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RADIO SCRIPT FOR 5th DISTRICT STATIONS

April 28, 1965

4½ minutes FOR TAPING APRIL 28

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford speaking with you from the Nation's Capitol where thousands of visitors are enjoying springtime in Washington.

This is my first talk with you by radio since the 89th Congress convened and since I became Minority Leader. The leadership position has meant leaving the Committee on Appropriations where I served for 14 years; it has meant moving from the Old House Office Building to the Minority Leader's suite in the Capitol Building. But it has not meant any reduction in service to the citizens of the 5th District. In fact I trust all of you will feel free to contact me at any time with any matter concerning the federal government. I solicit your views and recommendations on national and international policy.

Before discussing some of the highlights of this 89th Congress, I first thank the radio stations of ^{Kent and Lorain Counties} ~~West Michigan~~ for broadcasting this message as a public service.

With my new job has come more responsibilities, among them the necessity to travel---mainly on weekends---making speeches and meeting with American citizens.

Being on the road means being away from ^{Betty} ~~my wife~~ and children ^{much of the time.} ~~on~~ ~~weekends~~. However, I believe it is part of my duty and new responsibilities to visit many states and cities for several reasons.

Mainly, I've been stressing two major dangers that threaten the foundations of our democracy.

Speaking in a non-partisan way, I believe the dangers are the present imbalance of power in the legislative and executive branches, ~~the~~ and the possibility that our strong two-party system could become a thing of the past.



When either political party controls Congress by a crushing 2 to 1 majority, the traditional system of checks and balances, which is designed to protect the public interest, is endangered.

The present Congress is a good example of imbalance with the same party that has an overwhelming majority in the House and Senate controlling the White House.

To correct this situation,
I urge more citizens to become part of what the late Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter described as an informed, civically militant electorate. I encourage you to become knowledgable on all sides of leading issues and with all political personalities.

While we may not agree among ourselves as to our own choice of political parties and candidates, we ^{should} ~~we~~ thoroughly agree that men and women who actively work for a party and candidates of their choice are better citizens.

Earlier I described the present Congress as too far out of balance. The record since this session began in January points up the proof.

Some observers have compared the work of the Congress so far with the House and Senate ~~in~~ in 1933 when Franklin D. Roosevelt was president. In a sense, this may be true. We have passed more legislation so far this session than during an comparable period I can recall. However, ~~quantity~~ quantity is not the same as quality. Nor do new laws guarantee remedies for old or new problems.

It seems to me that a Congress of better balance would have adopted better legislation at a slower, more deliberate pace.



It has been said by critics that Congress frequently makes haste
slowly. However, the act of deliberate slowness is a safeguard against
racing to the brink of decision. It prevents a dangerous plunge. Congress
should reach its decisions only after ~~such~~ adequate research, thought
and exhaustive discussion.

I have enjoyed talking with you. ~~Next week~~ Next week I ^{will be} ~~intend to~~
back with another report from the Nation's Capital.
~~discuss the foreign policy of the United States, particularly as it~~
~~applies in Southeast Asia~~

Thank you for ^{listening} your ~~attention~~. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford

reporting from Washington.



I find the Committee's Radio-TV Scripts (please check one or more as applicable):

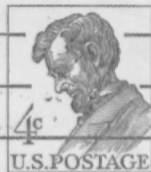
- Useful as text material for broadcasts to my District stations.
- Useful as background material for broadcasts, newsletters, speeches, etc.
- Of little use to me.
- Please continue sending me the scripts each week.
- Please take my name off your distribution list.

Other comment: _____

Member _____

Room Number: _____

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



**Public Relations Office
Republican Congressional Committee
312 Congressional Hotel
Washington 3, D. C.**

RADIO-TELEVISION

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LINCOLN 4-3010

*John Mudge.
Save - may
use later*

Script No. 18

May 3, 1965

THE CLEAN ELECTIONS AMENDMENT

Note to GOP Members: To determine whether these weekly scripts are useful to you, would you please take a moment to fill out the attached postcard and return to the Committee? Please do so whether or not you use the scripts. Thanks.

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

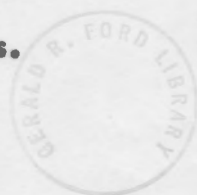
I recently discussed with you the way in which legislation is pushed through the Congress -- often with little public discussion and no debate. What has happened on Capitol Hill, in short, is that the big Democratic majorities in the Senate and House have effectively stymied many sound Republican proposals or simply killed off amendments to bills on White House orders. Don't debate it, in other words, just pass it. That's the order of the day.

But I am somewhat heartened by recent developments on the voting rights bill which is now being considered by Congress. Here, at least, is one proposal where we may have some success in producing better legislation.

Last week, the Senate accepted an amendment to the voting rights bill by Senator John J. Williams, Delaware Republican, which would help to make certain that all citizens are not only eligible to vote -- but that their votes are counted. Republican members of the House are pressing for a similar addition to the House version of the voting rights bill.

The voting rights bill, as you know, is supposed to guarantee equal opportunity for all Americans to register and vote. But, as it is presently proposed, it fails to take care of the many illegal ways there of canceling out legal ballots. There have been too many cases of so-called "tombstone" voting in our country's history, where the names of persons long dead are registered and votes are cast for them. There have been too many instances where the same person voted under several aliases, and so forth. And every illegal vote cast for a candidate cancels out a legal vote for his opponent.

The proposed Republican amendment would make it a Federal offense to vote or register illegally. It would set up possible fines of \$10,000 or imprisonment for five years, or both, for giving false information when registering to vote, for voting illegally, or for buying votes.



This amendment is not aimed at any one part of the country. It is not aimed at the South or the North or the East or the West. It is aimed at an abuse that everyone knows exists -- an abuse that is liable to crop up in any part of the country -- and has.

Specifically, ... let's not forget Cook County, Illinois.

The Chicago Tribune, in an editorial which appeared last fall, made this statement:

"Election fraud is not occasional or accidental in Chicago. It is a way of life." That observation by the Tribune is certainly borne out by what happened in the 1960 Presidential election in Chicago. In one precinct -- where the voting list showed only 22 qualified voters -- 82 votes were cast.

The proposed Republican amendment is an attempt to put an end to this disgraceful condition -- not only in Chicago, but elsewhere.

Out of the ballot box is supposed to come the voice of the people. It is supposed to come clear and strong and undiluted. It is not supposed to be warped and drowned out by the static of illegal voting. It is not supposed to be augmented by eerie voices from the grave or by a single voice multiplied many times.

It is well to remember, too, that dictatorships are often built and sustained on rigged elections. The illegal voter is, in fact, more than a criminal, he is a traitor to our democratic society.

I am hopeful the Democratic majority will accept the clean elections amendment we are now trying to include in the voting rights bill. I believe it is vital that we do.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio.)

###

May 4, 1965

4½ minutes FOR TAPING MAY 5, 1965

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford speaking with you from the Nation's Capitol at a time ^{when we are again deeply concerned with an} of international ~~events~~ ^{development.}

The events in the Dominican Republic the past few days are matters of ^{big significance} ~~grave concern~~, not only here in the capital but in the society of free nations everywhere.

When the President ordered American combat troops into action in the Dominican Republic he asked leaders of both political parties to meet with him in the White House for consultation.

During the two hours we were there, I ^{stated} ~~told the President~~ that the overwhelming majority of Republicans in Congress stand solidly behind ~~the President's~~ ^{the President's} declared purpose of preventing the establishment of another Communist regime in the Americas.

By his timely action in meeting the threat to life, property and hemispheric security which is posed by disruptive forces in the Dominican Republic, the President has avoided a ~~repetition~~ repetition of the debacle of indecision at the Bay of Pigs.

All evidence indicates that had the President hesitated to act, the results would have been tragic in terms of human life and the long-range security of the Western Hemisphere. If the Dominican Republic were to go the way of Castro's Cuba, the Caribbean itself would become a Communist-held lake.



Although a majority of Republicans in Congress and I as House
 Minority Leader support the President's firm and decisive action in
 defense of American life and property ^{and our national security} it seems to me that other
 actions are necessary.

First--- I endorse the President's request to have Congress supplement
 the military budget at this crucial time. The financial proposal he
 submitted to the House and Senate in January is inadequate under the
 present circumstances.

I emphasize that I am not being critical. It must be explained
 that the proposed budget Mr. Johnson submitted to Congress ^{in January} came at a
 time before the United States was involved in conflict in two hemispheres.

I also am in favor of the United States giving strict attention
 to the real cause of the current trouble in Latin America---that cause
 is on the island of Cuba just 90 miles from our shore.

It is no secret that Communist infiltrators have been trained
 in ~~the~~ Fidel Castro's Cuba, almost within sight of our country.

Latin America, in fact the Western Hemisphere, will face Communism's
 dangerous threats until the arsonist Castro is eradicated. He ^{started} is the
 fire-starter in the Dominican Republic.

Unless the United States proves to Castro that we mean business, that
 we have the power and the strength as ^{we} the leader of the ~~Western~~ ^{Western} Hemisphere nations,
 that ^{we} intend to block the export of Communist trouble-makers and war-mongers
 from Castro's bastion to other parts of the world; ^{unless we do this} there will be more
 countries churned and divided with turmoil and strife. ^{more -}

I suggest that President Johnson carry out the original four-point attack against Communism which John F. Kennedy demanded.

During ~~in~~ the 1960 presidential campaign and at the time of the Cuban missile crisis, the late President insisted on: inspection of missile sites in Cuba----removal of all Soviet forces from Castro's spawning ground for Communism----support of free Cuban forces both inside and outside of that country---and blocking the export of Communism from the strategic island.

These are dangerous and trying days. Although there must always be a place for responsible dissent---perhaps mainly on domestic issues---when the national ^{security} ~~interest~~ is at stake, I believe partisanship should end.

Our Nation has successfully met the challenge of aggression in the past with courage, resourcefulness and unity. I have high hopes we will continue to do the same at this significant point in history...thank you for listening..this is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from Washington.
#



May 4, 1965

4½ minutes FOR TAPING MAY 5, 1965

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford speaking with you from the Nation's Capitol at a time of international crisis.

The events in the Dominican Republic the past few days are matters of grave concern, not only here in the capital but in the society of free nations everywhere.

When the President ordered American combat troops into action in the Dominican Republic he asked leaders of both political parties to meet with him in the White House for consultation.

During the two hours we were there, I told the President that the overwhelming majority of Republicans in Congress stand solidly behind his declared purpose of preventing the establishment of another Communist regime in the Americas.

By his timely action in meeting the threat to life, property and hemispheric security which is posed by disruptive forces in the Dominican Republic, the President has avoided a ~~repetition~~ repetition of the debacle of indecision at the Bay of Pigs.

All evidence indicates that had the President hesitated to act, the results would have been tragic in terms of human life and the long-range security of the Western Hemisphere. If the Dominican Republic were to go the way of Castro's Cuba, the Caribbean itself would become a Communist-held lake.



Although a majority of Republicans in Congress and I as House Minority Leader support the President's firm and decisive action in defense of American life and property, it seems to me that other actions are necessary.

First---I have publicly asked that the President immediately come to Congress for a supplement to the military budget. ~~size~~ The financial proposal he submitted to the House and Senate in January is inadequate under the present circumstances.

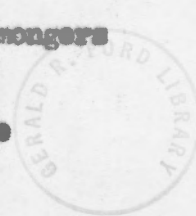
I emphasize that I am not being critical. It must be explained that the proposed budget Mr. Johnson submitted to Congress came at a time before the United States was involved in conflict in two hemispheres.

I also am in favor of the United States giving strict attention to the real cause of the current trouble in Latin America---that cause is on the island of Cuba just 90 miles from our shore.

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-700 -

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#



Fifth District Radio tape
to be taped May 12, 1965

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington ~~with some timely information~~ on the vital issue of adequate warnings in the event of tornadoes.

In the wake of the tragic storms that struck Palm Sunday causing loss of life, injuries and property damage in the Fifth District area of Michigan and elsewhere ~~in six states~~, I asked the United States Weather Bureau here in Washington for a detailed report.

Robert M. White, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has given me a 64-page report prepared by an investigating team of the Department of Commerce.

After inspecting damage in Michigan and ~~elsewhere~~ elsewhere, talking with local weather bureaus, civil defense and police agencies, survivors and eye-witnesses, the tornado inspection team makes several recommendations.

The team recommends in its words--- better community planning for weather emergencies, the use of positive alerting devices, distribution to the public of more information on tornadoes, and a strengthening of ~~severe~~ severe weather reporting networks at the community level.

It is regretable that the lack of a radarscope in Grand Rapids was the cause of a delay in the local weather bureau giving radio and television stations so-called "authorized" tornado warnings ~~after~~ the twisters struck.



radio tape May 12, 1965

Blaming the absence of a radarscope, a member of the investigating team claimed that the tornado warning message to radio and television stations was delayed 8 minutes after the twisters rampaged through the area.

However, I emphasize that Mr. White found--in his words--"nothing wrong" with the way the Grand Rapids weather bureau handled the ~~difficult~~ difficult severe storm situation.

The investigating team concluded that the death toll would have been much higher had it not been for the excellent cooperation of broadcast media in relaying severe weather warnings.

Although Mr. White and his team praised radio and television stations, the 64-page report was somewhat critical of un-identified ^{broadcasting} stations claiming the smaller ones in particular had a reduced staff on Palm Sunday. I take exception to this criticism by a bureaucratic agency. I know that Grand Rapids ^{radio and TV} and West Michigan stations have performed at top efficiency not only in the Palm Sunday tragedy but in previous ~~difficult~~ tornado situations and during severe storm conditions.

Mr. White pledged to give the investigating team's report immediate consideration. And, he promised appropriate action to improve public safety as soon as possible....this, I am told, would include the installation of a \$27,000 radarscope at Grand Rapids to more quickly assess storm intensity and to spot ~~spots~~ ^{tornadoes} well in advance.

-more-



As of now, the Department of Commerce has not asked Congress for a supplemental ^{appropriation} ~~budget~~ to provide for more radar and other storm forecasting equipment.

If the need is proven, I am certain that Congress will approve the expenditure with the assurance that the investment would save lives and prevent injuries by providing advance, adequate ~~warning~~ tornado warnings.

I am satisfied with the report by Mr. White and his investigating team. And, I await what Mr. White said will be appropriate action to improve public safety during severe storms and tornado conditions.

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from Washington. I will ^{be back} ~~speaking with you~~ next week to discuss another vital public issue.

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RADIO-TELEVISION

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.
LINCOLN 4-3010

Script No. 20

May 17, 1965

MEMORIAL DAY -- 1965

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

In Arlington Cemetery -- only a few miles from where I am speaking to you now -- is a memorial to all those Americans who died for their country. It is the grave of the Unknown Soldier. As we observe Memorial Day this year, I would like to share with you some thoughts on what this symbol means to all of us.

The grave of the Unknown Soldier is more than the grave of just one man. It is the symbolic tomb of all those who died that the country they loved might remain a free Nation.

But the Unknown Soldier does not represent only the nameless dead. He represents every American who was a casualty of war.

He is the boy next door, who went steady with the girl across the street -- and died fighting for his country. He is the gas station attendant who used to service your car, the grocery clerk who told you that there was a sale today on beef or poultry or eggs. He is the neighbor's son who passed your house every day bicycling to school, until, suddenly, he was called away to war -- to fight because the freedom of his country was in danger.

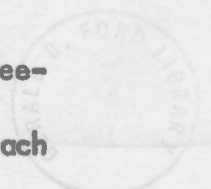
He is every soldier who faced the last reality -- every sailor who faced the last storm -- every Marine who battled to his last landing -- every airman who soared into his last-beyond.

The grave of the Unknown Soldier is no vast and pillared tomb. It is as simple and honest as the average American that it represents. And it is right that it should be so. Because there is another memorial to those who died -- the mightiest, the most beautiful monument in all the world -- America itself.

Every green and fertile field, every busy city street, every tall building reaching for the sky, every home, every factory, every store, every school, every church are, in themselves, monuments to those who died. Because these men and women marched to war, there is still a free Nation called America, rich and vibrant and alive.

And there is something greater still, if not as tangible. It is the freedom, the liberty, Americans still enjoy. Look out your window at the people passing by. Take note of the free-swinging stride of the average American as he walks down the street; the children chasing each

- more -



other and laughing; the smiling talk of the women as they go shopping together. These are the faces of happy, contented citizens, free to say what they like, criticize what they like, condemn what they like, without fear of reprisal -- and all because of the Americans who died in war to make it so.

Today, we are at war again -- although some chose to call it something else. Americans are again risking life and limb for their beliefs -- in faraway Vietnam and in nearby Dominican Republic. These are not yet world conflicts -- and conditions here at home have not so far been too greatly affected by them. Outside of news reports, there are few daily reminders that Americans in uniform are once again facing an enemy. But, because this is so, let us not forget that Americans are once again being killed -- to protect those personal freedoms Communism would destroy.

This year -- Memorial Day, 1965 -- let us pause if only for a brief moment of silent prayer for victory in these struggles and the quick return of these valiant Americans. Let us remember that some of them will never see this country again with its green fields, its lakes, its busy streets, its sky-tall buildings. Let us make this Memorial Day a day of more than remembrance. Let us also make it a day of prayer.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available on teleprompter in the House TV Studios.)

####



RADIO SCRIPT FOR 5th DISTRICT STATIONS

for taping May 19, 1965

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford speaking with you from the Nation's Capital. ^{Let me} ~~Today, I want to~~ comment on two messages sent to Congress by President Johnson during the past week.

The first recommended an excise tax reduction of four billion dollars, and the second calls for extending the minimum wage Act, expanding the federal unemployment insurance program, restricting overtime work by demanding payment of double time wages, and repealing the provision which gives States the authority to ~~enact right-to-work laws~~. ^{approve or disapprove of union membership regulations}

Under the tax reduction plan, revisions in five stages would eliminate most retail and manufacturers' excise taxes on July 1st, slice in half the 10 percent tax on automobiles by 1967, and phase out the 10 percent telephone excise by 1969.

At the same time, the President recommended a boost in what he called "user charges" by a total of \$300 million annually. These charges would be levied against those who use the Nation's airways, waterways and highways, in the form of taxes on aviation gasoline, on Diesel fuel for trucks, and on fuel for boats using inland waterways.



The revisions in the present law would leave untouched some \$6 billion in taxes on tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

It should be pointed out that the President concluded the message with these words --- "...this is not our first tax cut..."...."it will not be our last." The statement assumed Congressional approval even before the proposal reached the House and Senate. It implies that we have a "rubber-stamp" Congress.

In commenting on the President's excise tax proposals, I can say that I favor a reduction in these taxes which were first levied as a wartime emergency measure.

However, -- if we are to have this reduction in revenue, we must also find a way to reduce non-defense spending in a comparable amount, in order to maintain fiscal responsibility.

It must be kept in mind that the United States is committed militarily in two theaters of conflict 6,000 miles apart. There are indications that Communist aggression may break out elsewhere in the world.

Our Nation must remain strong and ready to meet any emergency in the battle against Communism. Therefore, we must maintain a financial position which will be the foundation for a measured, meaningful military effort at almost any moment.

Congress must carefully weigh the arguments for \$4 billion dollar excise tax reduction which was proposed without any assurance that there will be a ^{from the President} cutback in non-defense spending. This is especially important now that our ^{unfortunately President Johnson, instead of cutting back non military spending, has used an increase}



Nation is taking a carefully calculated stand against the forces of Communist aggression in two hemispheres.

In discussing the President's labor-management message, I emphasize that Congress has a duty to the American people to examine his recommendations most carefully. *Let our neutral Congress* We cannot simply rubber-stamp these far-reaching proposals made by the Administration.

There must be complete and comprehensive Congressional hearings because of the serious issues involved in the message -- particularly the President's proposed repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, ~~which authorizes States to enact the right-to-work laws.~~

It should also be pointed out that both labor and industry have serious doubts about the workability of selected application of double pay for overtime as provided in the President's plan. I share these doubts.

It is regrettable that the problems of agricultural labor were excluded from the President's message. The need for farm workers in many parts of the country is acute. The Administration, if it had any real concern for those farmers who need competent labor, and for the consumer, could help alleviate this serious problem.

Certainly there is need for improved labor-management legislation. However, I will oppose any action by the federal government that injures our economy, directly or indirectly hurts our laboring people, or nullifies the proper responsibilities of the 50 States.

Thank you for listening. This is your Congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting from Washington.

RADIO SCRIPT FOR 5th DISTRICT STATIONS

for taping MAY 19, 1965

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The first recommended an excise tax reduction of four billion dollars, and the second calls for extending the minimum wage, expanding the federal unemployment insurance program, restricting overtime work by demanding payment of double time wages, and repealing the right-to-work law.

Under the tax reduction plan, revisions in five stages would eliminate retail and most manufacturers' levies July first, ^{in half} slice the 10 percent tax on automobiles ~~by 1967~~ by 1967, and phase-out the 10 percent telephone excise by 1969.

At the same time, the President recommended a boost in what he called "user charges" by a total of \$300 million annually. These charges would be levied against beneficiaries of the Nation's airways, waterways and highways, in the form of taxes on fuel for commercial airlines, general aviation, ~~and~~ trucks and all boats using inland waterways.

The revisions in the present law would leave untouched some \$6 billion in tax levies on tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

It should be pointed out that the President concluded-- in his words--- "this is not our first tax cut"... "it will not be our last."

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Fifth District

In commenting on the President's excise tax message, I can tell you that I favor a reduction in this type of tax which was first levied as a wartime ~~emergency~~ ^{emergency} measure.

However,--if we are to have this reduction in revenue, we must also find a way to reduce non-defense spending to a comparable amount in order to maintain fiscal responsibility.

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Congress should carefully weigh the need for a \$4 billion dollar excise tax ~~cut~~ reduction without a cutback in non-defense spending at a time when the Nation is taking a carefully calculated stand against the forces of ~~aggression~~ Communist aggression in two hemispheres.

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Certainly there is need for improved labor-management legislation. I will oppose impositions by the federal government, however, that injure our economy, indirectly hurt our laboring people, or nullify proper responsibilities of the 50 states.

Thanks you for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from Washington.

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RADIO-TELEVISION

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Script No. 21

LINCOLN 4-3010

May 24, 1965

THE VOTING RIGHTS BILL

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

If you were sick and were given the choice of two remedies -- one that would give you a certain amount of relief but keep you coming back again and again for more treatment -- or one that goes to the heart of your ailment and cures you completely -- which would you take? The second, of course -- the one that cures you completely.

Although simplified, that is roughly the choice that the House of Representatives faces in its search for a cure for the voting rights illness facing this Nation. If the Administration's voting rights bill is passed, many of our citizens -- now denied their basic right to vote -- are not going to receive full and proper relief.

There is another voting rights bill, however, that really goes to the heart of the matter. It is a bill introduced by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan and Rep. William McCulloch of Ohio, ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee. This bill which Republicans will offer as a substitute for the Administration's bill meets the problem of voter discrimination head-on!

It eliminates the glaring weaknesses of the Administration bill and, at the same time, it provides a direct, prompt method of dealing with the problem of voter discrimination because of race or color. Let me tell you why.

First, the Ford-McCulloch bill seeks to insure not only the voting rights of all Americans, but their right to have their votes honestly and accurately counted after they are cast. It seeks to wipe out the growing practice of illegal voting -- votes cast by voters who are not registered; by voters who have already voted in other precincts; by voters who are no longer even alive. And it provides stiff penalties for violators.

Second, it is nationwide in its application. It does not discriminate against certain sections of the country -- as does the Administration bill. It does not base the need for Federal action on a percentage of voters who went to the polls in a past election. Instead, it authorizes action by the Attorney General as soon as he receives as few as 25 complaints from a country's residents -- complaints alleging that the right to vote has been denied because of racial discrimination.

- more -



Third, the Republican bill faces the fact that an important provision of the Administration's bill could be declared unconstitutional. This provision would abolish State and local poll taxes when it is determined such taxes are used as an instrument of voter discrimination. To avoid this possibility, the Republican bill provides instead for a speed-up of existing judicial procedures for declaring poll taxes invalid.

Let me point out another dangerous flaw in the Administration bill. This provision requires that State and local governments come to a Federal Court in the District of Columbia for validation of all future laws and ordinances relating to voting requirements. Never before in America's history has it been necessary to come to Washington to get approval of a State or local law. Establishing such a precedent could lead to the collapse of America's Federal system.

Let me make it unmistakably clear that I am appalled at the extent of voter discrimination and ballot frauds which blacken elections in America. Something must be done. But I do not believe we should flout the Constitution, nor seek to doctor an ill through insufficient means.

I, therefore, wholeheartedly endorse the bill introduced by Congressmen Ford and McCulloch, a bill designed to eliminate the scourge of voter discrimination, both effectively and constitutionally.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio.)

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"Issue of the Day"

National Republican Congressional Committee • 312 Congressional Hotel • Washington 3, D. C.

JACK R. ANDERSON
Editor

Lincoln 4-3010

SUBJECT: Our Investment in South Korea

May 26, 1965

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette points up a few facts about the recent visit to the United States of South Korean President Chung Hye Park. He has cost the U.S. a mountain of wealth. The fact that he has a somewhat stable Government indicates a degree of success in Korea. The fact that his country is still divided indicates some degree of success by the Communists.

The amount of money we have had to pour into Korea is indicative of the extent of commitment we have made toward freedom in Asia. The Post-Gazette states: "The continuing commitment, more than a decade after President Eisenhower negotiated a truce in the stalemated Korean war, involves the presence of some 50,000 Americans to bolster defenses south of the 38th Parallel against the Communist North. Military and economic support since the war has totaled nearly \$9 billion. Economic and military aid is currently running at the rate of about \$450 million a year, and U.S. troops cost an added \$310 million a year."

In addition to U.S. forces, there is the South Korean army of some 600,000, which recently sent 2,000 engineering and construction troops to bolster U.S. operations in Vietnam.

The paper comments: "Although the South Korean economy continues weak, and constitutional government has by no means taken firm root there as yet, the experience of Korea since the downfall of the autocratic President Syngman Rhee in 1960 has been stability itself compared with events in South Vietnam since the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem." However, President Park is not so secure that he is free of worry against coups. Just this month a number of army officers were arrested on suspicion of plotting against the regime.

Student demonstrators recently forced Park to back down on an extensive fishing treaty with Japan which would have given occupational payments of \$300 million and loans of \$500 million to the South Korean economy. Park also has problems with ousted political leaders, who fear Japanese economic dominance of Korea and trouble for Park's government.

The Post-Gazette evaluates Park's efforts: "Despite setbacks, and from a Western point of view, political immaturity, South Korea's people have given us reason to hope that they will find their way."

###

No. 93



Radio tape for 5th District stations
for taping May 26, 1965

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington.

the House Committee on the Judiciary opened hearings
The past week ~~the legislative process was started in the direction~~
of a ~~bill~~ *bill* that would make the assassination of the President and the Vice

President a federal crime.

one of the early testified in support of the legislation.
I was a witness ~~at a hearing before the judiciary subcommittee.~~ Among

others testifying was Representative Hale Boggs, with whom I served as

a member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of John F.

Kennedy.

for its report the
~~The so-called Warren Commission--after exhaustive hearings--~~ *pointed out that*

~~found~~ that there was no federal criminal jurisdiction over the assassination

of President Kennedy.

This fact was dramatically demonstrated to the Commission when we heard testimony concerning activities at the hospital following the President's death.

When it was proposed to transfer his body to Washington, local officials in Dallas insisted that certain papers be filled out and that an autopsy be performed within Texas, the state where the death occurred.

Presidential staff members who were present decided they would remove the body from the hospital without permission of local and state officials. Over the objections of some local officials, the casket was hurried into an ambulance and driven to the airfield. The result was an embarrassing and disagreeable scene. It could have been avoided had there been a federal law covering the crime of assassination of a President.



There is another basic reason for making the murder of the President a federal crime..... assassination is an offense against the United States government.

Also, when a President is assassinated, grave injury is done to the functioning of the government, which may threaten the welfare of the entire country.

At the same time, the reason for such an attack is anger at the manner in which the President performs his official functions, or hostility toward the office of President or the United States government or the American system of democracy.

It is certainly the concern of the Federal government to try to prevent, to guard against, to punish criminal conduct performed out of such motivation.

Under a new law, primary responsibility and final authority for the investigation and prosecution of any attacks on the life of the President would be placed in the hands of federal authorities.

Actual investigation would be conducted by federal law enforcement officials, particularly the FBI, with the assistance of the Secret Service. When the assistance of state or local agencies proved necessary or ~~desirable~~ desirable, it would be under the direction of federal agencies.

I certainly agree with J. Edgar Hoover who told the Commission that if the FBI had jurisdiction under a federal law, Lee^d Harvey Oswald would ^{have} not been killed by Jack Ruby.

undoubtedly



radio tape May 26

As Mr. Hoover stated:..."the killing of Oswald has created a great fog of speculation that will go on for years because of the things that Oswald might have been able to tell, which would have been of assistance in pinning down various phases of this matter."

As one of our most capable law enforcement agencies, the FBI could do much to insure the safety of possible defendants.

It is appalling to me that there is no ~~state~~^{national} law making the murder of the President a federal crime, especially considering that four chief ~~state~~ executives have been assassinated.

I am pleased that legislative action is under way with the goal of having such a federal law, which ~~in my opinion should~~^{I am sure will} be given bi-partisan political support in the national interest.

Thank you for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from the Nation's Capitol.

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RADIO-TELEVISION

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LINCOLN 4-3010

Script No. 22

June 1, 1965

WHO PAYS THE RENT?

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

Today, I am going to discuss with you what I believe to be one of the most amazing frauds ever attempted by the Federal Government. It goes far beyond any political pork barrel of the past. I am referring to the Administration's proposed eight billion dollar rent supplement program.

To give you a quick example, this program -- if enacted into law -- would provide that an eligible family with an income of, let's say, two hundred and fifty dollars a month could rent an apartment costing one hundred dollars a month -- with the taxpayers picking up part of the tab. Under the rent supplement formula this family would pay only sixty-two dollars and fifty cents a month rent -- or one fourth of its income. The Federal Government -- actually, the taxpayers -- would provide a subsidy of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents to make up the difference.

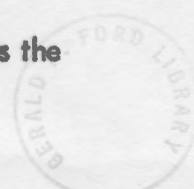
It is claimed that this Federal rent subsidy program is designed to help low-income families meet their monthly rent payments, to enable them to live better, in other words. If this were the actual aim of the plan -- if it would even, in a small measure, achieve this end -- many in Congress would not be so opposed to it. But it will do nothing of the sort. Even the Government's Housing Administrator, Robert C. Weaver, admits this.

On May the seventeenth, Housing Administrator Weaver appeared before the House Banking and Currency Committee to try to "sell" the Congress on this program. He claimed that Federal rent supplements would benefit low income families throughout the United States. But -- just two days later -- before a group of Pittsburgh civic leaders, Mr. Weaver did a complete about-face. He said he doubted that the rent supplement proposal will help the poor much.

According to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Mr. Weaver actually went on to say that, under the proposal, only those -- quote -- "with hearts of gold and heads of lead would construct and rent housing units for lower income families." Unquote.

Commenting on this about-face, one of my colleagues, Congressman Paul A. Fino, of New York, exposed the whole fraudulent setup in one short and pointed sentence. He said -- and I quote him -- "In effect, Mr. Weaver is saying that any Congressman or Senator who thinks the truly needy would benefit from rent supplements must have a headful of lead." Unquote.

- more -



Having studied the rent supplement program proposed by the Administrator, I agree with Mr. Weaver's second statement -- the one he made before the group of Pittsburgh civic leaders. And I plan to oppose this measure when it reaches the House floor. Let me elaborate.

If the Administration's proposal will not help those in need of help, what will it do? Of course, this is the eight billion dollar question. Let me point out a few of its obvious results. In the first place, it will kill one of this country's basic incentives -- the incentive of the American family to own its own home. To own one's home -- no matter how modest -- has always been the goal of the typical American family. But, under the Administration's plan, a family that is considering the purchase of a small seventy-five hundred dollar home, for example, will suddenly wake up to the fact that, for the same monthly payments, it can rent a home that costs from twelve thousand dollars to as much as twenty-five thousand dollars.

I am very much afraid that "keeping up with the Jones" via a Federal Government subsidy will become the order of the day and home ownership a thing of the past. America could well become a Nation of renters instead of a Nation of homeowners -- renters subsidized by the Federal Government and so, willy-nilly, wards of the State.

To gain support for the Administration's proposal, the Government's Housing agency calls it an experimental program. I would like to bring up this question -- are we in a financial position at this time to afford an eight billion dollar experiment?

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available in the House TV Studio.)

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Fifth District radio speech
for taping June 2, 1965

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford speaking with you from the Nation's Capitol. Today, I would like to discuss a vital financial matter involved in decisions by the Congress. Simply stated, the issue is whether federal spending is to skyrocket while the Nation is allowed to go deeper into debt.

There are three major elements involved in our country's current financial status. One is the President's proposed reduction of about \$4 billion dollars in excise taxes. Secondly is the Administration's plan to raise the debt ~~ceiling~~ ceiling for the eighth time since President Eisenhower left office. And third is the lack of restraint in spending by the Administration.

Taking one issue at a time, let me say that as a member of Congress I have for many years advocated a reduction in excise taxes. However, a tax cut should go hand-in-hand with a reduction in non-defense spending by the federal government.

The second issue is a question of allowing the Administration to spend and spend without having money to pay the bills, which means going deeper and deeper into debt. The President favors raising the debt ceiling to \$329 billion dollars. This is a startling figure when you compare our present situation with that when President Eisenhower left the White House. When the Democratic Administration took over, the debt stood at \$298 billion and it has climbed at a steady rate. As of last week, the national debt was more than \$318 billion, an increase of eight billion dollars since a year ago.

*more-



What does this mean to the American taxpayer? The answer is quite simple. It means giving more hard-earned dollars to the government in taxes. For you see, when ~~either~~ an individual, a business, or government goes into ~~debt~~ and has to borrow money, interest must be paid. For every billion dollars the government borrows, taxpayers must provide over 33 million dollars a year in interest. This year, in fact, taxpayers are paying over a quarter of a billion dollars more in interest on the national debt than in 1964. Now, the President wants Congress to go along with raising the debt ceiling to \$329 billion dollars---and yet, I see no restraint on spending.

There is not time now to list in detail some of the ways the government is virtually throwing money to the winds. To give you one good example, however, let us consider the subject of weather....including the forecasting of storms, floods, hurricanes and tornadoes.

At present, I7---- yes, I7----federal agencies are working in a maze of conflicting, duplicating and expensive ways in the gathering, dissemination, and analysis of weather information. A member of the President's own political party who is the powerful chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee is quoted as saying "the weather picture is a mess...there are entirely too many agencies spending the taxpayer's money in this area...and the correction of the situation rests with the Bureau of the Budget."----I certainly agree with my Democratic colleague.

more



In light of many instances of wasteful extravagance and in view of the determination of the President to increase rather than cut back on non-defense spending, I am opposed to permitting the government to go into debt up to \$328 billion dollars.

I am alarmed at the recurring annual deficits and a national debt that has grown from \$289 billion dollars to over \$318 billion dollars in four years. I am concerned that fiscal responsibility is being brushed aside and ignored by the Johnson Administration.

Fiscal responsibility demands a pay-as-you-go policy, except in times of dire national emergency. Annual deficits in the federal government reflect the present Administration's borrow-and-spend philosophy. And the interest alone on the national debt has jumped from \$9 billion in 1961 to over \$11 billion this year. These facts demand some financial soul-searching on the part of every American, and especially on the part of the Administration and its controlled Congress.

Certainly Americans want to see tax reductions. But I believe they are opposed to increasing the public debt. They want spending by the federal government to be controlled so we can have both a legitimate tax cut and a sound fiscal policy.

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington. I will be back next week with another message from the Nation's Capitol. Thank you for listening.

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Taped 6-9-65

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LINCOLN 4-3010

Script No. 23

June 7, 1965

PINCH IN THE BUDGET

This is ^{your} Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington.

Today, I am going to talk to you about a subject that concerns all of us -- family budgets. I am very much afraid we are going to find ourselves in trouble, if we are not already -- spending considerably more for essentials than we had anticipated. Food prices -- as I am sure the ladies in the audience know -- have already taken a shocking jump. And, according to a survey made by the Associated Press, they are going still higher.

Food costs have risen as much as fifteen per cent ^{since} last spring. This rise is nationwide, though it varies considerably in different parts of the country. The housewives of Kansas City seem to be the worst sufferers to date. Vegetable prices there have risen as much as fifty per cent. One produce wholesaler in that city said he "never saw prices so high and quality so poor." Another called the prices the "highest of all time" for that area.

Proving the point, the U.S. Labor Department's Consumer Price Index, which measures the prices we pay for food and goods and services, hit a record high the other day. And indications are that it will go still higher.

What's in back of all these increased prices? Many factors, of course, including the weather. But, in large measure, this Administration must shoulder the blame for what threatens to be a wicked spiral of inflation.

For one thing, farm programs enacted in recent years have helped run up food costs. Now, the ^{White House} Administration is asking for legislation which would increase the price of wheat 50 cents a bushel. This, of course, means a boost in the price of bread -- perhaps three or four cents a loaf.

^{Sec. of Labor's} The Administration's labor policies have contributed to raising prices, particularly in California and Florida. Even now, fruits and vegetables are rotting in the ground in those States because there is not enough help to harvest the crops.

Another vital factor, of course, is uncontrolled Federal spending -- and the continuing budget deficits that go with it. This has contributed to inflation of the dollar so that we can't buy as much with it as we used to.

-more-



The Government's spending habits, in short, are hardly prudent. For example, since June 1963, we have added 14 billion dollars to the national debt. The interest charges alone on the debt cost you and me twenty-two thousand dollars a minute, every day. Yet, this very week, the House is debating another Administration request to raise the ceiling on our national debt to \$328 billion.

The effects of this continual debt-raising are felt at grocery checkout counters everywhere.

In Chicago, for example, a recent survey showed that potatoes -- which cost seven to eight cents a pound last spring -- today cost from nine to twelve cents a pound. Lettuce, which last spring cost 15 cents a head, today has almost doubled in price, costing 29 cents a head.

In ^{Washington} ~~Boston~~, it is the same story. Lettuce ^{was up to 45¢} ~~is up 20 cents~~ a head, cabbage ^{up to 15¢ a pound} ~~up 10 cents~~ and potatoes ^{cost 1.29 for ten pounds} ~~up 10 cents for a five-pound bag~~. In your grocery, I am sure you have found much the same story.

As you feel the pinch in your family budget because of rising food prices, I am sure you will agree that we must take steps to halt the erosion of our money. As a Member of Congress, I plan to continue to battle for curbs on Federal spending, for sensible labor policies and for farm programs which are in the best interests of the consumer as well as the farmer.

This is ^{your} Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from Washington.

~~(A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio)~~

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RADIO-TELEVISION

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LINCOLN 4-3010

Script No. 24

June 14, 1965

LOSING THE WAR

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

I don't have to tell you that all wars are wasteful. That is a saying almost as old as time. War profiteers, black marketeers and other quick-buck artists have come to be accepted as an almost unavoidable evil in wartime. I very much regret to say that the recently declared war on poverty is no exception to this rule. It is riddled with waste, riddled with extravagance and riddled with war profiteering.

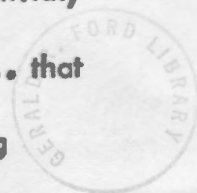
"Poverty experts" -- at fantastic salaries -- have mushroomed all across the country. It is not too much of an overstatement to say that there are more generals than GI's in the army that is being raised to fight poverty in this country. I heard the project described recently as "a billion dollar war of words headed for the usual stalemate."

Let me quote from a recent report on the poverty program issued by several members of the House Committee on Education and Labor: "The community action program -- as stated by Chairman Powell and verified by testimony in the brief hearings -- has been turned into a political pork barrel by big city machines whose only interest in the poor is to exploit them." The report goes on to say that "the entire act is the least coordinated, most confused tangle in recent memory." Unquote.

The report charges that the Office of Economic Opportunity, under a part-time czar, is an administrative shambles in which a fantastic number of highly-paid, casually-selected amateurs frantically attempt to patch together programs that will reflect a favorable image to Congress and the public.

Even Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, a New York Democrat and chairman of the House committee, did not mince his words. He had this to say about the war on poverty. Quote: "In far too many communities, giant fiestas of political patronage have been encouraged ... compounding this political felony has been a debilitating friction between the State and local poverty programs ... salaries are excessively high and in some instances unreasonable and wildly unrealistic ... there has been an obvious failure to carry out a most important objective ... that of involving the poor in the war on poverty ... there has been an overemphasis on planning

- more -



and dismal de-emphasis on action." End of quote.

To leave out the ten dollar words, what Chairman Powell means is this: The so-called "war" on poverty has been all talk with nothing done, the talkers with their high salaries being the only beneficiaries.

Chicago is certainly a case in point. There --according to the Reverend Lynward Stevenson, who testified before a Congressional subcommittee -- the war on poverty is being run purely for the benefit of Mayor Richard Daley's political machine. The majority of those serving on the Chicago Committee for Urban Opportunity are on the city payroll or otherwise connected with the city government. It is being run by men who -- let me quote the Reverend Stevenson's own words -- "Drive Cadillacs, eat three-inch steaks and drink champagne at luncheon meetings."

It is my opinion that this program, rightly handled, could do a lot of good. But, because of political profiteering, it is in grave danger of collapse. And this, even while the Administration is asking Congress to double the program's size, spending almost two billion dollars in the next fiscal year.

But, if the program collapses, the reason will be all too apparent: There are too many generals in the war on poverty. For, while only one of nine projects in the poverty program is even 35 per cent operational, the administrators are striking it rich. The Office of Economic Opportunity has spent a whopping 85 per cent of the five and one-half million dollars budgeted for personnel and administration. And some of these tax dollars are going to fifty-dollar-a-day consultants who handle routine correspondence.

It is little wonder that many Americans believe we are losing the war on poverty -- even before we enter the battle.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio)



Fifth District radio tape

June 16, 1965

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington.

Developments in recent days and hours prompt this special message

dealing with the war in ~~South~~ VietNam.

*Most Members of the Congress do not
I do not pretend to have full*

knowledge of the inside, secret military

strategy of the growing war. The President and his advisors, the defense

department and other agencies keep a tight lid on such information.

The Congress and the public at large have no idea at this time how far the Administration plans to go in the use of American combat troops.

~~_____~~

No member of Congress---Republican or Democrat--- should attempt to assume the decision-making that rightfully and legally belongs to the President as Commander-in-Chief. This is among the heavy burdens of his high office.

However, Congress must be responsible for seeing to it that actions in the Vietnam war---or any other war---- are in the best interest of America and the free world.

House and Senate Republican leadership has supported the President in his firm stand against Communist aggression both in Vietnam and elsewhere. We put ^{aside} political differences, ~~aside~~. We were called to the White House several times. Our suggestions and ideas on foreign policy were requested by the President. Generally speaking, our answer was----stand firm---take measured, military steps---- hold back the Communist aggressors.



I emphasize that while we were ~~asked~~ to make recommendations on policy in Vietnam and the ~~Southern~~ ^{Dominican} Republic, we had nothing to say about the precise military actions.....The President ^{of his} makes the combat decisions, including the targets to be bombed, the number of American troops to be committed on the ground and in the air. If we are to expand our efforts in Vietnam to a full-scale ground and air war, it will be a Presidential order. He and he alone will be responsible for ~~his~~ either the military victories or defeats.

Certainly, the President is under great pressures--many of them public. He has been criticised as trying to be both a ~~general~~ field marshal and a top sergeant....thousands of miles from the actual battleground. Critics have questioned the advisability of committing more American ground troops. Others have wondered whether the President is aiming at a negotiated settlement, including a coalition government which conceivably could contain Communist elements.

It is easy to stand on the sidelines hurling criticism. I do not believe in this negative activity. For example, I am somewhat ~~amazed~~ appalled that Administration spokesmen imply that the ground force build up in Vietnam is either a ^Republican policy or a hold-over from President Eisenhower. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

The military actions in Vietnam ^{have been & will be} ~~were~~ ordered from the White House. If more troops are sent to fight it will be ~~a~~ decision of the President. He has the burdensome responsibility of deciding, for example, whether significant to bomb more ~~significant~~ targets, or to increase our combat strength



by ordering more infantrymen and paratroopers into the growing war,
or to expand our overall commitment in Vietnam.

I reassure you that House Republican leadership will continue
to support a firm, determined policy in combating Communist aggression
wherever it threatens freedom at home or abroad.

However, the exact military steps---the bombings, the use of
combat troops, the expansion of the battleground---are for the President
to decide--and order. The responsibility of Congress is to make decisions
on whether to allocate more--or less-- military funding, and to see that
the national interest is placed far above politics.

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford. Thank you for listening.

Next week I will have another report from Washington.

#



Fifth District Radio Tape

June 23, 1965

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington.

The first of the week a proposed federal law that would kill the incentive of a family to own a home of its own is coming to the House of Representatives for a decision.

This bill has a provision that would establish a system of "free ride" housing through government subsidy. Under it, for example, a person living in New York with an income of \$8,900 could have a \$200-a-month apartment or house with Uncle Sam paying \$1,040 of the annual rent.

Or, for example, a family living in a \$150-a-month apartment and earning \$400 would pay \$80 in rent and the government would pay the other \$70.

This free-ride rent scheme of the Democrat Administration would cost American taxpayers \$50 million in fiscal 1966---and jump to \$200 million in 1968. And that would just be the beginning of another way to take money away from already-burdened taxpayers---for the program has a potential cost of eight billion dollars.

The Federal Housing Administrator blandly describes this fantastic, ridiculous and absurd proposal as an experiment---well, \$8 billion spent over 40 years is a mighty expensive and drawn-out experiment, especially when it sandbags the American public with another staggering financial burden.

-more-



The free-ride rent provision--- a daring, brazen political gimmick intended to collect more votes for the party in power---is based on the mistaken belief that everyone, regardless of income, is entitled to a new place to live with the government picking up most of the tab.

The sacrifices of millions of ~~low income~~ ^{low income} families who today own or rent adequate housing would be made meaningless...and the free-ride rental program holds out a will-o-the-wisp hope to eight million of these families that they too are entitled to have part of their ~~shelter~~ ^{shelter} costs paid by other ^American taxpayers.

The provision would provide rent supplements based on income alone. Nothing in the bill would prohibit financial hand-outs to a family of low income which also has substantial assets.

At the same time, it makes individuals eligible for rent supplements without regard to age or ability or ~~even~~ willingness to work.

This absurd bill would duplicate the assignments of three federal housing programs which ~~provide~~ ^{already} help for the elderly and handicapped persons. Also, it would ~~further~~ create an even more complicated tangle of federal bureaucracy red tape hampering housing statutes and creating more chaos.

In my opinion the President has been sold a bill of goods. I cannot believe he would buy such a wide-open subsidy plan had he been fully advised as to the potential evils of the program.

The bill amounts to ~~unequal~~ ^{providing} opportunity in housing under the iron-fist of a federal command. It is legislated discrimination against the self-sufficient

It is unfortunate that this free-ride rent provision is included in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 which is a responsible proposed law.

I hope that Congress---knowing the pitfalls and dangers of the free-ride rent provision in the act---will reject that part of the proposed legislation.

Thank you for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford speaking with you from Washington.

#



Fifth District Radio Tape

June 23, 1965

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"The Housing Act of 1965,"

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-MORE-



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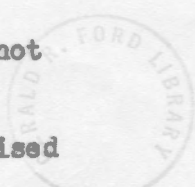
The sacrifices of millions of ~~low income~~ ^{low income} families who today own or rent adequate housing would be made meaningless....and the free-ride rental program holds out a will-o-the-wisp hope to eight million of these families that they too are entitled to have part of their ~~rent~~ ^{rent} shelter costs paid by other American taxpayers.

The provision would provide rent supplements based on income alone. Nothing in the bill would prohibit financial hand-outs to a family of low income which also has substantial assets.

At the same time, it makes individuals eligible for rent supplements without regard to age or ability or ~~status~~ willingness to work.

This absurd bill would duplicate the assignments of three federal housing programs which ~~already~~ ^{already} provide help for the elderly and handicapped persons. Also, it would ~~create~~ ^{create} an even more complicated tangle of federal ~~red tape~~ red tape hampering housing statutes and creating more chaos.

In my opinion the President has been sold a bill of goods. I cannot believe he would buy such a wide-open subsidy plan had he been fully advised as to the potential evils of the program.



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It is unfortunate that this free-ride rent provision is included in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 which ~~is a~~ ^{contains a} responsible ~~number of~~ ^{number of} sound and necessary ~~items,~~ ^{items,} ~~proposed law.~~

I hope that Congress---knowing the pitfalls and dangers of the free-ride rent provision in the act---will reject that part of the proposed legislation.

Thank you for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford speaking with you from Washington.

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