majority in the next House of Representatives.

To be safe this majority must comfortably exceed the 218 seats that are the minimum for control of the House, a gain of 31 in 1968 as compared to 47 in 1966.

To be absolutely sure of a change in Washington next year enough Republican Congressmen must be elected to make up majorities within at least 26 State delegations -- eight more than Republicans control now.

Ideally a shift of 9 seats could accomplish this, but practically it will take more to make certain. Congressional contests in 24 States are the battleground in this Presidential backstop operation.

One Republican replacing an incumbent Democrat in the House would switch the Presidential preference of seven States: the presently tied Illinois (12-12), Oregon (2-2) and Montana (1-1) delegations plus Pennsylvania (R13-D13 with one vacancy), Kentucky (R3-D4), Nevada (D1) and Tennessee (R4-D5). All but 2 of these States have Republican Governors; together they have seven Republican Senators.

In another 11 States, a switch of one seat would deny the House vote to the Democrats and two more Republican Congressmen would win control: Alabama (R3-D5), Arkansas (R1-D3), Colorado (R1-D3), Hawaii (D2), Maine (D2), Maryland (R3-D5), Massachusetts (R5-D7), New Mexico (D2), Oklahoma (R2-D4), Rhode Island (D2) and Virginia (R4-D6).

A 1968 gain of two Republican seats also would win the House delegations of New Jersey (R6-D9), Washington State (R2-D5) and West Virginia (R1-D4) and would tie up California (R17-D21), Connecticut (R1-D5) and South Carolina (R1-D5) if the next President is chosen by the House of Representatives.

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AGENDA FOR A REPUBLICAN 91ST CONGRESS

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- Electoral College Reform
- Clean Elections Legislation
- Congressional Reform
- Creation of a New Hoover Commission
- Block Grants and Revenue Sharing
- Reform Foreign Aid
- Revise Military Draft System
- Improve Social Security
- National Emergency Strikes
- Fiscal Reform
- Reform and Revise Welfare Programs
- Revitalize the Merchant Marine
- Provide farm policies and programs that will bring fair prices and greater opportunity to the American Farmer
- Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
- Review and Evaluate Existing Federal Programs
- Encourage the initiation and expansion of private industry job training programs through enactment of Republican Human Investment Act
- Encourage state and local direction of educational programs and provide system of tax credits for higher education costs
- Clean Air - Clean Water
- Speed the development of modern mass transportation systems.  
Provide new and long-range highway planning and programs.
- Improve Veterans Benefits

[The above items require legislative action during the 91st Congress. This list is not set forth in order of priority nor is it intended to include every subject that will be acted upon by the next Congress. The listed subjects, however, have been considered in great detail and positive proposals and programs have been developed with respect to them, by the House Republican Conference, Policy Committee and Task Forces as well as the Republican Coordinating Committee and the 1968 Republican Platform.]

## ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM

Under our present system, the President is elected by ballot in the Electoral College. Every State is represented by electors equal in number to the State's representation in the House and Senate. These electors are selected in the manner determined by the individual state legislatures. In addition, the District of Columbia is granted three electors by operation of the 23rd Amendment. A candidate for President must receive a majority of the 538 ballots cast, or 270 votes, to be elected. The Electoral College never assembles in one place, but rather meet separately in fifty-one separate jurisdictions. There is only one round of balloting. If no candidate receives a majority, then the House of Representatives elects the President and the Senate elects the Vice President.

The present electoral college system is dangerously inadequate. For example:

1. It has permitted a candidate with fewer popular votes than another candidate to be elected President.
2. It has allowed electors to disregard the mandate of their election in casting an electoral ballot.
3. The winner of the plurality of the popular vote in a state wins all of the electoral votes in that state regardless of the vote received by the other candidates.
4. It has required the House of Representatives to decide elections when no candidate received a majority of electoral votes. In this process, each state, regardless of population, is given one vote.
5. Under the present system, the President and Vice President that are finally chosen can be from different political parties.
6. There is no provision made in the present law for the selection of a successor in the event of the death of a presidential or vice presidential candidate prior to the counting of the electoral votes by Congress on January 6th.

There have been a number of plans proposed to correct deficiencies in the present system. One plan retains the electoral votes of the states, abolishes the office of elector and automatically awards the electoral votes of a State to the popular winner in that State. A second, the "district" plan continues both the office of elector and a State's electoral votes but provides that the electoral votes are to be spread among equipopulous districts (equal in number to the number of Representatives in the House) plus two at-large districts. The winner of each district automatically receives its electoral vote. A third plan abolishes the office of elector but retains the state's electoral votes which are divided among the candidates in proportion to their shares of the total popular vote within the state. And a fourth plan proposes that the President be elected by direct vote of the people. Under this plan, the present electoral college system is completely abolished.

One of the first things the next Congress must do is solve this serious problem and then, without further delay, present to the American people a workable plan.

## CLEAN ELECTIONS LEGISLATION

The laws dealing with election campaigns must be revised and updated.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act was enacted in 1925. The Hatch Act was passed 28 years ago. Studies such as the 1962 Report of the President's Commission on Campaign Costs reveal that present laws invite evasion and are filled with loopholes. Absent basic reform, public confidence in the election process may be eroded. For two years the House Republican Leadership, the Policy Committee and the Republican Members of the House Administration Committee have worked for the enactment of clean elections legislation. Specific and detailed election reform legislation has been drafted and introduced.

Honest reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and streamlined enforcement procedures would be ensured through the enactment of the following Republican Election Reform Bill:

1. A five-member bipartisan Federal Elections Commission is established to receive reports and statements regarding campaign contributions and expenditures.
2. The Commission is given full and complete authority to enforce the provisions of the Act. It shall be the duty of the Commission to make reports and statements available for public inspection and to prepare and publish summaries and reports.
3. Candidates for Federal office and political committees supporting such candidates that accept contributions or make expenditures exceeding \$1,000 in any calendar year, are required to report contributions and expenditures.
4. Donations by an individual of more than \$5,000 to any candidate for Federal office or any committee supporting such candidate in any calendar year are prohibited.
5. Conventions, primaries and party caucuses are placed under the reporting and disclosure provisions of the bill.
6. The disclosure of gifts or honorariums of more than \$100 is required of candidates for the House and Senate as well as incumbents.
7. Members of the House and Senate are prohibited from using contributions derived from a fund raising event or activity for personal or family purposes.
8. Campaign contributions by political action committees financially supported by a corporation, trade association or labor organization are regulated.



## CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

The problems of today and the challenges of tomorrow demand an efficient and effective Congress. A spittoon approach to the problems of a computerized society is no longer adequate. Unless new procedures and techniques are developed, the historic role of Congress as an essential check on the power of the Executive may be destroyed.

Republican Congressional Reform legislation will be one of the first pieces of legislation to be brought to the House Floor next year. This legislation would:

1. Establish a Joint Committee on Congressional Operations with continuing authority to study the structure and procedures of Congress, to recommend additional reforms and changes and to determine the feasibility of employing data processing and information retrieval systems.
2. Establish an Office of Placement and Office Management to assist Members, Committees and officers of the Senate and House seeking competent personnel and to furnish advice and information regarding office management procedures.
3. Protect the rights of the minority by providing the right to appoint and direct certain committee staff members, the right to present minority views and reports, the right to call witnesses during committee hearings and the right to equal time on conference reports.
4. Permit the broadcasting, telecasting and photographing of committee hearings that are open to the public.
5. Establish a Bill of Rights for committees that would require announcement of record votes and permit a majority to compel the calling of a meeting, the opening of meetings to the public and the filing of a report.
6. Authorize measures designed to assist Members of Congress in the performance of their Congressional duties. Such measures would include enlarging committee staffs, strengthening and improving the Legislative Reference Service, and authorizing the committees to employ experts as consultants on an interim basis.
7. Provide for the adjournment of Congress during the month of August.
8. Implement fiscal controls and budgetary reforms that would include a greater utilization of the General Accounting Office, a multiple year financial projection of programs, the updating of the budget on June 1 of each year, and the testimony of responsible Executive Department officials before the Appropriations Committee of each House within 30 days after the budget is presented to Congress.

## CREATION OF A NEW HOOVER COMMISSION

Waste, inefficiency and duplication of effort have been the natural and foreseeable result of the bureaucratic explosion that has taken place within the Federal Government during the past five years. New agencies, bureaus and programs have been created in unprecedented numbers without a corresponding and much-needed review and reorganization of the Executive Branch. As a result, a Catalog of Federal Programs for Individual and Community Improvement requires 414 pages. The Encyclopedia of U. S. Government Benefits covers 1,007 pages. There are more than 60 Federal programs that deal with urban problems while 37 offices in the Executive Branch are concerned with the problems of the aging. And there are 42 separate Federal agencies involved in educational programs. Republican legislation that would establish a new independent bipartisan commission patterned after the two distinguished Hoover Commissions, to recommend essential reorganization and reform in the Executive Branch of our government must be enacted.

The two Hoover Commissions, which were created and established by Republican Congresses, contributed markedly to the ability of the Congress and the agencies themselves to improve efficiency and to eliminate duplication of Executive functions. For example, the first Hoover Commission recommended the Reorganization Act of 1949. Other recommendations led to the creation of the General Services Administration, the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 which formally established the Department of Defense, the Classification Act of 1949, the reorganization of the Post Office Department, and the passage of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1950. On the basis of the recommendations of the second Commission, the Department of Defense was reorganized, the budget system was modernized further, research activities were coordinated, the Federal career service improved, and the National Library of Medicine created. Without question, a new Commission would lead to reforms of similar scope and significance.

## BLOCK GRANTS AND REVENUE SHARING

Block grants encourage maximum State coordination and permit the States and localities to establish priorities and run their own programs with a minimum of Federal interference.

The Comprehensive Health Act provides one of the best examples of what can be done under the block grant approach. This Republican-sponsored and supported act consolidated 16 separately administered public health programs and permitted the States to develop plans, establish priorities and coordinate local activities.

The recently passed Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act as it was improved and perfected by Republican amendments, also employs a block grant approach. It provides maximum State and local control over law enforcement and minimum Federal interference.

The Republican proposed Revenue Sharing Program provides a long range solution to the serious fiscal problems of State and local governments. Revenue and Credit sources available to State and local governments have not kept pace with demands and prices. On the other hand, the income tax on which the Federal government relies for the bulk of its revenue produces steadily increasing amounts.

Under the Republican proposal, federally collected tax revenue will be returned to the States with no strings attached and with a minimum of federal administrative oversight. With this money, the State and their political subdivisions will have an opportunity to initiate and implement essential Programs which they determine have a high priority in their particular State or locality. These programs will be directed and controlled by State and local officials. The deadening hand of federal bureaucracy will not be permitted to follow the federal money and thereby control the local Program.

## REFORM FOREIGN AID

In foreign as well as domestic affairs, the Johnson-Humphrey Administration has attempted to solve problems by simply applying large amounts of tax dollars. They have lost sight of the fact that the initial and basic theory of the Point Four program was its emphasis on technical assistance. Then, as now, developing countries are handicapped by a lack of administrative and technical skill.

The foreign aid authorization should be limited to one year. There is a definite need for new ideas and changes in the aid program. The stagnation and deterioration of recent years must be reversed. Investigations in depth must be conducted. Outmoded and counter productive policies and projects must be identified and corrected.

Our aid must be positioned realistically in our national priorities. Only those nations which urgently require America's help and clearly evince a desire to help themselves will receive such assistance as can be diverted from our own pressing needs. In providing aid, more emphasis will be given to technical assistance. Multilateral agencies will be encouraged so that other nations will help share the burden. The administration of all aid programs will be revised and improved to prevent waste, inefficiency and corruption. Maximum participation by private enterprise will be encouraged.

Foreign aid activities will not be permitted to range free of our foreign policy. Nations hostile to this country will receive no assistance from the United States. We will not provide aid of any kind to countries which aid and abet the war efforts in North Vietnam.

## REVISE MILITARY DRAFT SYSTEM

The order of call for eligible registrants should be revised so that those in the younger age group would be called to active duty first. Under the present system of priorities for induction, the oldest are selected from the age group of 26 years and under. This system has resulted in considerable uncertainty. An individual classified as available at 18 1/2 remains subject to possible induction until he reaches his 26th birth date. Moreover, the degree of his exposure to induction increases directly with his age and reaches its maximum point on the day before he reaches age 26. The younger men, as a group, are more adaptable to the routines of military training and there are fewer dependents' problems at these ages. Also, a man who is awaiting a draft call has greater difficulty in finding and keeping suitable employment.

When military manpower needs can be appreciably reduced, we will place the Selective Service System on standby and substitute a voluntary force obtained through adequate pay and career incentives.

## IMPROVE SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security System will be strengthened by providing automatic cost of living adjustments under Social Security and the Railroad Retirement Act. An increase in earnings permitted to Social Security recipients without loss of benefits, provision for post-age 65 contributions to Social Security with deferment of benefits, and an increase in benefits to widows will also be provided. The age for universal Social Security coverage will be gradually reduced from 72 to 65 and the former 100 percent income tax deduction will be restored for medical and drug expenses for people over 65. Additionally, steps to help improve and extend private pension plans will be taken.

## NATIONAL EMERGENCY STRIKES

Promises by the Johnson-Humphrey Administration to recommend legislation dealing with crippling economic strikes have never been honored. Instead, settlements forced or influenced by government and overriding the interests of the parties and the public have shattered the Administrations' own wage and price guidelines and contributed to inflation.

Effective methods for dealing with labor disputes involving the national interest must be developed. Permanent, long-range solutions of the problems of national emergency disputes, public employee strikes and crippling work stoppages are imperative. These solutions cannot be wisely formulated in the heat of emergency. The development of practical, acceptable solutions that conform fully to the public interest will be given the highest priority.

## REFORM AND REVISE WELFARE PROGRAMS

The rigid welfare requirements that stifle work motivation must be revised. Locally operated children's day-care centers that free the parents to accept work will be supported.

Burdensome administrative procedures will be simplified, and existing programs will be revised so that they encourage and protect strong family units.

Recent studies indicate that many Americans suffer from malnutrition despite six separate federal food distribution programs. Fragmentation of federal effort hinders accomplishment. Federal Food distribution programs must be unified. There must be active cooperation with the states and private enterprise, to help provide the hungry poor sufficient food for a balanced diet.

## FISCAL REFORM

The economic crisis triggered by the chaotic fiscal policies of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration poses the greatest single threat to the initiation and implementation of the plans and the programs that are desperately needed to meet and solve our pressing problems. The last balanced budget was in 1960. The deficits under the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey Administrations have totaled \$65.8 billion and the deficit in fiscal 1968 was a record \$25.4 billion.

Since the Johnson-Humphrey Administration took office, the cost of living has increased nearly 11.6 percent. Interest rates have reached their highest point since the Civil War. So unprecedented is the rate of increase, the standard books of tables for estimating mortgage payments must be rewritten. Three years ago a home could have been purchased with a government backed mortgage of 5 1/4 percent. Today, the rate of interest is 6 3/4 percent. This means that a homeowner with a 20-year \$20,000 loan will have to pay \$5,154.40 more in interest charges.

From the outset of the fiscal crisis, Republicans in Congress have demanded the establishment of priorities, a reduction in spending and the revision and reform of existing programs. The Republican Members of the Appropriations Committee and the Ways and Means Committee led the fight to make budget cuts, recisions and limitations on budgetary authority an integral part of any tax increase. Largely at the insistence of Republicans, the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, contained an order to cut \$6 billion in 1969 budget expenditures, \$10 billion in new obligational authority and \$8 billion in unspent authorizations.

In the 91st Congress, an even greater effort will be made to establish priorities, reduce spending and revise and reform existing programs. Unless our present fiscal deterioration is averted, the very people that we now seek to help will be hurt the worst. Job training and educational programs will be set back years. Social programs will be curtailed and urban renewal and slum clearance will be crippled.

## REVITALIZE THE MERCHANT MARINE

Our merchant marine has been allowed to deteriorate. There are grave doubts that it is capable of an adequate response to emergency security needs.

The United States has drifted from first place to sixth place in the world in the size of its merchant fleet. By contrast, the Russian fleet has been rapidly expanding and will attain a dominant position by 1970. Deliveries of new ships are now eight to one in Russia's favor.

For reasons of security, as well as of economics, the decline of our merchant marine must be reversed. A vigorous and realistic ship replacement program to meet the changing pattern of our foreign commerce must be implemented. Industry-government maritime research and development, emphasizing nuclear propulsion must be expanded. Construction and operating subsidy procedures must be simplified and revised.

## REVIEW AND EVALUATE EXISTING FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The Great Society programs administered by huge Federal bureaucracies have not delivered the goods. Waste, inefficiency, and few real results have been the rule rather than the exception.

State and local governments are now buried under a mass of Federal Grant-In-Aid programs. There are today some 1,271 separate aid programs that are administered by a total of 21 Federal departments and agencies, 150 Washington Bureaus and 400 Regional offices. There are some 70 federally funded job training programs with some cities having as many as 30 operating side by side.

Many programs have outlived their original purpose; others actively compound the problems they were designed to relieve; still others are loosely administered and very wasteful. In the next Congress, we would seek to squeeze as much effectiveness as possible from the ill-conceived and hastily enacted programs that are now on the books until such time as they can be revised, consolidated, transferred, or terminated.



## AGRICULTURE

Our legislative goal is farm policies and programs that will enable producers to receive fair prices in relation to the prices they must pay for other products.

Proposals designed to encourage farmers, especially small producers, to develop their bargaining position will be considered.

A two-way export-import policy which protects American agriculture from unfair foreign competition while increasing our overseas commodity dollar sales to the rapidly expanding world population will be provided.

The management of the Commodity Credit Corporation's inventory operations will be reorganized so that the Corporation will no longer compete with the marketings of farmers.

Programs for distribution of food and milk to schools and low-income citizens will be improved.

The program to export our food and farm technology in keeping with the Republican-initiated Food for Peace program will be strengthened.

Farm cooperatives including rural electric and telephone cooperatives will be assisted consistent with prudent development of our nation's resources and rural needs.

Research for industrial uses of agricultural products, new markets, and new methods of cost-cutting in production and marketing techniques will be emphasized.

Programs emphasizing vocational training, economic incentives for industrial development, and the development of human resources will be used to revitalize rural America.

Credit programs designed to help finance the heavy capital needs of modern farming, will be improved.

Finally, the American farmer will be given a more direct voice in shaping his own destiny.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Republicans in the 90th Congress have led the way towards the enactment of major legislation in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice.

Republicans in the 91st Congress will continue to accord this subject top priority.

We will sponsor and support measures which prevent and deter crime as well as those which are concerned with crimes that have been committed.

Chronic or repeat offenders, for example, are a major cause of crime. We will seek legislation to involve private industry in the rehabilitative process behind prison walls through the medium of tax incentive. We will also explore the feasibility of a federal bonding program to encourage meaningful employment of ex-convicts who earnestly desire to "go straight".

At the same time we will protect society from unrehabilitative professional criminals by providing for realistic sentencing standards as to them.

We will assist State and local law enforcement while preserving the primacy of State responsibility in this area.

We will increase public protection against racketeer infiltration of legitimate businesses.

We will revamp the federal law enforcement establishment, the federal corrections system and the system of criminal justice at large.

We will improve narcotics rehabilitation.

We will improve the Bail Reform law.

Through the Joint Congressional Committee on Crime we will exercise continuous legislative oversight to insure that the laws passed by Congress are utilized and enforced by the Executive branch.

Finally, we will explore the means to re-introduce reality into the process of determining the guilt or innocence of criminal defendants.

## JOBS

The most effective job trainer in the Nation is private enterprise.

Employers and employees working together have conceived and developed many sound training programs. Our rapidly advancing technology requires many additional programs of training and retraining. To meet this need, business must expand its formal as well as informal training capability. Classes must be held during business hours or after work in plants, offices and nearby classrooms. The skilled supervisors and the acknowledged experts employed by the various companies as well as full-time teachers must be utilized to provide the required instruction if we are to close the training gap. This can be done through the Republican Human Investment Act.

The Republican Human Investment Act provides a thoughtful and effective method to meet the chronic unemployment and underemployment problem that is posed by the uneducated, unskilled, untrained worker. It would stimulate the initiation and expansion of job training and retraining programs by private industry by providing a tax credit for certain expenses of such programs.

## CLEAN AIR

The Air Quality Act of 1967, P.L. 90-148, for the first time makes meaningful and definite divisions of responsibility between states and the federal government on the matters of combating air pollution. At the insistence of the Republican members, it limited the authority of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to three things: 1) determining the scientific criteria, 2) recommending abatement procedures, and 3) designating air sheds.

The states, singly or in concert, are authorized to meet the problems by 1) determining how much of the various pollutants can be emitted by industries and other installations, and 2) creating machinery for enforcement.

Unfortunately, the tasks assigned to the federal government are proceeding very slowly. A Republican administration and a Republican Congress would see to it that the federal government carried out its assigned responsibilities diligently so that state governments can protect their citizens from the dangers of increasing air pollution.

## EDUCATION

Programs for pre-school children must be improved and expanded. State, local or private programs of teacher training will be encouraged. Better teaching methods and modern instruction techniques such as educational television and voluntary bilingual education will be supported.

States will be encouraged to present plans for federal assistance which would include state distribution of such aid to non-public school children and include non-public school representatives in the planning process. Where state conditions prevent use of funds for non-public school children, a public agency should be designated to administer federal funds.

Post-high school technical institutes that will enable young people to acquire satisfactory skills for meaningful employment will be expanded. For youths unable to obtain such training, we propose an industry youth program, coupled with a flexible approach to minimum wage laws for young entry-level workers during their training periods.

The rapidly mounting enrollments and costs of colleges and universities deprive many qualified young people of the opportunity to obtain a quality college education. To help colleges and universities provide this opportunity, we favor grant and loan programs for expansion of their facilities. We support a flexible student aid program of grants, loans and work opportunities, provided by federal and state governments and private organizations. We favor tax credits for those burdened with the costs of higher education, and also tax deductions to encourage savings for this purpose.

## IMPROVE VETERANS BENEFITS

A sound program of veterans benefits that will merit the approval of the nation and its veterans must be perfected. Such a program will include:

- 1) Compensation payments that are commensurate with the cost of living for service connected disabled veterans and their survivors, particularly widows with minor children.
- (2) Special consideration for older veterans in determining eligibility for pension and hospitalization.
- (3) The continued operation of the Veterans Administration hospital system dedicated to the care and treatment of veterans, with an adequate number of beds, both medical and nursing care, to accomplish this purpose.
- (4) The formulation of a national policy on cemeteries and burial benefits for veterans.
- (5) Continued priorities in employment, for veterans, with special attention to the returning Viet Nam veteran.

## TRANSPORTATION

A balanced, competitive transportation system in which each mode of transportation - train, truck, barge, bus and aircraft - is efficiently utilized must be maintained. The Johnson-Humphrey Administration's failure to evolve a coordinated transportation policy has resulted in outrageous delays at major airports and in glacial progress in developing high-speed train transportation linking our major population centers.

The nation's air transport system performs excellently, but under increasingly adverse conditions. Airways and airport congestion has become acute. New and additional equipment, modern facilities including the use of computers, and additional personnel must be provided without further delay.

A trust fund approach to transportation, similar to the fund developed for the Eisenhower interstate highway system, will be explored as a means of speeding the development of modern mass transportation systems and additional airports.

The Federal-aid highway program must be restructured to keep abreast of the nation's transportation needs, and planning must be undertaken now to provide for necessary highway improvement after 1975.

## CLEAN WATER

During the 91st Congress, we will seek to achieve the goals of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, enacted July 9, 1956 (PL- 84-660), as amended, and supplemented in 1961, 1965, and 1966. Emphasis will be upon the efficient and effective administration of existing programs and maximum funding of those programs, rather than upon the continual promulgation of new legislation, which has been the case since 1961.

The role of the States will be paramount, and the effective participation of the States in exercising leadership and accomplishing their responsibility will be emphasized. Restrictive action by Federal agencies, resulting in the hampering of State programs, will be eliminated - if necessary, by legislation.

As the program becomes unmired from its present burdens of bureaucratic vagary, caprice, and lethargy, its virtues and defects will be revealed. Based upon these and upon the changing conditions of the nation, new legislation, when and if needed, will be developed.

Recognizing the need for legislation in special areas, such as oil pollution, the Republican program calls for sensible legislation designed to eliminate the causes and to ameliorate the effects of water pollution without destroying industries or imposing onerous burdens on those who could in effect be scapegoats.



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 113

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1968

No. 209

## House of Representatives

### More Republicans Improved the 90th Congress

SPEECH

OF

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 1967

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has been a good Congress because of more Republicans in both the House and Senate. President Johnson admits it has been a productive Congress. His majority leader in the Senate, Senator MANSFIELD, says the record of this Congress has been "good, decent, and respectable," and I agree, as I am sure Senator DIRKSEN does.

I recall vividly in the middle of the 1965 session of the 89th Congress—the last Congress—Senator MANSFIELD said that the Congress had passed a lot of major bills too hastily, with too many loopholes and too many rough corners, and particularly it had failed to make a proper assessment of the current and ultimate cost of these vast programs.

But the 89th Congress did not listen to Senator MANSFIELD, while the American people did.

The 90th Congress in 1967 has been productive and constructive, primarily because the voters of the Nation in November 1966 gave us a net gain of 47 Republicans in the House and additional strength in the Senate. These new Republicans came from 33 States—from the length and breadth of America. They are attractive, articulate young men and women who are responsive to their voters and who are fighting hard for constructive solutions to the Nation's problems at home and abroad.

This Congress, with 50 more Republicans, has produced this record:

First. Spending limitations totaling more than \$4 billion from the President's budget for fiscal 1968: This effort to curb runaway inflation and avoid another tax increase succeeded only because of virtually solid Republican support.

Second. Social security improvements: More benefits for senior citizens who have been hurt by Johnson-Humphrey inflation—without the additional payroll taxes on working citizens that President Johnson wanted. Ninety-nine per-

cent of House Republicans supported this legislation.

Third. Comprehensive health legislation: A partnership-for-health bill providing funds for the Federal Government and the States to attack rats and other pests, narcotics addiction, and so forth. Ninety-eight percent of Republicans supported this legislation.

Fourth. Clean meat inspection law: 99½ percent of Republicans supported.

Fifth: A flammable products control bill to protect families and children from deadly garments, toys, and home products: 100 percent Republican support.

Sixth. A law to clean up the air we breathe: 100 percent Republican support.

In the House of Representatives this session—with Republicans reinforced and on the march—we have passed many forward-looking and much-needed bills. Here are eight of them:

First. A Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act—modified to permit State and local agencies to play their rightful role—99 percent Republican support.

Second. Juvenile delinquency prevention and control legislation—99½ percent Republican support.

Third. Federal antiriot legislation—99 percent Republican support.

Fourth. Adult education legislation—100 percent Republican support.

Fifth. Law to stop desecration of the American flag—100 percent Republican support.

Sixth. Equal benefits for Vietnam veterans and their families—100 percent Republican support.

Seventh. Independent Maritime Administration legislation—opposed by the Johnson-Humphrey administration but backed by 97 percent of House Republicans to try to salvage the neglected U.S. merchant marine.

Eighth. Curbs on excessive nondefense spending—Federal spending in 1960 under the last Republican administration was \$48.6 billion. Estimated nondefense spending for fiscal 1968 is nearly double that figure—\$95.6 billion. The cumulative Federal deficit since President Johnson entered the White House is expected to exceed \$60 billion. As a result, the U.S. dollar is in trouble abroad and buys less and less at home.

This is a good Congress and it is because the American people made some changes from the last one.

Republicans are against the status quo in the handling of our Federal fiscal affairs. We are soldiers fighting the Johnson administration's inflation and the Johnson administration's high interest rates. We believe the American people deserve a better deal. Look at this dollar bill. Since a Republican left the White House about 7 years ago, the purchasing power of this dollar bill has gone down 13 percent.

Just to give you another indication, the cost of living in 1966 went up 3.3 percent. The cost of living this year will probably be close to 4 percent, and next year it appears that the cost of living may even be higher than that.

I think the American people deserve a better break and we as Republicans are fighting to do something about inflation, the higher and higher cost of living and the high interest rates. Talking about high interest rates, let me point out that just a week or so ago our Government, Uncle Sam, sold Federal securities and paid 6.4 percent interest, the highest in 100 years. Now this problem is created, I think, by the fact that the administration has failed to manage effectively and responsibly our Federal taxes and our Federal expenditures.

I have here in my hand a copy of the Federal budget for 1968, that is this fiscal year. We think the mismanagement of this budget has precipitated high interest rates and inflation.

Let me point out the problem that we face in the Congress. When the President submitted this budget to us in January he said the deficit would be \$8.1 billion. In August he finally conceded that the deficit would be \$29 billion and just a few weeks ago the President—I think quite irresponsibly—said the deficit might reach as high as \$35 billion.

The trouble is we just cannot believe the mathematics that the Johnson administration submits to us every year in January. With all the errors they have made in every budget, I often wonder what would happen to a taxpayer if he made similar mistakes on his Federal income tax return. I think any ordinary taxpayer would really be in trouble.

Now when we come right down to it, the Republicans for the last 3 years have tried to make specific, constructive recommendations to attack inflation and high interest rates. The national Republican coordinating committee, of which both Senator DIRKSEN and I are mem-



bers, recommended in 1965 a nine-point program to straighten out the fiscal problems we face. The coordinating committee in April 1966 made a 13-point recommendation to fight inflation and high interest rates. We in the House of Representatives have been trying to cut Federal expenditures as Republicans also have in the Senate. We have a better solution to the fiscal problems facing this Nation which result in such a severe loss in purchasing power for every American family. We believe it is better to reduce expenditures than to pass the President's tax increase. We believe in responsible, realistic Federal financing. Do you realize that in the last 7 years since a Republican left the White House, there have been accumulated deficits in the Federal Government of over \$60 billion? This can not go on much longer or our dollar will be worth even less than it is today.

Now let me point out the problem we face in crime. In the last 8 years our population has gone up 10 percent, but in the last 8 years crime in this country has gone up 67 percent. The FBI reported just the other day that crime in this country went up 16 percent in the first 9 months of 1967. There have been 120 or more riots in our major metropolitan areas in 1967, in which 118 people lost their lives, some 4,000 have been injured and \$270 million in damage was done to public and private property. Yes, we are against this kind of a status quo. Republicans are fighting to do something about the crime problem.

The President early this year sent up a bill to involve the Federal Government in the crime problem. The House of Representatives under Republican leadership threw out the President's crime bill and we passed a meaningful piece of legislation that denies the President's demand for what could become a Federal police force under the control of the Attorney General. Our bill, as the House passed it, gives to the States needed Federal funds and Federal guidance, providing each State has a State plan coordinating the local and State law-enforcement organizations. We think the Republican approach to crime is the constructive one. I am proud to repeat that 99 percent of the Republicans in the

House supported this crime remedy rather than the dangerous one that the President recommended.

We have talked about the good things this Congress has done, primarily because of the increased numbers of Republican Congressmen the American people in 33 States sent us a year ago to help us battle against the Johnson administration's status quo. But the job of this Congress is not yet completed. We think this Congress should write a good record as a reform Congress. For example, we believe that there should be clean election legislation. We have been operating in this country for a number of years with antiquated, inadequate, and ineffective Federal election laws. In the House of Representatives, the Republicans have really carried the ball to try and get meaningful, effective legislation to guarantee clean Federal elections in the 1968 presidential race, in the upcoming Senate races, and in the House races. We believe that there should be strict disclosure as to funds received by candidates and to the expenditures that are made on behalf of a candidate.

We strongly disagree with the President's proposal to finance elections out of taxpayers' money from the Federal Treasury. We think that is the wrong way to get the people interested in good government.

One of the good ideas that our new Republican Members pushed the hardest on—and I am proud of their efforts and of the results—was to establish in the House of Representatives a code of ethics for all Congressmen. They took the lead in getting the House of Representatives to establish a Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. This committee has put together and is about to announce a code of ethics for Members of the House of Representatives. We think this is long overdue, and I hope it will be effective.

This new group of Republicans is a very vigorous lot. They are articulate and attractive and they work hard. They sometimes come up with ideas that should have been thought of before and, believe me, they are a very helpful group when we challenge the status quo of the matters, on crime and law enforcement, and on other matters. I hope that in the

next election the American people will send at least 31 more to the House of Representatives, so we can continue trying to straighten out some of our basic problems, trying to get away from the status quo that we are in today.

This is not a rubberstamp Congress. The last Congress was President Johnson's Congress, but this Congress is more nearly representative of the American people.

But, this is the Christmas season, and only minutes ago President Johnson turned the lights on the White House Christmas tree on on behalf of all Americans.

We did not agree and frankly we did not like the President's unfair assessment of the 90th Congress in 1967. But now we have set the record straight, there is something far more important I would like to say. As Republicans, we are not only proud of the work we have done in the session just ending, we are proud of the Congress itself. With increased strength we have immensely improved the quality of laws under which all Americans live, and we intend to continue to play our proper part in the constitutional process of government. We hope the President and the judicial branch will play theirs. We are proud of the way representative government works, and we will keep on fighting to make it work. We are proud of America and have faith in America, and with new Republican leadership in the White House and Republican majorities in the Congress we pledge our countrymen that everyone can be really proud of being an American. Let us never forget that we are all Americans.

On that note, Merry Christmas to you, Mr. President, and Merry Christmas to everybody in this great, good, compassionate and charitable land, which has been good to all of us.

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(Excerpts from the comments of Representative GERALD R. FORD, Republican-Michigan, House Republican Leader in reply to President Johnson over ABC, CBS, and NBC television networks, December 15, 1967)



27 March 1968



U. S. HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

# REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

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## HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THE PROPOSED CODE OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the prompt consideration and enactment of H.Res. 1099. This resolution establishes a permanent Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, proposes a Code of Official Conduct and requires the filing of certain financial data by Members and employees of the House of Representatives.

At the outset of the 90th Congress, the House Republican Policy Committee urged that a select committee on Standards and Conduct be established. We also urged that this Committee be empowered to formulate a code of ethics and recommend rules and regulations to ensure proper standards of conduct by Members and by officials and employees of the House.

On April 13, 1967 by a vote of 400 to 0, the House of Representatives established a temporary bipartisan Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. This Committee has held numerous hearings and conducted an exhaustive study into the matter of standards of conduct and a code of ethics for elected officials. As a result of these hearings and studies, it has submitted a detailed report and recommendations. These recommendations have been placed in the form of a House Resolution and this resolution (H.Res. 1099) is presently pending before the Rules Committee.

The provisions of H.Res. 1099, if enacted into law would:

1. Establish the present Committee on Standards of Official Conduct as a permanent standing committee of the House with powers to issue subpoenas, hold hearings and enforce standards of conduct.

2. Require Members, officers, principal assistants to Members and officers and professional staff members to list the name and position of management held in any company doing a substantial business with the Federal Government or subject to Federal Regulatory agencies in which such person has an ownership in excess of \$5,000 or from which income of \$1,000 or more was derived during the preceding calendar year. Also requires a listing of any professional organization in which the person reporting or his spouse is an officer, director or partner from which income of \$1,000 or more was derived during the preceding calendar year, the source of any income for services rendered or any capital gain exceeding \$5,000, and any reimbursement for expenditures

(over)

exceeding \$1,000. This information shall be maintained by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and shall be available for public inspection.

3. Require Members, officers and employees to list the fair market value and the income derived from each item or source that has been listed in a report and filed with the Committee. This information shall remain sealed unless the Committee determines that such information is essential in an official investigation. The Committee may make public any portion of the information unsealed which it deems to be in the public interest.

4. Establish the following Code of Official Conduct:

Members, Officers, and employees of the House of Representatives shall--

1. Conduct themselves at all times in a manner which shall reflect creditably on the House.
2. Adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Rules of the House and to the rules of duly constituted committees thereof.
3. Receive no compensation nor permit any to accrue to their beneficial interest, the receipt of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from their positions in the Congress.
4. Accept no gifts of substantial value from any person, organization, or corporation having a direct interest in legislation before the Congress.
5. Accept no honorarium for a speech, writing for publication, or other similar activity, from any person, organization, or corporation in excess of the usual and customary value for such services.
6. Keep campaign funds separate from personal funds. No campaign funds shall be converted to personal use in excess of reimbursement for legitimate and verifiable prior campaign expenditures.
7. Treat as campaign contributions all proceeds from testimonial or other fundraising events if the sponsors of such affairs do not give clear notice in advance to the donors or participants that the proceeds are intended for other purposes.
8. Retain no one from their clerk-hire allowance who does not perform duties commensurate with the compensation he receives.

The enactment of H.Res. 1099 is an important step in meeting the criticism that has stemmed from the highly publicized allegations of misconduct against a few employees and Members of Congress. While it avoids undue restriction and provides procedural safeguards, it would establish a well-organized and reasonable set of standards of conduct for the Members and employees of Congress.

Public confidence in the legislative process and in the integrity of the Members, officers and employees of Congress must be maintained and strengthened. We believe that this can be aided through the adoption and implementation of the proposed Code of Conduct. Such a code will play an important role in ensuring that those who are elected and serve in positions of responsibility are in fact, as well as appearance, men and women of personal integrity who regard public service as a public trust.



27 March 1968



U. S. HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

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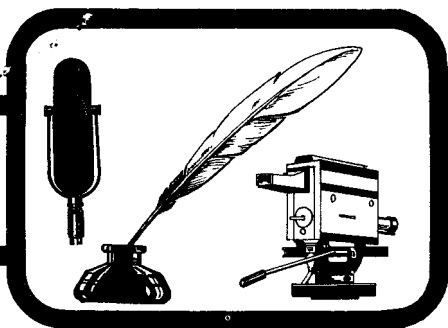
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CONGRESSMAN  
**GERALD R. FORD**  
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE IN FRIDAY P.M.'s--  
April 12, 1968

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich.

The Congress closes up shop for Easter recess with a significant record of legislative achievement behind it and prodigious tasks ahead of it.

These are times in which we are grappling with three great crises--Vietnam, racial turmoil and the threat of fiscal chaos.

We in the Congress should unite behind the President in his current efforts to gain an honorable peace in Vietnam and simultaneously should make sure our fighting men in Vietnam receive all the weapons and equipment they need while the war continues.

We are making progress in dealing with racial turmoil. Congress this week enacted a landmark open housing bill. It was more than that. It also was far-reaching legislation pointed at various aspects of racial strife.

The psychological impact of the open housing provision may help avert riots this summer. However, this provision is not a magic key which will automatically open the door to better housing for Negroes. Economic circumstances will continue to be a dominant factor.

This means that Congress should turn its attention to the Percy-Widnall plan to create a National Home Ownership Foundation aimed at helping low-income families own a home and giving them the pride and dignity that go with home ownership. This Republican proposal holds great promise for the future of America.

The depressed economic condition of millions of Americans also means that Congress should enact the Republican Human Investment Act, the plan extending tax credits to industry for providing the hard-core unemployed and the underemployed with on-the-job training for good-paying jobs requiring special skills. This kind of legislation has been endorsed by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

These are affirmative steps which Congress should take to build a better America for all our citizens. We need to take these affirmative actions after adopting the deterrents enacted as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1968--provisions making it a federal crime to use interstate facilities to incite, encourage or take part in a riot, or to transport or manufacture firearms or explosives for use in a riot or to teach the use of such weapons in a riot, or to interfere with any firemen or law enforcement officer engaged in performing his

(more)

duties during a riot. While these deterrents may not prevent riots, they are needed and helpful in prosecuting those engaged in riot activity.

It is noteworthy that the basic incitement-to-riot provision is Republican-sponsored legislation which was first passed by the House on July 19, 1967, without Administration support and left to languish in the Senate until it was incorporated in the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 was the most significant piece of legislation passed by the House prior to Easter Recess. It passed only because of Republican help. In the most real sense, all civil rights legislation is bipartisan.

The only other major legislation passed by the House was the Truth-In-Lending Act, which enjoyed bipartisan support and contained the only important anti-crime statute enacted by the House this year. This was the federal anti-usury provision, which was aimed at loan sharks with crime syndicate stripes. Loan-sharking is a major source of the funds which feed the crime syndicates. As a result of Republican initiative, federal law enforcers now can help shut off this source of crime syndicate income. Of course, the Truth-In-Lending Act was basically consumer legislation--an excellent statute which reveals interest costs in loan and credit transactions.

Unfortunately, we still have no Law Enforcement Assistance Act on the books, and this is one of the great unfinished tasks of this Congress. The House passed such legislation last year but the Senate has yet to act. I find it strange that the President and the majority party are not acting with greater urgency in view of the fact that the national crime rate has gone up 83 per cent since 1960.

The Congress and the Johnson-Humphrey Administration still must resolve, too, the problems which add up to the greatest financial crisis to face this Nation since the depression years. Inflation still steadily reduces the value of the dollar. Johnson-Humphrey Administration spending threatens a \$20 billion deficit in fiscal 1969, following upon an estimated \$20 billion deficit for fiscal 1968. Doubts abroad about the dollar threaten an ultimate collapse of world trade, and the two-price system for gold has only bought us time.

Congress must come to grips with runaway federal spending immediately upon its return from Easter recess--and must take a hard look at the revenue side of the ledger as well. Republicans will legislate in the best interests of the Nation. Democrats must face up to the fact that they are the majority party and have triggered the sharp spending upturn which has produced financial crisis. The economic well-being of every American will turn on our actions.

It is a tremendous work load that will greet members of Congress after the Easter recess. We must be equal to the challenge.

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United States  
of America

(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)

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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 114

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1968

No. 168

## House of Representatives

### A NATION IN CRISIS—THE REPUBLICAN RESPONSE

"Republican Legislative programs and proposals for the 91st Congress that provide sound solutions to major problems."

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, ours is a nation in crisis. The plight of the cities, the demands of the war in Vietnam, the paradox of unemployment and underemployment when good jobs go unfilled, the need for better education and better housing, and the growth of rioting and violence that have their roots in permissiveness, frustration and despair are problems that must be met and solved. Fortunately, this country is great enough and it has the skill to meet these challenges. But it will take the combined effort of all of our citizens—black and white, young and old, city and rural—as well as private industry and Government to get this job done.

In the 1966 elections the American voters dramatically expressed their disapproval of the way things were going. By electing 47 additional Republican Members of the House of Representatives they clearly signaled that they had had enough of promises without performance, that they were dissatisfied with massive Federal programs that were slapped together in haste and then steamrollered through the Congress.

As John W. Gardner observed before he resigned as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare:

There is bitterness and anger toward our institutions that wells up when high hopes turn sour. No observer of the modern scene has failed to note the prevalent cynicism concerning all leaders, all officials, all social institutions. That cynicism is continually fed and renewed by the rage of people who expected too much and got too little.

It is apparent that although billions and billions of dollars have been spent by an ever-increasing Washington bureaucracy, solutions have not been found to the many problems that face America. This dismal record has led Daniel P. Moynihan, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and now director of the Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Affairs, to state:

We must abandon the notion that the nation, especially the cities of the nation, can be run from agencies in Washington.

During the 90th Congress, the Republican Members of the House of Representatives have addressed themselves to the problems and challenges that confront this country. In committee and on the House floor, legislative measures that update existing programs or establish a new and sound approach to problem solving at the Federal level have been sponsored and supported.

As Republicans, we are proud of our reputation and achievements as good managers. Certainly, there is much to be done in this area in view of the Federal Government's mushrooming operations. In this crisis, however, there is also a growing need for innovation, new thinking, new solutions.

In the 48 policy statements that the House Republican Policy Committee has issued during the 90th Congress, an intensive effort has been made to formulate and to articulate Republican legislative programs and proposals that provide sound solutions to major problems or

basic improvements in present laws. The success of this effort can be measured by the fact that in 28 cases the bill or amendment supported by the policy committee was adopted by the House of Representatives. And in the 34 cases where a rollcall vote was taken on the amendment or position supported by the policy committee, 93.8 percent of the Republican Members voting, voted in agreement with the policy committee.

Despite this record of legislative achievement, the 90th Congress has been primarily a testing and proving ground for the Republican leadership and Members in the House of Representatives. For, as the minority party, our role in the legislative process has been severely limited. All too often, Republican measures have been defeated or never scheduled for floor or committee consideration by the Democratic majority. Thus, there is developed and now waiting to be considered a substantial list of legislative items. Should the American voters in the November election select a Republican majority for the House of Representatives, the following items will receive prime consideration in the preparation of a Republican agenda for the 91st Congress. This list is not set forth in order of priority nor is it intended to include every subject that will be acted upon by the next Congress. The listed subjects, however, have been considered in great detail, and positive proposals and programs have been developed with respect to them, by the House Republican conference, policy committee and task forces as well as the Republican coordinating committee and the 1968 Republican platform.

- Electoral college reform.
- Clean elections legislation.
- Congressional reform.
- Creation of a new Hoover Commission.
- Block grants and revenue sharing.
- Reform foreign aid.
- Revise military draft system.
- Improve social security.
- National emergency strikes.
- Fiscal reform.
- Reform and revise welfare programs.
- Revitalize the merchant marine.
- Provide farm policies and programs that will bring fair prices and greater opportunity to the American farmer.
- Law enforcement and criminal justice.
- Review and evaluate existing Federal programs.

- Encourage the initiation and expansion of private industry job training programs through enactment of Republican Human Investment Act.

- Encourage State and local direction of educational programs and provide system of tax credits for higher education costs.

- Clean air, clean water.
- Speed the development of modern mass transportation systems. Provide new and long-range highway planning and programs.

- Improve veterans' benefits.

#### ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM

Under our present system, the Presi-

dent is elected by ballot in the electoral college. Every State is represented by electors equal in number to the State's representation in the House and Senate. These electors are selected in the manner determined by the individual State legislatures. In addition, the District of Columbia is granted three electors by operation of the 23d amendment. A candidate for President must receive a majority of the 538 ballots cast, or 270 votes, to be elected. The electoral college never assembles in one place, but rather meet separately in 51 separate jurisdictions. There is only one round of balloting. If no candidate receives a majority, then the House of Representatives elects the President and the Senate elects the Vice President.

The present electoral college system is dangerously inadequate. For example:

First. It has permitted a candidate with fewer popular votes than another candidate to be elected President.

Second. It has allowed electors to disregard the mandate of their election in casting an electoral ballot.

Third. The winner of the plurality of the popular vote in a State wins all of the electoral votes in that State regardless of the vote received by the other candidates.

Fourth. It has required the House of Representatives to decide elections when no candidate received a majority of electoral votes. In this process, each State, regardless of population, is given one vote.

Fifth. Under the present system, the President and Vice President that are finally chosen can be from different political parties.

Sixth. There is no provision made in the present law for the selection of a successor in the event of the death of a presidential or vice presidential candidate prior to the counting of the electoral votes by Congress on January 6.

There have been a number of plans proposed to correct deficiencies in the present system. One plan retains the electoral votes of the States, abolishes the office of elector and automatically awards the electoral votes of a State to the popular winner in that State. A second, the "district" plan continues both the office of elector and a State's electoral votes but provides that the electoral votes are to be spread among equi-populous districts—equal in number to the number of Representatives in the House—plus two at-large districts. The winner of each district automatically receives its electoral vote. A third plan abolishes the office of elector but retains the State's electoral votes, which are divided among the candidates in proportion to their shares of the total popular vote within the state. And a fourth plan proposes that the President be elected by direct vote of the people. Under this plan, the present electoral college system is completely abolished.

One of the first things the next Congress must do is solve this serious problem and then, without further delay, pre-



sent to the American people a workable plan.

#### CLEAN ELECTIONS LEGISLATION

The laws dealing with election campaigns must be revised and updated. The Federal Corrupt Practices Act was enacted in 1925. The Hatch Act was passed 28 years ago. Studies such as the 1962 report of the President's Commission on Campaign Costs reveal that present laws invite evasion and are filled with loopholes. Absent basic reform, public confidence in the election process may be eroded. For 2 years the House Republican leadership, the policy committee, and the Republican members of the House Administration Committee have worked for the enactment of clean elections legislation. Specific and detailed election reform legislation has been drafted and introduced.

Honest reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and streamlined enforcement procedures would be insured through the enactment of the following Republican election reform bill:

First. A five-member bipartisan Federal Elections Commission is established to receive reports and statements regarding campaign contributions and expenditures.

Second. The Commission is given full and complete authority to enforce the provisions of the act. It shall be the duty of the Commission to make reports and statements available for public inspection and to prepare and publish summaries and reports.

Third. Candidates for Federal office and political committees supporting such candidates that accept contributions or make expenditures exceeding \$1,000 in any calendar year, are required to report contributions and expenditures.

Fourth. Donations by an individual of more than \$5,000 to any candidate for Federal office or any committee supporting such candidate in any calendar year are prohibited.

Fifth. Conventions, primaries, and party caucuses are placed under the reporting and disclosure provisions of the bill.

Sixth. The disclosure of gifts or honorariums of more than \$100 is required of candidates for the House and Senate as well as incumbents.

Seventh. Members of the House and Senate are prohibited from using contributions derived from a fundraising event or activity for personal or family purposes.

Eighth. Campaign contributions by political action committees financially supported by a corporation, trade association, or labor organization are regulated.

#### CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

The problems of today and the challenges of tomorrow demand an efficient and effective Congress. A spittoon approach to the problems of a computerized society is no longer adequate. Unless new procedures and techniques are developed, the historic role of Congress as an essential check on the power of the Executive may be destroyed.

Republican congressional reform legislation will be one of the first pieces of legislation to be brought to the House floor next year. This legislation would:

First. Establish a Joint Committee on Congressional Operations with continuing authority to study the structure and procedures of Congress, to recommend additional reforms and changes and to determine the feasibility of employing data processing and information retrieval systems.

Second. Establish an Office of Placement and Office Management to assist Members, committees and officers of the Senate and House seeking competent personnel and to furnish advice and information regarding office management procedures.

Third. Protect the rights of the minority by providing the right to appoint and direct certain committee staff members, the right to present minority views and reports, the right to call witnesses during committee hearings and the right to equal time on conference reports.

Fourth. Permit the broadcasting, telecasting and photographing of committee hearings that are open to the public.

Fifth. Establish a bill of rights for committees that would require announcement of record votes and permit a majority to compel the calling of a meet-

ing, the opening of meetings to the public and the filing of a report.

Sixth. Authorize measures designed to assist Members of Congress in the performance of their congressional duties. Such measures would include enlarging committee staffs, strengthening and improving the Legislative Reference Service, and authorizing the committees to employ experts as consultants on an interim basis.

Seventh. Provide for the adjournment of Congress during the month of August.

Eighth. Implement fiscal controls and budgetary reforms that would include a greater utilization of the General Accounting Office, a multiple year financial projection of programs, the updating of the budget on June 1 of each year, and the testimony of responsible executive department officials before the Appropriations Committee of each House within 30 days after the budget is presented to Congress.

#### CREATION OF A NEW HOOVER COMMISSION

Waste, inefficiency and duplication of effort have been the natural and foreseeable result of the bureaucratic explosion that has taken place within the Federal Government during the past 5 years. New agencies, bureaus and programs have been created in unprecedented numbers without a corresponding and much-needed review and reorganization of the executive branch. As a result, a catalog of Federal Programs for Individual and Community Improvement requires 414 pages. The Encyclopedia of U.S. Government Benefits covers 1,007 pages. There are more than 60 Federal programs that deal with urban problems while 37 offices in the executive branch are concerned with the problems of the aging. And there are 42 separate Federal agencies involved in educational programs. Republican legislation that would establish a new independent bipartisan commission patterned after the two distinguished Hoover Commissions, to recommend essential reorganization and reform in the executive branch of our Government must be enacted.

The two Hoover Commissions, which were created and established by Republican Congresses, contributed markedly to the ability of the Congress and the agencies themselves to improve efficiency and to eliminate duplication of Executive functions. For example, the first Hoover Commission recommended the Reorganization Act of 1949. Other recommendations led to the creation of the General Services Administration, the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 which formally established the Department of Defense, the Classification Act of 1949, the reorganization of the Post Office Department, and the passage of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1950. On the basis of the recommendations of the second Commission, the Department of Defense was reorganized, the budget system was modernized further, research activities were coordinated, the Federal career service improved, and the National Library of Medicine created. Without question, a new Commission would lead to reforms of similar scope and significance.

#### BLOCK GRANTS AND REVENUE SHARING

Block grants encourage maximum State coordination and permit the States and localities to establish priorities and run their own programs with a minimum of Federal interference.

The Comprehensive Health Act provides one of the best examples of what can be done under the block grant approach. This Republican-sponsored and supported act consolidated 16 separately administered public health programs and permitted the States to develop plans, establish priorities, and coordinate local activities.

The recently passed Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act as it was improved and perfected by Republican amendments, also employs a block grant approach. It provides maximum State and local control over law enforcement and minimum Federal interference.

The Republican proposed revenue sharing program provides a long range solution to the serious fiscal problems of State and local governments. Revenue and credit sources available to State and local governments have not kept pace with demands and prices. On the other hand, the income tax on which the Fed-

eral Government relies for the bulk of its revenue, produces steadily increasing amounts.

Under the Republican proposal, federally collected tax revenue will be returned to the States with no strings attached and with a minimum of Federal administrative oversight. With this money, the State and their political subdivisions will have an opportunity to initiate and implement essential programs which they determine have a high priority in their particular State or locality. These programs will be directed and controlled by State and local officials. The deadening hand of Federal bureaucracy will not be permitted to follow the Federal money and thereby control the local program.

#### REFORM FOREIGN AID

In foreign as well as domestic affairs, the Johnson-Humphrey administration has attempted to solve problems by simply applying large amounts of tax dollars. They have lost sight of the fact that the initial and basic theory of the point four program was its emphasis on technical assistance. Then, as now, developing countries are handicapped by a lack of administrative and technical skill.

The foreign aid authorization should be limited to 1 year. There is a definite need for new ideas and changes in the aid program. The stagnation and deterioration of recent years must be reversed. Investigations in depth must be conducted. Outmoded and counterproductive policies and projects must be identified and corrected.

Our aid must be positioned realistically in the our national priorities. Only those nations which urgently require America's help and clearly evince a desire to help themselves will receive such assistance as can be diverted from our own pressing needs. In providing aid, more emphasis will be given to technical assistance. Multilateral agencies will be encouraged so that other nations will help share the burden. The administration of all aid programs will be revised and improved to prevent waste, inefficiency, and corruption. Maximum participation by private enterprise will be encouraged.

Foreign aid activities will not be permitted to range free of our foreign policy. Nations hostile to this country will receive no assistance from the United States. We will not provide aid of any kind to countries which aid and abet the war effort in North Vietnam.

#### REVISE MILITARY DRAFT SYSTEM

The order of call for eligible registrants should be revised so that those in the younger age group would be called to active duty first. Under the present system of priorities for induction, the oldest are selected from the age group of 26 years and under. This system has resulted in considerable uncertainty. An individual classified as available at 18½ remains subject to possible induction until he reaches his 26th birth date. Moreover, the degree of his exposure to induction increases directly with his age and reaches its maximum point on the day before he reaches age 26. The younger men, as a group, are more adaptable to the routines of military training and there are fewer dependents' problems at these ages. Also, a man who is awaiting a draft call has greater difficulty in finding and keeping suitable employment.

When military manpower needs can be appreciably reduced, we will place the Selective Service System on standby and substitute a voluntary force obtained through adequate pay and career incentives.

#### IMPROVE SOCIAL SECURITY

The social security system will be strengthened by providing automatic cost-of-living adjustments under social security and the Railroad Retirement Act. An increase in earnings permitted to social security recipients without loss of benefits, provision for post-age 65 contributions to social security with deferment of benefits, and an increase in benefits to widows will also be provided. The age for universal social security coverage will be gradually reduced from 72 to 65 and the former 100 percent income tax deduction will be restored for medical and drug expenses for people over 65. Additionally, steps to help improve and extend private pension plans

will be taken.

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY STRIKES

Promises by the Johnson-Humphrey administration to recommend legislation dealing with crippling economic strikes have never been honored. Instead, settlements forced or influenced by Government and overriding the interests of the parties and the public have shattered the administrations' own wage and price guidelines and contributed to inflation.

Effective methods for dealing with labor disputes involving the national interest must be developed. Permanent, long-range solutions of the problems of national emergency disputes, public employee strikes and crippling work stoppages are imperative. These solutions cannot be wisely formulated in the heat of emergency. The development of practical, acceptable solutions that conform fully to the public interest will be given the highest priority.

#### REFORM AND REVISE WELFARE PROGRAMS

The rigid welfare requirements that stifle work motivation must be revised. Locally operated children's day-care centers that free the parents to accept work will be supported.

Burdensome administrative procedures will be simplified, and existing programs will be revised so that they encourage and protect strong family units.

Recent studies indicate that many Americans suffer from malnutrition despite six separate Federal food distribution programs. Fragmentation of Federal effort hinders accomplishment. Federal food distribution programs must be unified. There must be active cooperation with the States and private enterprise, to help provide the hungry poor sufficient food for a balanced diet.

#### FISCAL REFORM

The economic crisis triggered by the chaotic fiscal policies of the Johnson-Humphrey administration poses the greatest single threat to the initiation and implementation of the plans and the programs that are desperately needed to meet and solve our pressing problems. The last balanced budget was in 1960. The deficits under the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey administration have totaled \$65.8 billion and the deficit in fiscal 1968 was a record \$25.4 billion.

Since the Johnson-Humphrey administration took office, the cost of living has increased nearly 11.6 percent. Interest rates have reached their highest point since the Civil War. So unprecedented is the rate of increase, the standard books of tables for estimating mortgage payments must be rewritten. Three years ago a home could have been purchased with a Government-backed mortgage of 5 1/4 percent. Today, the rate of interest is 6 3/4 percent. This means that a homeowner with a 20-year \$20,000 loan will have to pay \$5,154.40 more in interest charges.

From the outset of the fiscal crisis, Republicans in Congress have demanded the establishment of priorities, a reduction in spending and the revision and reform of existing programs. The Republican Members of the Appropriations Committee and the Ways and Means Committee led the fight to make budget cuts, rescissions and limitations on budgetary authority an integral part of any tax increase. Largely at the insistence of Republicans, the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, contained an order to cut \$6 billion in 1969 budget expenditures, \$10 billion in new obligatory authority and \$8 billion in unspent authorizations.

In the 91st Congress, an even greater effort will be made to establish priorities, reduce spending and revise and reform existing programs. Unless our present fiscal deterioration is averted, the very people that we now seek to help will be hurt the worst. Job training and educational programs will be set back years. Social programs will be curtailed and urban renewal and slum clearance will be crippled.

#### REVITALIZE THE MERCHANT MARINE

Our merchant marine has been allowed to deteriorate. There are grave doubts that it is capable of an adequate response to emergency security needs.

The United States has drifted from first place to sixth place in the world in the size of its merchant fleet. By contrast, the Russian fleet has been rapidly expanding and will attain a dominant position by 1970. Deliveries of new ships

are now 8 to 1 in Russia's favor.

For reasons of security, as well as of economics, the decline of our merchant marine must be reversed. A vigorous and realistic ship replacement program to meet the changing pattern of our foreign commerce must be implemented. Industry-Government maritime research and development, emphasizing nuclear propulsion must be expanded. Construction and operating subsidy procedures must be simplified and revised.

#### REVIEW AND EVALUATE EXISTING FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The Great Society programs administered by huge Federal bureaucracies have not delivered the goods. Waste, inefficiency, and few real results have been the rule rather than the exception.

State and local governments are now buried under a mass of Federal grant-in-aid programs. There are today some 1,271 separate aid programs that are administered by a total of 21 Federal departments and agencies, 150 Washington bureaus and 400 regional offices. There are some 70 federally funded job training programs with some cities having as many as 30 operating side by side.

Many programs have outlived their original purpose; others actively compound the problems they were designed to relieve; still others are loosely administered and very wasteful. In the next Congress, we would seek to squeeze as much effectiveness as possible from the ill-conceived and hastily enacted programs that are now on the books until such time as they can be revised, consolidated, transferred, or terminated.

#### AGRICULTURE

Our legislative goal is farm policies and programs that will enable producers to receive fair prices in relation to the prices they must pay for other products.

Proposals designed to encourage farmers, especially small producers, to develop their bargaining position will be considered.

A two-way export-import policy which protects American agriculture from unfair foreign competition while increasing our overseas commodity dollar sales to the rapidly expanding world population will be provided.

The management of the Commodity Credit Corporation's inventory operations will be reorganized so that the Corporation will no longer compete with the marketings of farmers.

Programs for distribution of food and milk to schools and low-income citizens will be improved.

The program to export our food and farm technology in keeping with the Republican-initiated food-for-peace program will be strengthened.

Farm cooperatives including rural electric and telephone cooperatives will be assisted consistent with prudent development of our Nation's resources and rural needs.

Research for industrial uses of agricultural products, new markets, and new methods of cost cutting in production and marketing techniques will be emphasized.

Programs emphasizing vocational training, economic incentives for industrial development, and the development of human resources will be used to revitalize rural America.

Credit programs designed to help finance the heavy capital needs of modern farming, will be improved.

Finally, the American farmer will be given a more direct voice in shaping his own destiny.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Republicans in the 90th Congress have led the way toward the enactment of major legislation in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice.

Republicans in the 91st Congress will continue to accord this subject top priority.

We will sponsor and support measures which prevent and deter crime as well as those which are concerned with crimes that have been committed.

Chronic or repeat offenders, for example, are a major cause of crime. We will seek legislation to involve private industry in the rehabilitative process behind prison walls through the medium of tax incentive. We will also explore the feasibility of a Federal bonding program to encourage meaningful employment of ex-convicts who earnestly desire to "go straight."

At the same time we will protect society from unrehabilitative professional criminals by providing for realistic sentencing standards as to them.

We will assist State and local law enforcement while preserving the primacy of State responsibility in this area.

We will increase public protection against racketeer infiltration of legitimate businesses.

We will revamp the Federal law enforcement establishment, the Federal corrections system, and the system of criminal justice at large.

We will improve narcotics rehabilitation.

We will improve the bail reform law.

Through the Joint Congressional Committee on Crime we will exercise continuous legislative oversight to insure that the laws passed by Congress are utilized and enforced by the executive branch.

Finally, we will explore the means to reintroduce reality into the process of determining the guilt or innocence of criminal defendants.

#### JOBS

The most effective job trainer in the Nation is private enterprise. Employers and employees working together have conceived and developed many sound training programs. Our rapidly advancing technology requires many additional programs of training and retraining. To meet this need, business must expand its formal as well as informal training capability. Classes must be held during business hours or after work in plants, offices, and nearby classrooms. The skilled supervisors and the acknowledged experts employed by the various companies as well as full-time teachers must be utilized to provide the required instruction if we are to close the training gap. This can be done through the Republican Human Investment Act.

The Republican Human Investment Act provides a thoughtful and effective method to meet the chronic unemployment and underemployment problem that is posed by the uneducated, unskilled, untrained worker. It would stimulate the initiation and expansion of job training and retraining programs by private industry by providing a tax credit for certain expenses of such programs.

#### CLEAN AIR

The Air Quality Act of 1967, Public Law 90-148, for the first time makes meaningful and definite divisions of responsibility between States and the Federal Government on the matters of combating air pollution. At the insistence of the Republican Members, it limited the authority of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to three things: First, determining the scientific criteria; second, recommending abatement procedures; and, third, designating air sheds.

The States, singly or in concert, are authorized to meet the problems by first, determining how much of the various pollutants can be emitted by industries and other installations, and, second, creating machinery for enforcement.

Unfortunately, the tasks assigned to the Federal Government are proceeding very slowly. A Republican administration and a Republican Congress would see to it that the Federal Government carried out its assigned responsibilities diligently so that State governments can protect their citizens from the dangers of increasing air pollution.

#### EDUCATION

Programs for preschool children must be improved and expanded. State, local or private programs of teacher training will be encouraged. Better teaching methods and modern instruction techniques such as educational television and voluntary bilingual education will be supported.

States will be encouraged to present plans for Federal assistance which would include State distribution of such aid to nonpublic schoolchildren and include nonpublic school representatives in the planning process. Where State conditions prevent use of funds for nonpublic schoolchildren, a public agency should be designated to administer Federal funds.

Posthigh school technical institutes that will enable young people to acquire satisfactory skills for meaningful employment will be expanded. For youths unable to obtain such training, we propose an industry youth program, coupled

with a flexible approach to minimum wage laws for young entry-level workers during their training periods.

The rapidly mounting enrollments and costs of colleges and universities deprive many qualified young people of the opportunity to obtain a quality college education. To help colleges and universities provide this opportunity, we favor grant and loan programs for expansion of their facilities. We support a flexible student aid program of grants, loans and work opportunities, provided by Federal and State governments and private organizations. We favor tax credits for those burdened with the costs of higher education, and also tax deductions to encourage savings for this purpose.

#### CLEAN WATER

During the 91st Congress, we will seek to achieve the goals of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, enacted July 9, 1956—Public Law 84-660—as amended, and supplemented in 1961, 1965, and 1966. Emphasis will be upon the efficient and effective administration of existing programs and maximum funding of those programs, rather than upon the continual promulgation of new legislation, which has been the case since 1961.

The role of the States will be paramount, and the effective participation of the States in exercising leadership and accomplishing their responsibility will be emphasized. Restrictive action by Federal agencies, resulting in the hampering of State programs, will be eliminated—if

necessary, by legislation.

As the program becomes unmythical from its present burdens of bureaucratic vagary, caprice, and lethargy, its virtues and defects will be revealed. Based upon these and upon the changing conditions of the Nation, new legislation, when and if needed, will be developed.

Recognizing the need for legislation in special areas, such as oil pollution, the Republican program calls for sensible legislation designed to eliminate the causes and to ameliorate the effects of water pollution without destroying industries or imposing onerous burdens on those who could, in effect, be scapegoats.

#### TRANSPORTATION

A balanced, competitive transportation system in which each mode of transportation—train, truck, barge, bus, and aircraft—is efficiently utilized must be maintained. The Johnson-Humphrey administration's failure to evolve a coordinated transportation policy has resulted in outrageous delays at major airports and in glacial progress in developing high-speed trains transportation linking our major population centers.

The Nation's air transport system performs excellently, but under increasingly adverse conditions. Airways and airport congestion has become acute. New and additional equipment, modern facilities including the use of computers, and additional personnel must be provided without further delay.

A trust fund approach to transporta-

tion, similar to the fund developed for the Eisenhower interstate highway system, will be explored as a means of speeding the development of modern mass transportation systems and additional airports.

The Federal-aid highway program must be restructured to keep abreast of the Nation's transportation needs, and planning must be undertaken now to provide for necessary highway improvement after 1975.

#### IMPROVE VETERANS' BENEFITS

A sound program of veterans' benefits that will merit the approval of the Nation and its veterans must be perfected. Such a program will include: First, compensation payments that are commensurate with the cost of living for service-connected disabled veterans and their survivors, particularly widows with minor children; second, special consideration for older veterans in determining eligibility for pension and hospitalization; third, the continued operation of the Veterans' Administration hospital system dedicated to the care and treatment of veterans, with an adequate number of beds, both medical and nursing care, to accomplish this purpose; fourth, the formulation of a national policy on cemeteries and burial benefits for veterans; and fifth, continued priorities in employment, for veterans, with special attention to the returning Vietnam veterans.

# NEWS

*from*

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NEWS BUREAU

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: Thursday, October 17, 1968

WASHINGTON-- With adjournment of the 90th Congress, Republican Congressional leaders have stepped up the tempo of their drive to gain majority control of the U.S. House of Representatives next year. A gain of 31 seats is needed.

"Every poll and public opinion survey shows that two out of three concerned Americans-- perhaps three out of four--demand a change in Washington," declared House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.)

Ford warned these voters to look beyond the Presidential contest at the top of the ticket on November 5 when they go to the polls or face disappointment and dangerous confusion and conflict during the next four years.

"Voters who want constructive change in the Federal government should go to the polls determined to send Republican candidates to Congress as well as cleaning out the White House and the executive establishment," he stated. "The Democrats have been running Congress for 34 of the last 38 years and it's high time for new leadership and new ideas in the legislative branch of our government. We can't afford any more Great Planned Society Congresses."

The House Republican Leader heads a team of GOP Congressional Leaders holding briefings with Republican candidates in Texas, Florida, New York and New England in the closing stretch of the 1968 campaign for control of the next House. The present line-up is 187 Republicans, 245 Democrats and 3 vacancies.

Since mid-September the House GOP leadership has conferred with more than 100 Republican challengers of Democratic incumbents in key Congressional districts in 24 States.

(more)

The earlier meetings were held in Washington, Denver, Los Angeles, Greensboro (N.C.), Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Ford, House GOP Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), Policy Committee Chairman John J. Rhodes (Ariz.), Congressional Committee Chairman Bob Wilson (Calif.), and Conference Vice-Chairman William Cramer (Fla.) will wind up the series.

Briefings will be held Thursday, Oct. 17, at the Executive Inn, Dallas, Tex.; Friday, Oct. 18, at the Robert Meyer Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.; Monday morning, Oct. 21, at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, and Monday afternoon, Oct. 21, at the Rhode Island Yankee Motor Inn, Providence, R.I.

Participating in previous briefings were Reps. Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), Conference Chairman; Richard H. Poff (Va.), Conference Secretary and H. Allen Smith (Calif.), ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee.

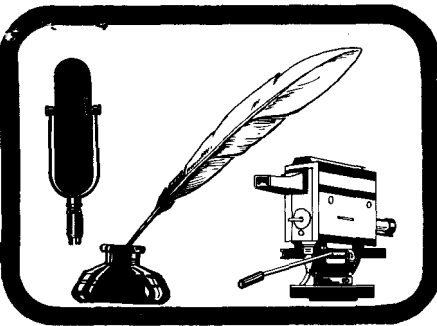
The sessions cover discussions of the responsibilities of a majority in the Congress, a legislative agenda for a Republican 91st Congress, local and regional problems and issues, and the seldom-used Constitutional role of the House of Representatives in choosing a President if no candidate wins an electoral majority.

Ford said he now feels less concerned than at the outset of the 1968 campaign about the likelihood of the Presidential contest being thrown into the House, but will still press for Republican control of the 26 State delegations needed in that eventuality. He forecast a gain of 40 or more House seats, noting Republicans gained 47 seats in 1966.

"All signs point to an overwhelming victory for Richard Nixon through the normal Electoral College process," he said. "We are out to get the same kind of clear mandate from the American electorate for Republican control of 'the People's House' in the 91st Congress. Then we can move forward in teamwork to restore the unity of our people and rebuild the greatness of our nation."

# # #

*Office Copy*



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



--FOR RELEASE FRIDAY AM's--  
September 26, 1969

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to be placed in the Congressional Record of September 25, 1969

Mr. Speaker, if it is possible to be both amused and saddened simultaneously, this best sums up my reaction to the dramatic by-play which has been diverting some of my dear Democratic friends of the Majority side in recent weeks. The theme of this mini-melodrama seems to have been "Are We a Do-Nothing Congress?" And their resounding denials of such a horrid accusation were given added dignity and stature in the September 17th Congressional Record by the distinguished Majority Leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. Albert appears to have been alarmed by what he terms "reports in the morning press that Republican colleagues are hoping President Nixon will try to pin the 'do-nothing' label on Democratic members of the 91st Congress."

I cannot pretend to bespeak the secret hopes of all my Republican colleagues, any more than my friend from Oklahoma can divine the designs of all his Democratic colleagues. But I wonder who first suggested a "Do-Nothing" description for this 91st Congress. Was it President Nixon? Not that I know of. Certainly I have never leveled any such charge against my friends across the aisle; on the contrary, I have been generous in my praise, both public and private, for the cooperation which you, Mr. Speaker, and the Majority Leadership of this Congress has given on several outstanding occasions, such as the extension of the 10% income tax surcharge. Nor do I think the late Senate Minority Leader was ever party to a "Do-Nothing" accusation, although it is perhaps true that the other body has dilly-dallied in this session a bit more than we have. In fact I know of no leader of my party who has branded this a "Do-Nothing Congress" although

some allegations of "foot-dragging" and "stalling" have, not without justice, been made by Republican legislators.

So who started all this "Do-Nothing Congress" charge and countercharge? Why, my friends, it was planted by no less an authority than the last Democratic candidate for President, the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey.

I would like to quote from the eminent national columnist, Marquis Childs, in the Washington Post of September 17th, reporting on a closed-door session which the former Vice President had with Senate Democrats before the Labor Day recess. Mr. Childs quotes Mr. Humphrey as saying:

"In 1970 President Nixon can go to the country with the same battle cry that President Truman used in 1948. He can talk about the legislative failures of a Congress with solid Democratic majorities. The President has put one program after another up to you and you haven't acted. He can appeal for the election of Republicans to help him get his programs through. And if the Republicans make substantial gains in the Senate and the House the chances for a Democrat winning in 1972 will be a lot worse than they are today. Unless the record of Congress improves in the second session and unless the Democratic Party gets behind its own legislative program, I can see Nixon aiming a campaign at the '90-worst' Congress just as Truman went after the '80-worst' Congress and won against all the odds."

So, the alarm having been sounded in the first place by their own Mr. Humphrey, my friends on the other side have now indignantly and officially denied that they are running a "Do-Nothing Congress." While I am loath to take sides in fights among Democrats, I must point out for the record that this entertaining side-show has been scripted solely by them. It is histrionics, not history. As the Biblical Proverb puts it so well: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

My good friend Mr. Albert compared the number of Presidential messages sent up to the 89th and 90th Congresses by Former President Johnson and to this Congress by President Nixon. I do not think this numbers game is particularly relevant, but I wonder why the distinguished Majority Leader limited himself to the first 3 months of each of these Congresses, during which he says President Johnson

submitted 25 messages in 1965, 23 in 1967, and President Nixon only 12 in 1969. Is there extra merit in Administration plans that have only baked, or half-baked, 90 days or less? If the Democrats' researchers had brought the record up to date, they would have logged 30 Presidential messages from President Nixon during his first eight months in the White House. This compares with 31 and 28 messages, respectively, for the first 3 months of 1965 and 1967 from President Johnson. In President Nixon's 30 messages there are, of course, many more than 30 specific legislative proposals, of which the Democrat-controlled 91st Congress has completed action on only four.

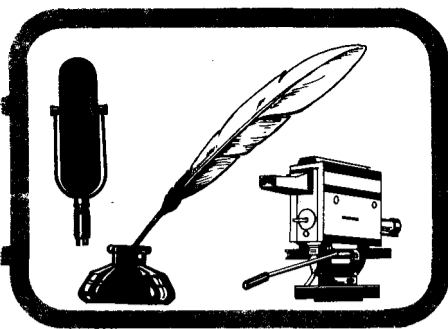
But, Mr. Speaker, we all know that the workload of Congress cannot be measured so easily. I have said before and I say again that I would like this 91st Congress to be known as a Quality Congress rather than a Quantity Congress. My friend from Oklahoma in his recent remarks laid great stress upon the Great Society legislative proposals which were rubber-stamped into law in 1965 by the lopsided 89th Congress. That was the Congress with 295 Democrats to 140 Republicans in the House and 68 Democrats to 32 Republicans in the Senate.

I believe the wise words of the distinguished Majority Leader of the other body, Sen. Mansfield, about the legislative landslide of 1965 are still eminently worth repeating:

"We have passed a lot of major bills at this session, some of them very hastily, and they stand in extreme need of a going-over for loopholes, rough corners, and particularly for an assessment of current and ultimate cost in the framework of our capacity to meet it."

So I, for one, don't think there is any magic merit in sheer quantity of Presidential messages or Public Laws enacted by any particular Congress. And I, for one, intend to withhold judgment on the record of this session of the 91st Congress until we are finished. If it turns out then that this has been a "Do-Nothing Congress", I will have to agree with Former Vice President Humphrey that the American people will know who was responsible and will know what to do about it.





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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M.--  
Saturday, October 11, 1969

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, in comment on the President's Message.

Sunday is Columbus Day, but it should be with no sense of discovery that Congress receives President Nixon's Message detailing the tremendous amount of work yet to be done by the 91st Congress.

It should, however, be with a sense of public-minded cooperation and a spirit of deep determination that Congress considers the tasks remaining as spelled out by the President.

I personally pledge that I will bend every ounce of my energies to the goals enunciated by the President, and I fervently hope that the Democratic Leadership of the Congress will do likewise in a spirit that eschews partisanship in favor of what is best for the country.

I think the President has set a splendid example for the Congress by displaying in his Message exactly the kind of nonpartisan spirit now needed to get the Congress moving on the President's program and to get this country moving ahead.

I agree with the President that "neither the Democratic Congress nor the Republican Administration is without fault for the delay of vital legislation."

It is because I wished to proceed affirmatively and positively with the President's program that I have repeatedly refused to call the 91st Congress a "do-nothing Congress" and have counseled waiting until the final scorecard is in before we judge the 91st.

The 91st Congress is potentially a great Congress, and the President has made clear how the 91st can achieve greatness.

The route to greatness for the 91st Congress is to enact President Nixon's excellent reform proposals -- his proposals which would turn the country into New Directions, away from centralism to a New Federalism and away from recognized failures to new successes.

I have spoken of the Nixon Administration throughout the country as a Reform Administration -- and that is what we must have at this juncture in our history. But we cannot have those reforms unless the Congress implements the President's program.

I therefore join with President Nixon in urging the 91st Congress to act on the administration program -- and to act now.

# # #



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
December 8, 1969

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

I join with House Majority Leader Carl Albert in inviting the American people and the press to look at the record of the 91st Congress. Look at the record and what do you see? The cupboard is almost bare of legislative achievement.

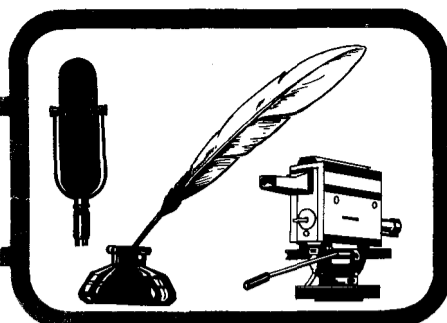
That is the record of the Democratic-controlled 91st Congress. That is the record that Mr. Albert so proudly points to. It is the record of a Congress that has been spinning its wheels and going nowhere.

As for the Nixon Administration, the President has sent the Congress more than 40 substantive proposals ranging over a wide variety of problems including welfare abuses, the breakdown in the courts, the violence of organized crime, crime in the streets, narcotics traffic, chaos in the postal system, and a host of other defects in our society.

President Nixon has laid a great program of domestic reforms before the 91st Congress, but the only reform on which there has been any final action is the draft. In that case the legislation enacted was a one-sentence repealer. On tax reform, the Democratic-controlled Senate is ranging so far afield from President Nixon's recommendations and the House bill that final enactment of a good meaningful reform bill has been placed in jeopardy.

I am amazed that Mr. Albert would invite attention to the record of this Mark-Time 91st Congress. But to that invitation I say amen. The Democratic-controlled 91st Congress to date has a do-little record. The Administration has a record of which President Nixon may justly be proud.

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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

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December 8, 1969

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STATUS OF ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS - 91st CONGRESS

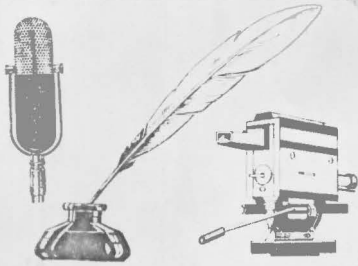
	<u>Presidential Message(s) or Statement(s)</u>	<u>Legislation Sent Up</u>	<u>Status*</u>
1. Interest Equalization Tax	1/13	6/9	HSP (P.L. 91-128)
2. Export Control	1/15	5/28	HS
3. Reorganization Authority	1/30		HSP (P.L. 91-5)
4. D. C. Court Reorganization	1/31	7/11	S
5. Bail Reform	1/31	7/11	
6. D. C. Criminal Procedure	1/31	9/9	
7. D. C. Juvenile Procedures	1/31	9/26	
8. D. C. Bail Agency	1/31	7/11	S
9. D. C. Public Defender	1/31	7/11	S
10. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	2/3	2/3	S (Ratified)
11. OEO Extension	2/19, 6/2		S
12. Electoral Reform	2/20, 9/30	(Const. Amend.)	H
13. Debt Increase	2/24		HSP (P.L. 91-8)
14. Coal Mine Safety	3/3	3/3	HS
15. Military Procurement (ABM)	3/14	4/15	HSP (P.L. 91-121)
16. Surtax Extension	3/21		HSP (P.L. 91-53)
17. One Bank Holding Company	3/24	3/24	H
18. Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	4/14	10/13	
19. Social Security	4/14, 9/25	9/30	
20. Tax Reform	4/21	1/30	H
21. Witness Immunity	4/23	5/12	
22. Illegal Gambling	4/23	4/29	
23. Organized Crime	4/23	5/8	
24. Wagering Tax Amendment	4/23	1/3, 3/20	
25. Postal Rate	4/24		
26. D. C. Government Commission	4/28	5/13	S
27. Non-Voting D. C. Delegate	4/28	5/13	S
28. Grant Consolidation	4/30		
29. Obscenity	5/2	5/7	
30. Food Stamps Authorization	5/6	6/6	HSP (P.L. 91-116)
31. Draft Reform	5/13, 9/19	5/13, 9/19	HSP (P.L. 91-124)
32. Burger Nomination	5/21		S (Confirmed 6/9)
33. Postal Reform	5/27	5/28	
34. Foreign Aid Authorization	5/28	5/28	H
35. Airport-Airways	6/16	6/16	H
36. Unemployment Insurance	7/8	7/8	H
37. Drug Control	7/14	7/15	
38. Population Growth	7/18	7/18	S
39. I.C.C. Reorganization	7/22	(Reorg. Plan)	(Effective 10/11)
40. Occupational Safety	8/6	8/6	
41. Mass Transit	8/7	8/11	
42. Welfare Reform	8/11	10/2	
43. Manpower Training	8/12	8/12	
44. Revenue Sharing	8/13	9/23	
45. Haynsworth Nomination	8/18		(Rejected 11/21)
46. SST	9/23		
47. Maritime Program	10/23		
48. Consumer Affairs	10/30		
49. Latin American Program	10/31		
50. Trade Act	11/18	11/19	

The following programs cannot be directly related to a Presidential message or statement, but are represented by the White House as being in accordance with or consistent with the policies of the Nixon Administration in whole or in part:

51. I.D.A.			HSP (P.L. 91-14)
52. Older Americans			HSP (P.L. 91-69)
53. Maritime Authorization			HSP (P.L. 91-85)
54. Student Loans			HSP (P.L. 91-95)
55. Water Pollution		1/16	HS
56. Hill-Burton Hosp.		4/1	H
57. Education		6/16	H
58. Voting Rights		6/30	
59. Housing		7/12	HS
60. Vietnam Resolution		(Intro. 11/4)	H

\* H - Passed by House  
 S - Passed by Senate  
 HS - Awaiting or in Conference  
 HSP - Signed by the President

December 8, 1969



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

*Office Copy*

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Dec. 23, 1969

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

The 91st Congress will have to come on strong in the second half--the second session--if it is to point to a respectable record of accomplishment.

Overall, this has been a do-little Congress in the first session. In terms of President Nixon's reform proposals, this has been almost a mark-time Congress. Except for the tax bill and draft reform, this has been a treading-water Congress, a stick-in-the-mud assembly.

Of 46 Administration bills, Congress has passed just 14. That is only a .300 average, mighty poor in any league. My chief concern is lack of action on Nixon reforms and initiatives: Anti-crime legislation, welfare reform, postal reform, Social Security reform, consolidation of grants-in-aid, electoral reform, drug control, airport and airways improvement, and a new mass transit program.

The Congress has been sitting on five major anti-crime bills affecting the Nation and six anti-crime measures involving the District of Columbia.

Instead of joining hands with the President to legislate in the best interests of the people, Democrats in the Congress have sought political advantage by turning tax reform into tax relief.

On balance, the tax bill as finally enacted must be counted an achievement of sorts. But it assumed respectable form only because President Nixon insisted that the tax bill itself be reformed to more nearly conform to the House version or it would be vetoed.

Both on revenue matters and appropriations, Democrats flaunted the President's efforts to fight inflation. With House Democrats not altogether faultless, Senate Democrats dropped all pretense at responsible behavior and fattened spending bills in a manner calculated to curry the greatest possible public favor.

I feel the President had no choice but to announce flatly that he would veto the Labor-H.E.W. appropriations bill as passed by the Senate.

Apart from such merit as attaches to the tax bill, the only other Nixon-recommended reform to which Congress responded was draft reform. And that was only a one-sentence repealer making a luck-of-the-draw lottery system possible.

No other assessment can legitimately be made. Except for the tax bill and draft reform, this Congress did little this session. In fact, it almost struck out.

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*Office Copy*

	Presidential Message(s) or Statement(s)	Legislation Sent Up	Status*	
1.	Interest Equalization Tax	1/13	6/9	HSP (P.L.91-128)
2.	Export Control	1/15	5/28	HSP (P.L.91-184)
3.	Reorganization Authority	1/30		HSP (P.L.91-5)
4.	D. C. Court Reorganization	1/31	7/11	S
5.	Bail Reform	1/31	7/11	
6.	D. C. Criminal Procedure	1/31	9/9	
7.	D. C. Juvenile Procedures	1/31	9/26	
8.	D. C. Bail Agency	1/31	7/11	S
9.	D. C. Public Defender	1/31	7/11	S
10.	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	2/3	2/3	S (Ratified)
11.	OEO Extension	2/19, 6/2		HSP (P.L.91-177)
12.	Electoral Reform	2/20, 9/30	(Const. Amend.)	H
13.	Debt Increase	2/24		HSP (P.L.91-8)
14.	Coal Mine Safety	3/3	3/3	HSP (P.L.91-173)
15.	Military Procurement (ABM)	3/14	4/15	HSP (P.L.91-121)
16.	Surtax Extension	3/21		HSP (P.L.91-53)
17.	One Bank Holding Company	3/24	3/24	H
18.	Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	4/14	10/13	
19.	Social Security	4/14, 9/25	9/30	HSP( (P.L.91-172)
20.	Tax Reform	4/21	1/30	HSP(
21.	Witness Immunity	4/23	5/12	
22.	Illegal Gambling	4/23	4/29	
23.	Organized Crime	4/23	5/8	
24.	Wagering Tax Amendment	4/23	1/3, 3/20	
25.	Postal Rates	4/24		
26.	D. C. Government Commission	4/28	5/13	S
27.	Non-Voting D. C. Delegate	4/28	5/13	S
28.	Grant Consolidation	4/30		
29.	Obscenity	5/2	5/7	
30.	Food Stamps Authorization	5/6	6/6	HSP (P.L.91-116)
31.	Draft Reform	5/13, 9/19	5/13, 9/19	HSP (P.L.91-124)
32.	Burger Nomination	5/21		S (Confirmed 6/9)
33.	Postal Reform	5/27	5/28	
34.	Foreign Aid Authorization	5/28	5/28	HSP (P.L.91-175)
35.	Airport-Airways	6/16	6/16	H
36.	Unemployment Insurance	7/8	7/8	H
37.	Drug Control	7/14	7/15	
38.	Population Growth	7/18	7/18	S
39.	I.C.C. Reorganization	7/22	(Reorg. Plan)	(Effective 10/11)
40.	Occupational Safety	8/6	8/6	
41.	Mass Transit	8/7	8/11	
42.	Welfare Reform	8/11	10/2	
43.	Manpower Training	8/12	8/12	
44.	Revenue Sharing	8/13	9/23	
45.	Haynsworth Nomination	8/18		(Rejected 11/21)
46.	SST	9/23		HSP (P.L.91-168)
47.	Maritime Program	10/23	12/22	
48.	Consumer Protection Act	10/30	11/20	
49.	Latin American Program	10/31		
50.	Trade Act	11/18	11/19	
51.	National Foundation on Arts & Human.	12/9		

The following programs cannot be directly related to a Presidential message or statement, but are represented by the White House as being in accordance with or consistent with the policies of the Nixon Administration in whole or in part:

52.	I.D.A.			HSP (P.L.91-14)
53.	Older Americans			HSP (P.L.91-69)
54.	Maritime Authorization			HSP (P.L.91-85)
55.	Student Loans			HSP (P.L.91-95)
56.	Water Pollution		1/16	HS
57.	Hill-Burton Hosp.		4/1	H
58.	Education		6/16	H
59.	Voting Rights		6/30	H
60.	Housing		7/12	HSP (P.L.91-152)
61.	Vietnam Resolution		(Intro. 11/4)	H (House only)
62.	White House, Embassies Protection			H

\* H - Passed by House  
 S - Passed by Senate  
 HS - Awaiting or in Conference  
 HSP - Signed by the President

STATUS OF ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS - 91st CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

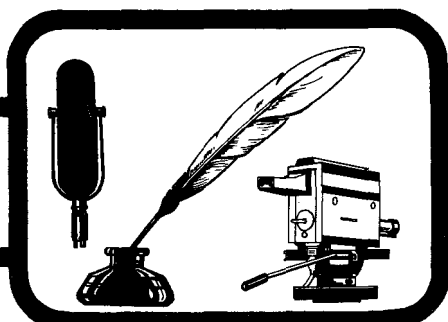
	<u>Presidential Message(s) or Statement(s)</u>	<u>Legislation Sent Up</u>	<u>Status*</u>
1. Interest Equalization Tax	1/13	6/9	HSP (P.L.91-128)
2. Export Control	1/15	5/28	HSP (P.L.91-184)
3. Reorganization Authority	1/30		HSP (P.L.91-5)
4. D. C. Court Reorganization	1/31	7/11	S
5. Bail Reform	1/31	7/11	
6. D. C. Criminal Procedure	1/31	9/9	
7. D. C. Juvenile Procedures	1/31	9/26	
8. D. C. Bail Agency	1/31	7/11	S
9. D. C. Public Defender	1/31	7/11	S
10. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	2/3	2/3	S (Ratified)
11. OEO Extension	2/19, 6/2		HSP (P.L.91-177)
12. Electoral Reform	2/20, 9/30	(Const. Amend.)	H
13. Debt Increase	2/24		HSP (P.L.91-8)
14. Coal Mine Safety	3/3	3/3	HSP (P.L.91-173)
15. Military Procurement (ABM)	3/14	4/15	HSP (P.L.91-121)
16. Surtax Extension	3/21		HSP (P.L.91-53)
17. One Bank Holding Company	3/24	3/24	H
18. Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	4/14	10/13	
19. Social Security	4/14, 9/25	9/30	HSP( (P.L.91-172)
20. Tax Reform	4/21	1/30	HSP(
21. Witness Immunity	4/23	5/12	
22. Illegal Gambling	4/23	4/29	
23. Organized Crime	4/23	5/8	
24. Wagering Tax Amendment	4/23	1/3, 3/20	
25. Postal Rates	4/24		
26. D. C. Government Commission	4/28	5/13	S
27. Non-Voting D. C. Delegate	4/28	5/13	S
28. Grant Consolidation	4/30		
29. Obscenity	5/2	5/7	
30. Food Stamps Authorization	5/6	6/6	HSP (P.L.91-116)
31. Draft Reform	5/13, 9/19	5/13, 9/19	HSP (P.L.91-124)
32. Burger Nomination	5/21		S (Confirmed 6/9)
33. Postal Reform	5/27	5/28	
34. Foreign Aid Authorization	5/28	5/28	HSP (P.L.91-175)
35. Airport-Airways	6/16	6/16	H
36. Unemployment Insurance	7/8	7/8	H
37. Drug Control	7/14	7/15	
38. Population Growth	7/18	7/18	S
39. I.C.C. Reorganization	7/22	(Reorg. Plan)	(Effective 10/11)
40. Occupational Safety	8/6	8/6	
41. Mass Transit	8/7	8/11	
42. Welfare Reform	8/11	10/2	
43. Manpower Training	8/12	8/12	
44. Revenue Sharing	8/13	9/23	
45. Haynsworth Nomination	8/18		(Rejected 11/21)
46. SST	9/23		HSP (P.L.91-168)
47. Maritime Program	10/23	12/22	
48. Consumer Protection Act	10/30	11/20	
49. Latin American Program	10/31		
50. Trade Act	11/18	11/19	
51. National Foundation on Arts & Human.	12/9		

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52. I.D.A.			HSP (P.L.91-14)
53. Older Americans			HSP (P.L.91-69)
54. Maritime Authorization			HSP (P.L.91-85)
55. Student Loans			HSP (P.L.91-95)
56. Water Pollution		1/16	HS
57. Hill-Burton Hosp.		4/1	H
58. Education		6/16	H
59. Voting Rights		6/30	H
60. Housing		7/12	HSP (P.L.91-152)
61. Vietnam Resolution		(Intro. 11/4)	H (House only)
62. White House, Embassies Protection			H

\* H - Passed by House  
 S - Passed by Senate  
 HS - Awaiting or in Conference  
 HSP - Signed by the President

January 6, 1970



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



--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
Tuesday, March 17, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Reps.

In the absence of Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., who has business in Ohio, I am today announcing the formation of a House Republican Task Force on Seniority.

Authorized by the House Republican Leadership, this task force will study alternative methods of selecting committee chairmen or ranking minority members. The task force will operate under the House Republican Research Committee headed by Mr. Taft and will be chaired by Rep. Barber Conable of New York.

Task force members will reexamine the seniority system. Changes in procedure would come about by party action alone, since the Rules of the House do not require that seniority be followed.

Following a thorough examination of the present and alternative methods of selecting committee chairmen and ranking minority members, the Task Force will report its recommendations to the Republican Leadership and the House Republican Conference.

It is essential that this study be conducted at this time, so that the Republican Party in the House can be prepared in January 1971 to make decisions concerning committee leadership on the basis of a careful weighing of the alternatives available.

Let me emphasize at this time that no judgments have been made on this question. The task force and the Party are starting with a clean slate.

In addition to Rep. Conable, the task force members are: J. Glenn Beall, Md., Edward G. Biester, Jr., Pa., Clarence J. Brown, Ohio, John W. Byrnes, Wis., James C. Cleveland, N.H., David W. Dennis, Ind., Jack Edwards, Ala., John N. Erlenborn, Ill., Durward G. Hall, Mo., James Harvey, Mich., Thomas S. Kleppe, N. Dak., Paul N. McCloskey, Calif., Albert H. Quie, Minn., John J. Rhodes, Ariz., William L. Springer, Ill., William A. Steiger, Wis., Burt L. Talcott, Calif., and Wendall Wyatt, Oreg.

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## MEMORANDUM

*Office Copy*

The attached refers to a subject in which you are interested, and is, therefore, referred for your information.

Yours very truly

*Jerry Ford*

STATUS OF ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS - 91st CONGRESS  
(CONGRESSIONAL ACTION COMPLETED)

Congressional action has been completed on the following legislation. It will not be included in future updatings of this list so you may wish to save it for future reference.

	<u>Presidential Message(s) or Statement(s)</u>	<u>Legislation Sent Up</u>	<u>Legislation Completed or Public Laws</u>
1.	Interest Equalization Tax	1/13/69	6/9/69 P.L. 91-128
2.	Export Control	1/15/69	5/28/69 P.L. 91-184
3.	Reorganization Authority	1/30/69	P.L. 91-5
4.	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	2/3/69	2/3/69 Ratified by Senate
5.	OEO Extension	2/19/69, 6/2/69	P.L. 91-177
6.	Debt Increase	2/24/69	P.L. 91-8
7.	Coal Mine Safety	3/3/69	3/3/69 P.L. 91-173
8.	Military Procurement (ABM)	3/14/69	4/15/69 P.L. 91-121
9.	Surtax Extension	3/21/69	P.L. 91-53
10.	Social Security	4/14/69, 9/25/69	9/30/69( P.L. 91-172
11.	Tax Reform	4/21/69	1/30/69(
12.	Food Stamps Authorization	5/6/69	6/6/69 P.L. 91-116
13.	Draft Reform	5/13/69, 9/19/69	5/13/69, 9/19/69 P.L. 91-124
14.	Burger Nomination	5/21/69	Confirmed by Senate 6/9/69
15.	Foreign Aid Authorization	5/28/69	5/28/69 P.L. 91-175
16.	Population Growth	7/18/69	7/18/69 P.L. 91-213
17.	I.C.C. Reorganization	7/22/69	(Reorg. Plan) Effective 10/11/69
18.	Haynsworth Nomination	8/18/69	Rejected by Senate 11/21/69
19.	SST	9/23/69	P.L. 91-168
20.	Carswell Nomination	1/19/70	Rejected by Senate 4/8/70
21.	Rail Dispute	3/3/70	3/3/70 P.L. 91-226
22.	Postal & Other Pay Increases	4/3/70	P.L. 91-231

The following programs cannot be directly related to a Presidential message or statement, but are represented by the White House as being in accordance with or consistent with the policies of the Nixon Administration in whole or in part:

23.	I.D.A.		P.L. 91-14
24.	Older Americans		P.L. 91-69
25.	Maritime Authorization		P.L. 91-85
26.	Student Loans		P.L. 91-95
27.	Water Pollution	1/16/69	P.L. 91-224
28.	Education (ESEA)	6/16/69	P.L. 91-230
29.	Housing	7/12/69	P.L. 91-152
30.	Vietnam Resolution	(Intro. 11/4/69)	H (House only)
31.	HEW Amendments of 1969		P.L. 91-151
32.	Environmental Quality Act		P.L. 91-190
33.	White House, Embassies Protection		P.L. 91-217

STATUS OF ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS - 91st CONGRESS

	<u>Presidential Message(s) or Statement(s)</u>	<u>Draft Legislation Sent Up</u>	<u>Status as of 5/1/70 *</u>	
1.	D. C. Court Reorganization	1/31/69	7/11/69	HS
2.	Bail Reform	1/31/69	7/11/69	HS
3.	D. C. Criminal Procedure	1/31/69	9/9/69	HS
4.	D. C. Juvenile Procedures	1/31/69	9/26/69	HS
5.	D. C. Bail agency	1/31/69	7/11/69	HS
6.	D. C. Public Defender	1/31/69	7/11/69	HS
7.	Electoral Reform	2/20/69, 9/30/69	(Const. Amend.)	H
8.	One Bank Holding Company	3/24/69	3/24/69	H
9.	Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	4/14/69	10/13/69	
10.	Witness Immunity	4/23/69	5/12/69	S
11.	Illegal Gambling	4/23/69	4/29/69	S
12.	Organized Crime	4/23/69	5/8/69	S
13.	Wagering Tax Amendment	4/23/69	1/3/69, 3/20/69	
14.	Postal Rates	4/24/69		
15.	D. C. Government Commission	4/28/69	5/13/69	S
16.	Non-Voting D. C. Delegate	4/28/69	5/13/69	S
17.	Grant Consolidation	4/30/69		
18.	Obscenity	5/2/69	5/7/69	
19.	Prurient Advertising	5/2/69	5/7/69	
20.	Postal Reform	5/27/69	5/28/69	
21.	Airport-Airways	6/16/69	6/16/69	HS
22.	Unemployment Insurance	7/8/69	7/8/69	HS
23.	Drug Control	7/14/69	7/15/69	S
24.	Occupational Safety	8/6/69	8/6/69	
25.	Mass Transit	8/7/69	8/11/69	S
26.	Welfare Reform	8/11/69	10/2/69	H
27.	Manpower Training	8/12/69	8/12/69	
28.	Revenue Sharing	8/13/69	9/23/69	
29.	Maritime Program	10/23/69	12/22/69	
30.	Consumer Protection Act	10/30/69	11/20/69	
31.	Consumer Representation Act	10/30/69	11/12/69	
32.	Consumer Product Testing Act	10/30/69	12/20/69	
33.	Latin American Program	10/31/69	1/28/70	
34.	Trade Act	11/18/69	11/19/69	
35.	National Foundation on Arts & Human.	12/9/69	2/19/70	
36.	Solid Waste	2/10/70	2/10/70, 2/18/70	
37.	Clean Air	2/10/70	2/10/70, 2/18/70	
38.	Parklands	2/10/70	2/16/70, 2/18/70	
39.	Control Enforcement - WPCA	2/10/70	2/16/70, 2/18/70	
40.	Research & Training - WPCA	2/10/70	2/16/70, 2/18/70	
41.	Waste Treatment Facilities	2/10/70	2/16/70, 2/18/70	
42.	Environ. Financing Authority	2/10/70	2/16/70, 2/18/70	
43.	Convention on Genocide	2/19/70		
44.	Asian Development Bank	2/25/70	3/4/70	
45.	Emergency Public Interest Protection	2/27/70	2/28/70, 3/2/70	
46.	Economy Act	2/27/70	2/28/70	
47.	Public Broadcasting	3/3/70	3/5/70	
48.	Education Institute	3/3/70	3/5/70	
49.	Employee Benefits	3/13/70	3/13/70, 3/14/70	
50.	SBA Extension	3/19/70		
51.	Higher Education Opportunity Act	3/19/70	3/24/70	
52.	Explosive Legislation	3/25/70	3/26/70	
53.	Great Lakes Disposal	4/15/70	4/16/70	
54.	Disaster Assistance	4/22/70	4/23/70	
55.	Enlisted Pay Increase	4/23/70	4/23/70	
56.	Emergency Home Finance Act	4/24/70	4/7/70	S

The following programs cannot be directly related to a Presidential message or statement but are represented by the White House as being in accordance with or consistent with the policies of the Nixon Administration in whole or in part:

57.	Hill-Burton Hosp.	4/1/69	HS
58.	Voting Rights	6/30/69	HS
59.	Foreign Military Sales	7/15/69, 2/10/70	H
60.	Rail Passenger Bill	8/6/69	
61.	Military Procurement Authorization	2/2/70	
62.	Housing & Urban Dev. Act	3/25/70	

- \* H - Passed by House
- S - Passed by Senate
- HS - Awaiting or in Conference
- PL - Public Law (Signed by the President)



U. S. HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

# REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

91st Congress  
Second Session

May 12, 1970  
Statement Number 5

## HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1970

The House Republican Policy Committee opposes the passage of H. Res. 960 to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970.

It is essential that the President of the United States be authorized to carry out those reorganizations in his own office which he has determined, after careful and deliberate study, to be absolutely essential if he is to perform effectively the functions vested in him by the Constitution and statutes enacted by the Congress.

To perform his duties more intelligently and efficiently, the President has requested authority to upgrade the management of the Bureau of the Budget (to be renamed the Office of Management and Budget) in order that this structure might better (1) devote increased attention to management systems and improved organization development, (2) evaluate programs more objectively and thoroughly, (3) create a modern management information system, (4) resolve inter-agency disputes and enhance coordination among governmental units, and (5) develop executive career personnel programs.

In addition, the President seeks authority to establish a Domestic Council within his office, made up of Cabinet heads and assisted by selected professional staff, to enable him to: (1) assess national needs, collect information, and

(over)

develop forecasts in order to define national goals and objectives; (2) identify alternative ways of achieving the above objectives and recommend consistent, integrated sets of policy choices; (3) provide rapid response to needs for policy advice on pressing domestic issues; (4) coordinate the establishment of national priorities for the allocation of available resources; and (5) maintain a continuous review of the conduct of ongoing programs from a policy standpoint and propose reforms as needed.

Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 is of major importance to the functioning of modern government. The national interest requires it. The House Republican Policy Committee urges that H. Res. 960 be defeated and that the Congress allow the plan to become effective.

STATUS OF ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS - 91st CONGRESS

	<u>Presidential Message(s) or Statement(s)</u>	<u>Draft Legislation Sent Up</u>	<u>Status as of 6/28/70*</u>
1. D. C. Crime Bills	1/31/69	7/11/69, 9/26/69	HS
2. Electoral Reform	2/20/69, 9/30/69	(Const. Amend.)	H
3. One Bank Holding Company	3/24/69	3/24/69	H
4. Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.	4/14/69	10/13/69	
5. Law Enforcement Assistance (LEAA)	4/14/69	3/3/70, 5/28/70	
6. Witness Immunity	4/23/69	5/12/69	S
7. Illegal Gambling	4/23/69	4/29/69	S
8. Organized Crime	4/23/69	5/8/69	S
9. Wagering Tax Amendment	4/23/69	1/3/69, 3/20/69	
10. D. C. Government Commission	4/28/69	5/13/69	S
11. Non-Voting D. C. Delegate	4/28/69	5/13/69	S
12. Voting Rights	4/29/69	6/30/69	P.L. 91-285
13. Grant Consolidation	4/30/69	5/1/69, 5/7/69	
14. Obscenity	5/2/69	5/7/69	H
15. Prurient Advertising	5/2/69	5/7/69	H
16. Food Stamps	5/6/69	6/12/69, 6/17/69	S
17. Postal Reform	5/27/69	5/28/69	H
18. Airport-Airways	6/16/69	6/16/69	P.L. 91-258
19. Unemployment Insurance	7/8/69	7/8/69	HS
20. Drug Control	7/14/69	7/15/69	S
21. Family Planning	7/18/69	12/8/69, 12/9/69	
22. Occupational Safety	8/6/69	8/6/69	
23. Mass Transit	8/7/69	8/11/69	S
24. Welfare Reform	8/11/69	10/2/69	H
25. Manpower Training	8/12/69	8/12/69	
26. Revenue Sharing	8/13/69	9/23/69	
27. Social Security	9/25/69	9/30/69	H
28. Maritime Program	10/23/69	12/22/69	H
29. Consumer Protection Act	10/30/69	11/20/69	
30. Consumer Representation Act	10/30/69	11/12/69	
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32. Latin American Program	10/31/69	1/28/70	
33. Trade Act	11/18/69	11/19/69	
34. National Foundation on Arts & Human.	12/9/69	2/19/70	S
35. Solid Waste	2/10/70	2/10/70, 2/18/70	H
36. Clean Air	2/10/70	2/10/70, 2/18/70	H
37. Parklands	2/10/70	2/16/70, 2/18/70	
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45. Public Broadcasting	3/3/70	3/5/70	S
46. Education Institute	3/3/70	3/5/70	
47. Employee Benefits	3/13/70	3/13/70, 3/16/70	
48. SBA Extension	3/19/70	3/24/70, 4/9/70	
49. Higher Education Opportunity Act	3/19/70	3/24/70	
50. Explosives Legislation	3/25/70	3/26/70	
51. Estuarine Resources	4/13/70	11/18/69, 11/25/69	
52. Highway User	4/14/70	12/4/69	
53. Great Lakes Disposal	4/15/70	4/16/70	
54. Disaster Assistance	4/22/70	4/23/70	
55. Selective Service Amendments	4/23/70	4/23/70	
56. Emergency Home Finance Act	4/24/70	4/7/70	HS
57. Radiotelephones	5/20/70	2/18/69, 2/28/69	H
58. Emergency School Aid Act	5/21/70	5/21/70	
The following are represented by the White House as being generally in accordance with or consistent with Administration policies.			
59. Foreign Military Sales		7/15/69, 2/10/70	H
60. Rail Passenger Bill		8/6/69	S
61. Military Procurement Authorization		2/2/70	H
62. Housing & Urban Development Act		3/25/70	
63. Fire Research & Safety		3/18/70, 4/27/70	

\* H - Passed by House  
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U. S. HOUSE  
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# REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

91st Congress  
Second Session

July 13, 1970  
Statement Number 9

## HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION

Republican Members of the House of Representatives have long urged the revitalization of the rules of the House, the adoption of modern procedures and techniques to better accommodate the Nation's accelerating and increasing legislative demands.

In the 89th Congress a Republican Task Force, after diligent and thorough study, issued its report, "We Propose: A Modern Congress", which contained comprehensive proposals for modernizing the machinery and strengthening the role of the Congress in the twentieth century.

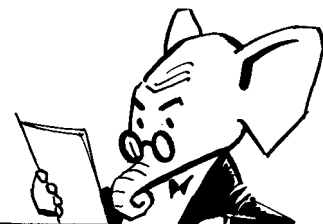
The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, established in the 89th Congress by unanimous vote of both the House and Senate, made an in-depth analysis of the organization of the Legislative Branch. Its report sets forth numerous recommendations for improved structure and procedures of the Congress.

In the 91st Congress the House Rules Committee has labored long and hard, and has prepared legislation which skillfully addresses itself to the problems of Congressional reorganization. H. R. 17654 is the enlightened result of consolidation and compromise. It combines the suggestions of the

(more)

Republican Task Force on Congressional Reform and the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. It reflects the dedicated efforts of the many Members of both parties who have contributed so substantially to improving the structure and procedures of the Congress. H. R. 17654 will enable a more efficient and effective Congress to better respond to the public and to the great issues and problems of modern America.

The House Republican Policy Committee urges that the House give prompt consideration to H. R. 17654 and that this most important legislation be sent to the Senate for action as rapidly as possible.



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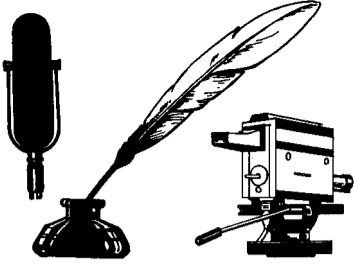


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*Official Copy*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON FRIDAY--  
July 24, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

I am and have been opposed to secrecy regarding a congressman's position on major issues of the day.

I firmly believe that a congressman's votes both in committee and on the Floor of the House should be a matter of public record.

For that reason I am supporting moves currently being made to place on public record the votes cast by a member in committee and during teller votes on the Floor of the House.

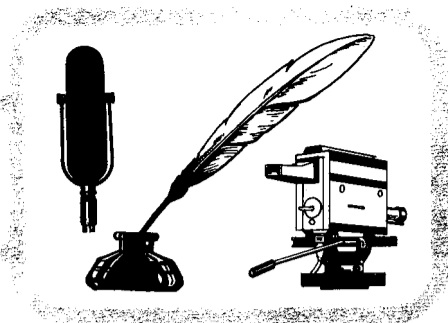
I also favor making all committee meetings open to the public except in cases involving the national security or the markup of bills. Closing committee meetings where the national security is involved requires no explanation. Meetings at which bills are marked up must be closed because to open them would be to bring lobbyists into such meetings. This would interfere with the proper conduct of markup sessions.

Where committee meetings are closed, this action should be taken by majority vote of the committee and only to protect the national security or to facilitate proper conduct of the business of the committee.

I would add that I strongly favor opening committee meetings to radio, television and news photographers.

I have long favored reform and modernization of the procedures of the House of Representatives. Legislation to that end currently is being considered by the House. I am supporting all constructive amendments.

# # #



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
September 15, 1970

A Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

Time is running out on the second session of the 91st Congress, and yet the record of this Congress in the past 8 1/2 months can be described as little better than a mixed bag.

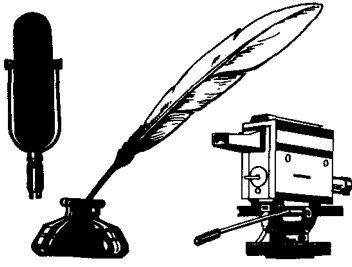
I recently remarked that passage of the Postal Reform Act of 1970 would go down as one of the 91st Congress' finest achievements. I meant every word of that observation. Today I must sadly add that postal reform will stand as the single outstanding achievement of the 91st Congress' second session unless the Congress responds immediately to the President's Sept. 11 call for action.

The time is ripe for reform. We have fulfilled that promise to a degree but much of the field remains unplowed. The soil is fertile and the President has supplied the seed ideas. Let us in the Congress get about the business of producing a crop of reforms which will make government truly effective in America.

Apart from basic reforms listed by the President, much legislative business lies ahead of the 91st Congress. Let us accept and act quickly on the President's challenge to strengthen our anti-crime laws, clean up the environment, consolidate our manpower training programs and control drug abuse.

An election is coming up. But let every member of Congress remember that the best politics is to legislate in the best interests of the American people. Obstructionism has never paid off at the polls--and the people know who the obstructionists are. Let us join hands to move America forward. So little time remains in this session.

###



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**GERALD R. FORD**  
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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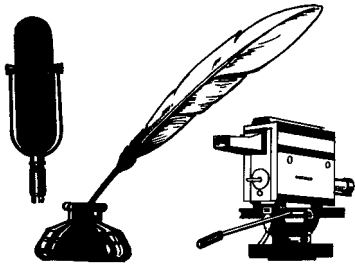
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CONGRESSMAN  
**GERALD R. FORD**  
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 6:30 p.m. FRIDAY--  
September 18, 1970

Excerpts from a Speech by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, at a fund-raising dinner for Republican Governor candidate Albert Watson, at Spartanburg Memorial Auditorium, Spartanburg, S.C.

It's wonderful to be here in the textile center of the world. And it is great to be with Al Watson's kind of people because they are bound to be good people, fine people.

I recently had the honor to present a plaque to Al Watson on behalf of the Republican Leadership of the U.S. House of Representatives. It was a tribute to Al for his outstanding service in the Congress.

Let me tell you something about that service. Let me tell you first of all that Al Watson is the best friend in Congress that a textile worker ever had. Al Watson has been a most effective member of the Congress in working to offset the impact of imports on the textile industry. He has fought to save the jobs of textile workers. He has been waging this battle ever since he first came to Congress. And let me assure you that Congressman Watson has been working closely with President Nixon on the problem of textile imports. The President has said that he is four-square behind a textile quota bill--and Al Watson was standing next to him when he said it.

Al Watson will work for you. Al Watson will fight for the domestic textile industry. Al Watson will see to it that the textile industry stays healthy.

I look for Al Watson to become the first Republican governor of South Carolina in a hundred years--and I'm here to tell you tonight that this is the best thing that could happen to the great state of South Carolina.

You have a wonderful man in Al Watson. You have a leader. You have a man of great courage.

I am very much aware of Al Watson's outstanding leadership qualities. That is why I named him as the senior Republican on the House Select Committee on Crime. I knew he would deliver on that committee--just as he will deliver when you elect him governor of South Carolina. Al Watson is a man for the criminal to reckon with.

When Al Watson is elected governor, the racketeers operating in this state had better pack their bags and skedaddle because Al Watson won't put up with them. Your state will be secure from criminal elements. Al Watson won't tolerate any cop-killing. And he won't tolerate any violence on college campuses, either.

(more)

Al Watson is a no-nonsense man. He will clear the criminals out of South Carolina.

Al Watson not only is courageous; he is far-seeing. As a member of the House Internal Security Committee, he put the finger on the Students for a Democratic Society as a Marxist-oriented organization back when most people thought SDS members were just a bunch of idealistic college students. Al Watson is a man who won't be fooled.

I can talk about Al Watson's leadership qualities because I have seen him at work in the Congress. I know that he gets the job done.

At this point I must applaud Al Watson for the effort he is exerting to get the busing issue decided once and for all by the U.S. Supreme Court. As you know Al has filed a friend of the court brief in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school case and is calling upon other members of Congress to join him in that brief. Here again you have an example of Al Watson's fine leadership.

Al also exhibited his great leadership qualities when he followed up on his House Select Crime Committee membership by initiating a drug education program for the entire state of South Carolina. That took imagination. That took drive. That took organizational ability. In Al Watson you find all of these traits.

The people of South Carolina are indeed fortunate--fortunate because they have a wonderful leadership team in Al Watson and his running mate, Jim Henderson. Postmaster General Winton Blount has told me what an outstanding man Jim Henderson is--what a great job he has done in the Post Office Department. So you have a great team in Al Watson and Jim Henderson.

The Watson-Henderson team is a team that spells progress, a team that spells new plans for action in state government, genuine solutions for the problems that have been plaguing South Carolina, realistic answers for the challenge of the Seventies.

I ask the people of South Carolina to recognize that the team of Al Watson and Jim Henderson is the team that will serve them best, the team that makes sense, the team that believes every man is responsible for his own acts and for his own place in society, the team that believes no man is above the law or beneath it, the team that believes every man must work if he is to enjoy the benefits of our society, the team that believes our individual and national prosperity flows from the free enterprise system, the team that will fight to make that system function at its very best so that South Carolina will be prosperous.

I believe in Al Watson and Jim Henderson--and that is why I am asking the people of South Carolina to make them their leaders, to let them promote good government, responsible government, government that truly serves the people.

# # #



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
October 13, 1970

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives,  
at a press conference, Oct. 13, 1970.

The Republican Leadership has considered the tentative resolution proposed by the Republican Task Force on Seniority and strongly endorses the proposal. It is the intention of the Leadership to submit the resolution to the Republican Conference and to urge its adoption at the organizing meeting of the Party for the 92nd Congress. Any action on it before that time would be only formality because a Conference of one Congress cannot bind a Conference for a following Congress.

I think the Task Force has developed an effective recommendation for improving our system of selecting Republican chairmen or ranking members of Committees. It is a compromise designed to include some of the better features of various alternative proposals and to avoid their disadvantages. This plan does not eliminate seniority as a criterion, but will provide a means for considering other factors as well. I am sure that experience will remain an important consideration in any of the decisions on committee leadership.

The recommendation of the Task Force includes the important principle of selection. The Republican Committee on Committees will select the member it believes should be the chairman or ranking member of each committee, and each name will be submitted separately to the Republican Conference. There a secret vote will be taken on the nomination. If a nominee is rejected by the Conference, the Committee on Committees will be charged with submitting another name to the Conference.

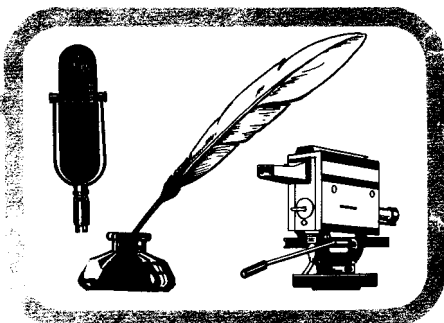
This plan appears to have broad support among the members of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives. Speaking for the Leadership, I believe the proposal is a positive and forward step which should be adopted.

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*O. J. ...*



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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

---FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE---  
December 31, 1970

On the basis of its second session performance, the 91st Congress has to be rated as having done half of its job, with most of the failures due to Senate inaction.

It is true there have been some pluses--notably postal reform, draft reform, the Occupational Health and Safety Act, the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1970, the Organized Crime Control Act, and the Comprehensive Drug Control Act. These were major legislative accomplishments and in some instances landmark legislation.

But this Congress should have written a thoroughgoing record of reform, and in this respect it fell short.

This Congress should have enacted welfare reform and failed to do so.

This Congress should have enacted revenue sharing legislation and failed to do so.

This Congress should have enacted a Manpower Training Act which would have carried out the President's objective of a broadly-based single program and instead darted off in false directions.

This Congress should have enacted legislation to improve the handling of national emergency disputes in transportation and failed to do so.

This Congress should have enacted legislation laying down a clear-cut basis for Federal-State-and-local cooperation in licking the problem of water pollution and failed to do so.

This Congress should have approved a constitutional amendment changing the method of selecting our President and failed to do so.

This Congress should have approved a constitutional amendment giving 18-year-olds the right to vote in state and local as well as national elections but failed to do so.

This Congress should have approved a Social Security increase and Social Security reform and failed to do so.

This Congress has too many failures written next to its name to be able to point to its legislative record with pride.

Most strikingly, we found ourselves in a situation where the Senate of the United States became little more than a debating society and a number of its members were too busy launching their presidential candidacies to properly transact the Nation's business.

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

**NEWS  
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--  
December 31, 1970

On the basis of its second session performance, the 91st Congress has to be rated as having done half of its job, with most of the failures due to Senate inaction.

It is true there have been some pluses--notably postal reform, draft reform, the Occupational Health and Safety Act, the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1970, the Organized Crime Control Act, and the Comprehensive Drug Control Act. These were major legislative accomplishments and in some instances landmark legislation.

But this Congress should have written a thoroughgoing record of reform, and in this respect it fell short.

This Congress should have enacted welfare reform and failed to do so.

This Congress should have enacted revenue sharing legislation and failed to do so.

This Congress should have enacted a Manpower Training Act which would have carried out the President's objective of a broadly-based single program and instead darted off in false directions.

This Congress should have enacted legislation to improve the handling of national emergency disputes in transportation and failed to do so.

This Congress should have enacted legislation laying down a clear-cut basis for Federal-State-and-local cooperation in licking the problem of water pollution and failed to do so.

This Congress should have approved a constitutional amendment changing the method of selecting our President and failed to do so.

This Congress should have approved a constitutional amendment giving 18-year-olds the right to vote in state and local as well as national elections but failed to do so.

This Congress should have approved a Social Security increase and Social Security reform and failed to do so.

This Congress has too many failures written next to its name to be able to point to its legislative record with pride.

Most strikingly, we found ourselves in a situation where the Senate of the United States became little more than a debating society and a number of its members were too busy launching their presidential candidacies to properly transact the Nation's business.

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