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

The 90th Congress is now embarked on its second year of activity. This could be a fateful session. *To the countries in the free world.*

It can be expected that the debate will be lively and partisan, since this is ^{national} an election year. But at the same time the American people are justified in expecting that the very grave problems confronting this Nation will be dealt with in responsible fashion.

The chief domestic problem is the high cost of living. The economists call it inflation. The housewife calls it higher prices.

What do we do about it?

There are two ways to attack inflation. One is to hold down federal spending, since excessive federal expenditures tend to push prices ^{at the marketplace upward,} upward. The other way is to raise everybody's taxes.

I think it is far better to bring federal spending under control and set it at reasonable limits. This would definitely help to keep prices ^{at the marketplace} from going up and up and up.

^{Johnson} The President wants to raise your taxes. I opposed the President's tax increase in the last session of Congress and at this time I am still opposed to taking a bigger tax bite out of everybody's income.

It seems the only way to force the Johnson Administration to hold down federal spending is to refuse to approve an income tax increase...refuse to give them more ^{of your tax dollars} money to spend. As it is they are spending borrowed money--and by going into the money markets to borrow that money ~~that~~ they help to push up ~~interest rates~~ the interest rates that every American buying something on time has to pay.

It's long past the time that we put our fiscal house in order. We can do that and still ~~maintain our~~ move toward the goals that all Americans see as desirable--an end to poverty, the restoration of domestic tranquillity ~~in~~ in this country, an America at peace with itself and the world, genuine prosperity and not an artificial boom based on a bloody war, city streets that are safe at any hour of day or night, a new spiritual strength for the Nation that flows from a clear sense of national objectives and from inspired leadership at ~~the~~ the highest levels.

High-sounding words and ~~lofty~~ lofty goals are not enough, of course. We must clothe our words with ~~the~~ actions that bridge the gap we often ~~see~~ see between promise and performance on the national scene.

In the Congress we must continue our efforts to ~~meet~~ meet the fiscal crisis generated by seven consecutive years of federal ~~deficits~~ deficits. And we must ~~deal~~



legislatively with the new problems of 1968--particularly the threat to the dollar posed by continued inflation at home and the outflow of our gold to other nations.

The terrible tragedy of the bloody land war in Vietnam continues.

We must bend every effort in 1968 to bring that war to an early and honorable close and to build a durable peace in Southeast Asia over the long term.

We must ~~strengthen~~ strengthen the overall ~~position~~ position of the United States ~~internationally~~ internationally, ~~notably~~ notably by improving our partnership ~~relationship~~ relationship with other nations of the Free World. We are not making sufficient progress in Africa. We are falling short in Latin America. We must ^{U.S.} develop diplomatic, military and economic policies which will rebuild ~~the~~ world prestige and power. ~~that is the purpose of this program~~ *as it used to be*

It is ^{and bitter} time to rise and use the ~~strengths~~ strengths we possess, time to build a new ^{America} America.

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

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Broadcast - Misc.



National Republican Congressional Committee

Chairman's BULLETIN

CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

*P. - is this
worthwhile?*

January 22, 1968

Dear Colleague:

Attached is the first of the 4-1/2-minute weekly radio-television scripts for this session. Although this one deals with Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President whose birthday we will observe shortly, others will cover issues of a more current nature to suggest possible material for broadcasts to your district stations. You may also be able to use the contents for your newsletters and other purposes.

Since we want material sent to you by the Committee to be useful as possible, would you or a member of your staff take a moment to complete the form attached and return to me? We want to make certain these scripts are of sufficient value to continue sending them to you--and will appreciate your frank appraisal and comments. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Bob Wilson, M. C.
Chairman

*See attached
form - send in?
Mr. M.*

sent 1/31/68

BW:pat
No. 3



Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 1

January 22, 1968

ABRAHAM LINCOLN--A LESSON FOR DROPOUTS

Notes: The following script on Abraham Lincoln is being sent to you in advance of Lincoln's Birthday in order that you may use the material for radio-TV, newsletters, speeches, etc.

This is Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington.

In this day and age, when our youngsters are on a rampage of so-called "individual self-expression," it seems an opportune time to think back ^{to} one of America's greatest sons and recall what he was like as a teen-ager and young man.

The old expression, "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," could have been coined to explain the development of Abraham Lincoln from an under-privileged youth on the early American frontier to one of this nation's greatest Presidents. The bending and shaping of the Lincoln twig into Presidential timber occurred when Lincoln was a teen-ager. The stories of his early years illustrate his fundamental warmth and humanity.

Have you ever heard the story of young Lincoln and the mud-turtle?

It is very indicative, I think, of the adult Lincoln was to grow into. One day, some of Lincoln's school-fellows came upon a large mud-turtle. As boys will, they started to tease it. One thing led to another and finally one of them suggested lighting a fire on its back. It was at this point that young Abe passed the group. He saw the poor animal struggling to get away from the burning twigs on its upper shell. He raged at them for the torture they were inflicting on a poor dumb beast. That night, still wrought-up by the cruel scene, he wrote an essay against cruelty to animals. This essay is quite possibly his first literary effort. The twig that was Lincoln "inclined" against man's inhumanity.

Lincoln, as a teenager, was what today so many of our youngsters are trying to be-- different. He was tremendously strong, quiet and soft spoken. ^{But he} ~~He actually~~ wanted to help ^{the} people around him. His was an age when tying objects to a dog's tail was considered a legitimate sport. It was only an animal after all! Lincoln went very much to the other extreme. ^{He once} saved a dog from drowning when the river into which the dog had fallen was dangerously full of ice floes.

Of course, you all know about Lincoln and rail-splitting. I wonder if you know the "princely" recompense that he received for his labor? He had to split four hundred rails to earn material to make a pair of jeans. He must have ached as he stood up to be fitted for that pair of pants. But he must have been proud, too.

When he was 22, the twig--or should I say the limb--that was Lincoln inclined away from the life of a farmer. A neighboring trader sent him south in command of a large flat-boat. On this trip, he was revolted by his first sight of a slave-market in action. At the close of this trip to New Orleans, he was put in charge of a store set up by his neighbor in New Salem. It was while running this store that Lincoln acquired the nickname, "Honest Abe." It was in New Salem that he made the wonderful statement--"I don't feel easy till I have turned my thoughts all round--North, South, East and West."

In this era of "dropouts" and delinquents, it is interesting to note that although Lincoln's total days at school did not amount to one full year--there were no schools available in the wilderness in which he was raised--he learned the 3 R's well enough to run a store and write letters for his less literate friends.

The experiences of Lincoln's early days, in short, shaped the mind and heart of the man who years later was to become this nation's 16th president--a president whom we honor and respect on the 159th anniversary of his birth this year. We could hope for much less than that the youth of our day be inspired by the example and experience of the Great Emancipator who was America's first Republican President.

This is Congressman Jerry Ford 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 Washington.

Now that the President has delivered his State of the Union Message to Congress and the Nation, the White House is beginning to spell out the details of some of his proposals.

The first of these legislative messages dealt with ways to put the hard-core unemployed to work in private industry.

I was ^{particularly} happy to see the President adopt the Republican approach of setting up a partnership arrangement with industry to try to lick hard-core unemployment.

This is far different from the tack taken by the President in a recent television conversation with news correspondents when he threatened that the government would give everybody jobs if private industry didn't.

It is difficult to understand why the Johnson Administration did not move toward an industry-government partnership years ago in an effort to reach the hard-core unemployed in the ghettos. Was it necessary for 120 of our cities to explode with riots, large and small, before the wisdom of a joint industry-government outreach in this direction could be seen by those in power?

The jobs proposal offered by the President follows to a ^{very} great extent some of the recommendations made by House Republicans for several years. For instance, ^{the} Republican ^{proposal} the creation of an Industry Youth Corps, which provided that youths without skills be trained by industry for good-paying jobs with the government to pay ^{temporarily during the training period} 25 per cent of the training costs.

House Republicans also have sought for years to win majority party approval



of a plan to give industry a 10 per cent tax credit to train the hard-core unemployed and low echelon workers who badly need upgrading in skills.

Federal law provides industry with a 7 per cent tax credit on the purchase of new machinery and the construction of new plants. Are human beings of less value than machines, or brick and mortar?

It strikes me that the riots which scarred the face of America last summer and resulted in death and destruction might well have been avoided if an industry-government attack on hard-core unemployment had been launched *several years* ~~long ago~~ *before.*

Whether the President's current plan should be adopted exactly as proposed is a question I cannot answer. *at this point* Congress will have to consider it carefully before passing judgment on the specifics of it. But certainly there can be no disagreement about the desirability of the objective. America is the healthier to the extent that every able-bodied citizen is made productive and is able to get and hold a good job.

(An the other hand is the
(PAUSE)...~~Other action in the~~ House last week centered on the President's proposal to increase income tax bills *for taxpayers at the fed level* by 10 per cent.

It is interesting to note that the President wants to increase federal expenditures by \$10.4 billion in fiscal year 1968-69--and his proposed tax increase is estimated to bring in about \$12 billion. The two figures just about balance each other off.

It would be far better to reduce the President's spending requests by \$10 billion than to increase the tax burden on ~~the~~ *our* people by that amount. That's a better way to fight inflation and high interest rates.

The federal government doesn't operate in a vacuum.



The same people who pay the federal income tax also pay state and local taxes.

Taxes at the state and local level have been climbing steadily. In my view, members of Congress should be looking hard for ways to avoid any increase in federal income tax. The taxpayer is carrying a heavy enough load now.

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

#

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital.

Washington was spilling over with news last week--^{unfortunately} much of it bad. One of the few bright spots was House passage of a bill to provide additional protection for the consumer--for the American who buys on credit.

This was the so-called Truth In Lending Bill, which I feel is badly needed. I am proud to say that not only did ~~the~~ ^{the House} bill receive ^{strong} bipartisan support but it was stronger than the bill that passed the Senate last year.

The House Truth In Lending Bill was beefed up in committee with Republican help. In addition, House Republicans offered a floor amendment to the bill aimed at bringing federal forces into action against loan-sharking--one of the principal sources of revenue for the crime syndicates. The Republican amendment had a dual purpose--to zero in on the lending of money at illegally high rates of interest and to cut off a large source of the funds which finance organized crime.

The bad news last week came out of North Korea, South Vietnam and the President's budget.

For the third time in our history an American ship was seized on the high seas. North Korea, a fifth rate power, simply boarded a U.S. Navy intelligence vessel and forced it into their port of Wonsan.

Before the White House had even indicated what this country might do in response, I urged that we try to recover the ship and its crew through diplomatic means but ^{that we must be} prepared to take military measures if diplomacy failed. I also noted



that the credibility of the United States was being tested and that it must be maintained if America is not to be humiliated in the eyes of the world. For that reason I deplored the lengthy silence at the White House which followed *the boarding* ~~the~~ incident. Fortunately, the President finally went on radio and television to tell the Nation what had occurred and what actions he was taking. His message was ~~all too~~ *very* brief and not very reassuring but ~~it was~~ *his words were* most welcome.

I felt at the time that the ~~North~~ Korean action might be part of a pattern intended to discredit the United States internationally. The rest of the pattern was not long in emerging.

The American people, I'm sure, were thoroughly shocked to read of the latest developments in the Vietnam War...fighting in the streets of Saigon, with the enemy holding the American Embassy Compound for six hours!

This points up the need for the Saigon Government to build a strong South Vietnamese Army and to win the overwhelming support of the Vietnamese people. Otherwise our mission in South Vietnam will fail no matter how successful American forces are against the main forces of North Vietnam.

The President's budget, sent to Congress last week, was another piece of bad news. It totalled a record \$186.1 billion.

I called it an unbelievable budget. I found it incredible that the President should draft a budget providing for a \$20 billion deficit without a tax increase and *a deficit of* \$8 billion if taxes are raised. *as Pres. Johnson proposed. Quite frankly and in my strong judgment,* Congress must reduce the President's requests-- substantially.

As I said in a statement on the budget, ~~it~~ *the Pres's* contains ~~no~~ *no* joy for the taxpayer. *recommendations for a fiscal plan next year*



In my view, we can move America ahead without flirting with ^{Federal} bankruptcy.

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

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

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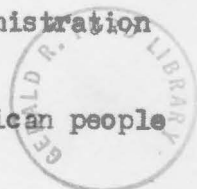
This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital.

Attention focused here last week on the latest Johnson Administration statements concerning the Pueblo incident, the impact of the Communist offensive in Vietnam and the travel taxes proposed by the Administration as part of its efforts to stop the ^{serious} gold drain.

North Korea's seizure of the U.S. Navy intelligence ship, the Pueblo, stirred fresh controversy here when Defense Secretary McNamara said ~~the~~ the vessel may have intruded upon North Korea's territorial waters. To me, this indicated that the ~~United States~~ Johnson Administration was getting ready to accede to North Korean demands that our government admit ^{to} such an intrusion and apologize for it in order to obtain the ~~the~~ release of the Pueblo ~~and~~ and its crew. What ^{is} ~~is~~ most disturbing ~~is~~ about this is that Administration officials earlier had told the Congress and the American people that at no time had the Pueblo sailed into North Korean waters. The impression now is that the United States will ^{undoubtedly} ~~give the North Korea~~ humiliate itself by giving North Korea the "confession" the Communists demand whether the charge is true or not. ^{true} The entire chain of events also makes it difficult for us to believe Administration officials under any ^{or all} circumstances. Of course, we all want to get the crew ^{back we want} the ship back, but we shouldn't have to swear to a lie to do it. ~~Our~~ Our officials should tell the truth and stick with it--whatever the truth may be. Apparently we'll never know what the truth is ^{until} ~~we~~ we get the ~~the~~ Pueblo's crew back and have them appear before a congressional investigating committee.

In Vietnam it seems clear that ~~the~~ spokesmen for the Johnson Administration again have been guilty of over-optimism at best and of misleading the American people at worst. I don't see how anyone

(MORE)



can shrug off the effects of the ~~the~~ Communist offensive of ~~the~~ recent days. Our position ~~was not as good as Administration spokesmen indicated~~ prior to the Communist ~~on~~

onslaught was not as good as Administration spokesmen indicated, and Communist strength is far greater than we had been led to believe. We must not yield one inch in our determination to bring the Vietnam War to an honorable conclusion, *as quickly and successfully as possible*

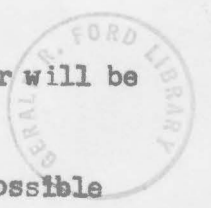
We must not let the latest developments in Vietnam ~~the~~ persuade us to negotiate peace on the Communists' terms. *this* That would be capitulation and a ~~betrayal~~ *certainly* betrayal of every American who has shed blood on Vietnamese soil. But we should be ever skeptical of optimistic statements made by spokesmen for the Administration. The situation demands realism, not pollyanna promises.

There is no question that the Congress will ~~provide~~ *provide* every bit of support needed by our men in Vietnam, including every dollar needed to finance the war. *our efforts to achieve our goals*

At the same time, Congress must deal with another great problem--the continuing deficit in our balance of payments, the fact that ~~our balance of payments is in a deficit~~ this country and its citizens have been spending several billions of dollars more abroad than have been coming in to the United States.

As one part of its program to try to balance the dollar outflow and inflow, the ~~the~~ Johnson Administration last week sent Congress a proposal to put a 5 per cent tax on ~~airline and steamship tickets~~ airline and steamship tickets to foreign destinations and to tax Americans traveling abroad for every dollar they spend in excess of \$7 a day. The tax would be 15 per cent on the ~~amount~~ amount between \$7 and \$15, and 30 per cent on the amount in excess of \$15.

We must do something about our serious balance of payments situation. If we don't, ~~we will lose~~ the confidence of foreign creditors in the dollar will be destroyed. The result would be a collapse of Free World ~~the~~ trade and a possible international depression. But the Administration's travel taxes raise a serious



question. This is ^a direct interference with ~~the~~ a basic freedom—the freedom of

Americans to travel anywhere they please. ~~This is a constitutional violation of the right of Americans to~~

~~of the Supreme Court.~~ The Administration's ~~per~~ per diem travel

taxes may, in fact, be illegal. *under some interpretations of this Supreme Court*

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

I'll be talking with you again ~~at~~ next week ~~at the same time, same~~ same time, same

station.

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

The ~~House~~ House of Representatives ^{Tuesday} ~~is~~ is scheduled to take up ~~the~~ legislation known as the Gold Cover Bill. It would ~~eliminate~~ wipe out a law which now requires that all of our Federal Reserve notes and certain of our U.S. and Treasury notes be backed by ~~the~~ the equivalency of 25 per cent in gold.

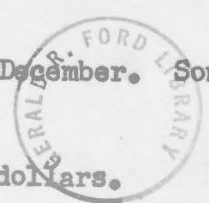
The idea behind this legislation is to make the gold now being ~~held~~ held as backing for our Reserve Notes available for payment to ~~the~~ foreign governments and other creditors who are holding American dollars and want to exchange them for gold. Removing the gold cover requirement would free about \$10 billion in gold for use in payment of claims by foreign creditors.

Some contend that there

~~There probably is no compelling reason to continue the 25 per cent gold backing for Federal Reserve Notes.~~ ^{They say that} Our monetary system is based on confidence, not on gold. ~~But there is a compelling reason to continue the 25 per cent gold backing for Federal Reserve Notes.~~ The more serious consideration is that the dollar is in trouble both at home and abroad because confidence in the dollar has been ^{badly} shaken.

The dollar is ~~in~~ in trouble at home because ~~the~~ the Administration has ~~accumulated~~ piled up one huge federal deficit after another, and prices ~~have~~ have been climbing at the rate of more than 3 per cent a year. ^{You know that as well as I.} Each year the dollar is worth considerably less in terms of what it will buy.

The dollar is in trouble abroad because foreigners see that our fiscal ~~house~~ ^{total} house is in disarray. Some ~~of~~ foreigners think it is just a question of time before the United States devalues the dollar in some way just as the British devalued the pound sterling. This is why we had a run on ~~the~~ U.S. gold last December. Some foreign creditors decided they would rather have gold than American dollars.



Foreign creditors now hold more than 30 billion ~~the~~ American dollars. This huge accumulation of American dollars in foreign ~~the~~ hands has occurred because ^{each} ~~the~~ year we have been sending and spending several billions of dollars more abroad than were coming back ~~in~~ to the United States. At the same ~~the~~ time, our gold holdings have dwindled ~~the~~ until we now have less than \$12 billion in gold. It is because roughly \$10 billion of the ~~the~~ \$12 billion is tied up behind Federal Reserve Notes that the Johnson Administration wants to remove the so-called gold cover.

Frankly It won't do much good to remove the gold cover. That is not really the answer to the ~~the~~ huge deficit in our balance of payments--the difference between the number of dollars ~~the~~ that winds up in ~~the~~ foreign hands each year and the dollars that flow back in. Freeing the \$10 billion ~~in~~ gold cover to pay the claims of foreign creditors will just buy time, not solve the

basic problem. The gold cover bill just points up the seriousness of our dollar troubles. ^{both at home and abroad}

We must make an affirmative attack on our balance of payments problem. To do that we must all engage in some belt-tightening ^{right} at home. We must put our domestic fiscal ~~the~~ house in order if we are to plug the balance of payments gap and restore confidence in the dollar ^{overseas}. Confidence in the dollar can be restored only by correcting the ~~the~~ financial mismanagement which has brought about our balance of payments ~~the~~ woes.

You can be sure we would not be witnessing steady erosion of the dollar if the ~~the~~ Administration had been following the advice of Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we recently marked. Lincoln said: "The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities." "In all that the people ~~the~~ can individually do as well for ~~the~~



them
selves," Lincoln said, "government ought not to interfere."

I believe those words of Lincoln's are just as true today as when he

~~was~~ spoke them 113 years ago.

That is why I say the ~~top~~^{top} priority of the Congress this year is to
revise our fiscal policies and to move promptly toward putting our ^{financial} house in
order, *right here at home.*

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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Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 4

February 12, 1968

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY--1968

Note: The following script on Washington's Birthday is being sent to you in advance of February 22 in order that you may use it in your newsletters, speeches or on radio-TV programs.

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

In his Farewell Address, his last great warning to America, George Washington--whose birthday we celebrate next week--said these words: "Avoid the accumulation of debt not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertion in time of peace, to discharge debts which unavoidable war may have occasioned."

These words are so applicable today, they might have been written especially for us.

We have been led gradually and easily in recent years into accepting debt as an almost natural, national phenomena. It all started with the sly suggestion that the national debt was "only something that we owed ourselves, so why worry about it?"

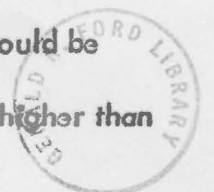
The answer to that, of course, is "then why don't we just cancel it out now?" Even the most rabid spenders haven't the gall to suggest anything so far-fetched. There would, of course, be a worldwide financial crisis and the whole financial structure of our country would be shaken and perhaps collapse.

For the fact is that the national debt is a debt just like any other. It will eventually have to be paid--and our children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren will be the sufferers.

"Avoid the accumulation of debt by shunning occasions of expense." It is as if George Washington foresaw that one day the country he had founded would be bogged down with debt. Well, we have ignored this warning and we are bogged down.

The last time we were out of the red was in 1960--President Eisenhower's last year in office. Since then, we have had a budget deficit every single year.

The total of the yearly budget deficits from 1961-1968 will come to the colossal sum of 69 billion dollars. This year--in spite of a promised "tight" budget--the deficit could be well over 20 billion dollars. The budget--instead of being cut--is 10 billion dollars higher than



in fiscal 1968. It is 27 billion dollars higher than in 1967 and 51 billion dollars higher than the budget submitted to Congress in 1966.

During the same eight years, Federal spending has doubled. "Avoid the accumulation of debt!" If this is sound advice for the individual, and I believe it is, it is sound for the Nation--especially during this period when a war is putting added pressure on the budget. Better that we go without some of the fancy, new programs until the budget is brought into line and our current expenses justify them.

In closing, let me say this: I know that to many of you the Nation's financial future looks gloomy and you ask, "Where will it all end?" But look back a moment to the days of the man whose birthday we are honoring. Think of Valley Forge when all seemed hopeless and remind yourself that we will, as we have in the past, find solutions to these problems facing us. Our whole history proves that. I only hope that, when we are on top of the world again, we remember the lessons that the last eight years have taught.

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 the Nation's capital.

If there ever was a time for taking a good, honest look at the Vietnam War, this is it. Recent events in Vietnam cry out for truth, for candor, for realism. The American people should be given an honest assessment of what has happened in Vietnam and what may lie ahead.

President Johnson and some of his leading aides told former President Dwight D. Eisenhower a few days ago that they believed the enemy had been badly hurt in recent weeks of fighting in Vietnam. They said the South Vietnamese Army and Government might well emerge stronger than ever as a result of the testing now in progress. ^{S VN} High Administration officials also expressed doubt the Vietcong could soon repeat the kind of attack they staged Jan. 29 on South Vietnamese cities.

now It ~~is~~ all very well for President Johnson to confer with a distinguished former Republican President about the course of the war. But it is misleading to issue nothing but optimistic statements to the press ~~and~~ during such a visit.

President Johnson was more forthright ~~when~~ ^{indicated to} when he ~~spoke~~ ^{talked} to newsmen at ~~the~~ a White House press conference that he will be committing more than the previously announced figure of 525,000 ~~additional~~ U.S. military personnel to Vietnam.

Vice-President Hubert Humphrey was far more honest than the President when he admitted to the AFL-CIO at a meeting in Florida that ~~the~~ the Viet Cong offensive launched Jan. 29 "did stop" the pacification program in Vietnam--the allied drive to win the minds and ^{and} allegiance of the South Vietnamese people.

There already had been ample evidence the pacification program was making little progress--that ~~some~~ a sizable amount of our aid was slipping into the pockets of black marketeers, corrupt South Vietnamese officials and speculators. Some of it even went to supply the Viet Cong.

But with the Jan. 29th Viet Cong offensive, the pacification program ~~went~~ ^{smash}. Thus the Viet Cong scored a victory in that sense, regardless of what their other objectives might have been and regardless of their tremendous losses in manpower.



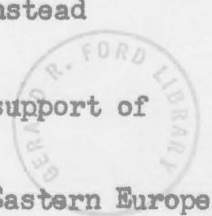
Years of work on the task of nation-building and pacification in Vietnam now have been reduced to ^{virtually} nothing. The President should be honest enough to tell the American people it could take 20 years to rebuild South Vietnam even under the ^{very best} conditions.

It may be that the Viet Cong attacked the South Vietnamese cities solely with the view of dislocating the Allied war effort and causing a breakdown of the government. I am certain they believe that the war will be won in the minds of the South Vietnamese people and not in the jungles and mountains. I have repeatedly said--and I do so now--that allied military success in Vietnam will be meaningless if we do not also succeed in the "other ~~war~~ war," the pacification program.

The President may feel that the terrorist tactics of the Viet Cong will boomerang. But the Viet Cong has carried ~~out~~ out its terror campaign ^{very} deliberately. This is a part of their ^{overall} strategy. They executed an estimated 300 civilians at Hue. Why? ^{To try to convince} ~~to try to convince~~ the rest of the South Vietnamese people that no one in South Vietnam is safe, even in the cities, and that all who oppose the Viet Cong in the future will be dealt with ~~in like fashion~~ in like fashion.

Administration officials say the Viet Cong cannot repeat the Jan. 29 offensive. But the enemy's new rocket-and-mortar offensive continues to pin down our forces by bringing dozens of cities, towns and military outposts under ~~the~~ shellfire. High American ~~Administration~~ officials in Saigon do ~~not~~ admit that the enemy has the resources to continue such rocket and mortar attacks.

But of course nobody in the Administration mentions the fact that these rockets and mortars are ~~being~~ being supplied to the Viet Cong by the Soviet Union. Instead Administration officials appeared on Capitol Hill last week to testify in support of President Johnson's request for expanded trade with Communist nations in Eastern Europe.



This is a time for us to be resolute. Americans have never run under fire.

But it is also a time for us to be completely realistic about the forces arrayed against us in the world. There is no substitute for truth in government.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be talking with you again 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. 6

February 26, 1968

THE TRAVEL TAX

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

I'm sure you've all heard the legend of the little Dutch boy who stuck his finger in a dike in a vain attempt to stop the water from flooding through and inundating the surrounding country. Well, many Congressmen think that the travel tax proposed by the Administration is just as vain a gesture where our balance of payments is concerned. It is a finger in the dike when what we need is a new dam to prevent further deterioration of America's financial position in the world today.

The consensus--if I may borrow the Administration's favorite word--seems to be that the tax will not help solve our balance of payments problem which, at present, we come out on the short end of by more than three and one-half billion dollars annually.

Added to this is a strong feeling that the tax is ^{very} unfair. It will not particularly hurt

the poor, who will not be traveling abroad much anyway, nor the rich, who probably can afford it if they do travel. It is the middle income traveler who will really feel the pinch.

travel under all circumstances

under the Administration's travel tax limitations

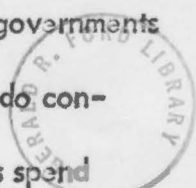
This is what the tax proposes: The first seven dollars of daily expenditures will be exempt. The next eight dollars will be taxed 15 percent. All expenditures in excess of 15 dollars a day will be taxed 30 percent.

This will mean that a single person who spends 750 dollars to travel in Europe for 20 days--a fairly average amount--would pay 159 dollars travel tax in addition to a five percent tax on a plane or steamship ticket also proposed by the Administration.

which is a month

A family of four planning to spend 1,500 dollars for a 20-day European tour would pay 186 dollars tax.

There is also this point to be taken into consideration: 75 percent of American spending in ^{foreign} countries which would be affected by the proposed tax is done by businessmen who get a tax break. Only about 500 million dollars is spent on pleasure travel. So, if foreign governments should decide to retaliate--de Gaulle has already threatened to--the travel tax could do considerable harm. It could wipe out a good part of the 330 million dollars that Europeans spend



in America
here every year--thereby worsening the deficit rather than alleviating it.

There is another side to the travel tax *by the President* that is, I think, extremely important. It impinges on one of our freedoms *in America*. It limits the traditional freedom of movement and travel accorded to all American citizens. I personally believe that one of the basic rights of a free people is the freedom to travel. The travel tax would restrict that right to some degree and is, therefore, a risky experiment, in my opinion.

But the basic concern which I share with many of my colleagues in Congress is that the travel tax plan *isn't the answer* *the basic solution* to the balance of payments problem. It might cut tourist spending overseas by 250 million dollars, *by the of* best estimates. But this is trivial compared with total tourist spending of about four billion dollars. And, of course, it doesn't even compare with the government's spending abroad on foreign aid, which some estimate runs as high as eight billion dollars a year.

The travel tax plan, as so far explained to us in Congress, seems little more than a "stop-gap" program--the wrong remedy, at the wrong time and in the wrong way, in other words, *this is a bad proposal as was recommended by the White House,*
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 Washington.

Action now being taken by the Congress tells us more plainly than ever before that the American dollar is in trouble. That action is the removal of the last bit of gold backing for our currency.

Under present law, the federal government must keep on hand an amount of gold equal to 25 per cent of the paper money in circulation in the form of federal reserve notes. At Administration insistence, this law is to be repealed.

A law requiring 25 per cent backing in gold for all the currency that is issued places a limitation on the money supply. It means that our money managers, the Administration in power in Washington and the Federal Reserve Board, cannot say that the sky is the limit.

The requirement of some gold backing for our currency also imposes other restraints on the Administration since it acts as a kind of brake with regard to fiscal and monetary policies generally.

Under pressure from the Administration, the House has voted 199 to 190 to remove the so-called gold cover from our currency, and the Senate is expected to follow suit.

The Administration had to ask that the gold cover be removed because they have allowed the dollar to get into trouble overseas. They have overcommitted this country so heavily all over the world that the United States is leaving several billions of dollars more each year with foreigners than is coming back into this country.

At the same time the Administration has been overspending at home...borrowing heavily to pay for new and expanding programs with money it doesn't have...and so foreign governments have begun wondering how sound the dollar is. Some foreign

holders of U.S. dollars have decided they'd rather have gold. Some speculators figure that eventually the United States will have to devalue the dollar... pay more than the going price of \$35 an ounce for gold...and they'll get rich in the process. All of this uncertainty, this loss of confidence in the dollar, has produced a run on U.S. gold. Last December, the United States experienced a record gold outflow for a single month--more than \$900 million.

With nearly all of our present stock of gold tied up as backing for our federal reserve notes, the Administration is in a frenzy to throw off the gold cover and pledge that every last bar of our gold will be available upon demand by foreign creditors holding U.S. dollars. Only in that way, they say, can confidence in the dollar abroad be maintained.

The truth, of course, is that the fundamental fiscal and monetary problems this country faces can be solved only by checking domestic inflation, cutting back drastically on U.S. spending overseas, greatly expanding our exports, and encouraging travel by foreigners in the United States. We will also have to rebuild the world's monetary system.

One danger in removal of the gold cover from our federal reserve notes is that the pressure on the Administration to put our fiscal house in order is reduced.

Here are the facts on our fiscal house. Federal government spending at an annual rate has risen from \$93 billion in 1960 to \$167.5 billion in December 1967--up more than 80 per cent. The National Debt has jumped from \$290 billion in 1960 to \$350 billion--up 19 per cent. The yearly interest on the national debt has mounted from \$9.2 billion in 1960 to \$13.5 billion--up 46 per cent.

This is why I resisted taking off the discipline that gold backing for our currency imposed on the Administration. If there ever was a time for discipline

in our financial affairs, it is now.

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.

#

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

The House has passed two so-called minor pieces of legislation which are very meaningful because these bills are "people legislation."

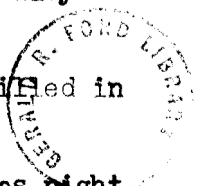
One, just approved by the House, closes a loophole in laws aimed at discouraging obscene, abusive or harassing telephone calls. Although all 50 states now have laws to penalize persons making such ~~guit~~ telephone calls within their boundaries, there is at present no federal law ~~mak~~ making it a crime to make calls of this kind across state lines.

~~xxxxxxxstzkappztxsxxthexHsxxtakz~~
The bill passed by the House provides a penalty of a \$500 fine or six months in jail or both for persons ~~found~~ convicted of placing obscene, abusive or harassing telephone calls across State lines or within the District of Columbia.

The matter of harassing telephone calls has become particularly serious now that we are engaged in war and our servicemen are spread across the globe. The most vicious offender calls a family with a son in the service and, pretending to be the bearer of an official message, tells them their son has been killed.

I had personal experience with an incident of this kind fairly recently. Last Christmas my telephone rang about 9 o'clock in the evening. It was a Grand Rapids mother who was hysterical. ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{her} Someone had called with a message that her son, ~~xxx~~ who was stationed on Okinawa, had lost his life in an accident.

I immediately called the Pentagon but ~~could not~~ there was no answer. So I got in touch with ~~xxxxxxx~~ a friend who is an Air Force General. About three hours later I got a call back from ~~xx~~ a Navy admiral who said the Grand Rapids soldier who ~~xxx~~ supposedly had been killed in an accident on Okinawa was alive and well. ~~It was~~ midnight Christmas night when I placed a call to the mother in Grand Rapids to assure her her son was fine.



I was happy to see the phone call bill pass the House. I feel certain the Senate will ~~xx~~ approve it, too. I'm in favor of all the machinery ~~xxx~~ necessary to discourage telephone calls from ~~xx~~ mentally sick or emotionally disturbed ~~individuals~~ individuals who bring grief to others.

The ~~is~~ Bell Telephone people favored the legislation. ~~This bill is designed to~~ They abusive and harassing calls. ~~Chairman of the House~~ are working hard to fight ~~them~~ Last year the Bell System received 641,821 complaints about such calls. There are effective techniques and devices to detect and bring about the arrest of persons making such calls if the telephone company is notified. So the laws providing punishment for offenders are not just a lot of words on the books. They are there to be carried out, and lawmakers intend to see that they are.

The other bill approved by the House ~~and~~ recently is aimed at preventing miscarriages of justice. It is a ~~new~~ Fair Jury Bill, ~~now~~ designed to provide for a more equitable selection of persons for jury duty.

It is common knowledge that in some criminal cases persons guilty of a crime are acquitted by a jury ~~prejudiced in their favor~~ or, conversely, are convicted because the jury does not represent a true cross-section of the ~~real~~ community. And the jury does not represent a cross-section of the community because the laws of jury selection ~~in~~ at present do not adequately ~~provide for equitable~~ ~~selection~~ guard against jury stacking. This, of course, ^{permits} ~~is~~ a perversion of the American system of justice.

¶ The House-approved bill attacks jury stacking by making it mandatory that federal juries be selected from among ~~the~~ registered voters whose names are chosen at random. This should prevent any rigging or artificial manipulation of jury selection to ~~obtain~~ obtain a prejudiced verdict.

A poet once wrote: "And the truth shall ever come uppermost, And justice shall be done."

I have always done my best to see that that ideal is realized.

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

I'll be talking with you against next week--same time, same station.

~~####~~

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

Attention was focused here last week on all of the painful problems springing from the Vietnam War.

What all of the talk added up to was the need for President Johnson to let the American people know just how serious our situation is in Vietnam and to come up with meaningful decisions on ~~the~~ Vietnam strategy and the cost of the war.

There is a desperate need for the Administration to come clean with the American people, to tell ^{us the absolute} the truth about just how badly the allied cause was hurt by the Communist offensive launched in late January and to lay out our course for the future.

It seems obvious that Johnson-style escalation in Vietnam has not been successful. ^{as it should have been} The time has come for the President to admit as much to himself and the Nation and to make some hard policy decisions.

If the President decides in favor of greatly increased troop commitments to Vietnam, he will run into trouble in Congress. ~~His~~ His own leader in the Senate, Mike Mansfield of Montana, has said that "we should not get in any deeper" because "escalation only begets escalation."

I personally ~~feel~~ ^{feel} that the shocking reversal we ~~recently~~ recently suffered in Vietnam stems from the fact that the Johnson Administration made the mistake of gradually stepping up the pace of the war in Vietnam in a way that the enemy could easily match--instead of hitting hard and overwhelmingly from the ^{very} outset.

Whatever our future course, it certainly does not help for the Administration to talk as though the results of the Jan. 30 Communist offensive were a victory for our side.



This has always been one of the chief difficulties in our handling of the Vietnam situation--lack of ~~adequate~~ ^{accurate} information on which to base intelligent decisions.

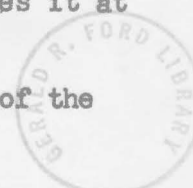
You take the cost of the Vietnam War, for instance. The Johnson Administration has consistently underestimated the cost of the war while demanding multi-billion-dollar increases on spending for ^{a wide variety of} domestic programs. The Congress can't really consider properly a request for domestic spending if the cost of the war is fogged up with faulty estimates. There is even reason to wonder whether the Administration has deliberately ~~underestimated~~ underestimated the cost of the war so that its domestic spending requests would get more favorable ~~in~~ ^{by the Congress} consideration.

In any case, the Administration's batting record on war cost estimating is amazingly poor.

For example, President Johnson estimated defense spending at \$49 billion for fiscal ^{year} 1966 but it turned out to be \$54.4 billion...with nearly \$6 billion charged to the Vietnam War.

For fiscal year 1967 the President estimated the war cost at \$10.3 billion. Instead the war cost for that period was ⁶ \$20.3 billion--~~nearly~~ ~~not~~ double the original estimate. And, believe it or not, the President insisted when he sent the 1967 budget to Congress that the Vietnam War would be over by June 30, 1967, the end of that fiscal year.

For the present fiscal year, which ~~was~~ began last July 1, the President estimated the war cost at ^{nearly 22} ~~\$21.9~~ billion. He has ~~not~~ ^{since} revised this up ward to \$24.5 billion. But the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee figures it at more than \$30 billion. And this is the figure that knowledgeable members of the ^{both Democrats and GOP's} Congress use when talking about the dollar cost of the Vietnam War.



~~If the President decides to increase our troop commitment in Vietnam, the cost will be~~

~~more than \$32 billion.~~

The President has estimated Vietnam War costs at \$25.8 billion for the ^{next} 1969 fiscal year, which will begin next July 1. But that was before the Communist offensive. And even then the Senate Appropriations Committee put the fiscal 1969 Vietnam cost at \$32 billion.

Now if the President sharply escalates our troop commitment in Vietnam, ~~the cost~~

At the same time, our casualties are at record levels. this could add anywhere from \$6 to \$10 billion to our war costs. / It clearly is time, ~~probably~~ probably beyond what it should, ^{position} that we have, and I mean the Congress a complete reappraisal of our ~~investment~~ ^{position} in Vietnam. The President owes it to and the American people a complete ^{the Congress and to the American people. What we want and} This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll

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

need badly is the full story -- the full facts.

#####



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

Recent days have seen some exciting developments in the Nation's capital and elsewhere in the world.

~~The races for the presidential nominations of the two major political parties~~

The races for the presidential nominations of the two major political parties have become ^{far, far} more competitive. The extent to which national policy on issues of great importance can be manipulated ^{has been more} ~~was~~ made evident. And the seriousness of the crisis involving the American dollar and the Administration's management of our fiscal affairs ^{has been far} ~~was~~ made plain.

The fact that the nomination for the presidency will not be a foregone conclusion in either major political party is a healthy development. Competition is good in politics as on the playing field ^{or in business}. The latest entries into the presidential sweepstakes ensure that there will be a healthy dialogue ^{and I think a good debate} on the great issues of the day. The people ^{the voters of this country,} ~~cannot~~ help but benefit.

But the fact that leading Democratic politicians sought to establish a presidential advisory commission which would have been stacked to bring about a sharp change in our policy on Vietnam is a shocking development.

It is shocking because it smacks of public deception, and we have had far too much of that under the present Administration. The public would have been deceived because the American people would have been led to believe that the commission was being created to make an impartial study of the Vietnam situation with a view to offering unbiased recommendations regarding the future course of this Nation in Vietnam. By contrast, the scheme called for the commission to be made up of individuals who ~~already~~ had their minds made up that the only way to end the Vietnam War is to make peace on terms favorable to the Communists. This is chicanery--an abuse of the public's trust.

I am amazed that the President would even have considered such a proposal for one moment.



The problem of Vietnam continues, and so does that of restoring the confidence of other nations in the American dollar.

Recently we ~~we~~ witnessed a ^{very} fast piece of emergency action on the part ~~of~~ of the United States ~~and~~ and six other "gold pool" nations when they adopted a two-price system for gold.

The run on gold which forced the seven gold pool nations to stop the sale of gold to individuals resulted because Europeans had lost confidence in the dollar and expected it would be devalued. In other words, they thought the ~~the~~ official price of gold would be raised ~~to perhaps~~ from \$35 an ounce to perhaps \$70 and they would make a killing ~~upon~~ upon reselling their gold.

which they had bought at a lower price

I was ^{very} happy to see the speculators' plans upset by adoption of the two-price system for gold, but ^{let's not kid ourselves} this does not ~~mean~~ mean that confidence in the dollar has been restored.

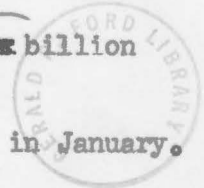
I was glad, too, to hear President Johnson call for ~~an~~ ~~and~~ austerity program to plug the deficit in our balance of payments--but ~~it~~ it remains to be seen just what this means. *in and of itself.*

The President last January called his \$186 billion budget for fiscal 1969 austerite-- *as he submitted it to the Congress and the people* yet it provided ^{the President} for ~~an~~ an increase of \$10.4 billion in federal spending. Now ~~he~~ he talks of a reduction of \$8 or \$9 billion in his budget requests. ~~It~~ It must be kept in mind that ~~such~~ such a reduction in the President's budget would mean actual ~~cuts~~ cuts of only about \$4 billion below the ^{spending} level contemplated by the President. ~~but~~ ^{at the time he submitted it} this is ^{last Jan.} hardly austerity.

I would say

which would start July 1st

I feel that actual spending in fiscal 1969 should be held at a level \$8 ~~or~~ billion or more under that contemplated by the President when he submitted his budget in January.



What I am saying is that the President should abandon the ~~the~~ guns-and-butter policy

he has followed since committing large numbers of American troops to combat in Vietnam in 1965 and should truly adopt a course of austerity.

If he had done that long ago we would not now be suffering from a constant upward rise in prices and interest rates, steady erosion in the value of the dollar, loss of confidence abroad in the dollar, a drain on our gold, ~~and~~ a ~~projected~~ projected \$20

billions ~~of~~ deficit and the threat of an income tax increase. It is long past the time that our fiscal house should have been put in order.

I hope we can take this kind of affirmative action now in order to get under control inflation and to

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

~~back~~ talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

prevent a tax increase.

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

It is only the local police, prosecutors and courts who can do something about pornographic material made available at city newstands, but at long last the Congress has made it possible for citizens to shut off the flow of such material to their homes through the mail.

I want to take this opportunity to alert all of my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District to a new federal law which will go into effect April 15. It was sponsored by a Nebraska Republican, Rep. Glenn Cunningham.

This law will allow a householder to decide for himself whether any advertisements he receives through the mail are obscene--and to put a stop to such mailings from that smut peddler.

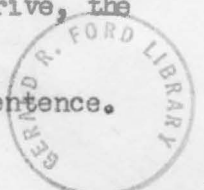
The procedure is simply this: If an individual receives a mailed advertisement which he considers to be obscene, he writes a letter to the local Postal Inspector or to the Postmaster General in Washington, D.C. In the letter he requests that the Post Office Department send an order to the mailer ~~directing~~ ^{the mailer} to delete his name from ~~the mailing list~~ the mailing list. The householder may also specifically list the names of all members of his family at his address as individuals who do not want to receive such material.

If the mailer nevertheless ~~continues~~ continues to send the householder objectionable mail, the recipient may then ask the Attorney General of the United States to seek a court order against the smut mail advertiser.

If the court order is issued but the smut mail continues to arrive, the mailer will be subject to contempt of court citation and a possible jail sentence.

FBI Director ~~J. Edgar Hoover~~ ^{the mailing of} J. Edgar Hoover considers pornographic material a serious problem.

One of the most serious we have of this kind.



~~He says: "It is impossible to estimate the amount of harm to impressionable teenagers and to gauge the volume of sex crimes attributable to pornography, but its influence is extensive."~~

The new law to ~~help~~ help stop the mailing of pornographic advertisements to homes provides that a court order ~~may~~ against obscene mailings may be obtained ~~either~~ ^{either} in the United States District Court in the area where ~~the mail is~~ received or in the area where the mail originated.

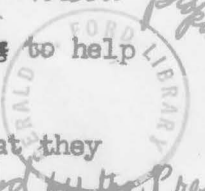
In effect, this Republican-sponsored law allows every parent to police his own mailbox. It provides the ~~same~~ American householder with an effective, enforceable, tough law against invasion of moral privacy by smut peddlers using the ^{Fed.} mails.

I would also like to report that there is some reason to believe Congress will act to hold down federal spending ^{even} if the President does not ~~cooperate~~ cooperate.

~~There are rumblings on both sides of the Capitol which indicate determination to hold federal spending to the level needed to put our fiscal house in order and to move toward a balanced budget in the new future.~~

The Senate has been struggling with a proposal to combine a \$6 billion reduction in the spending proposed ~~by~~ by President Johnson for fiscal 1969 with the President's proposed 10 per cent income tax surcharge. The significant development is that the Senate refused to separate the two parts of the package. The Senate wants no part of a tax increase without a sharp reduction in the President's ^{expenditure} budget.

Turning to another subject, we find the House Ways and Means Committee rejecting the President's proposal to impose a per diem tax on Americans traveling abroad. ^{I wholeheartedly agree with the Comm's decision rejecting the Pres's proposal.} I think Americans should adopt a "See America First" attitude ~~to help~~ to help correct the serious deficit in our balance of payments but I do not think that they should be forced to do so through a repressive per diem travel tax. ^{As recommended by the Pres.} This ~~violates~~ violates ^{proposal recommended by the Pres.}



the traditional right of Americans to travel where they please. We should not club
Americans into staying ~~anywhere~~ home. It ~~x~~ won't be long ~~until we can no longer say "It's a free country" if we keep taking freedoms away from~~
until we can no longer say "It's a free country" if we keep taking freedoms away from
American citizens in order to correct ~~mistakes that have been made~~ conditions caused
by ~~the~~ ^{faulty} Administration policy. There are better ways to solve our problems.

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

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

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Radio Script Material

From the Office of
CONGRESSMAN FRANK HORTON

RELEASE: Sunday, P.M.
March 31, 1968

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN HORTON PREPARED FOR DISTRIBUTION IN
THE 36TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT THE WEEK OF MARCH 31, 1968

This week is the beginning of the 1968 Cherry Blossom Festival, and from all signs, the blossoms will be in full bloom for the occasion.

The Nation's Capital provides an opportunity for every citizen to see how his government operates---to visit places in which decisions are made which affect all our lives, and to meet with some of the people who make those decisions.

If you are planning to visit Washington this week, or any time during the coming months and will write me of your plans, you will receive a special visitor's packet of information about places to go and things to see in Washington. I can also provide you with a gallery pass, which will enable you to see the House and Senate in session, probably one of the highlights of your agenda.

When you come to Washington, be sure to come by my office, and I can give you directions to some of the more interesting sights. Before you leave Capitol Hill you will probably want to visit the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court Building, both of which have many areas open to the public.

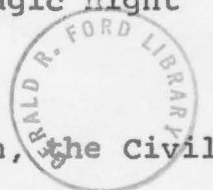
The Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Washington Monument, the White House and the F.B.I. are others among the more popular tourist attractions.

A recent addition to a sight-seeing tour of the Nation's Capital is the newly-opened Ford's Theater. My wife Margie and I were privileged to attend the opening performance of "John Brown's Body" in February. The theater has been carefully restored to look as it did on the tragic night of Lincoln's assassination.

Within easy driving distance of Washington are Mount Vernon, the Civil War battlefields of first and second Bull Run, and Harpers Ferry.

Baseball season begins shortly, also, and the Washington Senators games will be appealing to many of my Rochester friends who are sports fans.

A tour of the Nation's Capital is a fascinating trip---one which should be undertaken by every American family. I hope to see you when you come to Washington, and I will do everything I can to make your trip pleasant.



Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 11

April 1, 1968

CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME

This is Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington.

Once a year, for some two weeks, the Tidal Basin here in Washington is an Eden of delicate color. Cherry Blossoms cascade in clouds from the trees and are reflected in the water. It signifies the real beginning of spring in the Capital. I suppose there is no sight in the world more beautiful. It is certainly Washington at its picture-postcard best.

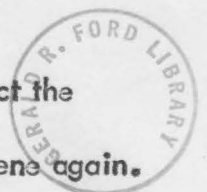
This ~~week~~ ^{year} from April the first to the seventh, ~~the Cherry Blossom Festival is being~~ ^{here was} ~~held here.~~ ^{April the first to the seventh. People came} People have come and are coming from all parts of the USA to see the trees in bloom, the pageantry that is part of the festival and, of course, the choosing and the crowning of the Cherry Blossom queen. It is a happy time in the nation's capital amid the stress and ^{strain} ~~strain~~ of national and international tensions.

Before I tell you something about the history and background of the festival, I'd like to tell you what it means to me. First, it is the outward and visible sign of the friendship that exists between two great nations--Japan and the United States. It is a symbol of peace. It has outlasted the hatred and bitterness of a major war. The Cherry Blossom Festival means ~~that~~ that, in spite of the minor irritations that do exist and in spite of a bloody and devastating war, we have forged what I believe will be a lasting friendship with a nation whose people we respect and whose culture we admire ~~and whose we respect~~.

Our National Cherry Blossom Festival began 56 years ago on March 27, 1912. On that day, Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, planted the first of 2,000 cherry trees along the Tidal Basin in Washington. ^(VY-COUNTESS) Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, planted a second tree as a token of friendship between peoples of Japan and the United States.

The little cherry trees survived and thrived--and soon, ~~early~~ every April, the Tidal Basin and the Potomac Park area in the southwest part of the Capital city were splashed with a mist of pink color.

In 1927, the sight had become so spectacular that it was decided to re-enact the ceremony of the first planting. Washington school children were recruited to live the scene again.



From this small beginning, a three-day program was developed that grew into our present Festival. The week is a full week for those who attend. There are balls and concerts, lunches and dinners. There is even a ball on a cruise boat. There is the parade of the princesses from every State of the Union. And then, of course, there is the coronation pageant and the crowning of the queen.

Our State princess this year ^{was} Miss Cheryl Ann Kingscott of Kalamazoo.

~~Miss Cheryl Ann Kingscott of Kalamazoo, Michigan, is a lovely young lady who will be spending~~

~~the week in Washington, D.C. I am sure she had a wonderful time~~

participating in the Festival. Many people from our Fifth Congressional District joined with her in enjoying this splendid annual event.

If you were unable to visit Washington during this beautiful time of year, I hope you will consider it later--perhaps next spring. For, here in our capital, the historic attractions have the added plus of beauty of design and scenic settings, at this time of year. You must, of course, see the White House, the Capitol and the magnificent memorials to such great men as Lincoln, Washington, and Jefferson. As you can tell, I'm very proud of this city--which, I believe, is truly one of the world's most attractive. No other capital city I know of can touch it for beauty. And at Cherry Blossom Festival time, it is at its best.

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

(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 Washington.

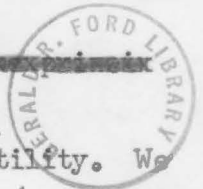
Our Nation is passing through perilous times. We are wrestling simultaneously with three ~~crises~~ crises--the crisis of racial turmoil, the crisis of Vietnam, and the crisis of federal finances ~~gone~~ gone sour.

When the men who composed the United States Constitution ~~put~~ put together that historic document, they did so "to form a ~~more~~ more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

In recent days riots have ripped ugly holes in the faces of some of our major cities, including the Nation's capital. I came to work at the ~~Capitol~~ Capitol Building one morning ^{this past weekend} to find American GI's sleeping on the marble floors after standing guard ^{as of this Wednesday, or for 5 days. The same has been the case} duty all night. To think that American soldiers would have to guard the U.S. Capitol Building against possible damage by other Americans! What ~~shame!~~ ^{a tragedy}

America was shamed, too, by the senseless murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, a great ~~believer~~ believer in brotherhood, a man who dreamed that whites and Negroes could ~~work~~ work together for equal justice and ~~equal~~ equal opportunity and could live together in peace and harmony. What a blot it was on the memory of Dr. King ~~for~~ for ~~rioting~~ rioting to scar our land as an aftermath of his death.

What can we do now to "insure domestic Tranquility," one of the national objectives set ~~forth~~ forth in the United States Constitution? ^{For one thing, we} can dedicate ourselves to reconciliation and good will. We can dedicate ourselves to ~~Christian~~ Christian principles. We can cleanse our hearts of resentment and ~~hostility~~ hostility. We can seek to emulate ~~him~~ ^{him} who died on the Cross 1,968 years ago that ~~other~~ ^{other men} ~~allow~~ ^{allow} men might live in ~~the~~ the love of the Father.



And ~~the~~ ^{American people} hours after ~~the~~ Martin Luther King's death, I urged that the ~~people~~ ^{join} ~~in~~ ^{subsequently} in a National Day of Mourning. The President ~~set~~ ^{set} aside the following Sunday for that purpose. I urge that we now mark the entire year of 1968 as a ~~time~~ time of Reconciliation and ~~Rededication~~ Rededication, a time for reaffirmation of ~~our~~ faith in brotherhood and in equal justice for all men.

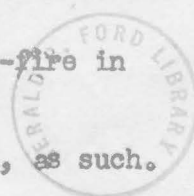
Martin Luther King was a wise man. He was an apostle of ~~non-violence~~ non-violence and brotherhood. He was an apostle because he preached the truth—the truth that only by working together and striving together ~~in~~ in an atmosphere of ~~good will~~ ^{good will} can Negro and white Americans alike move ahead, and only in that way can America move ahead.

Let us now ~~unite~~ unite, too, in the cause of ~~peace~~ peace in Vietnam and peace throughout the world.

But let us not be carried away by a false sense of ~~optimism~~ optimism about the preliminaries to possible peace talks between North Vietnam and the United ~~States~~ States.

We should be aware that the areas for possible agreement between North Vietnam and the United States are quite limited, as regards South Vietnam's future. We should also be ~~sobered~~ sobered by the fact that fierce fighting may continue while talks are in progress—although I personally ~~hope~~ hope a cease-fire can be arranged before lengthy negotiations begin.

We must ~~keep~~ keep in mind ~~what~~ what happened in Korea nearly 17 years ago. ^[PAUSE] Korean armistice talks began July 10, 1951, at Panmunjom. After that date, 20,620 Americans were killed in battle—nearly ~~twice~~ twice the number killed ~~before~~ before the talks started. And almost as many GI's were wounded after the talks began as before. It was two years and 575 meetings after Korean negotiations began—on July 27, 1953—that a cease-fire in Korea was signed. Today there is still no negotiated peace treaty for Korea, as such.



While we ponder these harsh facts in the light of today's situation in Vietnam, we also are faced with a deepening financial crisis at home. Our dollar continues to shrink as prices continue to climb, and it is ^{only} a matter of ~~minutes~~ time before world trade collapses unless we ~~put~~ put our fiscal ~~house~~ house in order ^{in America}. The President and the Congress must act--and soon--if we are to avert financial chaos.

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

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

Congress will be coming back to town ^{in a few days} next week with a tremendous work load facing it.

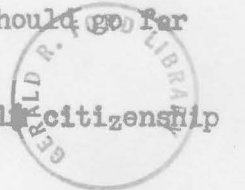
The ~~present problem~~ immediate problem ~~which~~ which must be solved by the Congress is ~~one of~~ ^{great} importance to every American. It is the continuing fiscal crisis which threatens the Nation with ~~serious~~ deep ~~serious~~ economic trouble ~~it is not~~

When Congress adjourned for Easter recess, the question of putting this Nation's fiscal house in order was left completely unresolved. Congress did the bare minimum, extending the automobile excise tax at 7 per cent and the telephone tax at 10 per cent, until April 30.

^{August} Now Congress must decide what to about cutting ~~the~~ the President's \$186 billion fiscal 1969 budget and possibly raising ^{federal} income taxes. The spending ^{-increase} cut-and-tax pot must be taken off the ~~the~~ back burner and brought ^{to the attention and} to a boil. One of the top money managers in the country ^{one of the finest most responsible fiscal experts in the country} has stated bluntly that we will be ~~in~~ courting financial disaster if we do not hold down federal spending and produce more federal revenue within ^{the next} six months.

It is expected that the Democratic ~~the~~ chairmen of the House Ways and Means Committee and the House Appropriations Committee will come up with a package which will do just that--throttle-down federal spending and ~~bring~~ bring in more tax money. I will be taking a good hard look at that package when it is finally put together.

While Congress has ~~not~~ yet to deal with our financial crisis, I have great hope that the worst may be past in the racial strife which has stunned our Nation. Actions taken by the Congress ~~in~~ prior to Easter recess should ^{go} far to provide equal justice for all of our citizens--to guarantee them full citizenship



in housing, ~~in~~ⁱⁿ the use of public accommodations and in our courts of law. The Congress ~~not~~ not only acted to protect ~~the~~^{the} civil rights ~~of~~^{of} every citizen ~~but~~ but specifically banned discrimination in the selection of ~~the~~ juries in federal court cases. I applaud such action.

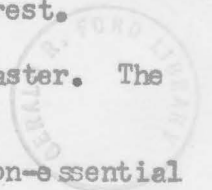
In other activity before the Easter recess,
 The Congress also moved to provide ~~the~~ Americans with greater protection from riot activity. ~~by the House and the Senate~~ Congress made it a federal offense for anyone to manufacture or ~~produce~~^{teach} the use of firearms or explosives to be used in a riot. Congress also approved ~~an~~ an anti-riot provision which originated with House Republicans--a law making it a federal ~~offense~~ offense for anyone to cross a state line with intent to incite a riot. Incidentally, ~~the~~^{initially} the House approved such legislation last July 19 when a bill introduced by Rep. William Cramer, ~~a~~ a Florida Republican, was passed 347 to 70.

But ~~the~~ Congress has yet to complete action on major crime legislation, although the national crime rate has gone up ~~to~~ 83 per cent since 1960. The House passed a National Law Enforcement Assistance Act last year but the Senate has not yet approved its version of the legislation.

The only significant anti-crime ~~legislation~~ legislation passed by the House thus far this year is a ~~measure~~^{Republican-sponsored} aimed at loan sharks with crime syndicate stripes--legislation which makes it a federal crime for anyone to engage in interstate transactions involving the lending of money at rates higher than the state maximum. The House also banned ~~the~~ the sending of automobile master keys through the mail to try to reduce auto theft.

~~The~~^{loan shark} legislation was made part of an ~~new~~ excellent new statute--a "Truth-in-Lending Law" which requires that a lender or seller make fully known ~~to~~ to a borrower or purchaser just what ~~the~~ a loan or credit transaction will cost in interest.

Congress failed to deal with the balance of payments crisis before Easter. The ~~basic~~ basic cure for that problem ~~is~~ is the same as for inflation--eliminating non-essential



federal spending and adopting a system of national priorities for the best possible use of federal dollars. I was not sorry to see ~~the President's~~ Congress reject the President's plan to impose a per diem tax on overseas travel because ~~the~~ the President's proposal in effect interfered with Americans' right to freedom of movement. The truth is that the drain on United States gold is not the cause of the dollar's difficulties but the result of them--the result of inflation and ~~cheap~~ ^{cheap} money policies.

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

#####



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

A strange kind of quiet has settled over Washington and the rest of the

Nation ~~in the aftermath of the riots and the feelers toward a~~
start on Vietnam peace ~~negotiations~~ negotiations.

It is a deceptive kind of quiet because none of the big problems has been solved.

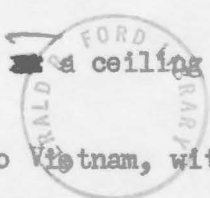
Peace in Vietnam is no less a huge question mark than it was before. The central cities still are ~~seedbeds~~ seedbeds of potential rioting. The condition of the dollar still is critical, and the ~~cost-of-living~~ cost-of-living continues to rise.

But these problems have taken on a different cast in view of ~~the~~ President Johnson's decision not to seek reelection.

By that I mean that the President's withdrawal from the 1968 presidential contest has given him far greater freedom of action as ~~the~~ the Nation's chief executive. He now is free to deal with the major problems facing the country without worrying about the consequences of his actions at the polls in November.

I don't think this will have any particular effect on the President's future policies regarding Vietnam. ~~Whether~~ Whether or not the peace ~~talks~~ talks proceed at this time, I doubt that the President has any intention of abandoning his objective of making South Vietnam an independent, non-Communist nation. And for that I highly commend him. I also applaud the fact that he obviously has decided to put ~~a~~ a ceiling of roughly 550,000 on ~~the~~ commitment of U.S. military personnel to Vietnam, with the burden we now are carrying to be shifted gradually to the South Vietnamese.

*I strongly feel we should phase out our effort and phase in
the South Vietnamese effort*
But I cannot understand the President's reluctance to do whatever is necessary



Frankly,

to put America's fiscal affairs in order. ~~I~~ I am baffled by the President's refusal to ~~propose~~ ^{propose} spending cuts sufficient to win support in Congress for his proposed 10 per cent income tax increase.

This attitude would be understandable in a President who was intent on winning reelection and was afraid that spending cutbacks would alienate certain groups of voters. ~~But if we can believe the President's~~ ^{in the White House} disavowal of interest in another term, the political effects of cuts in his budget should be of no great concern to him.

The President may, of course, be concerned about the effect ^{that} ~~spending~~ ^{cut} ~~proposals~~ would have on the Presidential ~~ambitions~~ ambitions of Vice-President ~~Hubert H. Humphrey.~~

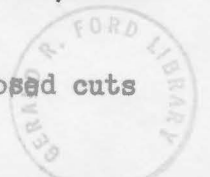
Apart from this political speculation, I personally feel that deep cuts in the President's fiscal 1969 budget would be beneficial to the country ^{in this current crisis.}

And I know this--that the Congress is not going to approve an income tax increase without deep spending cuts because this would be just an invitation to speed up the spending spiral in the ~~next~~ years ~~ahead~~ immediately ahead of us.

There often is great misunderstanding
~~something that is often misunderstood~~ when spending cuts are talked about.

The truth is simply a temporary
that such reductions usually are ~~temporary~~ hold-down ~~in~~ in the level of federal spending.

We should remember that the President has proposed a fiscal 1969 budget of \$186 billion, including plans ~~to~~ to spend \$10.4 billion more in 1969 than in the fiscal year which will end this June 30. A budget of that size can ^{and must take} take deep cuts without ~~harm~~ ^{harm} to ~~essential~~ essential programs. In fact, 70 House Republicans have proposed cuts totalling \$6.6 billion ^{would} which ~~will~~ in no way impair our social programs. ~~They~~ They would redirect \$2.5 billion of that sum into ~~human~~ human renewal efforts.



These same House Republicans point up ^{what} ~~what~~ many of us have been trying to get across for years. It is not just that the federal government is spending such huge amounts but the fact that the money is not ~~being~~ being spent wisely.

That's why we have repeatedly ~~called~~ called for a re-ordering of federal priorities, with a fresh emphasis on meeting the crisis in the cities through on-the-job training by industry for the hard-core unemployed and the underemployed--training that will mean good-paying jobs for ~~the~~ persons who otherwise might turn to violence.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be talking with you again 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. 15

April 29, 1968

SOLVING OUR FISCAL PROBLEMS

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

Listen to these headlines: "Cost of Living Takes Another Jump"... "U.S. Gold Supply Dwindling"... "Some Interest Rates at Highest Level Since Civil War"... "Dollar Stability Threatened."

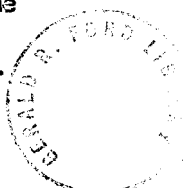
Like most Americans, I am concerned that the United States is heading toward financial disaster--unless something is done to head it off at once. The dollar is under repeated attacks in the international financial markets. Our gold supply is at the lowest level in over 30 years. Interest rates have reached the highest point in this century and some are at the highest level since the Civil War. And inflation has driven up the cost of food and shelter and services to the highest level in our history.

I can't believe that there is one adult worker who isn't sincerely alarmed at today's inflationary attack on his pocket book and his savings. They are bewildered that nothing constructive seems to be done about it. Most Americans, I believe, are prepared to accept the bitter medicine of a tax raise--if they are convinced that it will be effective. One of my constituents put it this way: "Well, at least we will be doing something if we raise taxes, not just letting things drift."

How did we reach this critical point? What can we do about it?

To start with, the government has spent billions and hired millions presumably to do something. The results, as you all know, have been meager in the extreme. So, obviously, more government is hardly the answer. As I see it, we must now work through our free competitive system, our free enterprise to try to arrive at solutions. We must put more trust in the self reliance of the American people. We must give back to the States and the various communities some of the responsibilities they once had. For the Federal Government to pour out funds locally lacks effectiveness.

(MORE)



A greater part of the taxes raised in the States should therefore be returned to them.

We must live within our national income. Nearly all our troubles today are the result of wild spending, wasting our substance, as the Bible puts it. We've got to spend wisely, carefully and with an eye to the future.

We've got to reduce the tax load the workers and investors of this country are staggering under--which means, of course, cutting spending. We've got to halt the present inflationary trend--which goes hand-in-hand with reduced Federal spending.

Only by doing these things can we win back our financial strength and the respect of the world.

Quite frankly, our financial affairs have reached such a pass that most of the rest of the world thinks us somewhat financially insane, I'm sure. And it isn't as if we hadn't been warned. Nikolai Lenin, the father of Russian Communism, in 1917 wrote: "Germany will militarize herself out of existence, England will expand herself out of existence, and America will spend herself out of existence."

Unless we do something about it--and quickly--those words could be only too true.

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 Washington.

Last week the "Committee of One Hundred," the leaders of the Poor People's March, visited Washington and talked with cabinet officials, congressional leaders and members of the Congress. They also testified before the Senate Poverty Subcommittee.

Their message, with slight variations, was generally this.

"We don't want handouts. We're sick of handouts. We want jobs."

This is a message that I have been trying to get across for a long time.

The best answer to poverty is a good-paying job.

Congress has been trying to provide that answer. I don't think we have been doing enough. I think we have not been doing everything we should have been doing. I think our basic approach ^{in the Congress} has been wrong.

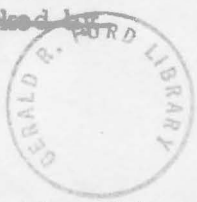
More than three years ago the Administration launched a War on Poverty. In ~~the first year~~ ^{fiscal year--1964-65--} Congress authorized the spending of \$800 million; the second year, \$1.5 billion; the third year, \$1.6 billion; and for the current fiscal year, \$1.75 billion.

Some local programs, notably our own in Grand Rapids, have been ^{made} ~~marked by~~ successful. Proper leadership has been the key.

But nationally a clear sense of ~~purpose and direction~~ direction did not emerge from all the fine rhetoric that accompanied the ^{hurried} launching of the program.

As a result, there has been great waste in ^{too many} some instances and meager results in others.

Much has been learned from the Poverty Program at great cost. We know ^{for instance} that the



individual programs are important. Head Start, Work Experience, Upward Bound, Community Action, legal services, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Job Corps and others ~~can~~ can be successful if properly administered.

But we should be doing much more--and the key to what we should be doing is jobs. We should be actively ~~recruiting~~ recruiting and training the hard-core unemployed, the potential rioter, the people who are tax eaters and not tax payers.

In recent speeches I have been saying that America's businessmen should become socially conscious--as socially conscious, let us say, as a college student burning with a desire to remake the world.

I have been saying this because I believe that only business and industry, with an assist from government, can cure what ails ~~our~~ our cities--and, specifically, the people of the central city.

The problem of the cities is complex. The Poverty Program won't solve it. The Urban Renewal Program won't solve it. The Model Cities Program won't solve it.

The problem ranges from lack of jobs to bad housing, and from faulty education to inadequate police protection.

The civil disorders of this year and the last several years have brought the problem to a head, so that we now speak of the crisis of the cities.

The riots actually involve only a tiny fraction of ^{one segment of our} ~~our~~ ~~Negro~~ population. The slums were there before the riots--and they must be erased if America is to be healthy and truly prosperous.

Government ^{alone} cannot solve the problem. It needs the help of business and industry.

Business can put its influence and special skills behind sorely needed changes in



city school systems. Business could turn the huge need for low-rent city housing into a big and profitable market--if some government-imposed rules now regulating

housing ~~rules~~ ^{were} changed. And business alone holds the one key to ~~breaking~~ breaking the poverty cycle. That key ^{I repeat, that key} is jobs.

What Congress should provide--and has thus far refused to provide--is ~~to~~ ^{push a massive program of} tax credits as an incentive for industry to ~~provide~~ on-the-job training and jobs

for the hard-core unemployed. ~~to provide~~ ^{I strongly favor this approach which I think will be far more meaningful than anything that's been done before.} This is your congressman, Jerry ~~Ford~~ Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

#####



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

The Democratic-controlled 90th Congress now is moving toward passage of
legislation which will add 10 per cent to personal and corporate income tax bills....
~~such a~~ a tax increase I feel Congress ~~is~~ would not even be considering if
federal spending had been held down beginning in early 1966.

The lesson that this teaches us is that an affluent society cannot meet
all of its ~~its~~ needs at the ~~the~~ same time. It also tells us that what this
Nation's leaders should have done long ago ~~is~~ was to lay down a set of
national priorities--decide what ~~is~~ ^{needed} most ~~is~~ ^{could} to be done, how it ~~is~~ ^{best} be
done, ~~and how fast it could be done, and how much it would cost~~
and how to finance it.

practicable
This is the only sensible way to conduct the government's business and
to solve the people's problems. It's the way a responsible family runs its affairs.
Father and mother budget according to their income, deciding what they need most
and what they can afford. They finance some items--~~is~~ again only ~~is~~ in terms of
what they can afford.

But what do we find happening in Washington at the seat of national government?
The federal government will wind up the fiscal year ending this June 30 with a
deficit of about ~~is~~ \$20 billion. That's ~~is~~ a fancy way of saying the ~~is~~ government
will go \$20 billion in the hole, adding that much to the national debt and increasing
the interest on the debt. The interest on the national debt already ^{greater than} ~~is close to~~
each 12 months
\$15 billion ~~a year~~



Looking at the spending that the ~~Johnson-Humphrey~~ Administration has planned for the new fiscal year starting this July 1, we find the federal government would go about \$25 billion in the hole. So economy-minded members of Congress--and I am one of them--try hard to make deep cuts in the President's fiscal 1969 budget. And the ~~President~~ President demands an income tax increase. So now these two attempts to avoid a crushing \$25 billion deficit in fiscal 1969--reduce it to manageable proportions--are being combined in a compromise package aimed at attracting votes by cutting spending and raising more revenue.

The President ~~contends~~ ^{contends} that spending cuts of \$6 billion in his \$186 billion fiscal 1969 budget would hurt some of our ~~social~~ ^{or perhaps some of our} social welfare programs.

The answer is a setting ~~of~~ ^{of} priorities to make sure the most effective and most ~~needed~~ ^{needed} programs get all the funds required for them to function well. The Johnson-Humphrey Administration has done nothing to set forth ~~such~~ ^{badly needed} such priorities--and neither has the Democratic leadership in the House.

Recently ~~some~~ ^{some} 70 House Republicans have ~~therefore~~ ^{therefore} come up with a proposal to cut federal spending ~~by~~ ^{by} \$6.6 billion ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ 23 areas ~~of~~ ^{of} the President's budget and to redirect \$2.5 billion of this amount into areas of urgent human need. The \$2.5 billion would supplement existing funds for certain social welfare and educational programs and would constitute what Republicans call a Human Renewal Fund.

It was in line with this re-ordering of national priorities that ~~the~~ Republicans prevailed upon the House of Representatives to cut \$338 million from ~~the~~ ^{leaving it at roughly \$4 billion for the next 10 months} the President's ~~two~~ ^{two} dollar request for the space program in fiscal 1969. These



cuts will not delay the Apollo man-on-the-moon program or affect our military space effort. I have always been and still am a strong supporter of our space program. But other demands on the federal dollar are forcing Congress to establish new priorities *during this current fiscal crisis.*

It is time that Congress put this country's fiscal ~~in~~ house in order.

It is time that Congress ~~has~~ launched a human renewal program which will yield meaningful results. It is time to establish definite national goals and to move toward those ^{worthy} objectives.

This is ~~our~~ your congressman, Jerry ~~the~~ Ford, ^{reporting} ~~to~~ you from

Washington.

#####



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital.

President Johnson has designated the month of May as Senior Citizens Month.

I think it is highly appropriate that we ~~should~~ take time to give special attention to the problems of the elderly in America. And it is especially fitting that this be done during ~~the~~ May since Mother's Day is observed during that month.

The elderly are now a very large group in this country. Of the estimated 224 million Americans, nearly 20 million are over 65 and another eight million are between 60 and 65.

As we all know, ^{lack of sufficient} income is a ~~special problem for~~ major problem for the elderly.

Of the 20 million senior citizens, one-third of those with a spouse or family have less than \$2,500 a year to live on, and two-thirds have less than \$5,000. ~~For~~ For those elderly who are single the situation is even worse, with 71 per cent having incomes of less than \$2,000.

Today the biggest problem the elderly have in relation to income is inflation.

While Congress generally takes two or more years to adjust Social Security payments, the cost of living keeps climbing higher and higher. Prices go up but the income of most elderly persons stays the same. This is cruel and it should not be permitted to continue.

What can be done about it?

Republican

A task force headed by John B. Martin of Grand Rapids has made some excellent recommendations--recommendations I would ^{seek to} implement if my party were in control of the Congress.

First of all, inflation must be slowed down and price stability restored. This can be accomplished only if the federal government puts its fiscal house in order and



stops spending far more than it takes in. A spending cut-tax increase package soon

~~to be voted on~~ ~~in the Congress~~ will ~~not~~ help to ~~accomplish~~ slow down
~~inflation~~ ~~I don't~~ ~~want~~ a tax increase. Nobody wants a tax increase. But
~~if it is approved,~~

Congress must act because the monetary and fiscal policies followed by the party
in control for the past ~~eight years~~ seven years have created a terrible fiscal
crisis for this country. It is perhaps the greatest ^{financial} crisis I have witnessed in
the 20 years I have been privileged to represent the Fifth District in Congress.
This means Congress must follow the right course--and that course is a policy of
fiscal responsibility.

If inflation can be slowed down and relative price stability restored, this
will benefit all Americans and particularly the elderly on fixed incomes.

There is more we can and should do for the elderly.

I have long urged that Social Security payments be tied to the cost of living.
~~in order to extend the~~

This would make it possible to ~~we~~ keep the payments at a level sufficient for the
needs of the elderly ~~and~~ in times when the cost of ~~living~~ living is rising. Without
such a provision, the ~~we~~ elderly must wait too long for the Congress to act.

Our task force also would increase the earnings limitation for Social
Security recipients, increase widows benefits, provide special job placement
services for older workers, and share federal income tax revenue with the states
to bring about improved old age assistance benefits ^{at} the state level.

Another recommendation would restore to ~~the~~ the elderly who pay taxes the
right to deduct all medical expense on their income tax returns. This would include
the cost of drugs. The majority ~~of~~ party removed this privilege when Medicare
was enacted. The result has been hardship for many of the elderly whose out-of-
hospital drug costs are an expensive item.



Meantime the special premium that the elderly pay for the voluntary portion of Medicare benefits is going up as a result of the inflation ~~fed~~ by federal government extravagance.

~~#####~~
This is a good time--when we are observing Senior Citizens Month--to consider what must be done to ~~#####~~ assure the elderly of the respect ~~#####~~ they deserve and to help them lead useful and dignified lives.

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

#####



This is Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington.

As Memorial Day, 1968, approaches, it seems appropriate to think a bit about this great nation of ours and the men who ~~who have made this great nation~~ fought to make it great.

The early pioneers, for instance, battled against tremendous odds. But they persevered and they began the building of a mighty nation. They came ~~to~~ the American people must practice to know that eternal vigilance against the ~~the~~ foes of freedom, ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~only~~ ~~way~~ if freedom is to survive.

Because of the eternal vigilance of the Americans who have gone before us, America was born and lived on and grew great. On Memorial Day, 1968, we will be ~~be~~ thinking deeply about this "eternal vigilance" to which we owe so much.

We will be thinking, ~~we~~ too, of the American dream and all it encompasses. We will pledge renewed ~~our~~ determination that those who died for the ~~the~~ American dream shall not have died in vain.

As the flags flutter and the bugles sound, we may ask ourselves what we--now-- can do for our country. The answer is that we all can serve, we all ~~we~~ can participate in the ongoing making of America and the shaping of its future...whether we ~~we~~ proudly wear the uniforms of the Nation we love or simply ~~we~~ live the lives of honest, hard-working citizens. We can ^{and must} become involved. We can be a part of ~~of~~ America, and not just a bystander. We can all be players and not just spectators. We can be keenly aware of America's problems, share in working out the ~~the~~ solutions, exercise the great privilege of voting on Election Day and make democracy work a little bit better.

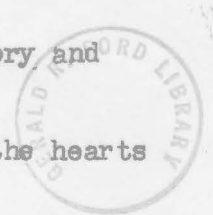


Although violence shakes the country, we must never despair. We must ~~be~~ pray and work for peace at home and abroad. And we must not fear change in our domestic affairs because everything is ^{actually} the product of change.

We can only devoutly wish that the proponents of violent change would consider that ~~democracy~~ democracy and representative government are dynamic, not static. And the proper channels of change in a democracy are peaceful and responsible dissent--debate, ~~in the state and society~~ deliberation, a dialogue between ~~those~~ those of differing views, and thoughtful decisions by the people and those in ~~the~~ positions of public trust.

The American people do have a common purpose. It is perhaps best described in the term, "The American dream." From that dream flows the many things that unite us. We can all agree on such goals as peace, social justice, and equal opportunity. We can forget for the moment the ~~long and bitter~~ debates over ~~how~~ how best to achieve those goals within our available means and resources.

Perhaps we can also agree on other ~~things~~ things. That the easy ~~political~~ political promise to solve complex problems through a federal program or a federal law is often ^{very} misleading. That respect for the law is just as important as reliance ~~upon~~ upon it. That though our Nation's historic reliance on ~~the~~ Divine Guidance may no longer be observed with prayer in our public ~~schools~~ schools, it nevertheless gives us dignity and courage in times of national ~~and~~ turmoil and crisis. That if yesterday's generation had not fought the Axis powers, ^{Hitter, Mussolini} during World War 2 or gone to the defense of South Korea, today's generation ^{might} ~~not~~ not know the freedom which some of them have chosen to disgrace. That the power and the glory and the bright promise of our heritage remains essentially untarnished in the hearts and minds of most Americans. That Stalin's daughter not only fled from her



country to ours, but she gave us a ~~testament~~ testament as to why when she said:

"...I have come here in order to seek the self-expression that has been denied me for so long in Russia....Also, religion has done a lot to change me....I found that it was impossible to exist without God in one's heart...~~I believe that~~

~~_____~~

This speaks to all Americans. And as we prepare to observe Memorial Day, 1968, I take comfort in the certain knowledge that faint hearts have not shaped our destiny in the past, nor will they in the future. We can be proud that love of God and country still reign in the ~~hearts~~ hearts of Americans.

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

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

This is a hectic time. All of us are caught up in the cautious hope of the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, the chaos of the student violence at colleges and universities in America and around the world, the oratory of the presidential primaries, and the tenseness of the "Poor People's Campaign."

Here in Washington, sweeping anti-crime legislation appears on the way to final enactment after Senate approval of a much broader measure than that passed by the House last August.

Differences between the House and Senate bills must be resolved by a specially appointed committee of congressmen and senators and then brought before both the House and Senate for final approval.

I hope there is no long delay in the final enactment of this legislation. Any sticky points must be cleared up ~~through~~ through compromise--and quickly.

We can build a better society only in an atmosphere of law and order. Our Nation ^{does} face a crime ~~is~~ crisis. The problem is of the greatest urgency. It ~~is~~ demands immediate action and ~~a~~ certain solution. The American people are fed up with crime and criminals. They want an end to lawlessness. They want the ~~the~~ law enforced. *but firmly*

I believe the National Law Enforcement ~~Act~~ Assistance Act about to be implemented by the federal government through action of Congress will ~~help~~ ^{help enlist} every law enforcement agency ~~in the country~~ ^{in the country} in a national crackdown on crime.

Every ~~single~~ community, every state and the Federal Government--cooperating with all of their joint force--must put an end to the crime ~~wave~~ wave which is reaching alarming proportions in many areas of America. No greater problem faces us today.



We must of course seek to build a better society at the same time that we move to restore law and order in America ~~and to ensure the domestic tranquility.~~

I believe the war against crime can only be won by getting ~~the~~ business and industry to work ^{closely} ~~with~~ all levels of ~~the~~ government on plans for community progress in jobs, education and housing.

Industry, through voluntary efforts like the National Alliance of Businessmen, can ~~understandably make a~~ make a meaningful contribution by providing summer jobs ^{for} central city youth. But what ^{we} ~~we~~ really need ^{however} are permanent jobs-- the kind that would be created by new legislation, which I am supporting.

This bill would provide tax credits to employers to provide on-the-job training for the hard-core unemployed; community employment for those who cannot be employed by private enterprise; creation of a nonprofit, non-governmental corporation to coordinate programs and provide technical assistance to private businesses, and an examination and evaluation of all federal manpower training programs by the General Accounting Office. I think this is the way to provide thousands of permanent new jobs for the hard-core unemployed--a way to make them taxpayers instead of tax-eaters.

Speaking of taxes, one ~~of~~ of the compelling reasons why Congress and the President must cooperate to reduce the ~~the~~ \$25 ~~to~~ to \$30 billion deficit ~~is~~ facing us in fiscal 1969 is that interest rates are going sky-high.

Interest rates are so high now that ~~the~~ for many families home ownership is out of the question. For others, it means taking on a fantastic ~~the~~ obligation in future interest costs.

The higher interest costs go, the harder it is for debtors to repay their debts, the less likely ~~is~~ it is they will do so, and the ~~the~~ greater the



chance they will ~~be~~ ^{default.} If interest rates keep going up, debtors will find it impossible to get out of debt at all. This is the ~~trap~~ ^{may} that high interest rates lead ~~to~~ many Americans into.

For this and other reasons, we must put ~~the~~ the Federal Government's fiscal house in order ^{right now}.

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

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Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 20

June 3, 1968

OUR LAGGING DEFENSE

When President Eisenhower left office in January, 1961, he left America with the strongest defense in the world.

Since 1961, we have steadily been slipping. What has happened to our defenses?

Because of the importance of this subject, I want to spend the next few minutes discussing with you the state of our national security.

First, I believe the problem can be summed up in one sentence: There has not been one new start on any advanced strategic or nuclear weapon since 1960-- since General Eisenhower left the Presidency.

And what has the Soviet Union been doing? Plenty!

The Russians have built and deployed an anti-ballistic missile system.

They admit they are developing an orbital bombardment system.

They are building at least three new fighter aircraft systems, a supersonic transport and an aircraft capable of vertical takeoffs and landings.

Their tactical forces are being equipped with new intermediate range ballistic missiles.

Their surface fleet has a new class of surface-to-surface missile.

They are building and stockpiling very high-yield nuclear weapons--of the 20 to 50 megaton range.

And their nuclear submarine fleet is overtaking ours in quality and quantity.

If a third world war should come, we would probably be caught with our nuclear defenses down.

I do not believe I am overstating the case. I don't think people realize it, but we were certainly caught unprepared when we entered the war in Vietnam. To support this statement, let me quote Dr. Eugene G. Fubini, Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering from 1962 to 1965. He said. -quote- "Because the many weapons requirements for the Vietnam war had not been anticipated, the
(more)

United States was forced to wage the war, not as it ought to be fought, but according to the weapons available." Let me quote that last line again, "not as it ought to be fought but according to the weapons available."

It is a tragic thought that our boys, when we first went into that war, didn't have the finest weaponry available in the quantities needed, but instead were armed only with what was available.

No wonder Defense Secretary McNamara's oft-repeated predictions that we were winning the war, that our boys would be home by Christmas, failed to come true. They were fighting a limited war with limited weapons!

What must be done to overcome this defense lag which now faces us?

First, I believe we must adopt an over-all policy that will assure the U.S. of military superiority.

Second, we must establish priorities for the development of needed weapon systems and they must be adequately financed.

Third, we must restore responsibility and initiative to responsible commands of the military departments.

And fourth, we must encourage research and development.

The great businesses of America set aside a large proportion of their earnings for research and development of new and better products. They know that this is essential to their survival. Research and development in new weapons of war is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to our survival as a Nation. And for eight long years we have neglected, to a large degree, both these essentials.

We must reverse this trend before it's too late.

(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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(Statement about Senator Kennedy erased)

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

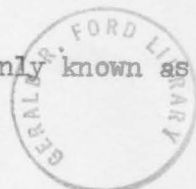
At this time when militant students are creating an ~~uproar~~ uproar on some college campuses, it seems ~~appropriate~~ appropriate to take a look at all of our youth. We know that the violent activists are just a fraction of our youth, and that ~~many~~ many of them are mistaken idealists.

Certainly there must be firm action to restore order to our campuses--and also to our city streets.

But it seems to me we might also consider--those of us who are adults--whether the old answers and approaches--good for ~~other~~ other eras--are adequate for the problems of youth today.

As I have watched and talked with young people over the past few years, I have found ~~them~~ ^{them} eager ~~to~~ to share in the real life of this country. ~~It~~ It is important to provide them with that opportunity--an opportunity to become part of the decision-making process in America.

I am convinced a greater effort must be made to determine the root causes of youth problems in modern American society. ~~To~~ To that end, it might be well to ~~establish~~ establish a National Commission on Youth Problems to study and come up with recommendations. ~~Such~~ Such a group could come up with some judgments on how ^{well} our traditional legal and social ~~structure~~ structure fits today's youth; how effective our educational system is in preparing today's youth for the challenge of living in a modern world; whether our laws regarding voting age, the age of legal majority, and other laws regulating youth in our society are effective and relevant. I think it is urgent that we act to bridge what is commonly known as "the generation gap."



Certainly one of the great clouds that hang over ~~our~~ our young people today is the Vietnam War. I hope and pray that the peace talks in Paris ~~will~~ ultimately will bring about ~~an~~ an honorable settlement of that bloody conflict.

Meantime, I think we should look ^{ahead} to the day when we ~~will~~ might end the draft.

It is unrealistic to end the draft while the Vietnam War is going on, but a ~~peacetime~~ peacetime army might very well be a professional army and not a conscription force.

Not long ago a distinguished panel headed ~~by~~ by Rear Admiral Lester E. Hubbell issued ~~a~~ a report containing a formula to end the draft. ~~Unfortunately~~ Unfortunately, the Administration has never made the report public.

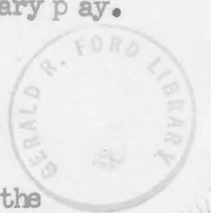
The Hubbell Panel believes that peacetime Selective Service could gradually be abolished--because ~~many~~ many ~~young~~ young Americans would take up military service as a career if it was made attractive enough.

The Federal Budget Bureau has rejected the proposal on the ground that the timing is bad--that this is a tight money year.

It's true that ~~the federal government~~ the federal government faces a fiscal crisis--but I ~~do~~ think ~~that~~ Congress nevertheless could begin laying plans for ~~a~~ a gradual phaseout of the draft.

In that connection, five Republican ~~and~~ congressmen recently praised the Defense Department for taking the first steps toward a program which will restructure the armed forces pay system. This was a move toward a salary structure of military pay. It is a first step toward an all-volunteer army and an end to the draft.

Unfortunately, the Pentagon failed to include first-hitch recruits in the program. This is ~~a~~ a serious defect and works against the ~~purpose~~ purpose of attracting



Army volunteers.

I would like to see an early end to the draft. ~~If we make military pay~~
~~commensurate with civilian pay scales, I am sure many young men who~~ ~~would like~~
~~to serve then would find it possible to volunteer.~~
to serve then would find it possible to volunteer.

This will be the last of my reports from Washington for this year. The reason
is that I will shortly be filing my ~~petitions~~ petitions as a candidate for reelection
to Congress. ~~The "equal time" provision~~ The "equal time" provision

of the broadcast laws then will apply--and so I will say goodbye until--hopefully--next

*January. I wish to thank the station for its cooperation in making
This time available each week as a public service feature & thank each of you for
listening*
This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

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