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During the current emergency period the greatest personal sacrifice is being made by World War II veterans who have been involuntarily recalled to combat, ^{duty} leaving behind dependent families.

There is a rising tide of resentment against the involuntary extension of enlistments beyond the period of the original contract between the Dept. of Defense & the Serviceman.

It was undoubtedly necessary to extend enlistments last year but Congress should not give the Dept. of Defense a blank check in this situation in the future.

Next week when debate on the draft & training bill begins I intend to offer an amendment

stipulating that no veteran of W. W. II
can have his enlistment contract inadvertently
extended ~~and~~ ^{forced} ~~realized~~ Congress by ^{formal} resolution
declares war.

Obstruction of such an amendment in the
military manpower legislation will prevent
the executive branch of the government from
taking advantage of veterans who have already
had long & honorable service in the defense
of our Nation.



SPEECH OVER RADIO STATION WJR, DETROIT, BY GERALD R. FORD, JR.
FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 10, 1951, 10:30 - 10:45 P.M. CST
"YOUR CONGRESS" SERIES

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN - there is now, more than ever before, the justifiable and perennial hue and cry that the high costs of the federal government will ruin the nation. We in the Congress who serve on the several Appropriation committees hear more about and see more of this real danger than most of our colleagues. It can also be said that those of us in the Congress who do the initial pruning see what a gigantic task lies ahead if the President's tremendous budget is to be cut to a realistic level.

At the outset let me make this one point perfectly clear. I agree wholeheartedly with those who favor greatly reduced expenditures by the federal government. Big government, and ours is tremendously big, becomes wasteful, extravagant, and very costly. In ordinary times it is necessary to watch continuously the expenditures of the government to be sure that the federal budget is kept within bounds. In times of national emergency, greater vigilance than ever should have top priority.

Our nation is in a period of international crisis right now and probably will be for many months ahead. The government and our citizens are alert to the multitude of world problems and are attempting to cope with them even though there are many discouraging factors and progress seems slow, yes, almost snail-like. To do this means certain adjustments must take place in our public and private lives. A government operating under such conditions is of necessity an expensive government. In the rush to meet new problems by emergency appropriations, many of the normal functions of government are obscured but unfortunately not eliminated or even greatly curtailed. The result is simply this - the cost

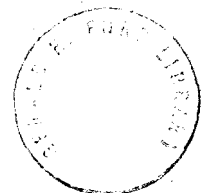


of emergency activities is simply piled on top of the normal and before you know it Congress is faced with exceptionally high budget requests all along the line. That is what may happen this year if Congress is not alert and hardboiled. Many of the ordinary functions of the federal government logically should be curtailed during this current crisis, with expenditures concentrated on emergency activities. Unfortunately the President's budget which he submitted to the Congress last January did not carry out this policy. The President did recommend a big budget for national defense, and rightly so, but he made little effort to cut the normal expenditures and functions of the federal government.

It is easy to say, let's cut down on the normal functions of government. However, let's examine how this task might and should be accomplished.

The simple method would be an across-the-board cut. For example, make a flat percentage cut of perhaps 25 per cent in all normal functions. Such a procedure would achieve a very helpful dollar cut in proposed appropriations.

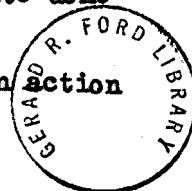
This approach to the problem is commonly referred to as the meat axe method. The cleaver does its job - money is saved - but very likely with harmful results on certain essential nonmilitary agencies that have a definite part in the war effort. I repeat, because the meat axe method is not selective, it is quite likely that irreparable damage might well be done to some highly important government activities. For example, we would probably agree that under present conditions the work of the F.B.I. is very important - would it make sense to cut the budget of this agency by 25 per cent? The meat axe approach does its work, but I think there is a better method; the selective method shall we call it.



What is meant by the "selective" method? I mean simply this - make cuts in appropriations but do the job agency by agency and function by function. It is the hard way, of course, but it is also the safest. It means no essential, and I emphasize essential, government services will be destroyed yet reductions in expenditures will result in those areas where savings can logically and safely be achieved.

In my judgment the House of Representatives this year has made a reasonably good record on economy in reference to the normal functions or expenditures of the federal government. When the President submitted his budget for the current fiscal year Mr. Truman dared the Congress to make any reductions in his 90 billion dollar spending program. The House gladly accepted this challenge. For your information, here are some figures in black and white which prove that the President's budget could be cut. So far the House of Representatives has considered nine (9) appropriation bills for fiscal year 1952. These 9 bills cover all of the normal functions of the federal government. The President proposed that Congress in these specific measures appropriate \$16,015,748,225. The House said no, that figure is altogether too high and consequently slashed \$1,339,835,516 from the White House budget proposals. The reductions approved by the House in normal federal expenditures total slightly above 8 per cent. These cuts which add up to more than a billion three hundred million are the best evidence the Congress believes the regular agencies and departments can and must pull in their belts and make sacrifices along with all our citizens during the rearmament and mobilization effort.


A natural question at this point would be - What has the Senate done on these appropriation bills? As of August 6th the Senate has taken action



on 6 of the 9 1952 appropriation bills and it has increased the total amounts in 5 of the 6 measures. The Senate's action in increasing appropriations is nothing new or different. Last year a study was made which revealed that in 10 of the 11 years from 1940 to 1950 inclusive the Senate boosted total appropriations well above the House-approved figures. In this 11 year period the Senate voted over 18 billions more than the House in the aggregate.

While discussing the free-spending attitude of the Senate as a whole I would be unfair if I failed to mention the excellent economy record of Michigan's Senator Homer Ferguson. Senator Ferguson this year, and this is only typical of his sound approach to federal fiscal matters, on 30 out of 31 roll call votes favored reductions in government spending. In addition, he has an outstanding record of being on the job in Washington fighting for economy day after day. The only way for a Member of Congress to save hard earned tax dollars for the American people is to be in the Capital and on the job. Senator Ferguson has rightfully earned the reputation as a two fisted fighter for economy in the federal government.

Let's turn to the emergency or defense portion of the federal budget. The Department of Defense requested that Congress appropriate this year 59 billion 1 hundred million dollars for the Army, Navy and Air Force. The top budget officials of all three branches of the Armed Forces testified before the House Committee on Appropriations for 11 weeks in an effort to justify the many individual items in this multibillion dollar bill. These long and detailed hearings convinced the 50 members of the House Appropriations Committee the Department of Defense budget could stand some reductions and as a result the Committee recommended a cut of 1 billion 500 million dollars. These reductions



amount to approximately a 3 per cent reduction in the funds for the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Actually the Committee was very cautious in slashing the budget requests for the Department of Defense. It is the conviction of the Congress that in this crisis, as far as the military is concerned, it would be better to gamble on the side of generosity where the military security of the nation is at stake. I emphasize this attitude prevails only in reference to military funds.

The Committee on Appropriations in its report on this bill did, however, strongly condemn the Defense Department for extravagance in civilian employment and specifically ordered the Pentagon brass to make sharp reductions in their publicity and information staffs. In the opinion of the Committee the 57.6 billion dollars will assure a defense sufficient to avert a disaster at home and provide the Armed Forces with sufficient men and equipment to retaliate successfully in the event of attack by the Enemy.

The cost of the current mobilization effort does not fall entirely on the Department of Defense. Setting up and maintaining price and wage controls is terribly expensive. For example, President Truman recently submitted a budget of 238 million dollars for administrative expenses for the numerous defense production activities. For the past two weeks nine members of the Committee on Appropriations have listened five and six hours per day to Mr. Charles Wilson, Eric Johnston, Mike DiSalle and others who have tried to justify this tremendous request for funds.

Here are some highlights on what the President proposes for the operation of O.P.S. and other related agencies. Seventy per cent of the 238 million



would be used to pay the salaries of approximately 34,000 new federal employees whose average pay would be about \$5,000 annually. Nearly 15 million dollars would be spent on travel alone. For just printing forms

Mr. Truman has requested $8\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. Other supplies, materials and equipment would come to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. In other words, the cost of administering a price control law is a real burden on the United States Treasury. This year's federal taxes, yours and mine, will be used in part to pay for the 34 thousand proposed new federal employees who have the job of setting price ceilings and allocating critical materials. At the moment I cannot predict what action the Congress will take on this budget request but there are a number of Members of Congress who definitely feel the 238 million dollars for the operation of O.P.S. and related agencies is altogether too high a figure. A 10 per cent cut by Congress can be easily justified.

This past week the federal Civil Defense officials presented their case to the House Committee on Appropriations in favor of the President's 535 million dollar budget for this program. Much of the testimony is of a confidential nature but here is a breakdown of the proposed Civil Defense budget: Administrative cost - 19 million dollars; federal contributions to states and local governments - 45 million dollars; procurement fund - 20 million dollars; emergency supplies and equipment - 200,000,000 dollars; and protective facilities, such as bomb shelters - 250 million dollars.

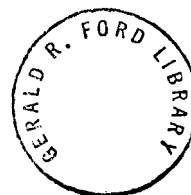
Original decisions on this expensive program by the legislative branch of the federal government will be made shortly. No one denies that an adequate



Civil Defense organization must be in operation, particularly in potential target areas like Michigan, but does the cost have to come so high. There is a prevalent feeling in the Congress that the present Civil Defense Agency is too expensive an operation.

In closing, let me emphasize one point. Every citizen should make a real effort to know exactly how his Senators and Representatives vote on economy issues in the Congress. Remember this - the millions and billions appropriated from the federal Treasury come from all the taxpayers, big and small. Members of Congress by their votes in effect spend your money. Consequently it behooves every taxpayer to know quite specifically whether a Senator or Representative votes for extravagance or for economy in the handling of your tax dollars.

Thank you.



RADIO SPEECH BY REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD, JR. AS GUEST
ON WEEKLY RADIO REPORT BY SENATOR HOMER FERGUSON. 8/28/51

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, It is a real pleasure and a distinct privilege for me to appear as a guest on Senator Ferguson's weekly radio program. In my judgment it is most important for our Michigan citizens to have up to date and factual information from the Nation's capital and I hope my remarks will be of some help along this line.

In the present rush of life most of us pay relatively little attention to the affairs of government and base what few opinions we have on newspaper stories and the remarks of radio commentators. We know that we pay taxes but just how much we know only once a year - that is - when we file our final tax return. The rest of the time we know that our take-home pay is considerably smaller than our income as listed by our employer. We are also prone to accept the notion that our tax dollars are probably frittered away. This opinion is reinforced occasionally by stories coming out of Washington to the effect that each stenographer has two typewriters or that there are too many employees and they earn too much. Subconsciously, perhaps we are aware that there must be some useful government services, but what they may be is not at all clear to us. It is to the problem of government services that I would like to turn our attention for a few minutes.

It is a fair question to ask, what do we get for our money? Rather than answer this question in broad terms, I would like to investigate a single segment of government activity to demonstrate that, at least, in some areas direct, tangible benefits accrue as a result of government expenditures.

The area I would like to discuss deals with public works. First as a member of the House Public Works Committee, and now as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have come in close contact with the problem



of public works. The area covered is concerned with the development of our greatest of all natural resources - water. We are, therefore, interested in irrigation, flood control, navigation of both our rivers and harbors, power, and recreation and conservation. There are many agencies of government involved in one way or another, but the greatest activity is carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Interior Department and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. There is some overlapping of interests among the various agencies and, therefore, the need for constant vigilance by Congressional committees.

Fundamentally, the Reclamation Bureau is concerned with the problem of conservation and effective use of water resources in the western states. Its primary interest is irrigation but in actual practice it gets into the problem of power development and stream control. The Grand Coulee Dam was a Reclamation project because of its irrigation phases; even though the principal public benefit is electric power. The Corps of Engineers on the other hand is primarily interested in river and harbor development for navigation purposes and the control of rivers for flood protection. However, in the process of controlling our rivers, dams are built and, thus, a power potential may be involved. So here develops a source of conflict and duplication - both agencies get involved in the development of hydro-electric power.

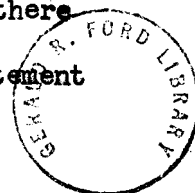
Since I am intimately acquainted with the operations of the Corps of Engineers, I think a brief description of its operations is the best way to illustrate my topic - namely, that our tax dollars frequently yield direct and tangible benefits. Periodically, the Army Engineers submit



to the Public Works Committee a list of projects for approval. On the basis of Hearings the committee determines the soundness of these proposals. The most important criteria, of course, is the prospective benefit to be received. The Corps must establish that the annual return from the project will exceed the costs involved as amortized over a period of years. The costs to be amortized must include the original cash outlays and the annual operating expenses. The benefit-cost ratio must therefore be at least 1 to 1. The calculation of the proposed benefits is, I fear, subject to a good deal of judgment and even, perhaps, wishful thinking, and as a result some of the public works projects of the past have not been a good investment for Uncle Sam's tax dollars.

It is fairly easy to compute the ratio for a project that is almost exclusively electric power. The costs of construction can be figured reasonably accurately and since the power potential is known then it isn't too difficult to determine the rate necessary to cover the costs. If the available market is such that the power can't be sold at the required rate, then it is perfectly clear that the project is not economically sound. The problem of benefit computation as we move away from power to flood control, navigation or recreation becomes increasingly difficult and less accurate. Nonetheless, I think an honest and sincere effort is made to establish the potential future value of each project.

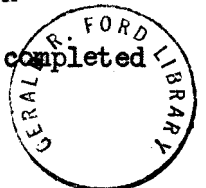
The Army Engineers annually submit a proposed program to the Committee on Appropriations. This includes the amount for each project as recommended in the President's budget. For each project, and there were over 100 of them this year, a complete and comprehensive statement



was submitted in justification of the requested appropriations. Admittedly, this statement isn't an engineering report; it is instead a statement of total estimated cost, the funds thus far allotted and money requested for current construction. Further detail includes a breakdown of costs by major categories such as land acquisition, relocations, power plant equipment if involved, dam construction and so forth. In addition, there is a statement describing the project and the benefits to be derived. The justification sheet with all this data constitutes the basis for questioning by the Congressmen during the committee hearings. The testimony thus developed gives a basis for determining the validity of the request. Final committee action may be much different from the requested funds. For example, the House of Representatives this year cut 126 million dollars from the budget after the committee did some pruning.

It should be brought out that each project has gone through the mill at the Bureau of the Budget before ever getting to the Committee on Appropriations. How much money is allowed for each project depends upon broad government policy as well as the soundness of the case. This year in Congress the drive for economy has been so strong many projects will get far less than would be the case in normal times.

In order to be specific I have selected several projects to illustrate the problem of benefits to be received and some of the other complications involved. The Buggs Island Reservoir in the Virginia-North Carolina area is an interesting project of the multi-purpose type which consists of a dam across the Roanoke River close to the Virginia-North Carolina line. The total cost is estimated to be \$88,840,000. When completed



the project will provide flood control, hydro-electric power, pollution abatement, commercial fishing, navigation and stream control for power plants down the river. The principal benefit is power—84 per cent. The income from this source will be about \$5,000,000. In other words, its 204,000 KW capacity will produce this much revenue. From flood control the benefit is estimated at about \$1,000,000 annually. This is computed by determining what the potential losses would be from an average flood and this is calculated from flood records over a period of years. Present day economic development is, of course, considered. It is estimated, for example, that a recurrence of the record flood of August, 1940 without the reservoir in operation would cause damage in the lower Roanoke River of over \$6,000,000. With the reservoir in operation the damage would be a negligible amount.

Previously I have listed many other benefits to be derived from this project, namely, pollution abatement, commercial fishing and navigation, but no dollar and cent estimate is made of their value. This is frequently done because of the difficulty of computation. This illustrates pretty well my point, however, as to the complexity of the problem.

Now, let me outline for you the situation with respect to a river and harbor project. An interesting one is called Calcasieu River and Pass, in the State of Louisiana. This is a project with a present cost of about \$8,000,000 and may ultimately run up to \$12,600,000 if it is found necessary to build a series of jetties. The work at present consists in the dredging of a 35-foot channel between Lake Charles and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a navigation project pure and simple. There will be no income in the form of tolls, instead the benefit will accrue to coastal shippers. When completed it is estimated that over 13,000,000 tons of cargo



mostly oil and petroleum products, will go through the channel instead of the longer route now used. The oil companies think the resulting savings will range between six and seven and a half cents per barrel between Gulf and North Atlantic ports, with greater savings for overseas traffic. Stated differently, this will mean a savings in transportation costs of over \$4,000,000 each year.

These two typical cases, I believe, illustrate a few of the problems involved and describe the nature of the benefits to be received. The point is, however, that these projects when completed will be of over-all benefit to the nation. As I've said before, none of many projects proposed are built unless justified on a benefit to cost ratio.

As you can imagine, there are many river and harbor and flood control projects throughout this great Nation that can be justified on a sound business basis. In fact there are so many there must be a careful evaluation made so that only the best come first. During this critical period when the federal government must of necessity stop all nonessential nondefense spending, a number of public works projects have to be deferred.

My subcommittee on Appropriations had this difficult problem. We had three long months of hearings with interested witnesses from all over the country. Everyone of the witnesses tried to make a case for their individual home town project. When all the testimony was in our subcommittee proposed that the federal government spend over 500 million this year on such public works projects. We did, however, cut 126 million dollars from the President's budget on these items. The entire House of



Representatives concurred in this 20 per cent cut in President Truman's budget but when the bill got to the Senate practically all of the reductions were washed out. In fact, the Senate put back 124 million dollars despite the economy efforts of Senator Ferguson of Michigan and Senator Douglas of Illinois. If Senators Ferguson and Douglas had not fought for the American taxpayers, I'm afraid the increases would have been even more.

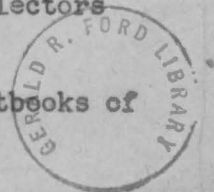
Naturally you will ask - Will the Senate get away with the increase in expenditures? Frankly, I don't think so. The House and Senate conferees must get together in conference to work out a compromise and as one of the 10 or more conferees it is my prediction that the final figure will be closer to the House total. It certainly should be if there is ever to be any relief for the American taxpayer.

It has been a privilege to appear on this program as Senator Ferguson's guest. In closing, thanks for listening to this report from the Nation's Capital.



The fundamental problem and over-riding issue facing this session of the Congress is the proper and effective handling of the President's budget for the coming fiscal year. At this late hour it should be crystal clear that unless the reckless and wasteful spending of hard-earned tax dollars is curtailed immediately the United States is doomed to financial bankruptcy which will be followed by the inevitable disintegration and chaos from which there is no return.

In the last 20 years and particularly for the last six years the record indicates Congress has been the only safeguard against even bigger appropriations and unlimited spending. Admittedly President Truman's budget requests of the past should have been cut even deeper, but until now, with the federal tax burden at unbearable and record heights, there has been mighty little appreciation of the necessity for "down-the-line economy." Today the federal government by both direct and indirect taxes is a sizeable sharecropper on the wages of every working man in America. Until there is a substantial reduction in federal spending there can be no lifting of the tax burden from the shoulders of our citizens. Unless there is a curtailment of useless non-defense expenditures and more economical utilization of the funds appropriated for the military, federal tax collectors under President Truman will be digging deeper and deeper into the pocketbooks of



every wage earner.

Is there any hope for a balanced budget in the next fiscal year? Probably not as long as the President continues to request expenditures approximating 100 billion dollars annually. In the last session of the Congress the House and Senate Republicans and a few economy minded Democrats shaved about 5 per cent from the President's budget but despite this effort the Truman Administration undoubtedly will end up with a 5 to 7 billion dollar deficit in the current fiscal year. In the coming session the Republicans in Congress again will lead the attack for economy, but if the job is to be done, as it must be, all members of Congress must practice as well as preach economy. Our citizens can rest assured that if there is any cooperation from the White House and from the Democratic Party leaders in the Congress the budget can and will be balanced.

Within the next few weeks President Truman in his budget message will submit the blueprint either for continued financial irresponsibility or for a return to solvency and stability. The President could and should set the pattern for economy and reduced appropriations but, if not, then the Congress must assume the burden of balancing expenditures against receipts.

Sound government financing is a basic moral issue. Continued deficit

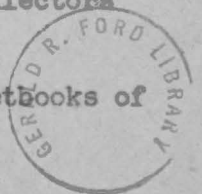


financing is a crime, in fact as reprehensible as the dishonest administration of our laws. To keep our government strong, to maintain and enlarge the freedom and opportunities for our people, federal expenditures must be reduced and the tax burdens lifted. Every citizen, but more specifically the President and each member of Congress must face the issue of economy in government in a forthright manner. The second session of the 82nd Congress will be the final testing ground.



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Good Misc. Speaker
MUTUAL NEWS REEL

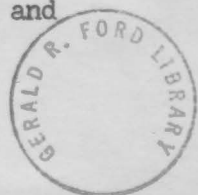
3/7/52

Fortunately for the American taxpayers the Congress is becoming more and more economy minded despite the obvious lack of cooperation from the executive branch of the federal government. There is excellent evidence for this observation in today's action by the House Committee on Appropriations. ^{Recently} President Truman in a supplemental appropriation bill for the current year demanded that Congress appropriate approximately 1 billion 70 million dollars for a number of federal agencies. The House Committee after a scrutinizing investigation of the operations and practices of the various agencies reduced the requested funds about 100 million dollars or a 10 per cent slash.

Bear in mind this billion-dollar appropriation request by the President was principally for the purpose of tiding over the agencies until June 30th.

In other words these departments and bureaus in most instances refused to live within the funds previously appropriated, and simply wanted the Congress to make up the deficiencies. This situation is typical of the bad planning and poor management that exists in most branches of the executive department.

The American people are rightfully alarmed over continued deficits, high taxes and irresponsible fiscal policies. Congress is likewise concerned and



as a result there will be increasingly greater cuts in the federal budget, but until the House and Senate get some cooperation from the White House there can be no satisfactory and permanent solution to high taxes and wasteful spending.



YOUR CONGRESS
RADIO STATION WJR
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
APRIL 3, 1953

SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD, JR
FIFTH DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

Ladies and gentlemen.

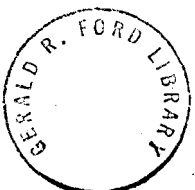
At present there is nationwide public interest in the question of Federal taxes. With March 15th and all its headaches just behind us, this is not unusual. Even though we are only too familiar with what taxes we pay individually, it's not too easy to comprehend the magnitude of the revenue collected annually by Uncle Sam. In this fiscal year which ends June 30th, the Federal treasury anticipates collections from all sources to total about 68 billion dollars. This was the best estimate several months ago. More precise figures can be expected with a few weeks when Treasury officials will have had an opportunity to check and total funds received up to March 15th.

We readily agree that any nation which extracts from 65 to 70 billion in taxes from its citizens annually is imposing a mighty heavy burden unless every dollar is spent wisely and economically. As servants of the people, your government officials have a duty to account for their stewardship in expending your tax dollars.

Living in these critical times when the free nations of the world are harassed by the atheistic dictators behind the Iron Curtain, I believe it wise and essential to allot adequate funds for national defense.

A well prepared Army, Navy and Air Force costs many billions but that does not mean we should condone the waste and extravagance of the past three years by the Department of Defense. A strong and technically advanced domestic economy costs money...but again that gives no license to alibi about inefficiency and wasteful practices. Let me assure you, the new administration expects to get a better job done for less dollars. At the same time it can see no reason why it will not be able to strengthen our domestic economy by unshackling American labor and industry from the unproductive regimentation of the past.

Obviously, the position of an economizer is not an enviable one in this age in which tyrants threaten from without and new military technologies force upon us what often seems like a geometrical progression of ever-increasing military expenditures each year. Even if we assume the military budget cannot be cut too deeply, and I doubt the validity of this assumption...there is nothing untouchable about the



appropriations for other Federal agencies. We should remember this fact...the citizens in Michigan would be saved about 500 million dollars...a cool half billion... if the Federal budget for the next fiscal year is slash'd 10 billion dollars.

Some citizens rightfully wonder what has been accomplished along these lines by the new Eisenhower administration. The evidence is overwhelming that President Eisenhower in the 70 days he has held the reins of government has moved swiftly and effectively to cut expenses and streamline government operations. Within a few days after the Inauguration a freeze order was clamped on all Federal employment. In other words, no Federal agency could hire new employees. This ban on new employees has materially helped to cut down the Federal payroll and the cumulative effect will be an even more substantial improvement.

At the same time stop orders were issued on all new Federal construction projects which were less than 20 percent completed. These new projects are being carefully reviewed and many will undoubtedly be abandoned at considerable savings to the taxpayer.

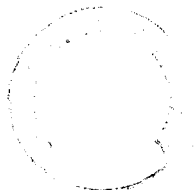
Several weeks ago the new Secretary of Defense, Mr. Charles Wilson, ordered a slash in the number of civilian employees for the Army, Navy and Air Force. An immediate cut of 40,000 employees in this one branch of the Federal government will save millions without reducing our military preparedness.

Postmaster General Summerfield, working hard to bring efficiency to his Department, announced March 22 the inauguration of a plan to improve rural postal service which is expected to save millions for the taxpayers. Summerfield's efficiency move calls for the establishment of new R.F.D. routes and revision of R.F.D. and contract routes to conform with population shifts and highway improvements.

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As you know, former President Truman, on January 9, 1953 proposed a budget for the next twelve months totalling 78 billion, 600 million dollars. The new President and his advisors are confident that the Truman budget can be whittled down without damaging our military forces or destroying our domestic economy.

Here is one example: In the Truman budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1953 the Department of Commerce was allocated 1 billion, 131 million, 195



thousand dollars. Secretary of Commerce Weeks, an Eisenhower appointee, has cut this by 15 per cent or over 169 million.

Another tax saving suggestion by the new Secretary of Commerce merits comment at this time. He recommends that Uncle Sam sell his Federal barge lines which have been in direct competition with privately owned barge companies. This would be a wise move for several good reasons. The Federally owned barges which have operated on the lower Mississippi have been a serious drain on the Federal treasury. In contrast, the privately owned barge lines have provided good service and paid substantial taxes to Uncle Sam. By selling the Federal barge line, lock, stock and barrel, the Treasury will get back its investment in equipment, terminate the annual operating losses and bring in new revenue. The new Secretary of Commerce is to be congratulated for this sound and sensible proposal.

Still another plan to help put income and expenditures back on speaking terms is in the first stages of organization. It has been proposed that the Reconstruction finance Corporation be abolished. The R.F.C., originally set up by former president Hoover to meet a real crisis, in recent years has become a source of easy money for those who had the "right" political influence. The memory of mink coats and deep freezes lingers with uncomfortable vividness. The small business benefits of R.F.C. will be transferred to the Treasury Department, but the rest of R.F.C. will be liquidated as a major step in getting Uncle Sam out of those fields where private business can handle the job at no cost to the taxpayers generally.

The proposed reductions in the Federal budget will result in termination of certain programs and projects. Some citizens who are intensely interested in a particular program or project will object to any economy effort by the President and Congress if the cut in expenditures eliminates their "pet" projects. It's the old story, "I'm for economy in government; I want my taxes reduced but don't cut the Federal budget where it will eliminate our airport, our flood control project or our hospital building plans."

If the President, the Congress and all our people are to benefit from less Federal spending and less taxes, here are a few concrete suggestions which originated with a Congressman from Wisconsin which ought to be followed. According to Representative Glenn Davis there are 10 things the public can do to reduce taxes:

- 1) As a farmer, don't ask for conservation payments or other benefits as a substitute for economic production and marketing.
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for additional nonservice-connected benefits, or for millions for new veterans' hospitals while thousands of existing beds are idle for lack of adequate staffs.

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Thank you and good night.

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YOUR CONGRESS
RADIO STATION WJR
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
APRIL 3, 1953

SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD, JR
FIFTH DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

Ladies and gentlemen.

At present there is nationwide public interest in the question of Federal taxes. With March 15th and all its headaches just behind us, this is not unusual. Even though we are only too familiar with what taxes we pay individually, it's not too easy to comprehend the magnitude of the revenue collected annually by Uncle Sam. In this fiscal year which ends June 30th, the Federal treasury anticipates collections from all sources to total about 68 billion dollars. This was the best estimate several months ago. More precise figures can be expected with a few weeks when Treasury officials will have had an opportunity to check and total funds received up to March 15th.

We readily agree that any nation which extracts from 65 to 70 billion in taxes from its citizens annually is imposing a mighty heavy burden unless every dollar is spent wisely and economically. As servants of the people, your government officials have a duty to account for their stewardship in expending your tax dollars.

Living in these critical times when the free nations of the world are harassed by the atheistic dictators behind the Iron Curtain, I believe it wise and essential to allot adequate funds for national defense.

A well prepared Army, Navy and Air Force costs many billions but that does not mean we should condone the waste and extravagance of the past three years by the Department of Defense. A strong and technically advanced domestic economy costs money...but again that gives no license to alibi about inefficiency and wasteful practices. Let me assure you, the new administration expects to get a better job done for less dollars. At the same time it can see no reason why it will not be able to strengthen our domestic economy by unshackling American labor and industry from the unproductive regimentation of the past.

Obviously, the position of an economizer is not an enviable one in this age in which tyrants threaten from without and new military technologies force upon us what often seems like a geometrical progression of ever-increasing military expenditures each year. Even if we assume the military budget cannot be cut too deeply, and I doubt the validity of this assumption...there is nothing untouchable about the

appropriations for other Federal agencies. We should remember this fact...the citizens in Michigan would be saved about 500 million dollars...a cool half billion... if the Federal budget for the next fiscal year is slash'd 10 billion dollars.

Some citizens rightfully wonder what has been accomplished along these lines by the new Eisenhower administration. The evidence is overwhelming that President Eisenhower in the 70 days he has held the reins of government has moved swiftly and effectively to cut expenses and streamline government operations. Within a few days after the Inauguration a freeze order was clamped on all Federal employment. In other words, no Federal agency could hire new employees. This ban on new employees has materially helped to cut down the Federal payroll and the cumulative effect will be an even more substantial improvement.

At the same time stop orders were issued on all new Federal construction projects which were less than 20 percent completed. These new projects are being carefully reviewed and many will undoubtedly be abandoned at considerable savings to the taxpayer.

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Speech Recorded
for WJR - Detroit

- 1 -

April 6, 1954

13:35

But done
fast

In recent weeks the so-called "new look" in our foreign policy and military strategy has aroused as much interest and discussion as the change in ladies fashions of a few years ago which first gave rise to the phrase. This, of course, is as it should be, for it is through such discussion that we become fully informed and are able to make the judgements necessary to the discharge of our responsibilities as citizens in a great democracy.

Unfortunately, however, not all of the discussions has been of a sort which leads to a full and clear understanding of these policies and their impact upon the lives of all of us. All too frequently columnists and commentators have focussed their attention upon those aspects which interest them most or which seem to have the most sensational appeal. Others have not always been impartial in their attitudes and in some quarters the discussion has been marked by a high degree of partisanship. As a consequence, certain aspects of the policies have been over-emphasized to the detriment of others and there has been some tendency to concentrate on the trees and ignore the forest.

~~I think~~ it would be helpful therefore, ~~to try, in the~~ short time available, to take an over-all view of these policies and to relate the parts to the whole.

One of the important features of our present foreign policy and defense program, and one which is most frequently overlooked, is that they constitute a long range, ever-all approach to the Communist threat to our security.



It is no exaggeration to say that in the years between 1945 and 1953 we had no foreign policy worthy of the name. Unaware of, or unwilling to recognize, the ambitions of the Communist rulers to dominate the world, the men in charge of our government were unprepared for each new aggression or threat of aggression and countered each new foray with a hastily devised response designed to meet the particular situation. Sometimes these were successful, more often they were not, but each was marked by a costliness which broader planning might have avoided.

The consequences of this policy, or rather lack of policy, were all too apparent. Our expenditures for military preparation and foreign aid took an ever increasing share of our national output, our national budget became increasingly more unbalanced, and the spiral of inflation became ever more pronounced. We moved from crisis to crisis through recurrent periods of hope and fear which sapped our confidence and gave rise to much unrest and insecurity and threatened our unity.

This has now been changed. President Eisenhower and his advisors have recognized the Communist menace for what it is, and all-embracing effort to engulf the free world in a monstrous tyranny moving forward on many fronts. They have also recognized that the men in the Kremlin plan not only for the immediate future, but for what has been called "an entire historical era." The policies which they have developed and the programs which they are following are designed to counter this threat in all its manifestations and over the "long pull." We are no longer meeting emergency after emergency on the basis of the exigencies of the

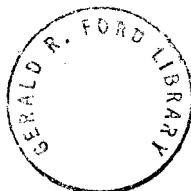


moment, but are preparing and acting according to a broad plan of our own.

There are two principal elements in this plan. First, there is the principle of collective security, based upon the recognition that there are other sovereign, free nations who are threatened as we are by Communism, and who are united with us in opposition to it. We cannot, without giving up the freedom which we cherish and which we are striving to protect, meet the Communist menace alone. Our air force would lose much of its effectiveness without the bases which our allies have made available to us and without their manpower and other potentials we would not have the flexibility and mobility to meet the various forms of aggression which our enemy is capable of employing.

Through the Inter-American alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty, the security treaties with our allies in the Western Pacific, and in the United Nations Organization itself we have developed and are fostering a system of mutual defense to which each free nation contributes according to its resources and which is capable of matching the uneasy strength which Soviet Russia has sought to mobilize by conquest. Because this system is based upon co-operation and because each nation bears a fair share of the burden according to its ability, it will develop a stability and spiritual strength which our enemy will be unable to match and which will insure our ultimate victory.

The second important element in our policy is to make it clear to our enemy that any aggression on his part will be far more costly to him than anything he can hope to gain. As Admiral Radford so cogently stated: The free nations "... can ill afford to let a single



additional area fall behind the Iron Curtain. Though it often seems unclear, and is sometimes deliberately obscured, it is simple as A-B-C. Aside from the tragedy to the people conquered, Soviet domination means that these people and their resources will be harnessed to the Soviet war machine, and may be turned against us.⁴ We must not, as the previous administration did with respect to Korea, encourage aggression in any area by announcing that we have no interest in it and then attempt to meet the attack by a hasty and sometimes frantic, but extremely costly, opposition.

We must be prepared, and we must convince the rulers of the Communist world that we are prepared, to meet any attack on their part, wherever it may occur, with a force so great that they cannot hope to triumph and that our response will be such that their loss will be far greater than the stakes they seek to win. There are those who have argued that the threat of retaliation in the past has never deterred an aggressor, but they lose sight of the fact that never before has the power of retaliation been so great and so sure.

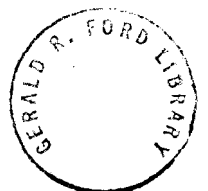
It is the impact of these policies upon our military planning that has aroused the greatest controversy. Many commentators and politicians professed to find in Mr. Dulles statement of our decision to " ... depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate, instantly, by means and at places of our choosing," a program involving sole dependence upon atomic and thermuclear weapons and the means of delivering them to target. In shocked horror they proclaimed that the United States had now committed itself to a policy of relying entirely upon the new weapons of mass destruction and that consequently it would be unprepared to counter any local aggression except by precipitating World War III.



Nothing could be farther from the truth. Mr. Dulles did no more than to express, in succinct terms, what appears to be almost self-evident: That is, that in the atomic age, faced with an unscrupulous enemy fully equipped with all of the modern weapons, we must also be prepared with those weapons and we must be willing and able to use them if, when, and where it is to our advantage and our security demands that we do so. To draw from his words the corollary that we will neglect the more traditional weapons and are committed to a policy of mass destruction is to indulge in fancy of the wildest sort.

Unless we would blindly deceive ourselves we must recognize that Soviet Russia today possesses the atomic and hydrogen bombs, that it has the aircraft to carry them to our cities, and that unless deterred it will do so in order to achieve its objective of a communized world ruled from the Kremlin. How else, in the world as it is today, can such a possibility be better avoided than by being ready to bring to the enemy surely and swiftly even greater destruction than that which he would wreak upon us?

But to stress the weapons and equipment needed to overcome the ultimate threat facing us does not mean that we propose to ignore the possibility, one might almost say probability, of the more limited and localized aggressions of our enemy and its satellites. We are all too aware of our recent experiences in Korea and the struggle now going on in Indo-China not to realize that he has attempted and is likely to attempt again to weaken us through limited engagements in areas where the powerful new weapons are of little use. Again in the words of



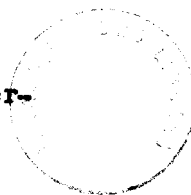
Admiral Radford

Our planning does not subscribe to the thinking that the ability to deliver massive atomic retaliation is, by itself, adequate to meet all our security needs. It is not correct to say we are relying exclusively on one weapon, or one Service, or that we are anticipating one kind of war. I believe that this Nation could be a prisoner of its own military posture if it had no capability, other than one to deliver a massive atomic attack.

It should be evident from the forces we intend to maintain that we are not relying solely upon air power. We shall continue to have over a million men in our Army, and we shall continue to have a Navy that is second to none. We have never before attempted to keep forces of this size over an indefinite period of time.

I think it is quite clear that the "new look" policies of the Administration do not commit us inevitably to an all-out atomic war, but instead afford us the best chance of avoiding such a holocaust. Based firmly upon the principles of collective security and the deterrence of aggression, these policies comprise a program designed to make the best use of our assets and those of our allies and to provide the means to counter the aggressions of our enemy with a wide variety of responses.

In evaluating our foreign and military policies we cannot avoid consideration of the effect which they have upon our domestic economy. While we Americans are prepared to make any sacrifice required for the preser-



vation of our freedom and our national safety, we must take care lest we expend our energies needlessly and in the name of defense spend ourselves into bankruptcy. Such a course would give the Communists their victory at a minimum cost.

One of the consequences of the "new look" policies will be the avoidance of this danger. Whereas our budgets in the fiscal years 1953 and 1954 called for national security expenditures of 50 billion dollars and 49 billion dollars, respectively, this has been reduced to 45 billion dollars in the budget submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower for the fiscal year 1955. As we move further along in the implementation of these policies and achieve the level of preparedness desired, it will be possible to reduce our military expenditures even further and to achieve the balanced budget needed to alleviate the pressures of inflation.

Furthermore, it has become practicable, as a result of these policies, to reduce our economic aid to our allies. Because our military programs are no longer marked by costly preparations based on emergencies created at the will of our enemy, our allies are better able to adjust their own economies to carrying their fair share of the burden and to achieve a stability which reduces their dependence upon direct aid from us. This is desirable in itself, for it ameliorates the strain upon our own economy and promotes the mutual respect which is the foundation of sound relationships between free nations.

We cannot, of course, be content to live in a world made tense by the threat of aggression and burdened by vast expenditures for

the tools of war. The new policies do not provide a magic formula for removing these tensions and burdens, but they do embody a program which makes time an asset for us and which will enable us to demonstrate to the peoples ruled by Soviet despotism that only under freedom can they achieve the spiritual and material ^{wealth} welath coveted by all men. I firmly believe that these policies will enable us to avert a general war which could result only in the destruction of all that man has achieved.



2. This is that WJR radio speech.
Keep in file on Jackson Speech

[1955?]

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen -

I deeply appreciate the opportunity to discuss with you on this program a very vital ^{matter} ~~program~~ concerning our national security. I refer to the President's recommendations for the development and maintenance of a strong Army, Navy and Air Force. Let me assure each of you that the Congress is most interested in providing all necessary funds for a sound national defense program, plus any essential implementing legislation to insure that the Armed Forces of the United States continue to be adequate for all foreseeable contingencies.

Before indicating what "power and military might" the United States has, both offensive and defensive, let's analyze a few basic problems. First, how much should Uncle Sam spend each year, and second, what kind of a war should our strategists prepare for.

Unfortunately there is no clear cut, precisely accurate answer. There are some theorists who say the United States should spend twice as much as we are spending now in order to build, in effect, a steel ring around America and literally fill the skies with aircraft. This Maginot Line type of thinking was disastrous to France at the outset of World War II. It would be equally



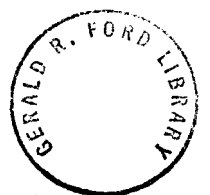
ineffective for our country today under current circumstances.

Such a policy would not meet the world-wide challenge of the Kremlin and its satellites, and in the process Uncle Sam would doubtlessly "go broke."

At the same time our government cannot afford to strip our Armed Forces to the bone and rely on any alleged good intentions of the enemy. To skeletonize our Army, Navy and Airforce at this crucial period in world history would be an open invitation to the Kremlin to launch a full scale assault on the free nations of the world.

The answer seems to be President Eisenhower's program of a "balanced force" for the "long pull." This policy will avoid the disasters of pre-World War II and before Korea when the Army, Navy and Air Force were without sufficient manpower, equipment and dollars to do the job.

In June of 1950, just before Korea, the Army had been squeezed down to less than ⁶500,000; the Navy was reduced to a mothball fleet, and the Air Force was cut to 48 wings or less. It was a sad and serious situation. This Nation paid heavily in manpower, equipment and dollars for this error in judgment when our forces were ordered into battle in Korea. The new national defense policy submitted to the Congress by President Eisenhower



will avoid and prevent the disasters of the past. At the same time this program is one the Nation can afford over the long pull. Let me give you some of the details which make it sound and sufficient.

At the end of December the Army had an active duty strength of about 1,300,000 men, and was supporting major combat elements consisting of 19 divisions, 12 regiments and 117 antiaircraft battalions. Under the budget program for fiscal 1956 approved by the President, the Army will reduce its active duty strength to approximately 1,027,000 men by June 30, 1956, and will be supporting 15 combat divisions - 2 of which are more or less permanently deployed -- 11 regiments, and 136 antiaircraft battalions. In addition, the Army will have 3 training divisions which will be organized to enable the Army to carry out its divisional rotation program announced by the Army early last year.

At this point it might be well to contrast the planned Army strength for next year with the Army's picture in June, 1950, just prior to the order by President Truman sending our G.I.s into Korea. At that time the Army had 593,000 compared to President Eisenhower's recommendation of over a million men in the Army. In 1950, the United States had 10 Army divisions, and few



of those were up to strength, and combat ready. Under Ike's proposed program the U.^{S.} will have 15 combat ready Army division. ~~In other~~
~~words~~ Next year the Army will be ~~more than~~ twice as strong, in manpower and equipment, as it was prior to Korea.

~~The Army is actively studying the changes in organization and doctrine required to gear its force structure, organization and equipment to present and projected changes in weapons technology.~~

Tests have been going on for some time at Fort Benning and Fort Hood, and more extensive tests on the divisional level will be held to study these new formations and concepts under simulated conditions of atomic war. ~~The force structure beyond June, 1956, may begin to reflect the results of these tests.~~ While it is premature to draw definite conclusions at this time, it would appear that in the future the Army may be organized into a larger number of smaller, but more mobile and self-contained units of great firepower.

It is interesting to note that in three important areas the Army has made significant technological ^{progress} studies in the past several years. The Army's fire-power has increased almost 100 per cent in the past ten years, and the top experts predict the increase in fire-power in the next five years will be at least as great.



The Army's mobility - its ability to move its personnel and equipment - has more than doubled since the end of World War II.

The automotive industry, its workers and its management, deserve commendation for making this improvement in our Army's effectiveness.

New equipment, tanks, trucks and personnel carriers, are now being

tested and will ~~continue to be~~ *soon be ordered for procurement. These items will add to the Army's mobility.*

The improvement in Army communications has been unbelievable and the success of an Army depends to a large extent on rapid and effective communications between units. With new electronic equipment now in use, and much more to follow, our Army will have the finest communications system in the world. It will be lighter in weight, far faster and more accurate in transmission.

The Navy program for fiscal 1956 will provide for the operation of over 1000 active ships, including 405 warships. Active duty military strength will be ~~gradually reduced from 687,000 at the end of December to~~ approximately 664,000 by June 30, 1956. This number is again double what we had before Korea. The number of carrier air groups will be increased ~~from the present 16 to~~ 17, and an additional attack carrier equipped with modern aircraft will be added to the fleet. ~~The program will continue to maintain 15 anti-submarine warfare squadrons.~~



The Marine Corps will ~~reduce its active duty strength from 221,000 at the end of December to approximately 193,000 by June 30, 1956, but will~~ continue to maintain 3 combat-ready divisions and 3 airwings and essential supporting elements. In June, 1950, the Marines were under 75,000 in number or about 40 per cent of the planned strength for next year. ~~At the same time certain redeployments of Marine Corps forces now in progress will increase their effectiveness and readiness for emergency employment.~~

The Navy will continue to maintain an active ¹aircraft inventory of 13,000 planes, of which 10,000 will be operating aircraft in Navy and Marine active and reserve Air units. In addition to conversion and modernization of older types, a significant number of new ships will be added to the fleet during the current and succeeding fiscal year. The fiscal 1956 budget provides over \$1.3 billion for the construction of new type ships and the modernization of older types.


The Air Force will continue its buildup toward the 137 wing goal and the 975,000 manpower target established over a year ago. The objective for June 30, 1956, is now 131 wings - 4 more combat wings than the Air Force planned one year ago. The active aircraft inventory of the Air Force will increase to approximately 23,000 by June 30, 1956, and will continue to increase in fiscal 1957. Continuing modernization of the inventory is being accomplished simultaneously, and by June 30, 1956, the combat units of the Air Force will be almost 100 per cent jet



equipped. Over \$6 billion in new appropriations are requested in the 1956 budget for Air Force aircraft and guided missiles. Another substantial increment of military construction funds will be requested early this Spring to push forward the construction of air bases and other military installations required by the expanding Air Force program.

We have provided in our military program very powerful retaliatory forces in the Strategic Air Command of the Air Forces. In addition, a great retaliatory capability exists in the Carrier Striking Forces of the Navy, and in the tactical air units of the Air Force and the Marine Corps. Our policy calls for flexibility and versatility in the employment of existing forces. We are prepared to use our total resources in the most effective manner appropriate to the particular situation.

The buildup of the Strategic Air Command of the Air Force is continuing. This part of our retaliatory force will increase in numbers, but more importantly in quality as the remaining reciprocating engine bombers are replaced by modern jet aircraft. The B-36, long the mainstay of the long-range strategic forces, will be replaced by the B-52, the new long-range jet bomber. The long-range strategic fighter units in the SAC forces are scheduled to be re-equipped with supersonic fighters possessing a nuclear capability.



These forces are being maintained in a high degree of readiness. Some of these forces are capable of operating directly from the continental United States, all are capable of operating from bases scattered around the globe. Local air defense for bases in areas outside the continental air defense system is being improved.

The carrier striking forces of the Navy will be augmented by one additional carrier and one carrier air group this year. More importantly, both the carriers and the aircraft are being rapidly modernized, the carriers both through the conversion of existing carriers and the construction of new carriers, and the aircraft through the replacement of old models with the new aircraft now in production.

I am sure you are all familiar with the new Forrestal class carriers, the first of which was launched about a month ago. These new carriers, as well as other carriers that are being modernized, will be equipped with newly developed aircraft with improved nuclear capabilities, ~~such as the A3D and A4D, and very high speed fighters such as F9F,~~ ~~F4 and F3H.~~ Our carrier-based airpower increases the flexibility and dispersion of our retaliatory power.

The Army has also improved its nuclear capabilities. Atomic artillery and HONEST JOHN unguided rockets, both capable of delivering atomic warheads, are now included in Army units in the Continental United States and overseas.



The capability of our retaliatory force is dependent upon its quality as well as its size. The tremendous destructive power of nuclear weapons has put a premium on certainty of delivery. A single aircraft may now accomplish what would have required thousands of aircraft during World War II. Consequently, the quality of our retaliatory force is now becoming increasingly more important than its size. We feel confident that the retaliatory forces provided in our program are equal to the tasks they must perform.

CONTINENTAL DEFENSE

The United States has been building a continental air defense system for several years. This is a massive undertaking, involving great cost and effort in the land areas of the far North and in the seaward extensions.

The major elements of this system are (1) the warning net, on the land, on the sea, and in the air, employing both electronic means such as radar and the eyes and ears of hundreds of thousands of our private citizens in the Ground Observer Corps manning 13,000 posts throughout the country; (2) the weapons systems, including manned interceptor aircraft, anti-aircraft artillery and guided missiles; and (3) the communication and control system, the essential link between the warning net and the weapons systems.

While continental air defense is the primary responsibility of the Air Force, the continental defense system is a joint undertaking of all the services, including the participation of selected elements of the reserve forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Air Force and its reserve



In Detroit we see evidence of the installation of Nike, which is a ground to air anti-aircraft weapon.

components, for example, provide the land warning net, the so-called "Texas Towers," the close-in airbourne early warning aircraft and the manned interceptor forces. The Army, assisted by the National Guard, provides the anti-aircraft artillery and NIKE guided missile units. The Navy furnishes the seaborne early warning facilities, namely the picket ships, the distant airborne early warning aircraft, harbor defense and submarine surveillance.

In addition, each of the services in time of emergency will contribute such aircraft, radar facilities, and the antiaircraft artillery forces as may be available in its active forces and reserve components. The Air Force, for example, would provide all available tactical and training aircraft in the continental United States and the bulk of the Air Force reserve forces would be committed to this mission for a period of time. The Army would contribute such National Guard antiaircraft resources and such other anti-aircraft units of the active forces as may be available in the continental United States. The Navy and Marine Corps would contribute such aircraft, both land and ship-based, as may be available and useful at the time of emergency.

The problem of coordinating this vast aggregate of forces is indeed a big one. For this reason we have recently established the new Continental Air Defense Command with headquarters at Colorado Springs, which is responsible for the control of the combat elements and coordination of the early warning systems.

The continental air defense program is being pushed with all practical speed. It is important to understand that the kind of equipment

needed in this program is subject to rapid obsolescence due to the high rate of technological advance in this field. The improvement of the system is geared to the availability of suitable equipment and to the capacity of our forces to use this equipment.

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of comprehensive plans for aircraft control and warning and submarine detection, as well as in measures for the destruction of hostile aircraft and submarines. The aircraft control and warning network will encompass (1) the present continental United States permanent radar network, which is undergoing substantial augmentation; (2) the Southern Canada Pinetree radar network, which is virtually completed; (3) an early warning line across middle Canada; and (4) the distant early warning line across the most northerly practicable part of North America.

The continental United States radar network is being extended seaward from both coasts by radar-equipped aircraft, radar picket vessels, and large radar in the "Texas Towers" being installed on strategically situated shoals off our coasts. The Mid-Canada line will be extended seaward by the use of airborne early warning aircraft and radar picket ships. A limited number of aircraft and radar picket ships have already begun operations and construction of the first "Texas Tower" will begin soon. Equipment is being procured to convert the continental defense net to a new semi-automatic system to improve communications, data processing, and weapons control.



Our expanding active Air Force fighter interceptor squadrons are one hundred per cent equipped with modern jet fighters. Improved firepower in these interceptor forces is being achieved by the introduction of high performance air-to-air rockets and FALCON and SPARROW guided missiles will soon give our interceptors increased kill effectiveness.

Antiaircraft defenses around many of our critical targets are being strengthened by the installation of the Army's NIKE surface-to-air guided missile. We are encouraged by the number of NIKE batteries now ready to engage hostile aircraft should the need arise. Improved surface-to-air guided missiles are expected to be available in the future.

~~A comprehensive and vigorous research and development effort is directed toward the future air defense system which will encompass radars of increased range and height finding capability; high performance long-range, medium-range, and short-range piloted and pilotless interceptors; more versatile surface-to-air guided missiles; improved devices for submarine detection; and nuclear weapons applications to continental defense.~~

~~While our air defense system is already formidable, we must devote our efforts to a steadily improving air defense system phased to cope with growing Soviet capabilities and make maximum feasible use of new weapons and techniques as quickly as they are developed. We must recognize that in a very real sense all forces included in our military~~



programs contribute in some measure to continental defense; offensive forces by their deterring effect and overseas-based forces plus our allies by posing both material and psychological obstacles to any potential enemy operations.

While the two tasks I have just discussed have high priority, there are other important military tasks which we must be prepared to carry out. A portion of our ground forces, amphibious forces and tactical air forces must be deployed in line with our international commitments and strategic needs. However, from the viewpoint of collective defense of the free world, it is essential to hold these deployed forces to the minimum and to concentrate, principally in the United States, the balance of our forces in a strategic reserve available for use wherever they may be required.

We recognize both the possible needs for timely reinforcement of U.S. forces overseas as well as the practical considerations limiting the rapid deployment of large military forces from the continental United States immediately on the outbreak of war. Thus, we must achieve a proper balance between the size of our active forces and the size of our ready reserve forces. We must develop reserve forces adequate in size and combat effectiveness to sustain and augment the active forces of all services in a timely manner in the event of an all-out war. The new



legislation requested by the President earlier this month will provide the foundation for rebuilding, strengthening and improving the readiness of the civilian components of our armed forces to meet today's requirements for rapid mobilization.

As stated earlier, an essential task during the initial period, in the event of global war, will be to clear and keep open the sea lanes that tie us to our Allies. Our military programs provide the forces to deal with potential enemy naval forces, to seize and defend advance naval bases; to conduct antisubmarine warfare and to carry out the minesweeping, minelaying and harbor defense missions of the Navy.

As we all recognize, global war is not the only threat to our national security. Our forces must also be prepared to cope with lesser hostile actions. Within the framework of collective defense of the free world we must place growing reliance on the forces of the other free nations of the world. We will continue to assist in the equipping and training of these forces. We must recognize, however, that there may be places where local forces cannot by themselves cope with aggression directed against them. We must be prepared, in line with our collective security responsibilities, to come rapidly and effectively to their assistance.

Yes The Pre



In closing let me reassure you that the President's military program is sound & adequate to meet all foreseeable contingencies. I believe the Congress will concur in his recommendations. Thank you & Good Night

FLAG DAY

A. Flag Day -- June 14

1. On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia adopted a resolution declaring that the "flag of the thirteen United States shall be of thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, with a union of thirteen stars of white in a blue field, representing a the new constellation.
2. The report of the special committee appointed to design the flag said "the stars of the flag represent a new constellation rising in the West. The idea... signifies harmony."
3. Report continues: "The blue in the field is taken from the edge of the Covenanters Banner of Scotland, significant of the covenant of the United States against oppression.... The red, the color which in the Roaman days was a symbol of defiance, denotes daring, and the white purity."

B. Flag Over U. S. Capitol

1. Only building where the flag flies night and day, every day of the year.
2. During World War I requests were received from all over the country urging that the U. S. flag be flown continuously over public buildings in Washington.
3. Since then it has been the custom to keep the flags on the east and west fronts of the U. S. Capitol Building flying 24 hours a day every day in the year.
4. Flags over the House and Senate chambers are flown when the respective House is in session. Senate often redesses over night so the flag may fly when the Senate is not actually meeting.
5. Availability of a flag which has flown over Capitol
 - 1) May be ordered from my office for \$6.50
 - 2) Size is 5 x 8 feet (SHOW FLAG)
 - 3) Certificate to prove that it has flown over the Capitol is included

C. "The Star-Spangled Banner" (SHOW REPLICA) One of most famous flags

1. Original in Smithsonian Institute
 - a. Originally 30 x 42 feet in size
 - b. Now 28 x 32 feet
 - c. 15 stripes and 15 stars
2. Fort Mc Henry at Baltimore, Maryland.
 - a. Night of Sept. 13, 1814, during the War of 1812
 - b. Fort protected Baltimore
3. Francis Scott Key
 - a. Lawyer sent to secure the release of Dr. Beanes who had been captured by the British in their raid on Washington during which time they had burned the Capitol and White House and other public buildings.



- b. On British Tender, "Minden" during attack
- c. Wrote poem next morning, Sept. 14
- d. Only other place in addition to the Capitol where flag flies day and night is at his grave in Frederick, Md.

4. "Star-Spangled Banner" adopted by Congress as official national anthem on March 2, 1931

D. Another famous flag: One raised by Marines on Iwo Jima on Feb. 23, 1945

1. Now at museum at the Marine base at Quantico, Va.
2. (SHOW BOOKLET) Marine Corps has published a booklet entitled, "How to Respect and Display Our Flag" which is available from my office. Free

F. Flag Day Celebration sponsored by the 40 and 8 at Marine next Tuesday evening.

1. "I Am An American Day"
2. Respect to our flag simply indicates respect, appreciation, honor, loyalty to our country, its people, and its way of life.



Flay Day
TV



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

FLAG DAY

"On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, adopted a resolution declaring:

"That the flag of the thirteen United States shall be of thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, with a union of thirteen stars of white in a blue field, representing the new constellation.

"The resolution was adopted following the reception of the report of a special committee appointed to suggest a design for the flag. In explaining the design the committee said:

"The stars of the flag represent a new constellation rising in the West. The idea is taken from the great constellation Lyra, which in the hands of Orpheus, signifies harmony. The blue in the field is taken from the edge of the Covenanters Banner of Scotland, significant of the covenant of the United States against oppression. The stars are disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the ring signifying eternity. The thirteen stars show the number of the united colonies and denote subordination of the States of the Union as well as equality among themselves. The red, the color which in the Roman days was a symbol of defiance, denotes daring, and the white purity.

"The resolution was not promulgated by the Secretary of the Congress until September 3, 1777. The flag made according to this design was first carried in the Battle of the Brandywine, on September 11, 1777. There is a tradition that the first flag with these stars and stripes was made by Mrs. John Ross, better known as Betsy Ross, of 329 Arch Street, Philadelphia, at the request of General Washington. There is also a tradition that there was some discussion about the number of points which the stars should have. A star with six points had been made. According to one version General Washington did not like this and he folded a piece of paper and cut across it with the shears making a five-pointed star. According to another version the five-pointed star was cut by Mrs. Ross. In any event the star with five points was adopted.



"Flags of different designs had been in use before the adoption of the Congressional resolution of June 14 and continued in use for some time afterward. As the Washington coat of arms contained stars and stripes it has been suggested that the national flag drew its inspiration from this, but the report of the Congressional committee on the design for the flag does not support this view. The new flag was hoisted on the naval vessels of the United States and it was first saluted by a foreign power when the 'Ranger,' in command of Captain Paul Jones, arrived in a French port on February 14, 1778, with the flag flying.

"The popular observance of the anniversary of the adoption of the flag was of slow growth. In 1889 Professor George Bolch, principal of a free kindergarten for the poor in New York city, decided to hold patriotic exercises on that day. They attracted considerable attention and the State Department of Education arranged to have the day observed in all the public schools. Not long afterward the State Legislature passed a law providing that:

"It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Schools to prepare a program making special provision for observance in the public schools of Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Flag Day.

"In obedience to this law the Superintendent ordered that the flag should be displayed on every public school building at 9 o'clock in the morning and that there should be patriotic exercises with a history of the flag and the singing of songs. In 1897 the Governor of New York issued a proclamation ordering the display of the flag over all the public buildings in the State. This is sometimes called the first official recognition of the anniversary outside of the schools. But four years earlier the Mayor of Philadelphia, in response to a resolution of the Society of Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania, ordered the display of the flag on the public buildings in the city. The resolution was offered by Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin, then president of the Colonial Dames of the State, and it proposed that the day be known thereafter as Flag Day and that the flag be displayed by all citizens on their residences and on all business places as well as on the public buildings.

"President Wilson, on June 14, 1917, took advantage of the celebration of Flag Day to justify the declaration of war against Germany made on April 6. In the course of an eloquent address, the introduction to which dealing with the flag follows, he said:

"We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choice is ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices whether in peace or war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the



men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth, and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the Nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away - for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has been men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

"Following this introduction he explained the reasons which had made it imperative that the United States should join the other Nations engaged in resisting German aggression.

"Altho the anniversary is not a legal holiday in any of the States it has come to be observed in some way or another thruout the whole country. Special exercises are held in the public schools when the children are asked to pledge allegiance to the flag. Patriotic songs are sung and patriotic poems are recited. It is customary to hold a celebration in the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia, and the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America are in the habit of placing a wreath on the grave of Betsy Ross in Mount Moriah Cemetery in Philadelphia. The Daughters of the American Revolution observe the day with exercises of some kind. One chapter of this order presented flags to thirty-six newly organized Boy Scout Troops in 1934. The Sons of the American Revolution, not to be outdone by the Daughters, also hold exercises and in 1934 they were broadcast from New York by radio. Among the speakers on this occasion was Rear Admiral A. J. Hepburn, who spoke of the loyalty to the flag impressed upon every man in the navy. The increasing observance of the day with the passing years has brought about a more lively appreciation of the significance of the varicolored bit of bunting as the banner of a free people."

Source: Douglas, George William, The American Book of Days, 1938, pp. 325-327.

[John T. Rodgers
History and General
Research Division
June 2, 1953]



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
U. S. National Museum
Department of History

"OLD GLORY"

United States flag made by Captain William Driver's mother and a few girls of Salem, Massachusetts, and presented to Captain Driver, a merchant ship captain, on March 17, 1824, his 21st birthday. It was on this occasion that he named the flag "OLD GLORY", the first American flag to be thus called. The U.S. flag at this time contained 24 stars.

In 1837, Captain Driver had the flag taken apart and the stars rearranged. He also cut out an anchor which he had sewn in the corner of the field. In 1862, "OLD GLORY" was flown from the dome of the ^{STATE} Capitol Building at Nashville, Tennessee.

The flag, which is now about $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 17 feet was presented to the U.S. National Museum in Washington, D.C., in 1922 by Mrs. Mary J. D. Roland, a daughter of Captain Driver.



FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES FLAG

Until the Executive Order of June 24, 1912, neither the order of the stars nor the proportions of the flag were prescribed. Consequently, flags dating before this period sometimes show unusual arrangements of the stars and odd proportions, these features being left to the discretion of the flag maker. In general, however, straight rows of stars and proportions similar to those later adopted officially were used. The principal acts affecting the flag of the United States are:

Act of January 13, 1794, provided for 15 stripes and 15 stars after May, 1795.

Act of April 4, 1818, provided for 13 stripes and one star for each State, to be added to the flag on the 4th of July following the admission of each new State.

Executive Order of President Taft dated June 24, 1912, established proportions of the flag and provided for arrangement of the stars in six horizontal rows of eight each, a single point of each star to be upward.

Number of Stars in the U. S. Flag, 1787 to Present

13 Stars - 1787 to 1795
15 Stars - 1795 to 1818
20 Stars - 1818 to July 3, 1819
21 Stars - July 4, 1819 to July 3, 1820
23 Stars - July 4, 1820 to July 3, 1822
24 Stars - July 4, 1822 to July 3, 1836
25 Stars - July 4, 1836 to July 3, 1837
26 Stars - July 4, 1837 to July 3, 1845
27 Stars - July 4, 1845 to July 3, 1846
28 Stars - July 4, 1846 to July 3, 1847
29 Stars - July 4, 1847 to July 3, 1848
30 Stars - July 4, 1848 to July 3, 1851
31 Stars - July 4, 1851 to July 3, 1858
32 Stars - July 4, 1858 to July 3, 1859
33 Stars - July 4, 1859 to July 3, 1861
34 Stars - July 4, 1861 to July 3, 1863
35 Stars - July 4, 1863 to July 3, 1865
36 Stars - July 4, 1865 to July 3, 1867
37 Stars - July 4, 1867 to July 3, 1877
38 Stars - July 4, 1877 to July 3, 1890
43 Stars - July 4, 1890 to July 3, 1891
44 Stars - July 4, 1891 to July 3, 1896
45 Stars - July 4, 1896 to July 3, 1908
46 Stars - July 4, 1908 to July 3, 1912
48 Stars - July 4, 1912 to Present



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FLAGS—EAST AND WEST FRONTS OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
BUILDING

A number of inquiries are received each year requesting information about the flags flown over the east and west fronts of the United States Capitol, and the following statement relative thereto is presented:

Prior to 1894 flags were flown only over the Senate and House Chambers, but under the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act approved August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 393), provision was made for flags to be flown over the east and west fronts of the Capitol, the appropriation reading as follows:

"To provide flags for the east and west fronts of the center of the Capitol, to be hoisted daily under the direction of the Capitol Police board, \$100, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

In this connection the Annual Report of the Architect of the Capitol for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, contains the following statement:

"Under this appropriation, amounting to \$100 annually, all necessary flags have been supplied and kept flying between the hours of sunrise and sunset at the east and west porticos, central portion of the building, as well as from the dome, on days of national interest and holidays.

Formerly, no provision being made therefor, flags were displayed only during the sessions of Congress, and these floated only during the hours when either House might be in session."

During World War I requests were received from all over the country urging that the United States flag be flown continuously over the public buildings in Washington, D. C., and ever since that time it has been the custom to keep the flags on the east and west fronts of the United States Capitol Building flying 24 hours a day every day in the year.

The flags, which are 8 x 12 feet, are removed from the east and west fronts only when they become worn and unfit for further use and are replaced by new flags.

The authorities in charge of the United States Capitol consider it a fitting mark of respect that our flag be kept flying at all times over the United States Capitol Building.



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THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

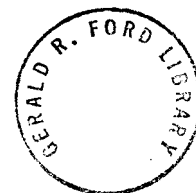
Garrison flag of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., during the bombardment of the fort by the British fleet, September 13, 14, 1814, when it was gallantly and successfully defended by Col. George Armistead and the brave men under him.

Francis Scott Key, detained with the British fleet, had eagerly watched for this flag during the fight, and as he saw it still waving over the fort on the morning of September 14 he was inspired to write the verses of the Star-Spangled Banner, now our national anthem.

The flag was made at Baltimore, Md., by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Caroline Purdy. Mrs. Pickersgill received \$405.90 for the work.

It was presented to the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., in 1912 by Mr. Eben Appleton, grandson of Colonel Armistead, and was repaired in 1914 by Mrs. Amelia Fowler and a corps of expert needlewomen.

The flag originally measured 30 feet by 42 feet but is now about 28 feet by 32 feet. It is one of the few American flags still in existence containing 15 stars and 15 stripes.



NBC MONITOR
Talk by Gerald R. Ford, Jr.
Recorded Feb. 3, 1950

1:30
~~House Radio Station~~
~~Mr. Barrett~~

One evening last October it was my privilege to act as a judge for a high school essay contest. Among those who read their essays on the topic, "What the Bill of Rights Means to Me," was a 17-year old Chinese girl. Her essay, well written and effective, was read with such sincerity and conviction that it impressed me immensely. It must have had the same effect on others as she was declared a first-place winner in the all-city contest conducted among six large city high schools. Her name was Helen K. Liu, and I was particularly proud of her.

now an American citizen

As I listened to her dissertation on our "Bill of Rights," my thoughts went back five years to a little Chinese girl of 12 in whom I became particularly interested in 1950. This child had been found as an orphan of three months in the hinterland of China by an American missionary from my Congressional District. The child had been cared for and protected by the missionary, and as the Communist menace approached, had been brought to this country under a visitor's visa because the immigrant quota was full.

multitude problems

in 1950 who was overwhelmed with a

The missionary had adopted the girl, but on March 7, 1950 the child was put under arrest by the ^{United States} Immigration Officers because a technicality in the law required her deportation. This meant deportation to a land without a home, to a people entirely strange, and to government ~~most~~ cruel and vicious.

in America

So while we do live under a government of law, we also live under a government which can humanize the law to prevent injustice and to save human life and dignity. I am happy to say that this 12-year-old Chinese child was released from arrest and permitted to grow up in the home of her foster mother. The little girl's name was Helen K. Liu.

god through the combined efforts of the Congress & other great people



This was the same Helen K. Liu who five years later was to receive top honors in an essay contest on "What the Bill of Rights Means to Me."

She spoke the voice of experience. America had been good to Helen K. Liu

and Helen K. Liu was being good to and for America.