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

The second session of the 91st Congress now is under way, and so I am resuming the weekly talks in which I discuss with you what is happening in the Nation's capital and in the Congress.

Traditionally, a new session of the Congress actually begins when the President reviews the state of the union...in ~~the~~ other words, tells ~~the~~ the Congress and the American people how he sees the condition ~~of~~ the Nation is in and outlines the action he believes Congress should take. ~~the~~

We have heard the President's State of the Union Address, marking the real beginning of the second session of this Congress...and I think all of you would agree that it was a most significant speech.

As I see the work that is cut out for the Congress it is to take timely action ~~on~~ on the problems the President has highlighted in his report to the Nation.

We must join with the ~~the~~ ^{President} Nixon Administration in an all-out war on pollution...air and water pollution and solid waste pollution. We must save our environment from ~~the~~ destruction. Positive action must be taken on a national scale to improve the environment in which we live.

What is needed is a total commitment from the public to deal with the problems involved in ~~the~~ protecting all of our ~~the~~ natural resources and in cleaning up the water we drink and the air we breathe. We must have the participation of individuals throughout the country, the enthusiastic support of all our people, the total support of labor and industry, and the full cooperation of government at all levels.

We cannot wait any longer to launch this all-out effort to bring man into harmony with his environment. The war against pollution must be fought and won in the decade of the ~~the~~ Seventies.

There are other great needs which ~~the~~ have carried over from the Sixties.

For instance, the 91st Congress last year ~~the~~ failed to act upon



True Nixon Administration ~~proposals~~ proposals which I find most commendable--proposals to deal with crime, spreading drug abuse, reform of the ~~welfare~~ welfare system, reorganization of the postal system, mass transportation, new foreign trade policies, and ~~the~~ the sharing of Federal income tax revenue with the cities and states.

These are only some of the highly important Nixon Administration recommendations which are awaiting action by the Congress.

So this second ~~session~~ session of the 91st Congress should be a most busy one.

And I would ~~hope~~ hope that the Congress this year would measure up in one area where it failed miserably in 1969. That is the question of facing up to the problem of inflation.

We all want lower taxes, for instance. But certainly we all should recognize that the tax bill passed by the last Congress ~~may~~ may cost all of us more in higher prices than it returns to us in tax savings. The reason for that, of course, is that Congress ~~did~~ went on a spending spree in some areas. The Congress did not match expenditures with revenue.

The Congress ~~this~~ this year should put a high priority on the battle against inflation, so that the dollars we save through tax reductions will mean something in the marketplace.

~~_____~~
~~_____~~

What we need is for the 91st Congress ~~to~~ to be non-partisan this year--non-partisan in the sense of working together to fight inflation, hand in hand with the President of the United States.

That is the kind of record I hope the 91st Congress will make this year in



addition to taking sound action on the President's various reform proposals.

If the Congress will join the President in moving against our problems and at the same time join him in holding the line against unnecessary spending, the 91st Congress will make a record of which it can be proud.

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 to you from Washington, D.C.

It [redacted] was the Senate which took the first major actions of the ^{second session of the} 91st Congress.

The crucial tests in connection with both of those Senate actions will come in the House.

The Senate [redacted] passed a Labor-Health-Education-Welfare appropriations bill totalling \$19.7 billion--nearly \$1.3 billion more than President Nixon recommended. The Senate also has passed, with only one dissenting vote, a comprehensive Nixon Administration bill providing new tools to crack down on organized crime.

As I said earlier, this legislation will pose big tests in the House.

President Nixon [redacted] is determined to halt the budget-busting involved in the Labor-H.E.W. appropriations bill--and a vote on upholding his veto of the bill will occur in the House first.

As for the legislation beefing up our efforts to fight organized crime, it will run up against the objections of Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who has already branded some of the provisions "unconstitutional." So there is some tough sledding ahead [redacted] for the Administration's anti-organized-crime bill.

I am leading the effort to uphold the President's veto of the Labor-H.E.W. appropriations bill, and I very much want a strong anti-organized-crime bill to pass the House.

It is ridiculous [redacted] for anyone to believe that Mr. Nixon is not a friend of education simply because he believes Congress made a big mistake in adding \$1.3 billion to his recommendations for Labor-H.E.W. spending.

The truth is that the increases would [redacted] go to marginal or misdirected programs



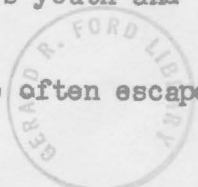
which need to be overhauled rather than expanded. So the increases Congress has voted are an improper burden on you, the taxpayer.

One of the principal objections to the Labor-H.~~HW~~. appropriations bill as it passed the Congress is a \$400 million increase ~~in~~ in funds for so-called "federally impacted" school districts. These are districts around Washington, D.C., and other areas serving the children of federal employes, and those school ~~districts~~ districts surrounding ~~our~~ our military installations. These districts provide education for only about one-half of the ~~school~~ school children in the country. None of the money under this "federal impact" program goes into Kent or Ionia Counties. Yet Kent and Ionia taxpayers help to pay for schooling the children in these "federal impact" districts. I am very much opposed to this increase in federal impact aid as voted by the Congress. I hope and trust that the House will uphold the President's veto.

Now let me turn to the anti-crime bill passed by the Senate. I am most pleased by ~~the~~ the Senate's action. We need new tools to do what the Senate bill has been formulated to accomplish--give law officers new weapons to crack down on Mafia operations, syndicate gambling, criminal cartels, narcotics ~~traffic~~ traffic, loan-sharking, and the infiltration of legitimate businesses and labor unions by criminal elements.

The Senate-approved bill carries out a number of Nixon Administration recommendations--granting immunity to witnesses to get them to testify in organized crime cases ~~and~~ making it a Federal crime to engage in large-scale gambling or to obstruct enforcement of state and local gambling laws.

Legislation like the Senate-passed bill is ~~badly~~ badly needed because ~~criminal~~ criminal cartels drain billions from the economy, endanger ~~America's~~ America's youth and threaten the very fabric of our society. The kingpins of organized crime often escape punishment because of ~~loopholes~~ loopholes in the criminal laws.



It is in the area of organized crime [redacted] that the Federal Government's responsibility is the [redacted] greatest. But the Congress can also assist--and should assist to the greatest extent possible--in the war against street crime. We can help to beef up local and state police agencies, and this is [redacted] why President Nixon has proposed doubling the Federal funds now being [redacted] devoted to this purpose. I hope the Congress will back up the President.

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

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

There are many things the Congress must do during this session which now is under way.

We must work with the President to bring about peace in Vietnam.

We must slow down the steady rise in the cost of living, bring inflation under control.

We must reform our system of welfare so that it offers an incentive to work.

We must lead the Nation in a commitment to save itself from the ills of its own waste products. ~~And~~ And this is not a matter of "can we do it?" ~~We~~ We have no choice. We MUST do it!

We must spend within the limits of our revenue, otherwise we will never bring inflation under control and we will destroy the credit of the next generation.

We must join in an all-out war against crime--and we MUST succeed in bringing the criminal elements in our society to bay.

If we achieve all of these goals, we will attain the new quality of life that President Nixon described so eloquently in his State of the Union Message.

Let me go into some detail about the efforts being made in Washington to fight crime.

For the first time in history, the Justice Department will get more than \$1 ~~billion in new obligational authority. That's if the Congress approves Mr. Nixon's~~ billion in new obligational authority. That's if the Congress approves Mr. Nixon's budget request for fiscal 1971.

Actual spending would run slightly under \$1 billion--roughly \$984 million.

The budget would give a number of recently-enacted anti-crime programs ~~new~~ muscle by giving them increased spending authority.

Perhaps most important--from the standpoint of crime on the streets--is the



President's move to earmark \$518 million in anti-crime funds ~~_____~~ to help local governments curb crime.

Mr. Nixon places heavy emphasis on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This is an agency which channels block grants to the states for ~~_____~~ crime-fighting activities.

Mr. Nixon is asking \$480 million in obligational authority for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Of that amount, \$368 million would be disbursed to the states in fiscal 1971. That represents more than a doubling of the \$177.5 million in federal crime-fighting aid being given the states this fiscal year.

The President is determined to help beef up ~~_____~~ local law enforcement. He recognizes--as I do--that the heaviest law enforcement burden rests with local government.

At the same time, the President is asking Congress to step up the fight against organized crime. He wants to increase the number of Federal "strike forces" against organized crime from 13 to 20--across the country.

These 20 strike forces, involving Federal ~~_____~~ grand ~~_____~~ juries, prosecutors, FBI agents and other law enforcement personnel, will cost about \$2 million in fiscal 1971.

In the fight against the illegal traffic in ~~_____~~ drugs, the President is asking for 223 more positions in the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

These are all new actions which supplement the move made by the President last year to win congressional approval of 17 new ~~_____~~ anti-crime bills.

Unfortunately, Democrats in Congress ~~_____~~ have not yet cooperated sufficiently with the President to bring about the passage of even one of the President's anti-crime proposals.



We need more law enforcement tools, and we need more money to fight crime.

I am determined that the President and our local law enforcement officials will get all the help they need to bring the criminal elements in our society under control. I feel sure the American people share my concern.

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

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

The President + The Democrats in the

~~The fight goes on. President Nixon is continuing to do battle with those~~

Congress are still at odds over the HEW appropriation bill. Democrats in Congress who are insisting upon adding hundreds of millions of dollars. A slim majority in the House wanted to add about \$500 million to the amount the President is willing to spend to run the Health Education Welfare over the compromise figure the President recommended. I

Department the rest of this fiscal year. favored an amendment that have cut 2 1/2 % overall & saved
~~The House last week approved a \$19.2 billion appropriation bill for HEW and the~~
about \$450 million. I believe my agency could economize by
~~Department of Labor to replace the \$19.7 billion bill the President vetoed on Jan. 30.~~
2 1/2 %. Unfortunately, *this economy amendment lost 189 to 205.*
contains
~~The substitute bill \$324 million more than the amount the President was willing~~

WA

~~to accept. I and other Republicans tried to get the spending in the~~
lost by 16 votes.

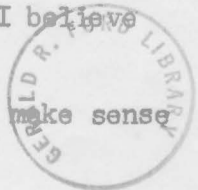
~~bill held down but the Democrats refused to go along. Now our hope is that the~~
Senate will give the President the authority not to spend more than he believes wise.
And our hope also is that the House then would accept that version of the legislation.

I firmly believe the President will veto this substitute HEW bill just as he did
the original if Congress tries to force him into what he considers to be
inflationary, budget-busting spending.

There also were fights in the House of Representatives over busing students to
schools to overcome racial imbalance, and the right of students to attend
schools in their own neighborhoods.

As passed by the House, the bill would bar the use of Federal funds to bus
students for the purpose of correcting racial imbalance. It also declares that
the Federal Government cannot withhold funds from school districts which have adopted
freedom-of-choice pupil assignment plans.

I supported the moves to write these provisions into the bill because I believe
we should be concerned primarily with quality education. To me it does not make sense



to bus ~~children~~ children out of their ^{own} ~~neighborhoods~~ neighborhoods unless this would mean a better education for the students involved. I feel sure that parents would prefer to have their youngsters go to school close to their homes. So I believe what we should be concentrating on is making our schools the best wherever they are instead of carting our children from one part of town to another.

Now I would like to call your ~~attention~~ attention to a ~~letter~~ letter I have received from our governor, Bill Milliken.

In the letter, Gov. Milliken briefly sketches for me ~~how~~ how Michigan ~~is~~ is attacking crime with ~~the~~ the help of Federal funds. Those funds are being made available to Michigan under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, which I sponsored.

Gov. Milliken ~~tells~~ tells me that the Federal funds Michigan has already received to fight crime have funded ~~many~~ many worthwhile action ~~projects~~ projects, with more than 200 additional ~~projects~~ projects waiting for money.

The some 200 applications now marking time involve dollar requests totalling more than \$6 million.

I agree with Gov. Milliken that the Congress should approve every last dollar that President ~~Nixon~~ Nixon asks in Federal aid for State and local crime-fighting efforts. And I certainly will bend every effort to see that Congress responds.

There is no question that full Congressional funding of President Nixon's crime-fighting request is needed if Michigan is to meet the challenge of crime in the Seventies.

The President is certainly alert to the needs of the states and the local communities in the fight against crime.

He has asked the Congress to appropriate \$368 million ~~to be~~ to be disbursed



to the states and local communities in fiscal 1971. That represents more than a doubling of the \$177.5 million in Federal ~~crime-fighting~~ crime-fighting assistance being given to the states this fiscal year. I aim to see that all of that aid is forthcoming. We must help our local communities in their ~~battle~~ battle against crime.

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

Today I would like to talk with you about a variety of items. Let me start off by saying that Congress must come to grips with the question of re-ordering our priorities. But our first priority has to be to bring inflation under control.

That is why I am happy to report that at long last Congress has passed a Health-Education-and-Welfare Appropriation Bill [REDACTED] which is [REDACTED] \$724 million under the original figure [REDACTED] approved by the House although [REDACTED] still about \$700 million more than the President [REDACTED] originally asked for.

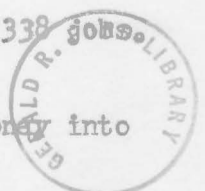
The final figure [REDACTED] was a compromise and will be accepted as such by the President. [REDACTED] But the President could not in [REDACTED] good conscience accept the \$19.7 billion bill originally passed by the Congress during a time of extreme inflationary pressure. To have accepted that bill would have been to throw in the sponge in the fight against inflation.

The Nixon Administration has committed itself to reversing the dangerous inflation which has gripped this country for [REDACTED] five years.

As the President has repeatedly pointed out, the [REDACTED] largest single cause of inflation has been excessive Federal spending--spending which produced [REDACTED] federal deficits of \$57 billion over the decade of the Sixties. During that decade the cost of living in America went up 25 per cent. We must halt that trend.

Let me [REDACTED] point out to you that the Nixon Administration has been doing more than just talking about inflation. The Administration has been reducing the size of the Federal establishment. And by that I mean that in the first six months of this fiscal year, the Administration has reduced the Federal payroll by 137,338 jobs.

Some people say "Why don't you cut defense spending and put more money into health and education?" Well, that is exactly what the Nixon Administration has done.



President Nixon cut the proposed fiscal 1970 budget by \$7.5 billion--and of that cut, \$4.1 billion was in defense spending. In the meantime, outlays for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare have increased by 13 per cent in fiscal 1970 and will increase even further in fiscal 1971.

As the President has reported, "For the first time in twenty years, next year's budget will provide more funds for human resources than for defense."

Our priorities clearly are shifting under the Nixon Administration, but such a shift must be made in a controlled and rational manner, especially in the midst of an inflationary crisis. After all, there is an irreducible minimum of essential military security. And if the worst happens internationally, there will be no domestic society to look after at all. So while we cut back on defense spending, we must maintain a viable strength.

Let me now report to you that I have introduced seven separate bills to implement the broad anti-pollution measures sent to Congress by President Nixon.

I believe it's time we got tough with polluters. That is the right approach, and it is one we have delayed for too long.

My legislation covers air and water pollution, plus solid waste disposal. It also includes provisions to expand the availability of park and recreation lands. My bills create the opportunity for communities and industries to end air and water pollution and provides stiff penalties for polluters who fail to accept their responsibilities.

Lastly, I wish to applaud the fact that the House Ways and Means Committee appears to be moving President Nixon's welfare reform plan--what I called Workfare--toward passage by the Congress.

I strongly favor this legislation because it provides an incentive for



individuals to get off the welfare rolls and onto payrolls. Under existing programs, those on welfare find ~~themselves~~ themselves with a smaller income when they take ~~a~~ a job. In other words, it costs them money to work. The Nixon ~~Workfare Program~~ Workfare Program would change all this and give welfare families and the working poor an incentive to break out of the poverty cycle. This is Americanism at ~~its~~ its best--a hand up ~~instead of~~ instead of ~~a~~ a handout.

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

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

I have always felt there is no area of concern more important than education.

In that connection, I feel too that much more can be done with the schooling of children in their earliest years. So today I want to tell you about a bill I have introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives.

It is an omnibus bill dealing with early childhood education. It is aimed at fulfilling a national commitment that will give all American children an opportunity for the greatest possible development during the first five years of their lives.

I call my bill "The Comprehensive Headstart Child Development Act of 1970." Let me tell you what it would do.

It would establish a National Institute for Early Childhood Development and Education.

It would experiment with a number of approaches to providing services for young children--everything from kindergarten-type compensatory education to the tutoring of toddlers and working with infants and their mothers at home.

It would consolidate the major Federal programs which provide operating funds for day-care and child development programs--programs which in fiscal 1971 involve outlays totalling more than \$560 million.

My bill also would provide for state commissions to be established in each state to plan the use of early childhood funds in that state and to approve applications for funds.

Under my bill, urban areas would be assured a fair share of the early childhood funds, funds would be spent only where facilities and personnel were adequate to use them wisely, private enterprise would assist with early childhood programs, and programs would be evaluated to ^{assure} proper and improved operation.

My bill assigns the highest priority to services for educationally handicapped



children--children who need special services the most. Funds would be allocated to the 50 states on the basis of the number of disadvantaged children, the number of children of working mothers, and the total number of children in each State.

I introduced my bill on the same day that President Nixon sent Congress his education reform message. I might mention that my bill meshes with the President's proposals for establishment of a National Institute for Education Research and a network of ~~experimental~~ experimental centers to see what works best in education. *But it goes farther.*

While I am on the subject ~~of~~ of education, I would like to point ~~to~~ ^{to} the tremendous growth in total spending for education in the United States during the last two and a half decades.

In 1945, for instance, total education expenditures were \$4 billion, or 2 per cent of our gross national product--the total of goods and services produced in this country.

In 1969, that outlay had leaped to \$62 billion, or 7.1 per cent of our gross national product.

Of course, the population of the country ~~grew~~ grew at the same time, climbing from 140 million in 1945 to 203 million in 1969.

And in the last five years inflation has eaten up much of the increase in our education spending.

Our schools have become the prime victims of inflation. *This means* ~~that the huge increases in educational spending in recent years have had little effect on the quality of education many children receive. The average school district is spending only 13 per cent more per pupil, and the bulk of what is left has gone into higher teacher salaries. Of the \$51 additional spent on each elementary pupil last year, \$25 was eaten up by inflation.~~

As a matter of fact, a cost of education index study shows that since the



1957-59 base period, 60 per cent of increased school spending has been consumed by inflationary rises in costs.

This is just ~~one~~ ~~one~~ of the reasons ~~that~~ we must assign top priority to the fight against inflation.

~~_____~~

~~_____~~

~~_____~~

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 to you from the Nation's capital.

the fight against Lately ~~pollution~~ has become a very popular subject, *and rightly so.* People are talking about

every kind of pollution, from the poisons that ~~im~~ imperil our air and our water

to the solid waste pollution of junked cars and what the ~~the~~ population planners

call "people pollution." Today I'd like to talk about a special kind of "people

pollution"--pornography, mail order ~~pornography~~ pornography.

I want to report to you that the ~~Administration's~~ *Pres.* campaign to curb the flow of mail order pornography is really beginning to show *some* results.

The way we have obtained ~~these~~ those results is through ~~close~~ close cooperation between the Justice Department and the Chief Postal Inspector and his ~~men~~ men. These people have scored significant successes ~~against~~ against the larger distributors of sexually-oriented mailings. It is these materials that have prompted about 90 per cent of all public complaints.

I am *very* pleased to tell you that convictions have been won against four of these big dealers and Federal prosecution is under way against all of the others.

Let's take a look at what the ~~Administration has~~ *Dept. of Justice and the P.O. Dept.* accomplished in its war against mail order pornography.

In the last six months of 1969, there were 29 Federal indictments--nearly double the 15 indictments obtained during the same period in 1968. In addition to that, 16 other cases have been formally presented to United States Attorneys for possible prosecution.

I feel that ~~Attorney~~ Attorney General John N. Mitchell and the Justice Department deserve special praise for the progress being made against smut. Let me point out that the time between the presentation of evidence ~~to~~ to U.S. Attorneys and the start of



prosecution has been reduced ~~_____~~ to less than one-third of the time formerly required -- from about 12 weeks at the beginning of 1969 to less than four weeks during the last six months of the year.

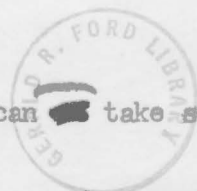
There are also signs of a less permissive attitude by the courts. So there is ^{some} reason ^{and reason} to believe the tide at last is turning against the Nation's smut dealers.

There have been a number of recent cases in which the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to disturb lower court ~~_____~~ convictions involving smut. These are encouraging signs that as future cases move through the courts, convictions will result and will stand up.

Some obscenity dealers obviously are beginning to get the message that ^{the} Administration ^{in Wash.} means business. For example, a California dealer recently decided it would be wise to fold up his mail order operations. Following his conviction, he agreed to close his post office boxes and surrendered huge volumes of advertising materials and mailing lists. Other dealers, facing similar charges, are indicating they ~~_____~~ may follow suit. To show them the Administration is really getting tough, re-indictments are being brought against mail order dealers who fail to curtail their mailings even after their initial indictment and arrest.

While the Government is ~~_____~~ cracking down on domestic smut peddlers, the foreign obscenity dealer is not escaping the attention of the Post Office Department. During 1969, about 250 Foreign Unlawful Orders were obtained against overseas-based pornography mailers. That was an ~~_____~~ increase of nearly 200 over the previous year. These orders forbid delivery of mail addressed to the foreign dealer or the payment of any money order addressed to him or his representative.

Let me remind all of you who are listening ~~to me today~~ that you can ~~_____~~ take steps to stop the flow of offensive ~~_____~~ sex-oriented advertisements into your home under



provisions of the Federal Pandering Advertisements Act ~~which became effective~~

~~Section 60~~ This law provides that a person who receives ~~through the mail~~ a
through the mail pandering advertisement ^{Sept.} may obtain an order from the Post Office directing the mailer
to stop sending him further ^{such} materials. The Post Office Department has issued roughly
350,000 such prohibitory orders at the request of postal patrons since the law went
into effect. ~~Leaflets~~ ^{Leaflets} containing the necessary forms for initiating
such orders are available at your local post office.

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 to you from Washington.

Today I want to talk with you about ^{two}~~two~~ topics. First, the postal strike. I am sure all of you are grateful--as I am--to our letter carriers and clerks in Grand Rapids for staying on the job. When they voted recently not to join in the illegal strike initiated by postal employes in New York City I personally felt that their action should be a model for postal employes throughout the Nation.

There are a couple of facts about the postal situation that should be made clear. First of all, just giving the postal workers a raise is not going to solve all of our postal service problems--although we all recognize that they need and deserve a raise. We also need to reorganize the postal system--reform it to provide better working conditions for the employes and better service to the public.

This is what President Nixon had in mind when he sent Congress a postal reform bill in May 1969--a bill I introduced. But that bill was bottled up by Rep. Thaddeus Dulski, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

To make a long story short, as the saying goes, the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee finally reported out the President's postal reform bill last March 12, combining it with a pay increase for postal workers. The strike began March 18.

I firmly believe that if the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee had acted promptly on the President's postal reform bill and moved it to the House along with a pay raise bill for postal workers we very likely would not have had a walkout by New York City postal employes and others.

The aim of the President's postal reform plan is to dramatically improve working



conditions, increase efficiency, and reduce costs. One of the features of the President's plan is collective bargaining for postal employes, instead of having Congress set their wages. The problem is that certain members of Congress don't want to give up their political power over the Post Office Department--and some postal union leaders think they can do better by making deals with the Post Office Committees of the Congress instead of bargaining with ~~X~~^{the} postal authority proposed by the President.

Actually, we would all be better off if the President's plan is put into effect--postal workers and the public ~~X~~^{alike} would be benefited. That is why I hope the Congress ~~now~~ will ~~not only~~ give the postal workers a raise ~~X~~^{but} adopt the President's postal reform plan.

Another of my immediate concerns is crime. As you may know, I have co-sponsored a large package of anti-crime bills in the Congress. I have given my ~~concentrated~~ concerted attention both to anti-crime legislation having nationwide impact and ~~an~~^{an} omnibus bill dealing specifically with the situation in Washington, D.C.

A few days ago the House passed the D.C. omnibus crime bill, which I ~~strongly~~ wholeheartedly supported. That bill is different from a version ~~approved~~ approved by the Senate--and I hope the House version prevails.

The House bill is tougher. For instance, it permits a judge to deny bail to a defendant when that defendant's record shows him to be ~~a~~ a dangerous criminal who might well commit another serious crime if released on bond while awaiting trial. The House bill also ~~allows~~^{allows} police officers to obtain a "no-knock" ~~warrant~~ warrant authorizing them to burst into private premises if there is reason to believe evidence sought would otherwise be destroyed.

add No law-abiding citizen need fear the no-knock provision. In fact, experience ~~shows~~



in New York, which has had a no-knock law since 1965, shows that such authority is seldom used. Of 1,800 cases ~~in~~ in New York State since 1965, police officers have applied for no-knock warrants in only 14 instances and have actually used them in only 12. The constitutionality of this ~~law~~ New York law has been upheld by the courts.

The D. C. Omnibus Crime Bill is important as an arsenal of weapons against crime in the Nation's capital, but it is also important as a possible model for national anti-crime legislation.

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 to you from Washington.

On March 4, 1865, Abraham Lincoln spoke to a Nation still shuddering from the shock of the War Between the States and urged the American people to "care for him who shall have borne the battle."

A number of days ago President Nixon called the Nation's attention to the deep need for giving proper medical attention to our men wounded in Vietnam--many of them now being discharged directly into Veterans Administration hospitals. We are presently failing to provide complete medical care for our VA patients, including wounded veterans of Vietnam, the President said.

~~President~~
To remedy this situation, the President urged Congress to allocate \$15 million more to ~~be~~ be spent in VA hospitals in the fiscal year ending this June 30 and added \$50 million to his VA medical care budget for fiscal 1971.

I am pleased by the President's requests and I feel sure that Congress will respond to them. There is no question that the Nation has an obligation to provide the best possible medical care for ^{all of} our veterans, ^{particularly all those} who have been wounded in Vietnam.

The President pointed out the areas of greatest need: The need to increase staffs for specialized ~~medical~~ ^{VA} programs, especially those dealing with wounded Vietnam veterans; the need to open and adequately staff and equip more VA centers for specialized care; the need to make dental care more available to Vietnam veterans; and the need to have more nursing care beds available for older veterans.

The President noted that the current difficulties trace back to a 1968 law which required the Veterans Administration to reduce its staff to the mid-1966 level. The action taken under that law deprived the VA's medical care program of several thousand workers in all categories of the health services professions at the very



time when [redacted] VA needs for such personnel were steadily growing.

Last September, the President raised VA's personnel ceiling by 1,500.

He also approved VA's request for an additional 2,100 medical care employes for

fiscal ^{year beginning Jan 1.} 1971. A review of VA hospital needs now shows that even more health services personnel will be required in the immediate future to ~~take~~ ^{take} care of Vietnam veterans, the President has stated.

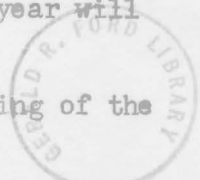
While only 7 per cent of our VA hospital patients now are Vietnam veterans, the number ~~will~~ ^{significantly} rise during the next few years. ~~We~~ ^{also} will have ~~substantial~~ large demands in connection with dental care for Vietnam veterans.

The demand for Coronary/Intensive Care Units in VA ~~hospitals~~ ^{hospitals} is especially acute. So, too, is the need for more Prosthetics Treatment Centers and Spinal Cord Injury Centers.

The \$15 million the President has ~~requested~~ ^{requested} from Congress for the rest of this fiscal year ^{which ends June 30.} will clear up the backlog of Vietnam veterans dental cases; improve the staffing of the existing Specialized Medical Programs, ~~carry out~~ carry out plans for ~~taking~~ taking special equipment into the ~~homes~~ homes of veterans suffering from ~~serious~~ serious kidney ailments; and help meet increased costs of needed drugs and medicines.

The VA ~~budget~~ ^{budget} request already submitted to Congress for fiscal 1971 will ^{permit fiscal year which begins July 1.} provide extra staff to activate 121 additional bed units for Specialized Medical Programs and to open an additional 1,155 nursing care beds—a 28 per cent increase in ~~the~~ the nursing care program.

The new request for an additional \$50 million for the next fiscal year will increase the staffs of VA hospitals and clinics; improve further the staffing of the Spinal Cord Injury Centers and other important Specialized Medical Programs; purchase



seriously needed operating equipment; and absorb rising drug and medical costs.

We owe a special obligation to those of our citizens who have been injured in the service of ~~the United States~~ ^{our country}. No serviceman returning from Vietnam should fail to receive the medical care he needs. I am most pleased to see that President Nixon is determined ^{and I trust the Congress too,} to carry out the obligation I am sure we all feel toward our returning servicemen.

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

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

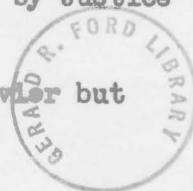
I would like to talk with you today about a matter of the gravest importance-- whether Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas is fit to remain on the highest court in the land.

Nearly eight months ago I began a quiet investigation into the off-the-bench activities of Justice Douglas. What I found convinced me personally that Justice Douglas should be removed from the Supreme Court. For that reason I am supporting a move by upwards of a hundred other members of the U.S. House of Representatives to set up an investigation of Justice Douglas by a special committee of the House.

Many people mistakenly believe that a Supreme Court justice is appointed for life. It is true that a Supreme Court justice has an indeterminate term, but the Constitution plainly states that he shall serve "during good behavior" and that he may be removed from office by the Congress. He may be removed from the Supreme Court bench for offenses which the House considers grave enough so that charges are brought against him by the House. This requires only a majority vote of the House. The U.S. Senate then acts as a trial jury and decides whether the charges brought by the House are sufficiently serious to warrant a justice's removal from the court. Removal requires a two-thirds approval of the Senate.

I am aware, of course, that charges I have brought against Justice Douglas constitute a very serious matter.

I have brought those charges only because I am terribly disturbed by Justice Douglas's conduct and because I believe he not only is guilty of bad behavior but of a "high misdemeanor." Let me briefly detail those charges for you.



Justice Douglas for nine years--from 1960 to 1969--received \$12,000 a year from the Parvin Foundation, which drew much of its income from Las Vegas gambling casinos. This was moonlighter pay--an addition to Mr. Douglas's taxpayer-paid salary as a Supreme Court justice.

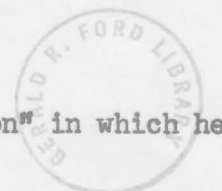
Justice Douglas helped set up the Parvin Foundation, according to its founder, Albert Parvin. If the justice did draft the articles of incorporation, it was in clear violation of Title 28, Section 454, United States Code, which states that "any justice or judge appointed under the authority of the United States who engages in the practice of law is guilty of a high misdemeanor." And a high misdemeanor is grounds under the U.S. Constitution for removal of a Supreme Court justice from office.

Justice Douglas on May 12, 1969, wrote a letter to Albert Parvin in which he apparently offered him advice on how to avoid difficulties the Parvin Foundation was having with the Internal Revenue Service. Such action also is a violation of law.

Justice Douglas resigned last year as President of the Parvin Foundation when things got too hot for him but he still is associated with the leftist Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fund for the Republic, which directs the Center. He is chairman of the Fund's executive board and has received nearly \$7,000 in honoraria from the Fund since 1962.

Justice Douglas refused to disqualify himself from sitting on a Supreme Court case in January 1970 involving an appeal from a \$75,000 libel judgment against a publisher from whom Justice Douglas received \$350 for a magazine article. This constitutes a clear conflict of interest.

Justice Douglas has authored a book entitled "Points of Rebellion" in which he



declares that violence may be justified and perhaps only revolutionary overthrow of the Establishment can save the country.

I do not think it [redacted] good behavior for a Supreme Court justice to take pay on the side from a tax-exempt foundation and offer advice on how it could continue its tax-exempt status. I do not think it [redacted] good behavior for a Supreme Court justice to take pay on the side from a foundation heavily involved with gambling and known criminals. I do not think it [redacted] good behavior [redacted] for a Supreme Court justice to ~~be associated with~~ [redacted] abet the activities of individuals promoting violence and unrest in America.

For these reasons I believe the House of Representatives should set up a special committee to recommend to the House [redacted] whether Justice Douglas should be impeached.

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

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

The American people received some great news a few days ago when President Nixon announced that 150,000 more U.S. combat troops will be withdrawn from South Vietnam over the next 12 months.

I think this latest troop withdrawal has great significance for our Nation. What it says is that President Nixon is making good on his pledge to remove all U.S. combat troops from Vietnam. It says that the President is extricating us from the terrible jungle war in which we became heavily entangled under the previous Administration. It says that the President's policy of Vietnamizing the war is working.

There were many, I am sure, who awaited the President's speech of last Monday night with some foreboding. After all, there have been some ominous developments in Southeast Asia in recent weeks along with the favorable events. But President Nixon kept his word that he would take some risks for peace. I feel sure the President would not have done so except for the special knowledge he has as our commander-in-chief.

We would all prefer to see a negotiated settlement in Vietnam. But, as the President noted, the North Vietnamese are blocking that door. So we can be thankful the President's Vietnamization policy is proving to be so successful that we can continue to withdraw our combat forces from Vietnam.

The Administration appears to be leading this Nation toward an end to the war in Vietnam. I would like to point out at this time that we are also taking a step toward ending grinding poverty in America--a step toward putting all able-bodied Americans to work or into job training.

I am talking about the sweeping welfare reform program approved by the U.S. House of Representatives last week, 243 to 155. I was among those voting for the bill.



I voted for the welfare reform bill because it represents a chance to take people off welfare rolls and put them on payrolls. It is in line with the great American ethic of working for a living--of extending a hand up to those who are down on their luck instead of a handout. I might mention that the House amended the bill to make sure that those who are able to work will have to accept available work if they are to receive any Government assistance. This is the great merit in this new Administration program. It's welfare with a work requirement in it. So it is really what I call Workfare--not welfare. I hope the House-approved bill passes the Senate in pretty much the same form it was approved by the House. I'd like to give this new program a chance.

We have also made an advance on another front. It now appears that postal reform is on the way. I say that because President Nixon has won the backing of the AFL-CIO and the postal unions for his plan to convert the Post Office Department into an independent postal service. That new postal service would be as free from political pressures as the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Space Agency.

The new postal service would be self-supporting and would permit collective bargaining by postal employes over wages, hours and working conditions.

A key point in the agreement calls for a proposed 8 per cent pay increase for postal workers over and above the new 6 per cent wage boost for all Federal employes. The 8 per cent increase would go into effect when the postal reform plan is passed by the Congress.

Besides the pay increase, the time required for postal workers to reach the top pay level for rank and file mailmen would be compressed from 21 to not more than eight years.

Of course we have to pay for the postal wage increases, and so President



Nixon is asking Congress to raise first-class postage to eight cents, and to increase second class postage ~~by~~ by one-half and third class by one-third. Air mail would still cost 10 cents.

One of the key features of the postal reform plan is that the Postmaster General would no longer be a cabinet member. He would be selected by a nine-member commission appointed by the President.

I think it is terribly important that Congress approve postal reform and give us truly superior mail service.

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 to you from Washington.

I would like to talk with you today about the United States space program, since the U.S. House of Representatives last week approved a \$3.6 billion space authorization bill for fiscal 1971. I was among those voting for the bill because I feel that the space program is paying off for all of the people in our country--not just in terms of expanding our knowledge of the universe but in direct benefits.

It is a little difficult for most people to see just what the benefits from our space program are, so today I am going to take a little time to spell them out.

The most obvious benefit is in jobs. The money being spent on the space program is spent on earth--in the United States--and that fact accounts for thousands of jobs that otherwise wouldn't exist.

During fiscal 1969, for instance, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration did business with 14,369 prime contractors located in 1,882 different communities, scattered throughout all 50 of our states.

Let me cite another set of figures. During the years 1959 through 1967 NASA spent \$2 billion on grants and research programs carried out in 223 of our universities, also located in all 50 of our states as well as the District of Columbia.

But of course there are those who say, what has the space program done for me, personally. Well, how about the simple matter of survival?

As we continue to pollute the atmosphere, we are changing the amount of oxygen available to us. We could seriously deplete our oxygen supply--and our survival would be seriously threatened. The space program has ~~given us the opportunity to~~ made it possible to anticipate that change before it could happen. And it gives us the opportunity to remedy the situation before it is too late. That, to me, is a big plus.

The space ~~program~~ program also has greatly improved our ~~ability~~ ability to forecast



the weather.

Already the Tiros Satellite has been very successful in tracking--and giving advance warning of--typhoons and hurricanes. The result has been an enormous saving in lives, property and crops.

When the equipment is available to implement the know-how of the meteorologists, we will be able to predict the weather accurately over a 5-day span--at least--and probably up to 2 weeks. The ability ~~to~~ to forecast the weather just 5 days in advance would result in an annual saving of \$2½ billion in agriculture, \$100 million in the transportation industry, \$75 million in retail marketing, and untold millions in the recreation industry.

There are countless other benefits from the space program. Satellite television, for instance, ~~is~~ is a direct dividend from ~~the~~ space spending. Other benefits can be found in the development of new products and materials.

For example, space-proofed materials are being used to develop practically indestructible refrigerators. And these materials will have an enormous effect on air conditioning and heating systems in America's homes in a few years.

Stoves and other appliances will be better because of materials developed in the space program. Right now, pots and pans are being coated ~~with~~ with variations of the same material developed to protect spacecraft from the extreme heat of launching and re-entry.

In the automobile industry, advances have already been made and still others are upcoming in the area of sealants and caulking materials. Railroad tank cars now are ~~being~~ being produced from lightweight plastics developed for NASA. And there have been tremendous advances in the manufacture of new types of glass which ~~soon~~ soon will become commonplace in the American kitchen.



Other great advances have been made in medical technology as a result of the space program--pressurized space suits for the victims of strokes, the ultrafast dental drill, supersensitive [REDACTED] infra-red detectors useful in the early detection of cancer, an infra-red switch by which a hospital patient can regulate his bed or manipulate his wheelchair merely by a movement of his eyes.

And now [REDACTED] there is at [REDACTED] least a [REDACTED] faint hope that moon dust [REDACTED] will be effective in combatting cancer. If that ever proves [REDACTED] even partially true, the [REDACTED] space program will have [REDACTED] paid for itself many times over.

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

I am very pleased that the House last week passed a measure to keep sexually-oriented material from being mailed to minors and to individuals who notify the Postmaster General they do not wish to receive it.

The bill passed by the House is identical in concept with one I introduced this year. It forces those who exploit sexual ~~_____~~ sensationalism for commercial gain to purchase a list of persons who do not wish to receive sexually-~~_____~~oriented mail, and prohibits mailing to those individuals. The ~~_____~~ bill provides strong penalties for ~~_____~~ the indiscriminate mailing of such material to those who do not want it.

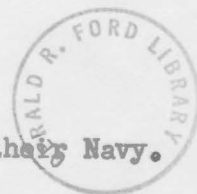
I ~~_____~~ strongly supported this bill. It passed the House 375 to 8.

With my firm support, the House has rejected arms cuts which would have scuttled deployment and development of MIRV and anti-ballistic-missile deterrents.

In my view, those members of Congress who ~~_____~~ would declare a unilateral U.S. moratorium on ~~_____~~ MIRV and ABM ~~_____~~ deployment would throw away the only major bargaining weapon we have at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Vienna-- the so-called SALT talks. If we gave away this one ~~_____~~ trump card, we would be giving up the only chance we have for ~~_____~~ halting the ~~_____~~ nuclear arms race.

Consider, if you will, what the Soviet Union has been doing in the area of nuclear armaments. Last year alone, the Soviets deployed 122 additional Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles. We deployed none. In ~~_____~~ ICBMs, the Soviet Union now not only has more longrange missiles than we do, their nuclear capability is 150 per cent greater.

Last year the Soviets added 8 nuclear missile-firing submarines to their Navy. We added none. At the current rate, the Soviet Union's missile submarine force will



surpass the United States within five years.

Last year the Soviets deployed 64 new ABMs around Moscow. At the present rate, the U.S. will not have a single operating ABM on the ground until 1974-75.

Last year the Soviets spent \$25 billion on nuclear weapons. They are now working on another 125 ICBMs, are building 320 more submarine-launched missiles, and are working on 27 additional ABM launchers and three major radar systems related to them.

I am for halting MIRV and limiting ABMs, but I'm for doing it both in Moscow and in Washington, at the same time.

So it's because I believe we must negotiate from a position of strength that I supported the \$20 billion military authorization bill passed by the House this week.

It is also because I believe we can achieve peace in Vietnam through strength that I opposed amendments which would have tied the President's hands in his efforts to wipe out enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia.

Tons of enemy arms and food supplies, and base camps made up of hundreds of buildings and underground bunkers are located in the Cambodian sanctuaries. These base camps are striking pads which endanger the lives of thousands of Americans in Vietnam and threaten to destroy the Vietnamization process by which we are pulling our men out of Vietnam while the South Vietnamese take over.

The prime targets of the American-supported offensive against these Cambodian sanctuaries used by the Communist enemy are not enemy troops but the vast stocks of combat supplies, ammunition dumps, supply lines, communications facilities, tunnel complexes and underground command posts of the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong.

The President's decision was to clean out these base camps and other facilities and thus to save American and South Vietnamese lives.



We are already seeing the payoff of the offensive launched at the President's orders. [REDACTED] Huge caches of arms and foodstuffs have been captured. A command center has been seized and destroyed.

I believe the President's action is not only militarily sound but is in the best interests of the United States and every G.I. in Vietnam. It could turn out to be a masterstroke. [REDACTED] It could mark a turning point in the Vietnam War.

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

Right now I am receiving thousands of ~~responses~~^{replies} to my 1970 questionnaire.

The response is most gratifying. It underscores the fact that the people of Kent and Ionia Counties are very much interested in their Government and in the major issues of the day.

There are some people who are remarking that it is impossible to answer the questions with a simple yes or no. Well, this is the situation I run up against when I am called upon to vote on legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives. There are lots of times when I would like to vote, "yes, but" or "maybe" but I have to vote aye or nay.

Of course many people who are answering my questionnaire are also writing me letters to expand on their replies. I very much appreciate getting their views, and I would like to assure them that I will answer each of their letters in the earliest time possible.

Many of the letters I am getting reflect increasing concern about student demonstrations that sometimes escalate into violence.

I am very much pleased that the massive demonstration of last weekend in Washington, D.C., was peaceful for the most part. I think this is ~~xx~~ a tribute both to the vast majority of the young people who journeyed to Washington for the demonstration and also to the Washington Metropolitan Police Department, which exhibited a great show of restraint in handling the mammoth crowd.

The demonstration in the Nation's capital offered a sharp contrast to what happened recently at Kent State University in Ohio. What transpired at Kent State, where four students were ~~killed~~ killed, was nothing less than a senseless tragedy.

Much tragic dissension ~~has~~ has hit our great nation, and I often am asked by

the American people
friends in ~~Kent~~ Kent and Ionia Counties whether ~~the country~~ ever can become united
again. I feel certain that we can.

There have always been differences between age groups. ~~and~~ The split ~~were~~ are
witnessing today is probably more severe than we have ever seen. But I am convinced
that ~~such dissent~~ the kind of dissent we saw at Kent State--dissent that erupts into
bloodshed and killing--is not, and will not become, a part of the American way of life.

Young people must realize that violence is not the answer. They must realize
that pelting soldiers or national guardsmen with bricks and concrete is not the answer.
They must realize that their grievances must be aired within the existing system. And
they should realize that they are being deluded by the militant radicals when they are
exhorted to ~~destroy~~ kill or to destroy buildings and other property.

What we must do is to improve the existing system of communications to give
both sides--all sides--an opportunity to express themselves. Those of us who are part
of the so-called system must realize that we have been guilty of turning deaf ears to
the pleas of many young people who have many legitimate grievances about the way we are
conducting our Nation's affairs.

However, I also believe that for those who cause violence for the sake of
violence on the campus, the only redress is for the authorities to suspend or expel them
from school.

I cannot stress too strongly that we cannot, we must not, ~~and~~ tolerate violence
~~and~~ from any quarter.

Bloodshed stemming from the actions of an irrational few must ~~be~~ not be permitted
either on college campuses or in city streets.

We must, and I pray we will, find a balance of reason and moderation.

The President's decision to make a sweep of the Communist ~~a~~ sanctuaries in

Cambodia came as a shock to many of our citizens and was used as a reason by some of our youth to engage in irrational behavior. I can understand ~~logical~~ responsible dissent from ~~that~~ the President's decision, but I deplore ~~the explicit~~ the kind of dissent which leads to violence and a trampling upon the rights of others.

I ask those who disagree with the President on the Cambodian offensive to give the President a chance to prove whether he was right or wrong in this decision. He has said all of our troops will be out of Cambodia by June 30. That is not too long ~~x~~ a time ~~well~~ to allow for a public decision on the rightness of the President's action.

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 to you from Washington.

My mail has been especially heavy lately on the subject of Vietnam and Cambodia, and so this is what I want to talk with you about today.

Every American--every resident of Kent and Ionia Counties--must know that the principal objective of the present Administration is to end the American involvement in the Vietnam War in the shortest time possible. President Nixon's policy is clear--to withdraw U.S. forces as the South Vietnamese acquire the ability to defend themselves against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

In the process, we hope that North Vietnam will come to see that it cannot take over South Vietnam by force and will begin serious negotiations to end the fighting.

President Nixon has already reduced U.S. troop levels by 115,500 men in Vietnam and has announced that an additional 150,000 men will be withdrawn over the next 12 months.

While we withdraw our men from Vietnam and train the South Vietnamese to take over the combat burden, North Vietnam seeks to prevent our Vietnamization program from succeeding. North Vietnam also is playing a waiting game, hoping that antiwar sentiment in the United States will force a precipitous withdrawal of American troops and cause collapse of the Southvietnamese government. The prospect then would be an easy takeover by the Communists.

Apologists for the Communists in Asia have long peddled the story that the Vietnam War is a civil war. That fiction was demolished in recent months ~~when~~ by Communist attacks in Laos and Cambodia, which were threatened by a North Vietnamese takeover. North Vietnam invaded those countries and partially occupied them in order to infiltrate ~~x~~ South Vietnam from those points and use them as supply bases for troops

attacking Americans and South Vietnamese. Cambodia, in particular, was being used as a sanctuary from which the North Vietnamese could launch attacks and then retreat back across the border without fear of being pursued.

Intent on following ~~up~~ a policy of withdrawal from South Vietnam, the Nixon Administration was faced with a dilemma. Should North ~~xi~~ Vietnam be allowed~~to~~ to enlarge and consolidate its Cambodian sanctuaries, gained by invasion? If so, could there ever be~~n~~ an end to the war, short of South Vietnamese surrender? If ~~with~~ North Vietnamese attacks from ~~the~~ the Cambodian sanctuaries were immune, what would be the effect~~on~~ on the Vietnamization program and the ~~withdrawing~~ planned withdrawal of American troops? What would be the cost~~in~~ in American and South Vietnamese lives?

And so the President decided to clean out the Cambodian sanctuaries. He made that decision to save American and South Vietnamese lives, to permit the steady strengthening of South Vietnamese forces, to make possible the continued withdrawal of American troops, and to shorten the war. This move into Cambodia was not an invasion. It was an attack against the invaders of Cambodia--the North Vietnamese.

This attack has a limited objective--to destroy Communist bases so they cannot be used against Americans and the South Vietnamese again without great cost in time and effort--to seize vast quantities of North ~~xi~~ Vietnamese supplies so that the enemy's ability to wage war against Americans and South Vietnamese will be greatly reduced.

We are succeeding in those objectives. We have achieved enormous success already in ~~the~~ Cambodia. We have ~~so far~~ captured more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ million rounds of small-arms ammunition, ~~and~~ enough rice to feed 145,420 of the enemy for a month, and large quantities of a variety of enemy arms. We have set the enemy back from six to eight months.

In my view, this means we not only can go ahead with our planned withdrawal

of an additional 150,000 men, we may even be able to withdraw more men than that and in a shorter period of time.

The President has pledged that U.S. troops will be out of Cambodia by the end of next month. Defense Secretary Laird has said the U.S. will end its combat role in Vietnam by July 1, 1971. I think the American people should be most encouraged. We are succeeding in ending our involvement in Vietnam without turning that tragic little country over to the Communists.

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

Today I would like to talk with you about Social Security and also about Vietnam and Cambodia.

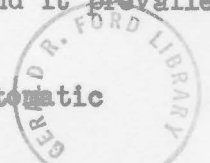
First of all let me call your attention to a development which I consider a breakthrough in the area of Social Security.

It has been widely reported that the House of Representatives has approved a 5 per cent increase in Social Security benefits on top of the 15 per cent increase which went into effect earlier this year. But there has been little emphasis on another piece of news--the fact that the House has voted to automatically increase Social Security benefits in the future as the cost of living rises for our elderly citizens.

The way the plan would work is that whenever the cost of living rises by at least 3 per cent, Social Security benefits would automatically go up to offset this cost-of-living rise as far as Social Security beneficiaries are concerned.

This would be done to eliminate the lamentable lag which now takes place while the elderly wait for Congress to act on a Social Security increase. And it also would take the politics out of Social Security. It is directed at the habit Congress has of legislating Social Security increases only in an election year and seeing who can take the most credit for it.

The automatic cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits was a Republican amendment to the House bill. The Democratic majority of the House Ways and Means Committee had killed the provision in committee. But Rep. Jackson Betts, Republican of Ohio, offered the amendment on the House floor and it prevailed, 233 to 144. I of course voted for it. I have been pushing for an automatic cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits for five years. President Nixon



also recommended it.

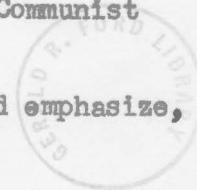
The Social Security bill passed by the House did far more than just increase Social Security benefits across the board by 5 per cent and attach an automatic increase provision to the Social Security system.

The bill also provides increased benefits for widows and dependents and certain disabled beneficiaries. Current law gives a widow, after age 62, a benefit level equal to 82½ per cent of her deceased husband's benefit. The bill just passed will give this widow 100 per cent of her husband's benefit at age 65.

One of the general benefits in the bill is that it raises the earnings limitation. Under present law, a Social Security beneficiary who is under age 72 has his benefits reduced by \$1 for every \$2 he earns over and above \$1,680 a year. The bill approved by the House increases this earnings ceiling to \$2,000.

The bill also tightens up on the Medicare and Medicaid programs. It gives the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare the authority to set reasonable cost limits on services, basing them on a comparison of costs in the same area. It also places limits on doctor's fees, cuts off payments to suppliers found guilty of program abuses, ^{and} reduces the Federal matching share in such programs as nursing homes and mental hospitals. But it also increases the Federal matching share for outpatient hospital services, clinical services, and home health services. The entire thrust of these provisions is to make the Medicare and Medicaid programs work better while holding down on costs.

I would like to talk with you now about Cambodia. I would like to mention that while my mail ran at first against the President's decision to attack the Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia it now is turning in the other direction. I would emphasize, too,



that all the evidence I have seen indicates that our men in Vietnam overwhelmingly support the President on this matter and urge that the home folks back him as well. I received a most interesting letter in which a Grand Rapids couple informed me that their son, stationed in Vietnam, wrote home saying that U.S. and South Vietnamese forces should have attacked the Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia

five years ago —
^ when they first were established

I think the Cambodia Operation is a big success. And I personally believe it will mean we will be able to withdraw more men from Vietnam over the next 12 months than the 150,000 now planned.

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 to you from the Nation's capital.

While many thousands of Kent and Ionia County residents have filled out and sent my 1970 congressional questionnaire back to me, hundreds of them have also written to let me know more fully just what is on their minds these days.

And so I have learned that what is troubling scores of good people in my congressional district is the fact that the country now is experiencing one of the worst waves of violence and civil disorder since the Civil War.

Much of this trouble coincides with widespread student disagreement with the Administration's policies in Southeast Asia. What is happening is that radical and radicalized students have seen fit--in the name of protest--to burn campus buildings, throw rocks at law enforcement officers and military personnel, block off major traffic arteries, and to literally shut down hundreds of institutions of education.

I have often stated my belief that every citizen has the right to protest unless his way of protesting infringes on the rights and freedom of others. There is no question in my mind that destroying property, assaulting police officers and National Guardsmen and intimidating the administrators of universities are acts that infringe on the rights of others.

What is most alarming about the situation is that thousands of such violations of the law have gone unpunished. While in some cases it has been impossible to identify and arrest all violators, in other cases large numbers of people have been allowed to break the law with impunity. I say that to condone one offense is to invite another.



If violent and illegal protesters continue to [redacted] go unpunished for their violations of law, then we are opening the door to a total [redacted] breakdown of law and order in this country.

I have spoken in the past [redacted] about the importance of [redacted] separating in the public mind the campus radicals from the majority of responsible young people. We all know that the [redacted] radicals have been able to win significant support from [redacted] other students dissatisfied with national and campus policies. And the radicals have often been able to intimidate some college administrators into capitulation.

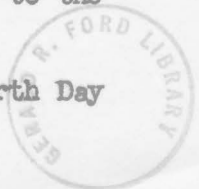
Developments in Southeast Asia are, of course, of deep concern to our young people and many older citizens. But this democracy of ours offers more free and open channels of peaceful and responsible dissent than any other [redacted] form of government in the history of man.

Those who burn, destroy and obstruct are not doing so because other channels are closed to them. They are doing so [redacted] because [redacted] their leaders seek destruction for destruction's sake. Claiming to obey some higher law, they burn, assault and obstruct in the name of protest. Even if the [redacted] policies they protest against are wrong, the political views of these [redacted] people give them no license to deprive other Americans of an education or of free speech or of any other cherished right.

We must assure that no such license is created through default or neglect.

We must punish [redacted] these wrongdoers under OUR laws, not permit them to destroy our society under their OWN rules.

Many thousands of deeply concerned students in America have found effective ways to express their dissent peacefully. They have turned their energies to the circulating of petitions to change governmental policy. They have held Earth Day teach-ins to demonstrate the need to wipe out pollution.



They have visited members of Congress and Administration officials. They have sent letters and telegrams to public officials. They have participated in peaceful demonstrations. These are the ways of a true democracy, while those of the violent protester are the ways of a mobocracy.

Peaceful, responsible students deserve our respect and attention.

Irresponsible protesters should be punished to the full extent of the law.

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 to you from Washington.

This will be my last radio report to you this year because I will shortly be filing my nominating petitions for Congress. Once I become an official candidate, I come under the equal time provision of the Federal Communications Act.

Since this is my last report of the year, I want to talk with you about the major problems facing the country and give you a rundown on where we stand--as I see it.

Vietnam, of course, is the biggest problem. Let's start out by noting that when President Nixon took office last year he inherited a full-scale war in Southeast Asia in which approximately 542,000 U.S. military personnel were involved. Whether this was a moral or a legal war was irrelevant. We were at war, and President Nixon had to deal with the situation.

What has President Nixon done? He has brought one ~~out~~ out of four Americans in Vietnam home--a total of 112,000. He said he would do it and he did. To date the President has done exactly what he said he would do and he has done it within the time tables announced. To reasonable people this should be assurance that the President will continue to live up to this word.

President Nixon states that by Oct. 15 another 50,000 men will be out, and by next spring the additional withdrawals will total 150,000. That will bring our force levels in Vietnam to less than 280,000--almost a 50 per cent cut from the high mark recorded when Lyndon Johnson left office. By that time we will have withdrawn our combat forces from Vietnam, and the forces remaining will be primarily supply and logistics units.

That means we will have disengaged from combat in Vietnam and will have turned the fighting over to a well-trained, million-man South Vietnamese Army. Our



~~non-combatants~~ non-combatants can also come home as the South Vietnamese Army develops its capability to handle the supply and logistics ~~work~~ work.

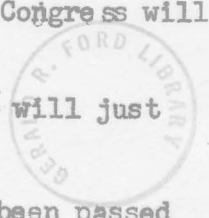
Unfortunately, there is no magic button here in Washington that we can push to accomplish these things instantly.

There is no question that all of us want to get out of the Vietnam War as fast as possible. Whatever dispute there is, it is not about whether to get out of the war. It is about how to do so. And it is about the time required to do it without inviting costly consequences. ~~_____~~

To get out this instant to ~~_____~~ would doom the South Vietnamese to a bloodbath at the hands of the North Vietnamese. It would also make the fate of more than 1,500 American prisoners of war ~~_____~~ a most uncertain one. In addition, running out would encourage the Communists to move in on any or all of the countries with which the United States has mutual security treaties. The President has ~~_____~~ chosen the alternative, which is to withdraw in stages while building South Vietnam's ability to defend itself.

I respect all those whose views on Vietnam ~~_____~~ differ from mine. ~~Pride is~~ ^{of opinion} not important here--but ending the Vietnam War and keeping out of others is. Let's maintain a decent respect for our country and its President and ~~_____~~ recognize our responsibility ~~y~~ for ending the Vietnam War in a way that will help keep the peace.

Let me turn now to another big problem--crime. I would just point out that we are making progress in fighting crime. The rate of the crime rise dropped to 11 per cent in 1969 as against a 17 per cent rise in 1968. That means we are gaining--and we will make more gains. There is no question that it will be helpful if the Congress will enact the 13 major anti-crime bills which President Nixon has developed. I will just report on one of these--a bill directed at organized crime. That bill has been passed



by the Senate and now is undergoing extensive hearings in the House Judiciary Committee. I am hopeful it will be [redacted] taken up and passed by the House within the near future. The people of this country are demanding it.

One final word. Sunday--June 14--is Flag Day. I hope as many Kent and Ionia [redacted] County people as possible will [redacted] display the Stars and Stripes. But whether or not everyone does, I hope they will reflect on how wonderful it is to be an American and be thankful they are living under the greatest form of government on this earth.

This is your congressman, Jerry [redacted] Ford, reporting from Washington. I hope to [redacted] be resuming these talks with you next January. So long for now.

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