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Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 36

October 2, 1967

WHERE DO WE STAND WITH OUR DEFENSES?

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

What's the status of our defenses against an enemy attack? Are we prepared to meet it--and to repel it--and to defeat the attacker?

These are questions which are presently plaguing many members of Congress who are, as you are undoubtedly aware, at "odds" with the policies of Defense Secretary McNamara. Whether Mr. McNamara or his critics is right, only time will tell. However, I might note that, if the Secretary is wrong, we might not be around to talk about it.

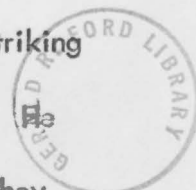
I am going to discuss this vital issue with you--the battle between Mr. McNamara and concerned members of Congress.

To start with, let me put the whole matter briefly. Congress does not believe in economizing in the strategic defenses of our country. I share the view of the vast majority of Congressmen that this is false economy. It is folly to take chances in these critical times. Secretary McNamara disagrees and frequently makes major defense decisions based on cost rather than need. When the nation's security is at stake, however, cost should be the least significant factor.

Let me give you some instances of McNamara's economy moves. The House Armed Services Committee has issued a report which gives some figures that quite frankly alarm me. The Soviet Union, says the report, is spending about 14.5 billion dollars on its strategic forces--its attack forces, in other words. We are spending only 8 billion dollars, a little more than half as much. Actually, this is only 10 percent of our total military spending. All through the 1950's the comparable percentage was 25 percent.

Congress, of course, wants to know why McNamara doesn't want to at least match the Soviet increase in spending and military production and capability in this vital area.

Although the Soviet Union's long-range bomber strength is twice ours, the Secretary of Defense wants to retire the B-52 bomber which has been the backbone of our striking force. The Secretary contends that the usefulness of bombers is growing less and less. He believes that, in a short time, they will be out-of-date as weapons of defense--that they



will be superseded by the Minutemen, Polaris and other missiles--none of which have ever been test-fired with nuclear warheads.

Congress' opinion is that, though this may happen eventually, there is an "in-between time" that we have to worry about. In fact, many Congressmen believe that sometime in the mid-1970's, we may be without any long-distance bombers at all.

As a matter of fact, we have, ready for engineering development, new manned strategic aircraft. These aircraft were designed to fill the in-between time gap that has Congress so alarmed and worried. Funds to spend on this manned strategic aircraft project have already been approved. But Mr. McNamara, in an economy move, impounded these funds. The question now is: Can missiles fill our total defense need?

Another bone of contention between Congress and the defense secretary is the Polaris submarine. Mr. McNamara has decided to call a halt to their production after six more units are finished. Congress questions this decision. Because of what we may be facing in 1970, a halt in Polaris production could be most unwise, especially as the Soviet submarine fleet presently numbers some 400 units and is still growing.

The TFX airplane has spelled nothing but trouble. It has cost much more than anticipated and continues to remain far from the goal of being suitable for both the Air Force and Navy. Congress has learned of many technical problems connected with this plane. For example, the Navy version of the aircraft is too heavy for aircraft carrier landings. There have been other reports that the Air Force version shakes so much when only half-loaded with bombs that the pilot cannot read his flight instruments. Once again, McNamara's cost-effectiveness program seems to have broken down.

Well that, in brief, is the story of Mr. McNamara and the Congress. Based on the secretary's previous record for being wrong, I am seriously concerned about his present policies--and will continue to keep you posted on what is, perhaps, the biggest problem now facing our country.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(Note: A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio. For additional information on this script or to suggest ideas for future scripts, contact the Committee's Public Relations Office.)

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Taped 10/4/67

SCRIPT TAPED FOR FIFTH DISTRICT RADIO USE ON WEEKEND

Used with some variations by ad lib

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

One of the most important functions of Congress--one that Congress is *to some extent* neglecting these days--is its role of checking closely into the operation of *many, many* Federal programs.

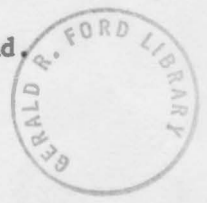
It is Congress' duty to act as watchdog, so to speak, over its legislative acts. Too often, however, ^{and} having passed the legislation to put some program in force, it doesn't follow up. *the execution or implementation of those programs as closely as it should.* ~~It doesn't see to it that the program is run properly.~~ *In effect, it doesn't see that the programs once they're enacted into law operate as effectively as they should.* I honestly believe that if Congress had ^{done} its job of overseer properly, if it had evaluated ^{the programs as they operate more thoroughly} ~~more thoroughly the programs it enacted~~, we would not be faced

today with the threat of a tax increase. *that Pres. Johnson has recommended.* *For example are some of the areas where Congress has not* Here ^{is} just one alarming example of Congress' failure to follow through. *And let me say that part of the blame rests on various agencies of the Fed. gov. who do not make an honest effort to keep the Congress well informed* Recently, two billion dollars in arm sales--two billion, not million--were financed by Export-Import Bank credits, without the knowledge of the House Banking and Currency

Committee. Yet, this is the committee which has the responsibility for checking on Export-Import Bank affairs. *A substantial part of the blame in this case rests with the bank itself because it made a conscious effort to prevent the Congress from knowing what was being done behind the scenes.*

This trend in the workings of Congress could have very serious results. It could diminish the role Congress plays in our political system--unbalancing, in effect, the tri-partite system of government which now serves us ^{and has served us} well. *over the years.* Congress is one institution, ^{in the Fed. gov} capable of humanizing the governmental process by correcting the often arbitrary nature of administrative decisions.

Congress must, in my ^{judgment} ~~opinion~~, reestablish its role in government--must play a more aggressive and positive role not only now, but in the 1970s and beyond.



As you know, during the last few years new programs have sprouted like mushrooms from the Executive Branch. *In 1965 and 1966 the White House recommended many, many, many programs and the Congress during that period approved many of them.* We have poured out billions in support of

these programs. Many were ~~good~~ *well intentioned* programs and much needed. But, as you also know, many have been woefully mismanaged. The poverty program, *in many instances throughout the country has had for example, been too high on admin. cost and even though the programs were well intentioned at the local level the management at the Wash. level has been far from the best.* ~~riddled with waste and extravagance in some instances.~~ The same for the foreign aid program--and many others.

Unfortunately, the Administration too often keeps the facts on the operation of these programs from the public. *Too often, a rosy hue is put on program activities that need instead a bright light. Only when things get really scandalous does the real truth come out. But we just can't afford to wait till "things get really scandalous" before acting. Too much of the taxpayers' money is involved, and the results that will accrue from giving the Administration a free hand in running the various programs are too important to pass over. This is where Congress must play a key role.*

To better this situation, Congress should take four major steps:

1. Establish a subcommittee on legislative review in each of the standing committees of the House.
2. Give priority to this review function on at least two days each month.
3. Increase each committee's power to obtain information *to dig out information* from the Executive agencies.
4. Make clear to new members of Congress the vital importance of the legislative review function of Congress.



I believe these steps are ^{essential, are³} necessary to keep the Federal government, ^{your gov., my gov.,} from turning into a bureaucratic state. It is up to Congress to ^{probe, to dig, to find the facts, and to expose} ~~assume once again its~~ ^{them to} ~~rightful role in the American political system.~~ ^{public opinion. If this is done the gov. will run better. That's what all of us want.}

This is your Congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting from Washington.

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Script taped Oct. 11, 1967 for weekend radio use.

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Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 37

October 9, 1967

THE CASE FOR ECONOMY

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

When the Great Society was first inaugurated, the theme song of the Congress might well have been, "we're in the mood to spend, simply because you ask it." It would take its tune, of course, from that old hit song, "I'm in the mood for love."

Congress, in those days, was very much "in the mood" to love everything about the Great Society--and to do everything its leader asked.

Today, things are ^{internationally} different indeed. Members of Congress--Democrats and Republicans alike--have decided that "spending" isn't the answer to all our problems, that it hasn't produced the results that were promised and that something drastic must be done about our growing national debt and deficit. *and most of all inflation*

In other words, Congress has now come to the conclusion that a new set of lyrics to that old favorite might well be written which would go, "we're in the mood to cut."

What has brought this about-face? Why have ~~some~~ ^{some} Democrats at last joined with Republicans to "cut" instead of to spend? The immediate answer, of course, is President Johnson's proposed 10 percent tax increase.

The Administration insists that a tax increase is one of the things that is necessary if inflation isn't going to run riot. But many legislators are convinced that a tax increase must be accompanied by a sizable spending cut if it is going to do any good for the economy. They are sure that a tax increase alone will not prevent prices from rising still further.

This change in mood is shown very clearly by a recent vote in the House Ways and Means Committee, when Democrats joined Republicans in sufficient strength to ~~table~~ ^{put} the proposed 10 percent tax increase ^{on the shelf} until the Administration ~~has~~ ^{has} come up with some sizable and meaningful spending cuts. The vote showed beyond doubt the mood of Congress. It was 20 to table the tax increase and only five against doing so. *and I believe the mood of the public*

Concerning the proposed 10 percent surcharge, I would like to quote from an editorial in The New York Times the other day. "Unfortunately," said The Times, "the Presi-



dent's proposal for a 10 percent surcharge will do nothing now to halt the present wave of inflation...certainly it is too small to make a dent in a Federal budget deficit estimated to run from 19 billion dollars to 29 billion dollars. A safer and surer way to guard against price rises is to reduce Federal spending." Unquote.

With a faraway war draining our resources, "cut-spending-before-increasing-taxes" seems to be the mood--not only of the House of Representatives but the country as well. And I emphasize I am talking about domestic spending--not funds needed to support the war effort.

As a matter of fact, the tax-shears have already been sharpened and used on some of these programs. Minor cuts have been made that are at least a first tentative step in the right direction. For instance, the House rejected a 13.2 billion dollar appropriation bill for two Cabinet Departments--Labor and Health, Education & Welfare--because it contained 20.6 million dollars more than the Administration requested.

of course Johnson

But even more encouraging is a statement made by Congressman George P. Mahon, Democratic chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. He said his committee would probably bring to the House this week a bill cutting back some of the funds that Congress has already voted. This means that the committee believes Congress has voted too much money for certain specific objectives and that the various agencies will have to get by on *less money.*

Well, that, in brief, is the present mood of Congress and it looks as if it's a lasting mood. My guess is that specific and sizable cuts will have to be made in the present budget if Congress is even going to consider--let alone agree--to the President's 10 percent tax raise.

It should be noted that

~~standless to note~~ the President has resisted curbs on his spending activities and has been reluctant to change his legislative proposals. Apparently, ~~he'd rather be wrong than president.~~

This is ^{you} Congressman Jerry Ford, ^{to you} reporting from Washington. I'll be talking with you again next week over this same station.

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

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Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 38

October 16, 1967

VETERANS' DAY, 1967

Note: The following script on Veterans' Day is being sent to you in advance so that you can make maximum use of it on radio-TV or in newsletters and news releases.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

Veterans' Day--Armistice Day, as it used to be called--is one of our great national holidays. It is the day when we quietly and solemnly remember and salute this nation's veterans, whatever war they may have fought in.

"Armistice Day," originally established in remembrance of the day on which World War One ended, became "Veterans' Day" in 1954. General Eisenhower was our President then. As one of America's most famous military leaders, President Eisenhower wanted all veterans remembered. He felt we should not limit the observance of a national holiday to the one happy occasion that ended the first world war. He wanted it to be wider in scope, to be--as he put it--"a day of rededication to the task of achieving an enduring peace."

"An enduring peace"--is that just another dream always beyond our reach? Is it unfindable as the rainbow's end or the fountain of youth? That is what many Americans are asking themselves today.

Since our country proclaimed itself a free Nation, Americans have fought many wars for an enduring peace. Today, we are fighting once again for that same elusive objective. Today, the same questions are again being asked: Is 'right' honestly and truly on our side? Are we right to be involved in the struggle in Vietnam? Does the ultimate peace of the world really depend on the outcome of that war?

Perhaps the saddest part of it all is that the facts that we are getting about the war are too often garbled and contradictory. We are told one thing today; tomorrow, we may be told quite a different story. We say to ourselves, "perhaps we could reach some sort of a conclusion if we only knew the facts."

But we are not getting the facts.

I will remember Defense Secretary McNamara's comment only four short years ago that--and I quote--"the corner has been turned" in the Vietnam war. He said American

troops would start being withdrawn from that country by the end of that year. That was 1963.

I well remember the secretary telling Congress a few months later that most of the 15,000 troops in Vietnam would be home by the end of 1965. He also stated at the time that the United States--and again I quote him--"should not assume the primary responsibility for the war in South Vietnam."

Within months after making these statements, the United States escalated the bombing of North Vietnam and increased the number of American troops over there from about 15,000 to 175,000. At that time--1965--McNamara said--again I quote him--"we are no longer losing the war."

Today, as you know, we have nearly half a million men in Vietnam and have suffered more than 100,000 casualties. And the end of that war is nowhere in sight.

Today, too, Americans are asking the same questions about this frustrating war in Southeast Asia that their forefathers must have asked in the midst of other wars: When will it be over? When will the armistice come?

Like Americans everywhere, I share these concerns. But I want the war ended on terms which are just and reasonable--which will not desecrate the memories of the men and women who died in that faraway land for the freedoms which we hold so dear back home. That's the thought I want to leave with you as we salute the nation's veterans on this day established in their honor.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(Note: A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio. For additional information on this script or to suggest ideas for future scripts, contact the Committee's Public Relations Office.)

#

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Quite Frankly,

It's time somebody set the record straight on the fight over federal spending.

The pace for the high level of federal spending we now are witnessing was set in the ^{last} 89th Congress when the President was able to push through every program he sent to Capitol Hill.

I and ^{many} others warned early in 1966 that national priorities should be established and that domestic spending should be scaled down to offset costs of the Vietnam ^{War}. ^{Regrettably,} Our warnings were ignored.

In January, 1966, the President sent Congress a ^{Fed.} \$112.8 billion budget.

But a year later--last January--the President revealed that federal spending for the period July 1966 through June 1967 would total \$126.7 billion instead.

*of the
make lower
figure*

The President had more news for the Nation in January 1967. He submitted a \$136.5 billion budget which included a call for a 6 per cent income tax surcharge and ran an estimated \$8.7 billion into the red.

But then in August of this year the President officially confirmed the fact that this Nation had been plunged into fiscal chaos at the federal level. He predicted a federal deficit of \$28 billion and ^{then} asked Congress for an income tax surcharge of 10 per cent to make a \$7 billion dent in that expected deficit.

First of all, let me point out to you that the \$28 billion deficit forecast by the President is a consequence of the Administration's failure to scale back domestic spending as an offset to Vietnam War costs.



May I also remind you that the cost of living rose by 3.3 per cent in

1966 due to inflation touched off by excessive federal spending.

Unfortunately!
Inflation is continuing. *today and probably will tomorrow.*
The current price rise is at an annual rate of more than 4 per cent.

Congress is refusing even to consider the President's proposed tax increase at this time. Why? *And let me explain why sincerely!*
The answer is that economy-minded members of

Congress are determined to force deep cuts in federal spending. My party is

leading that fight. *and we expect to continue in the future.*

We are concerned about inflation--deeply concerned. But we know--as

nearly every economist appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee *m*

has testified--that a dollar cut out of federal spending has nearly twice as

much impact on inflation as a dollar of tax increase.

We know that the American people agree with us that deep cuts in federal spending are a better way to fight inflation than is a federal income tax

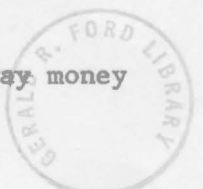
increase. *as proposed by the President*

We are in Washington to speak for the American people--and that is exactly what we are doing. *as elected officials are doing.*

The President would have the people believe that if prices go up it will be because the Congress has refused to approve his tax increase proposal.

Prices are going up and they will continue to go up as long as the federal government spends far more than the people can afford.

The President would have the people believe that Congress is forcing him to cut highway construction by 50 per cent. The truth is that the highway money



comes from special gasoline and automotive tax funds and not from income tax receipts. This ^{is given by the U.S.} is just an attempt to embarrass the Congress.

Those of us who are fighting for spending cuts instead of endorsing the President's income tax increase are doing so because we believe this is the first step in ^{the most important step} bringing fiscal sanity back to Washington.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital. I'll be talking with you again next week over this same station.

####



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The pace for the high level of federal spending we now are witnessing was set in the 89th Congress when the President was able to push through every program he sent to Capitol Hill.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

There have been an increasing number of news reports ^{stories} that more and more members of the U.S. House of Representatives are turning dove-ish. At the same time, newsmen writing these stories emphasize that if a vote were taken in the House a heavy majority would be recorded in support of our ~~struggle~~ ^{basic national interests as well as perhaps the struggle} in Vietnam. There is a deeper meaning in all this--a meaning that should be pointed up at this time.

The ~~significant~~ ^{so-called} increase in dove-ishness does not indicate a slackening of our resolve ~~in~~ in Vietnam. But it does underscore the fact that only ~~about~~ one out of three Americans now is satisfied with the President's present Vietnam policy. *This is according to all the polls and surveys that have been reported in the news media*

At the same time, it should be noted that an overwhelming majority of ^{total} Americans are opposed to U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

What it all adds up to is that the American people are feeling increasingly frustrated by the Vietnam War. They ~~cannot~~ cannot understand why the greatest military power on earth cannot subdue a tiny and ~~supposedly~~ supposedly primitive enemy.

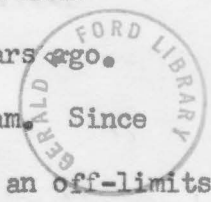
The ~~growing~~ growing dissatisfaction ~~with~~ in Congress and among the people with the President's Vietnam policy has great ~~significance~~ significance, ~~in my view~~.

It does not mean that the policy should be drastically altered ^{that we should turn our backs} but it indicates a need for constant review and ^{if necessary} modification of the policy. It also, ~~shows~~, shows that the Congress and the American people believe the Johnson Administration made a ~~terrible~~ terrible mistake in its ~~basic~~ basic decision regarding conduct of the Vietnam War. That mistake was the decision to follow a policy of gradualism in Vietnam, ~~and~~ to turn up the pressure little by little instead of hitting the enemy hard and fast ~~from the very beginning~~ from the very beginning. *I'm sure many of you recall the recent comments by former President Eisenhower who condemned a policy of gradualism when you are faced by an enemy in war times.*

I think the fact that the President recently ordered air strikes against all but one of the Mig airfields in North Vietnam is proof that he and other top Administration officials privately recognize their ^{part} mistake. The facts are that the ~~President~~ Johnson Administration now is carrying out air strikes in ~~the~~ North Vietnam that should have been ordered ~~two years ago~~ nearly two years ago.

Early in August ^{of this year} I urged that we stop pulling our air punch in Vietnam. Since that time our bombers have hit all but five of ^{the} 57 targets which were on an off-limits list until then. However, we still have not shut off the flow of supplies through the port of Haiphong--and this ^{is} ~~is~~ a most vital step. *according to all the military experts*

a step needed to protect the lives of American servicemen who have been ordered to Vietnam by Pres. Johnson.



Our determination in Vietnam is not weakening. I am sure the American people still feel it was right that we should seek to halt Communist aggression in South Vietnam. But I believe they also feel that ~~we~~ the Administration has made some serious mistakes in ~~our~~ its conduct of the war.

At the same time, ~~because~~ the American people are disgusted by the kind of ~~peace demonstrations~~ anti-Vietnam War protest recently staged at the Pentagon.

It should be ~~noted~~ noted that there were two peace demonstrations in Washington that day. One took place at the Lincoln Memorial. By all accounts it was orderly and dignified. The other was the violent and in some instances obscene demonstration at the Pentagon.

I ^{firmly} believe in the right of responsible dissent--the kind of dissent expressed by the protesters gathered at the Lincoln Memorial. But I believe the Pentagon protest ~~was~~ brought shame on America. No American has the right to preach anarchy or to demean our ^{men} in uniform.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be visiting with you again next week over this same station.

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There have been an increasing number of news reports that more and more members of the U.S. House of Representatives are turning dove-ish. At the same time, newsmen writing these stories emphasize that if a vote were taken in the House a heavy majority would be recorded in support of our struggle in Vietnam.

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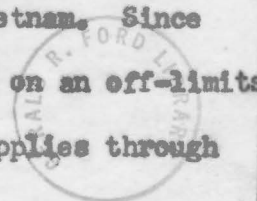
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I think the fact that the President recently ordered air strikes against all but one of the Mig airfields in North Vietnam is proof that he and other top Administration officials privately recognize their mistake. The facts are that the ~~Johnson~~ Johnson Administration now is carrying out air strikes in ~~the~~ North Vietnam that should have been ordered ~~nearly~~ nearly two years ago.

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Script recorded Tuesday, Oct 31, 1967 For Weekend use by Fifth District Radio Stations

Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 40

October 30, 1967

THE CRUELEST TAX--INFLATION

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

Higher prices...a rise in the cost of living...inflation...Call it what you like. It seems like an inevitable economic disease in today's world--a kind of creeping paralysis for which there is no known cure. Some claim that a boost in taxes will stop the spread of the disease. Some claim that a cut in Federal spending will do the trick. Some even claim that a little inflation is desirable.

Frankly I can't subscribe to the theory that a little inflation is a good thing--because a "little inflation" doesn't stay "little" for very long.

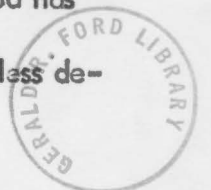
Today, in fact, inflation has reached a ^{very} critical stage. Just the other day, for example, the government announced that prices continued to rise at a ^{very} fast clip in September. Not only consumer prices went up, but wholesale prices ^{rose} as well. This portends another jump in retail prices in the coming months.

At the same time this increase in the consumer price index was announced, another government report dramatically pointed out the seriousness of today's inflation. It showed that the nation's 45 million payroll workers on the average can't buy as much with their paychecks today as they could with smaller ones only two years ago.

Yet, this inflation--spurred on by ever-increasing doses of Federal spending--shows no sign of abating. In fact, a Congressional economist predicted a few days ago that a continuation of the present spending policies will result next year in the "worst price explosion in recent history" ^{In other words} that the cost of living will jump between five and six percent in 1968.

I do not like to think what this will do to those people on ^{generation} fixed incomes--particularly our older folk. When they retired they didn't expect to live extravagantly. But neither did they expect their retirement income to be eaten away by ^{insidious} inflation. Already, they have been forced to do without ^{and I emphasize without} a lot of things that they were used to. Already, the price of food has seriously affected their eating habits. Rent increases have forced many of them into less desirable housing. Another big jump in prices will really hurt them.

But inflation hurts everybody, of course, not just our senior citizens.



Hard-earned salary increases are wiped out almost overnight by the steady rise of prices ^{that we have in the past 2 1/2 years.} The money young couples put into savings accounts for an emergency or ^{for} rainy day is eroded.

Who's responsible for this problem?

The chief culprit is the free-wheeling, big spending Administration in Washington. While preaching economy, government officials keep talking of spending more and more--thus feeding the fires of inflation. Since 1960, ^{it's well known} I might note, the cost of living has shot up nearly 13 percent. The dollar ^{each} you earned and spent in 1960 will buy only 77 cents worth of food or clothing or shelter today.

Although many of us in Congress have tried to head off this spending binge, trying to force the President to spend less, in short, we haven't been ^{have been only partially} entirely successful. But I assure you I will continue to support such efforts, because ^{finally} I believe less government spending ^{at the Fed. level} will mean more purchasing power for ^{individual} Americans.

^{now} If the President really means what he says about inflation--such as the other day when he called it the "cruellest" form of taxation--then he will agree with those of us in Congress who are pressing ^{hard and working day after day after day} for a reduction in Federal expenditures. ^{real}

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(Note: A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio. For additional information on this script or to suggest ideas for future scripts, contact the Committee's Public Relations Office.)

#



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

One of the most sacred rights of the American people is their right to know, their right to be kept informed by their government about what is happening in the country.

Currently it is obvious that the Administration is keeping from the American people the true extent of the Communist role in the so-called peace demonstration Oct. 21 at the Pentagon and the degree of Communist influence within the antiwar movement throughout the United States.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk earlier this month said: "We haven't made public the extent of our knowledge" for fear of touching off "a new McCarthyism."

I believe this is an entirely erroneous approach to the question of the people's right to know. The American people are entitled to this information which Mr. Rusk hints at--otherwise they may be misled with regard to the antiwar movement in this country.

As for Mr. Rusk's fear of "a new McCarthyism," I believe the American people are far more mature now than they were when Joe McCarthy had them looking for Communists behind every bush.

We all know that the Radical Left took the lead in planning and running the antiwar demonstration at the Pentagon. It was no accident, either, that demonstrations were held simultaneously elsewhere in the world.

The leader of the mob here was David Dellinger, editor of the leftist monthly magazine, "Liberator."



Last November Dellinger visited North Vietnam and met with Ho Chi Minh. His passport was taken away when he returned but he got it back by promising not to return to Hanoi. Despite that promise, Dellinger made a second trip to Hanoi last summer. And in September, he went to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, where he was one of 41 Americans who talked with North Vietnamese officials and a dozen Viet Cong delegates.

The hippies who took part in Dellinger's show at the Pentagon are simply pathetic dropouts from society. But there were some honestly concerned antiwar demonstrators who joined with the Communists and the New Leftists in protesting the Vietnam War. Unfortunately, they played right into the hands of Hanoi.

The Communists got what they wanted--pictures of American troops and policemen having to fight off a mob of their fellow citizens trying to storm the symbol of U.S. military power, the Pentagon.

Of course, our troops and policemen were just doing their duty--and doing it with magnificent restraint in view of all the abuse they had to take. But that isn't the way it will look in the Communist propaganda organs.

In retrospect, loyal Americans who are sincerely protesting the Vietnam War should be more careful about the kind of company they keep. And it might be well for government agencies with the power to withhold permits for demonstrations near federal buildings to consider whether the proposed demonstration likely will lead to violence.

I believe firmly in the right of responsible dissent. But no American citizen has the right to engage in anarchy and to seek to disrupt the functions of

government in this country.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be talking with you again next week over this same station.

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SCRIPT RECORDED TUESDAY, ~~SEPTEMBER 1968~~, FOR WEEKEND USE BY FIFTH DISTRICT RADIO STATIONS.

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Read 11-8-67

Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 41

November 6, 1967

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

It seems all we hear in Washington these days is talk about money--money for war, money for poverty, money for defense, money for welfare, money for hundreds and hundreds of other government projects.

What is often forgotten is that this money we hear so much about doesn't belong to the Government or the President or the Congress. It is your money and mine--and that of all Americans who pay taxes. *it's their money.* The government doesn't have any money of its own; it is merely the guardian of the American taxpayer's money.

This is why everyone must be *fully* aware of the manner in which Washington spends his money. After all, you watch your personal spending; you should watch what happens to your money after you give it to Uncle Sam. *in the form of Fed. taxation.*

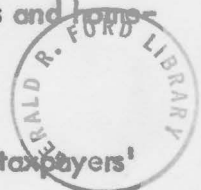
And just what is happening? *Honestly.* I'd like to discuss with you today how your money is being spent--and where those spending policies are taking *us. our gov., yours and mine*

First, let me say flatly that the Federal Government has gone spend-crazy *since 1960* and there has been remarkably little outcry against it. If this trend continues, economists say that by the end of this decade the budget *of the Fed. gov* will double to 160 billion dollars, *each year* deficits will total almost 100 billion dollars and the national debt will go up to 400 billion dollars.

Meantime, the Administration in power and government agencies are behaving as if money grew on trees. Their demands are practically endless.

The postmaster general wants quite a few billion for new facilities. The space agency wants a like amount to go to Mars and Venus. *and even farther* Transportation is scheduled for new billions of government help. Educational interests want *and probably need* more billions. Cleaning up water pollution is talked about *and very seriously and very properly* as a 100 billion dollar job. Air pollution may be just as costly. The needs of our cities--so say the mayors--will run into hundreds of billions of dollars. Rent subsidies and *home-* purchase subsidies, more billions.

The list is endless. Although many of these are *very* worthwhile projects, the taxpayers' pockets do have bottoms to them--and *frankly* they are beginning to get a little light.



A lot of people believe that it is solely the war in Vietnam that is responsible for the huge increase in ^{fed} government spending. This is not the case. Domestic programs are chiefly responsible. Let me cite some figures.

In the last eight years, while defense spending has grown by 68 percent, non-defense spending has grown 97 percent. Welfare and health spending has grown 210 percent. To rewrite a phrase that has been used over and over, our guns are swimming in butter.

The question is, of course, what can be done about this orgy of extravagance?

In the first place, nothing can be done until there has been a drastic change in our national attitude towards government spending. We've got to realize that whatever temporary benefits may accrue from unlimited spending are just that--temporary. The final results are very likely to be ^{very} tragic.

We've got to stop the so-called "crash" approach to our problems and we've got to face the fact that money in unlimited quantities will not solve every problem. We must also fight against the attitude of many that government knows best, that Washington can do it better--if only we provide the money. That's simply not true.

One of the Nation's top economists--Maurice Stans, ^{former Dir. of the Bureau of the Budget} ~~President Eisenhower's budget~~ director--adds another recommendation, probably the most important of all. Mr. Stans says-- and I quote him:

"We need somehow to bring realism into the expectations of the people, to do what is possible to help the underprivileged to help themselves, and to stop those agitators who whet public appetites with slogans and undeliverable promises. At the heart of it all, we need somehow to get people to realize that there is no instant tomorrow." Unquote.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(Note: A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio. For additional information on this script or to suggest ideas for future scripts, contact the Committee's Public Relations Office.)

#



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Changes updating a federal program which dates back to 1907 are being enacted in the Congress--changes which will benefit Michigan along with the other states.

Legislation which will help the states institute or greatly improve meat inspection programs now is halfway through the Congress. It recently passed the House by a vote of 403 to 1. I was most happy to support it.

The new legislation, when it completes its trip through Congress, will broaden and modernize meat inspection programs throughout the Nation. It will provide payments to the various states of up to 50 per cent of their meat inspection costs if they come up to Federal standards. The bill also offers the States ~~federal help with program planning and~~ technical and laboratory assistance and federal help with program planning.

There has been a federal meat inspection law for 60 years, dealing with meats that are shipped from one state to another. The new law now being fashioned breaks new ground by encouraging the states to do a better job of inspecting meats that do not cross state lines.

Michigan is considered to have a model state meat inspection law. But ~~you~~ you and I know that ~~the State Agriculture Department~~ the State Agriculture Department lacks the funds to do a complete job, to cover every one of the slaughter houses doing business solely in Michigan. I want to see Michigan improve its program, ~~and the~~ and the new federal legislation will make this possible.



Residents of some ~~other~~ states are not as fortunate ^{as those in Michigan.} While ~~27 other states also have~~

laws requiring inspection of animals before and after slaughter, 12 states have only a voluntary system, two have very limited inspection laws and eight have none.

The aim of the federal meat inspection amendments now being fashioned into law is to help the states meet their responsibilities for providing high quality meat inspection. I think it is highly important that the federal government and the states cooperate to eliminate practices which endanger the public health or in any way defraud consumers. The problem of meat inspection is a matter which affects every family in America.

The House rejected a move to extend federal meat inspection to all packing plants--intrastate as well as interstate--which have gross sales of more than \$250,000 a year. This would have cost the federal government \$31.2 million more a year, but it would not have assured the inspection of the small plants doing business entirely within a state. I and a large majority of the House preferred the approach of federal-state cooperation.

Once the Senate has approved the House-passed meat inspection bill, we can look forward to improved meat inspection throughout the country. Besides offering help to the states, the legislation clarifies and more clearly defines the authority of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to regulate the marking, labeling, and packaging of carcasses, meats and meat food products moving interstate. The bill also extends to imported meats the same standards that



apply to meat and meat products produced and processed within the United States.

The net result is that new protection will be afforded the American consumer.

This legislation should encourage the confidence of today's homemaker in the wholesomeness of our meat supplies. It thus strengthens the meat packing and processing industry--an industry which has \$16 billion in gross annual sales and buys \$13 billion worth of livestock a year from the American farmer.

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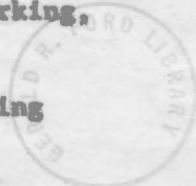
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The big news last week on Capitol Hill was the Battle of the Poverty Bill.

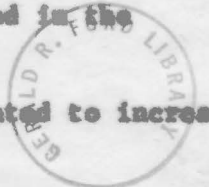
That battle was fought in the House, where Republicans tried to redirect the War on Poverty and make it a success.

We tried to save tax money but at the same time expand the total investment in the War on Poverty by enlisting the all-out help of business and industry. Our goal was to fund the program at roughly the same level in tax dollars as at present but to bring billions more into the anti-poverty effort through the channels of private enterprise. The Administration demanded \$400 million more in taxpayer funds at a time when the Nation is threatened with a \$30 billion deficit.

Republicans wanted to remove all politics from the Anti-Poverty Program. Instead, the Administration injected far more politics into the program than it now is suffering from.

Republicans unsuccessfully sought to bar all political activity from the anti-poverty program, partisan and nonpartisan--to require that local community action boards be made up one-third of the poor, one-third of local public officials and one-third of spokesmen for private and public community agencies.

Republicans wanted to make the anti-poverty program job-oriented in the belief that the best answer to poverty is a good-paying job. We wanted to increase the productivity of the poor so that employers would be willing to pay for their



services. To that end, we sought to create Job Opportunity Boards which would work under and with the local Community Action Boards.

Republicans wanted to set up a State Community Action Commission to work with local community action boards and coordinate the War on Poverty statewide.

Republicans sought to give the Office of Economic Opportunity here in Washington primarily a policy-making and guidance role in the War on Poverty instead of a largely operating role as at present. We felt the War on Poverty could be fought much more effectively if OEO had only community action programs to worry about in terms of operations, so we sought to turn such programs as Head Start and the Job Corps over to the Health-Education-Welfare Department to be administered through the U.S. Office of Education. We also wanted to create a three-man Council of Economic Opportunity Advisers in the Office of the President to chart the longterm course of a crusade against poverty, just as the President's Council of Economic Advisers points up trends in the economy and makes its recommendations to the President and to the Nation.

We sought to take all of these constructive steps and to redirect the anti-poverty program into channels of longterm success. We wanted to move it in a New Direction for the good of the country, but we were accused of trying to kill it. Republicans are content to let the people decide the merits of the case.

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deficit. The Democratic majority frustrated every Republican move to enlist private enterprise in the Poverty War as a full-fledged partner, but ^{the} Republicans ~~did not~~ score a victory for the taxpayer when tax money for the program was held to the current level.

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####



SCRIPT RECORDED WEDNESDAY Nov. 22, 1967, for weekend use by Fifth District Stations

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

The biggest news right now is that the Johnson Administration wants to make a deal with the Congress on spending and ⁱⁿ taxes.

The Administration's fiscal crisis now has reached the point where President Johnson has ^{most} reluctantly agreed to ^{cut} his spending this fiscal year by a least \$4 billion if ^{the} Congress ^{in return} will give him an income tax increase in the same amount.

The fact that the President is willing to take such a spending cut after resisting any ^{rather than a} holddown in spending for years is an indication of how desperate his Administration has become.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Republicans in the House have tried to get the Johnson Administration to adopt an economy course ever since I became Minority Leader in January, 1965.

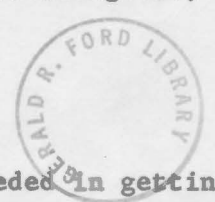
We ^{have} repeatedly sought to cut the President's spending plans 5 per cent across

the boards

Unfortunately

We failed in every instance in the overwhelmingly Democratic 89th Congress, which President Johnson proudly called "my Congress."

We scored some successes in the present Congress and we ^{have} succeeded in getting the House to adopt a spending limitation which would hold Administration spending



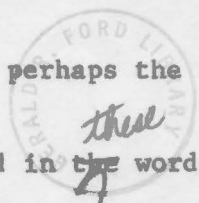
to the level we ^{have} had been seeking. But the Administration until now stubbornly resisted ^{this economy} the move and the spending-minded Senate refused to follow the House lead.

Now the President is talking about a possible \$35 billion deficit and the Administration has confessed to the need for just the kind of spending limitation I and others ^{in the house} have urged.

Unfortunately the Johnson Administration is not contrite enough about the spending binge it ^{has} had been on for four years. The president is offering to cut his spending by \$4 billion or more only in exchange for a tax increase. He is not letting his income tax increase proposal stand on its ^{own} merits. He is saying, 'there are people in the Congress who insist spending should be reduced this year by five billion dollars; you let me have my tax increas and I'll cut spending by ~~at least~~ \$4 billion.'

In other words, the President is agreeing to reduce the present level of his spending only because I and other ^{the House} economy-minded members of ~~Congress~~ have said he must do that if his income tax increas is to get any consideration.

The deal President Johnson now is offering Congress is a symbol. Written on it is the Biblical warning, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." Or perhaps the Johnson Administration's present fiscal situation is best described in ^{these} ~~the~~ words,



"They have sown the wind and they shall reap the whirlwind."

The desperation spending cut-tax increase package the Johnson Administration now is sending to Congress is the ^{bitter} fruit of year after year of deficit spending-- since 1960, the last year the federal budget was balanced.

It is the ^{bitter} fruit of actions taken by the President and the 89th Congress, *The Congress that was in existence in 1965 and 1966* when the pattern was set for a sharp upward surge in federal domestic spending

at the same time that Vietnam War costs were moving toward the present \$26 billion a-year level.

It is the ^{bitter} fruit of inaction on inflation in early 1966, when an attack on the rise in living costs would have done the most good.

As your Congressman, I have done everything in my power to see to it that your tax dollars are spent wisely ^{by the Federal Gov.} But the voices of prudence and economy in

the Congress ^{1965, 1966} ~~are~~ simply too few. ^{we're} *and although we have more now than we had before who want economy, we still are not in the majority. Nevertheless we will*

This is Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be talking with you again next week, same time, same station. *continue our fight to save your tax dollar.*



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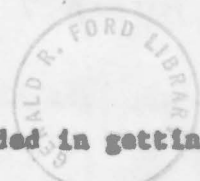
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The deal President Johnson now is offering Congress is a symbol. Written on it is the Biblical warning, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." Or perhaps the Johnson Administration's present fiscal situation is best described in the words,



"They have sown the wind and they shall reap the whirlwind."

The desperation spending cut-tax increase package the Johnson Administration now is sending to Congress is the fruit of year after year of deficit spending-- since 1960, the last year the federal budget was balanced.

It is the fruit of actions taken by the President and the 89th Congress, when the pattern was set for a sharp upward surge in federal domestic spending at the same time that Vietnam War costs were moving toward the present \$26 billion a-year level.

It is the fruit of inaction on inflation in early 1966, when an attack on the rise in living costs would have done the most good.

As your Congressman, I have done everything in my power to see to it that your tax dollars are spent wisely. But the voices of prudence and economy in the Congress are simply too few.

This is Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be talking with you again next week, same time, same station.



SCRIPT RECORDED TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1967, FOR WEEKEND USE BY FIFTH DISTRICT RADIO

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

There may be a long, hard road ahead before Congress takes final action on increases in Social Security benefits and in payroll taxes to pay for the rise in benefits.

The reason is that the bill passed by the Senate on Nov. 22 is substantially different from the legislation approved by the House last August 17.

This means that certain members of the House and the Senate must get together to try to compromise the differences in the two bills. This group, known as a conference committee, then will come back to the House and the Senate for approval of whatever compromise agreements they reach.

Sometimes such agreements are reached quickly. But the prospect on the Social Security legislation is that some tough and perhaps lengthy bargaining lies ahead for the conference committee.

The Senate bill goes farther than the House in raising Social Security benefits. But of course it also greatly increases future payroll taxes to pay for them--the payroll taxes that must be paid by most working Americans every year of their working lives.

Under the House bill, an employee paying the maximum Social Security tax would see his payroll tax go up from the present \$290.40 to \$334.40 next year and then rise steadily until it hit \$429.40 in 1973. Under the Senate bill, the same employee would have his payroll tax raised from the present \$290.40 to \$352.00



in 1968 and then would see it go up steadily each year until it climbed to \$610.20 in 1973. So, by 1973, the maximum payroll tax to be paid by an employee under the Senate bill would be nearly \$200 higher than under the House bill. We should note too that payroll taxes paid by employees must be matched by their employers. Although 1973 seems rather far off, it's really just a little more than five years from now.

The House bill would provide that nobody on Social Security would get less than \$50 a month in benefits. Minimum monthly benefits under the Senate bill would be \$70. The minimum now is \$44.

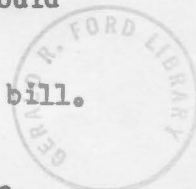
There is much more in the Social Security legislation than simply changes in benefits and in payroll taxes. The Senate bill, for instance, is 423 pages long.

The legislation would make extensive changes in Federal-State welfare programs, and this will give the House and Senate conferees a bone to chew on. The House is trying to tighten up on welfare and to force as many persons as possible off the welfare rolls and into gainful employment. The Senate softened up these proposed changes in the welfare program.

There was some liberalizing of the Social Security program in the Senate bill without any action to pay the cost. One such amendment would allow retired persons and widows to earn as much as \$2,400 a year without losing any of their old-age insurance benefits. ~~This~~ change would add about \$500 million to the cost of the program. ~~There would be no offsetting increase in revenue to pay for it.~~ ~~Proposed increase in benefits.~~

The present earnings limitation is \$1,500 a year. The House bill would raise it to \$1,680. This increased program cost is provided for in the bill.

In the first full year of operation, the Senate bill would raise the



present level of Social Security benefits by about \$6.5 billion, with no provision for paying part of that cost. This is \$1.7 billion more than the Administration asked for.

~~But the level of federal payroll taxes to pay for Social Security is climbing~~

Our senior citizens desperately need help. But the level of federal payroll taxes is climbing painfully high. For that reason it's a good bet something closer to the House bill than the Senate version will finally be adopted.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be back with you next week, same time, same station.

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SCRIPT RECORDED TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1967, FOR WEEKEND USE BY FIFTH DISTRICT RADIO

This is your congressman, Barry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

There may be a long, hard road ahead before Congress takes final action on increases in Social Security benefits and ^{more} payroll taxes to pay for the rise in benefits.

The reason is that the bill passed by the Senate on Nov. 22 is substantially different from the legislation approved by the House last August 17.

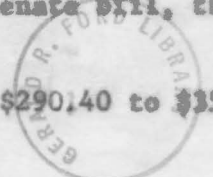
This means that certain members of the House and the Senate must get together to try to compromise the differences in the two bills. This group, known as a conference committee, then will come back to the House and the Senate for approval of whatever compromises agreements they reach.

Sometimes such agreements are reached quickly. But the prospect on the Social Security legislation is that some tough and perhaps lengthy bargaining lies ahead for the conference committee.

The Senate bill goes considerably farther than the House bill in raising both Social Security benefits and future payroll taxes to pay for them.

The House bill provides for a 12½ per cent increase in benefits; the Senate bill, for 15 per cent.

Under the House bill, an employee paying the maximum Social Security tax would see his payroll tax go up from the present \$290.40 to \$334.40 next year and then rise steadily until it hit \$429.40 in 1973. Under the Senate bill, the same employee would have his payroll tax raised from the present \$290.40 to \$352.00



in 1968 and then would see it go up steadily each year until it climbed to \$610.20 in 1973. So, by 1973, the maximum payroll tax to be paid by an employee under the Senate bill would be nearly \$200 higher than under the House bill. We should note too that payroll taxes paid by employees must be matched by their employers. Although 1973 seems rather far off, it's really just a little more than five years from now.

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There is much more in the Social Security legislation than simply changes in benefits and in payroll taxes. The Senate bill, for instance, is 423 pages long.

The legislation would make extensive changes in Federal-State welfare programs, and this will give the House and Senate conferees a bone to chew on. The House is trying to tighten up on welfare and to force as many persons as possible off the welfare rolls and into gainful employment. The Senate softened up these proposed changes in the welfare program.

There was some liberalizing of the Social Security program in the Senate bill without any action to pay the cost. One such amendment would allow retired persons and widows to earn as much as \$2,400 a year without losing any of their old-age insurance benefits. This change would add about \$500 million to the proposed increase in benefits.

The present earnings limitation is \$1,500 a year. The House bill would



raise it to \$1,680.

In the first full year of operation, the Senate bill would raise the present level of Social Security benefits by about \$6.5 billion. That exceeds the Administration's request by \$1.7 billion. Full-year benefits would total \$3.2 billion under the House bill.

It's a pretty good bet that something closer to the House bill than the Senate version ^{will} ~~would~~ finally be adopted.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be back with you next week, same time, same station.

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Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 45

December 4, 1967

LESSON FROM ENGLAND

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

When Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced to the world that he had decided to devalue the English pound, most Americans, I think, didn't quite understand what this meant. But they did understand that the devaluation was a big event with even some unpleasant implications for them.

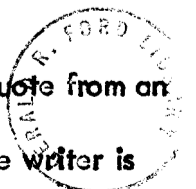
For, suddenly the American dollar was under enormous pressure throughout the world as a result of the British action. Indeed, there was much talk that our dollar might also have to be "officially" devaluated. What happens in England is, therefore, of great interest to us.

And what happened is basically this: The average British family faces hard times. It is going to have to tighten its belt and "do without." The roast beef of Old England is going to be off a lot of menus. The British people won't starve, but they may have to eat a lot of dull, dissatisfying meals in the future.

I realize that the present Administration in this country has pledged "unequivocally" that there will be no dollar devaluation. In recent months, Prime Minister Wilson had done the same thing where the pound was concerned. He declared again and again that his government was "unalterably" opposed to devaluation. So what has happened? The value of the pound has been lowered from two dollars and eighty cents to two dollars and forty cents by Mr. Wilson himself. Pledges from No. 10 Downing Street couldn't save the pound. Can pledges from the White House save the dollar?

The British have been living beyond their income for a long time, just as we have in this country. An economic policy of "spend and spend" has been theirs for a long time also. They were warned, as we have been warned, that there would be a day of reckoning to face. Well, it arrived. The prime minister was forced to face the economic facts of life and break his oft-repeated pledges.

But, devaluation for Britain is, I believe, only a beginning. Let me quote from an article in the Richmond, Virginia, Times Dispatch, which makes the point well. The writer is talking about the problems that led up to the present financial crisis. He says--quote--"...nor



will these problems be solved quickly or alone by the drastic act of devaluation. Higher interest rates, increased taxes, spending cuts and possibly tough new controls on wages, prices and credit will accompany devaluation, making the Labor government's earlier austerity program--which failed to save the pound--seem almost like a picnic." Unquote.

Of course, the White House is going to "pledge unequivocally" that there will be no devaluation of the dollar, as it has already done. I am only wondering how far away is our day of reckoning.

The only bright side to the picture that I can see is this. If the British crisis can force us to cut spending--to put our financial house in order--then it will not have been in vain. Britain has learned somewhat brutally that it cannot live beyond its means. It has been forced to recognize that it must pay its way. It realizes now how ridiculous was that pledge about national debts--namely, that "it's only money we owe ourselves."

Has Britain's tragic example taught us anything? That is the question. If it hasn't, then the present Administration may well say--as Madame Pompadour did in France--"after us, the deluge."

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(Note: A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio. For additional information on this script or to suggest ideas for future scripts, contact the Committee's Public Relations Office.)
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SCRIPT RECORDED WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1967, FOR WEEKEND USE BY FIFTH DISTRICT RADIO

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The most significant developments in the Congress in recent days are the reaching of an agreement between the House and Senate on the shape of the anti-poverty program through mid-1969 and the fact that the federal government's spending picture is coming into focus.

You may remember that the Senate passed a \$2.2 billion anti-poverty bill and the House approved a \$1.6 billion measure. Certain House and Senate members picked to work out the differences in the two bills finally agreed on a spending ceiling for the program for this year of just under \$2 billion.

Actually, this was perhaps the least important compromise on the anti-poverty bill as it applies to the fiscal year ending this June 30. The reason I say this is that House Appropriations Committee Chairman George Mahon, Democrat of Texas, made it known long ago that his committee would not approve more than \$1.6 billion in spending for the anti-poverty program this fiscal year.

Two actions by the Congress determine the course of the anti-poverty program. One is the authorization bill just agreed to, with its spending ceiling of nearly \$2 billion, and the other is the appropriation bill which actually spells out how much can be spent on the program.

The most important change in the anti-poverty program is one which was opposed by House Republicans and members of both parties in the Senate. It turns control of the community action phase of the anti-poverty program to City Hall. Southern Democrats in the House wanted this change so local politicians



in their districts could ride herd on local community action programs. House Republicans believe, along with Negro Congressman Augustus C. Hawkins, Democrat of California, that this poverty program change will force the poor to "go hat in hand to City Hall." Northern Democrats in the House agreed to the change to win Southern support for their bill.

The final version of the anti-poverty authorization bill provides for a so-called bypass of City Hall control but I don't think it means much. The bypass would allow the Office of Economic Opportunity to set up a community action program if local officials failed to do so and would let OEO turn the program over to a private agency if local officials failed to operate it to OEO's satisfaction. In practice, I don't think this bypass provision will work. It would have been far better to work toward greater involvement of the poor in the operation of local community action programs--not less. I think the amended anti-poverty program will tend to shut the poor out. Certainly it puts City Hall in the driver's seat, and in some cities this is a dismal prospect.

I said earlier that the federal fiscal picture is beginning to come into focus. I was referring to the fact that the Johnson Administration's budget director recently indicated the federal deficit this year would run under \$20 billion--without a tax increase.

This will come about only because economy-minded members of the House have been pressuring for deep cuts in federal spending in an attempt to bring runaway federal spending under control.



We should never put the dollar above the national good but we should seek balance in our fiscal affairs. We cannot solve every problem with federal dollars, and we should remember that every dollar we spend must be accounted for. There is always a day of reckoning. It is always the people who pay.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be back with you next week over this same station.

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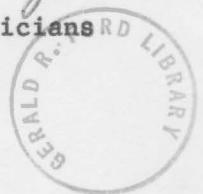
You may remember that the Senate passed a \$2.2 billion anti-poverty bill and the House approved ^{a bill that involves} a \$1.6 billion measure. Certain House and Senate members picked to work out the differences in the two bills finally agreed on a spending ceiling for the program for this year of just under \$2 billion.

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The most important change in the anti-poverty program is one which was opposed by House Republicans and members of both parties in the ^{U.S.} Senate. It turns control of the community action phase of the anti-poverty program to City ^{new} *particularly in the big metropolitan areas like Chicago, N.Y., Detroit, etc.* Hall, Southern Democrats in the House wanted this change so local politicians

Ford



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in their districts could ride herd on local community action programs. House Republicans believe, along with Negro Congressman Augustus C. Hawkins, Democrat of California, that this poverty program change will force the poor to "go hat in hand to City Hall." Northern Democrats in the House agreed to the change to win Southern support for their bill.

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the operation of local community action programs--not less. I think the amended anti-poverty program will tend to shut the poor out. *of their involvement in the many programs* Certainly it puts City Hall, *Big City Hall, in the major metropolitan areas,* in the driver's seat, and in some cities this is a *very* dismal prospect. *with all the political ramifications*

I said earlier that the federal fiscal picture is beginning to come into focus. I was referring to ~~the~~ fact that the Johnson Administration's budget director recently indicated the federal deficit this year would run under, *slightly under,* \$20 billion--without a tax increase.

This will come about only because economy-minded members of the House have been pressuring for deep cuts in federal spending in an attempt to bring runaway federal spending under control.



Obviously

We should never put the dollar above the national good but we should

seek balance in our fiscal affairs. We cannot solve every problem with

more, more

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I'll be back with you next week over this same station.

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Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 47

December 11, 1967

CHRISTMAS, 1968, AND BEYOND

Note: We are sending you this holiday script in the thought it may provide material for a Christmastime talk over your District stations or for newsletters or other use.

This is Congressman _____ wishing you a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

I believe, that before next year is over and another Christmas rolls around, much will happen to lighten our hearts and provide renewed confidence in the future. I believe that when next year is over, we will all be able to look back and say "much has been gained."

And I'm not speaking just about the elections coming up next November.

This year, 1967, has been a year of tension and gloom. It was, as if we, as a nation, were lost in a dark forest of critical events with no paths leading to sunlight or solutions. I think that most of us have dreaded the future; have been afraid to look ahead.

Nineteen-sixty-eight and beyond will be different, I believe. The trees in the forest will start to thin out and between the dark branches the sun will shine. We will even count the passing days eagerly, because they will lead to a happy climax. I believe that so much we have wished for will be closer to our reach next year.

In the last few years, too many of us have lost pride in our country, have been ashamed of the road it has taken, have been bewildered at the twistings and turnings that seem to lead nowhere. We have asked ourselves, "what goals are we striving for? What is our aim? Where are we, as a nation, headed?" And because we have not known, we have drifted; we have been afraid.

Overseas, we have witnessed United States prestige deteriorate to the point where Uncle Sam is no longer revered and respected. We have seen our embassies stoned and sacked; our citizens set upon and attacked.

In Southeast Asia, we are fighting a war which we seem to have no determination to win. And we see casualties mounting daily. But, still, we can begin to see the faint glimmerings of the end in sight--if only our resolve holds out.

Before 1968 is over, I am convinced we will have done much to restore our national pride and to regain our national courage and international respect. We will know better where we are headed. A definite course will begin to be laid out that Americans can approve of. And because it is definite and its goals known, we will tread proudly over that course. We will not hesitate because of timidity or fear.

A country that is loaded down with debt and no end in sight, like an individual loaded down with debt, cannot be a happy country. Explain it away as you will, shut your eyes to it as you will, there is always the subconscious knowledge that the day of reckoning must come. There is the continuing and subtle fear that the reckoning may be nearer and more bitter than we think. Next year, and beyond, we will--we must--face our debt situation and stop dreaming up alibis for our prodigal spending. We must--we will--stop our drifting toward possible bankruptcy.

Yes, I am optimistic about the future. My rose-colored glasses are freshly polished and clear. In my crystal globe, I see a far-reaching change. I see Uncle Sam a leader again and confident. I see him respected once more and admired. I see his opinions listened to and considered, instead of being sneered at and derided. I see his example being followed.

By Christmastime, 1968, I predict America will be headed back onto the course which made it the greatest nation in the world. And both Americans at home and people abroad will breath a sigh of relief.

So I wish you with confidence, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(Note: A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio. For additional information on this script or to suggest ideas for future scripts, contact the Committee's Public Relations Office.)

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the nation's Capitol.

This will be my last Washington report to you until next year. I think it is appropriate that I tell you what kind of a job I think Congress has done this year and where it could have been better.

First of all, Congress deserves a vote of taxpayer thanks for cutting federal spending this fiscal year by roughly \$4 billion. If the budget bureau director's arithmetic works out right, this should bring the Johnson-Humphrey Administration's deficit down to \$19.8 billion. That's still a huge deficit, but the Democratic majority in the Congress successfully resisted the efforts of some of us to reduce it to a smaller figure.

The Congress refused to go along with the President's move to increase your income tax bill by 10 per cent. I think that was wise. Not only are the American people already heavily burdened with taxes, but there's good reason to believe a tax increase might damage the economy and create unemployment.

The 90th Congress passed some good legislation this year.

We put the Teacher Corps on solid footing, authorizing it for three years and turning the recruitment, selection and training of these teachers for slum schools over to local schools and colleges. This program eventually should pay dividends for us all in improved citizenship and earning potential for our slum children.

Congress greatly improved federal and state meat inspection with a program of

50-50 matching funds to get states voluntarily to bring inspection in intra-state meat plants up to federal standards. This must be done within three years at the most, or federal inspection becomes mandatory in the intrastate plants.

The House passed a Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act which makes funds available to the states to launch a War on Crime in accordance with approved state plans.

In a tremendous show of bipartisan support, the Congress approved a three-year, \$428 million program to attack air pollution problems on a regional basis.

We passed a Comprehensive Health Act, which allocates federal funds to communities to fight rats, communicable diseases and drug addiction.

We increased Social Security benefits, acted to improve the operations of Medicare, tightened up on Medicaid, revised the welfare laws to encourage welfare recipients to go to work. We also prevented a nationwide rail strike by approving an Administration plan which required railroad management and the unions to submit their dispute to arbitration.

There were, of course, areas where Congress fell short.

The President should have proposed and Congress should have approved legislation to improve our handling of national emergency strikes. I don't think the kind of compulsory arbitration we forced on the railroads and the rail unions is the proper answer.

I also regret that the 90th Congress failed to become a reform Congress. By that I mean the Congress should have passed an Election Reform law, a clean elections law like the one reported out with bipartisan support by a House elections

subcommittee. The Congress also should have enacted into law a plan for modernizing the operations of Congress so that it can better serve the people. The Senate passed a congressional reorganization bill but the Democratic leadership of the House failed to bring it to the House floor for action.

On the whole, however, the 90th Congress did a pretty good job.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you for the last time this year and wishing you a Merry Christmas--and the very best in 1968. I'll be back with you in the New Year over this same station.

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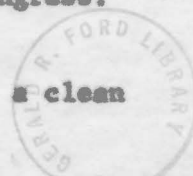
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