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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 5, 1967

EAST-WEST TRADE--TIME ENOUGH LATER

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

There was a time, and not so long ago, when trading with the enemy in time of war was considered an act of treason. Only a traitor gave aid and comfort to the enemy. Only a traitor had easy access to an enemy country and sold him the goods and materials that he needed to strengthen his economy.

Now, admittedly, we haven't formally declared war in Vietnam--but we are in a war in that faraway country just as much as we were in Korea or in Europe in World Wars One and Two. And it's about time we faced up to that fact.

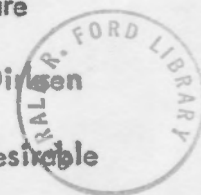
We are told that in the interests of world peace we must build trade-bridges between East and the West. "Building bridges" has become a kind of political slogan. It certainly has a pleasanter sound than the phrase "trading with the enemy." It gives a kind of legitimacy to an action that profits the enemy more than it does us.

But is this the time to build bridges to the Communist world?

Let's look at some hard facts of life--namely, the heartbreaking tabulation of our losses in Vietnam. To date, more than 10,500 American soldiers have been killed there and another 64,000 wounded. And the weapons used by the Viet Cong to inflict these losses--where did they come from? Most are stamped, "Made in Russia." Russian guns, Russian bullets, Russian surface-to-air missiles and Russian MIGs.

So far in this conflict, our airmen have shot down some 70 Russian-built MIGs. It is estimated that well over 300 MIGs are available for replacements. Our military men report that some 2,500 Russian-built missiles have been fired at our planes. Tens of thousands of Russian-built and Red Chinese-built rifles and mortars have been found by our troops in Viet Cong supply dumps.

Yet, we are asked to increase our trade with the same Communists who are supplying the Viet Cong with weapons to kill American boys. As Senator Everett Dirksen so eloquently asked the other day--and I quote--"Is trade so sweet and profits so desirable as to be purchased at the price we now pay in death and agony?"



Without doubt, the volume of trade we are able to generate with the Communist world is a pittance compared with our gross national product. There will be time enough later, I believe, after the Vietnam conflict has ended and the Middle East has simmered down, to talk about "building bridges."

Surely, it makes more sense to leave the bridge-building to the Russians who need trade with us more than we need it with them. Trade can be an instrument for world peace, of course--but only when it is applied in the hard-nosed manner of the old Yankee traders who insisted on fair return for their barter. There's no sensible reason to approach trade with the Communists in the soft-headed hope that it will somehow convince them to be nice guys.

We have too long talked with dreamy eyes of building "bridges to peace" while the Reds put on pressure all around the world--in the Sea of Japan, along the 38th parallel in Korea, in Hong Kong, in Cuba and South America--and now in the Middle East.

We have spread ourselves so thin we are in grave danger. It is not impossible that we may soon find ourselves involved in some or all these scattered places. Yet, we plunge on in a frenzied rush to extend bridges of trade with those who are contributing to these pressures and problems.

Let the Soviet Union and East European Communist governments first convince us that they truly seek peace in Vietnam and the Middle East and elsewhere. Until then, we should refuse to be a party to any financial deals in which the main advantage is with them.

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.

In the past few days, the ~~unprecedented~~ ~~Mideast~~ war in the Mideast has almost totally eclipsed all other business in the Nation's ~~the~~ capital.

Other congressional leaders and I have been deliberately restrained in our comments on the Mideast situation. Our view has been that nothing should be said that might in any way upset any moves being made within the United Nations or outside it to restore peace to the Arab-Israeli world.

Members of the House Republican Policy Committee met last Tuesday afternoon to discuss the matter with top Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who had been regularly ~~briefed~~ briefed on the Mideast situation by ~~the~~ State Department officials. We ~~had~~ agreed that the committee should ~~not~~ issue no statement of any kind.

~~The following morning~~

That night the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution ~~urging~~ urging an immediate cease-fire in the Mideast, an unconditional cease-fire with no reference to troop withdrawals. This was extremely significant because it was a ~~big~~ big concession on the part of the Soviet Union, which ~~has~~ ^{had} backed ~~the~~ the Arab nations against ~~Israel~~ Israel. This type of ~~cease-fire~~ cease-fire was exactly the kind of arrangement I espoused as the ~~best~~ ^{best} UN move toward settlement of the Mideast conflict.

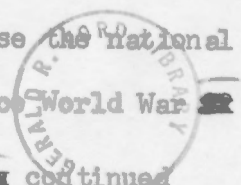
Last Wednesday morning I and ~~other~~ other congressional ~~leaders~~ leaders met with the President at the White House to learn what the situation was as of that moment. ^{to discuss several other matters of national concern} It was the first time the President had called in the leaders of both parties to discuss the Mideast crisis with us.

At least two lessons emerge for us from the Mideast ~~crisis~~ crisis. In future, no UN official can be permitted to withdraw a UN peacekeeping force from a trouble spot ~~without~~ without insisting on consultation with the UN Security Council and General Assembly. The other lesson is that firmness and the honoring of international pledges is the only way to prevent a shooting war. The blockade of the Gulf of Aquaba was an act of aggression by Egypt. When the United States and other maritime nations failed to lift that blockade by joint action, a shooting war between ~~Israel~~ Israel and the Arab states became inevitable.

The Mideast crisis overshadowed legislative action in Congress last week, yet that action was important.

House Republicans sought to block an Administration move to raise the national debt limit by \$29 billion--the largest raise in the debt ceiling since World War ~~2~~ 2.

The reason for our action was simple--to focus attention on ~~the~~ continued



excessive spending ~~by the Administration~~ on non-essentials by an Administration which also is spending \$2 billion a month on the war in Vietnam.

Republicans also wished to remind the Nation that the Administration has consistently underestimated the cost of the Vietnam War so the true ~~light~~ financial condition of the federal government would be obscured from public scrutiny ~~and~~ and criticism.

With both non-defense and Vietnam spending rising rapidly, Administration officials ~~have~~ ^{have found} themselves forced to admit the possibility ~~of~~ ^{of} a \$24 billion federal deficit in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Republicans are trying to hold ~~the~~ ^{some} the line on domestic spending programs and are trying to keep others from expanding as fast as the Administration ~~would~~ would like. The President's response has been to accuse House Republicans of trying to "cut those programs." I will let you judge the fairness of that statement.

The American people may find ~~themselves~~ themselves faced with an income tax increase and a new round of inflation ~~before~~ before the end of this year as a result of excessive federal spending. ~~The~~ The ~~Congress~~ Congress has a duty and an obligation to reduce the Administration's spending requests and try to avoid a tax increase.

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

The 90th Congress is--to some degree, at least--reflecting the mood of the electorate which last November increased Republican strength in the U.S. House of Representatives by 47 seats.

There is an economy spirit in the House. ~~It is not~~ Just how strong it is I cannot yet say. But there definitely is an awareness that the people ~~are~~ want a hold-down on non-essential federal spending.

I think it is fair to say that the added Republican strength has created the economy spirit in the ~~House~~ House, the awareness of a need for spending cuts.

This brings me to a story which I think has not yet been told about what's happening in Congress this year. ~~The~~ The House has made some sizable cuts in the President's budget for fiscal 1968. Most ~~of~~ of the cuts ~~have~~ have taken place initially in the House Appropriations Committee--and we can only hope that these cuts will survive Senate action to a great degree.

The reductions made in the House Appropriations Committee ~~are due primarily~~ *stem from* ~~the~~ *greater* Republican ~~influence~~ influence on that committee ~~than in the 89th Congress~~. Where there were 34 Democrats and 16 Republicans on the House ~~Appropriations~~ Appropriations Committee in the ~~89th~~ wild-spending 89th Congress, there now are 30 Democrats and 21 Republicans on the group. This ~~change~~ change is due to the fact that Republicans now hold 47 more seats in the House than we did in the last Congress.

House Appropriations Committee Chairman George Mahon, Texas Democrat who is a longtime friend of mine, estimates the cuts made by his committee to date at \$3 billion. This includes ~~the~~ House action on the \$70.3 billion defense appropriation bill, which included \$20.3 billion for ~~the~~ the Vietnam War. Unfortunately for all of us, ~~that~~ that \$20 billion for the Vietnam fighting probably will fall about \$5 billion short.

So even though Mr. Mahon puts his committee's cuts at ~~the~~ \$3 billion on paper--and there are five ~~more~~ money bills still to be handled by the House--the country continues ~~to~~ *and faces the threat of an income tax increase.* in deep financial trouble. We need help from the White House to make meaningful cuts in ~~non-essential~~ non-essential spending--and we need that help now. That is why I am pressuring the House to send the President's fiscal 1968 budget back to him with a request that he cut non-essential ~~expenditures~~ expenditures wherever possible.

~~It~~ It is to the credit of the House that an effort is being made there ~~on~~ on behalf of the taxpayer.

It is also to the credit of the House that the will of the people is ~~being~~ being reflected in other changes.



There is, I believe, a swing in the House ~~away~~ away from federal controls and ~~toward~~ toward a greater say for the states and local communities in federal programs.

While the House would not accept the ^{complete} Republican ~~substitute~~ substitute for the Administration's Elementary-Secondary Education Act, ~~nevertheless~~ nevertheless the House adopted changes which give the States control of federal funds for supplemental, experimental education centers and for the improvement of State Departments of Education.

More recently Republicans and Democrats in a House Education Subcommittee joined hands to shift control over the National Teacher Corps to ~~the~~ State and local authorities. If this change wins approval in final action by the House and ~~the~~ Senate, the upshot will be that teachers will be recruited locally--not nationally--for the Teacher ~~Corps~~ Corps and their training will be ~~completely~~ directed by the state universities participating in the program. At present, both the ~~recruitment~~ recruitment and training of these teachers is ~~now~~ handled by the U.S. Office of Education.

Republicans ~~and Democrats~~ believe ^{it is helpful to have teachers} trained specially for work in slum schools. But we don't want a Federal Teacher Corps controlled and directed from Washington.

I believe the ~~new~~ economy spirit in the House and the trend ~~is~~ toward greater state and local control ~~is~~ directly reflect the will of the American people as ~~is~~ expressed in the last election.

(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.

The big problems are still with us. They are problems which do not go away. Congress must meet the challenge which these problems pose or admit to evasion of responsibility.

One such problem--one which the U.S. House of Representatives failed to face up to--is that of the continuing crisis in the railroad industry, the continuing threat of a nationwide strike.

After the Senate had approved the President's bill to make the recommendations of a railroad mediation board stick, the House took out the binding feature in the legislation and voted only for a 90-day strike moratorium.

This didn't make much sense to me, because Congress previously had provided for 47 days of strike delay which left railroad management and the shopcraft unions far apart. The new 90-day moratorium appeared to be just another breather. I felt that the rail labor dispute would be right back in Congress's lap after the 90-day period.

I don't like compulsory arbitration any better than anyone else. There is something basically repugnant about telling a man he has to work on terms laid down for him by an outside party.

But the public interest also must be considered, and therefore better machinery must be developed for the handling of national emergency strike situations.

That is why I think Congress should take the initiative to improve the Taft-Hartley Act and our other labor laws and bring about a better way to deal with national emergency labor disputes.

President Johnson promised in January, 1966, to take the lead on this matter. He has failed to do so. Just a few days ago he indicated he is willing to let Congress have a crack at it.

I welcome this move by the President. The Congress should get to work on such legislation at once.

The President has suggested hearings before the House and Senate labor committees. I believe it would be better if a joint House-Senate committee were created to tackle this particular subject. This would produce some agreement between both houses of Congress on this controversial issue from the start of the legislative process--if, indeed, agreement is possible.



Of course, no action will come unless Democratic leaders in Congress take the President at his word and get the ball rolling.

The Republican leadership in Congress can do no more than to urge that hearings be scheduled and a study launched. This I have done for many months, without results. It may be, of course, that the President's go-signal to Congress has come because of Republican pressure.

This report to you would be incomplete without some mention of the Middle East situation.

As regards the Middle East, the Soviet Union seems to have begun a great new propaganda game aimed at convincing the world that Israel was the aggressor in the six-day Mideast war. The Russians would have the world believe that the 2½ million Israelis are a constant threat to the 60 million Arabs in the Mideast.

There will only be peace in the Mideast when the Arab states admit that Israel has a right to exist. That peace must also be based on valid guarantees of territorial integrity for all in the Mideast and peaceful passage of Israel through the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran.

I am greatly troubled because it appears that the Soviet Union is working against peace in the Mideast--just as she acted to provoke war before the fighting broke out on June 5.

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The big news in the Nation's capital last week was taxes--regardless of what was happening on the floor of both houses of Congress.

The news was taxes because suddenly everything that those of us who believe in economy in government have been warning about began to surface. All of the pieces began falling into place--and the sum total appeared to be a big rise in every working American's tax bill.

Here is the evidence that you should be prepared for an increase not only in your income tax but also in Social Security tax:

The President's chief economic adviser, Gardner Ackley, told Congress there is "no escape" from an income tax rise this year. I might add that the talk within the Johnson Administration is that the President will ask Congress to approve as much as a 10 per cent income tax surcharge--not merely the six per cent he talked about last January.

House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills, who heads the committee which writes the Nation's tax bills, said rising hospital costs may force an increase in payroll taxes to pay for the Medicare program. In addition, the Ways and Means Committee was reported close to agreement on a 13 per cent minimum increase in Social Security benefits. That, in turn, will mean an increase in payroll taxes.

The Johnson Administration also reported a third tax development. This had to do with the automobile excise tax--and Administration plans to hold it right where it is in stead of letting it drop next April as scheduled. You can't really call that a tax increase--but it's another example of what happens when the federal government insists on an extravagantly high level of non-essential spending and then grabs every tax dollar it can ~~make~~ get to help pay for it.



My position in these matters is well known. I have consistently held that the Administration and the Congress should work together to cut back and hold down non-essential federal spending to a point where an income tax increase could be avoided. The President and his Administration are refusing to cooperate in this regard. They take the attitude that an income tax increase is inevitable. If this proves true, it will only be because the Administration insists on a high level of non-essential domestic spending during a time when this Nation is at war.

As for Social Security, of course benefits must be increased. Our elderly have been grievously hurt by inflation--the price upsurge of 1966 which they still feel. We could have provided an 8 per cent increase in benefits early this year--retroactive to Jan. 1--without an increase in payroll taxes. With benefits greater than 8 per cent, an increase in payroll taxes is inevitable. We must keep the Social Security program on a sound basis. It therefore follows, too, that payroll taxes will have to be further increased if rising hospital costs connected with the Medicare Program demand it.

But let the record be clear that the driving force behind all of the predicted increases in your federal taxes is excessive federal spending. This is the primary cause of cheap money, rising prices and a constantly escalating cost of living. This is not my definition of prosperity.

I have always felt that the way to move this country ahead is to achieve steady growth in the economy and to generate more jobs while maintaining a sound dollar and relative stability in prices. That's the only way we can make a net gain and really get ahead.

Those of us in the Congress who are economy-minded are working constantly to bring federal spending under control and to restore conditions of sound economic growth in this country. Unfortunately, there are not enough of us.

If I had my way, the mix of our federal fiscal and monetary policies would be



such that we would be moving toward a reduction in federal income tax, not an increase.

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.

It is the nature of news reporting that controversy makes news. This is especially true in politics and government. Little attention is paid to quiet agreements between the two major political parties, worked out in the committees of Congress, even though a major piece of legislation is affected.

It was just such an agreement which now has made it possible for a program of great promise--the Teacher Corps--to move forward with vigor and the potential for producing big educational dividends in urban and rural slum schools.

The agreement was important because it eliminated Federal control over the Teacher Corps and made it a locally-oriented program. Republicans felt this was necessary to give the Nation a healthy Teacher Corps program preserving the concept of local control of schools.

The result of the agreement was sharply revised legislation which turns recruitment, selection and training of Teacher Corpsmen over to local schools and colleges. This is as it should be.

The agreement also meant that the Teacher Corps program was extended for three years under authorizing legislation which could bring as many as 9,000 trainees a year into the Teacher Corps by 1970.

I voted for the bill because in its new form the Teacher Corps is a program that America needs. House approval of the bill by a vote of 311 to 88 meant that the Teacher Corps had received bipartisan endorsement. And I was happy to see the Senate accept the legislation exactly in the form that the House had passed it.

This was bipartisanship at its best. The Teacher Corps bill was shaped and passed in a spirit of compromise. In my view, the program was altered for the



better--and this reflected the changed complexion of the Congress.

There is good reason to believe that in time the Teacher Corps will help change America for the better, because the program gives special teacher aid to schools which badly need such help. It brings into those schools volunteers who teach or assist in teaching while studying at nearby colleges and universities. A program of this kind should help to strengthen America.

The congressional blessing given the Teacher Corps is only one recent example of bipartisanship in the Congress--only one instance of Republicans working with Democrats to improve the functioning of our society.

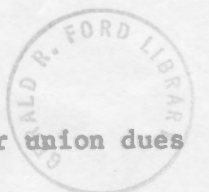
Another instance is bipartisan agreement in a House elections subcommittee on a new election reform bill co-sponsored by Rep. Charles E. Goodell, Republican of New York, and Rep. Robert T. Ashmore, Democrat of South Carolina.

The subcommittee rejected President Johnson's elections bill, which called for spending tens of millions of dollars out of the Federal Treasury on presidential election campaigns.

Instead the subcommittee approved a bill which Chairman Ashmore said was stronger in key respects than the President's.

Aimed at clean elections, the subcommittee bill would abolish legal limits on campaign expenditures but tighten reporting requirements on contributions. The thought here is that candidates often set up a multitude of committees so that the limit on campaign spending doesn't mean a thing. On the other hand, full disclosure of campaign contributions will serve as a check on campaign expenditures. The bill would apply to all those seeking Federal elective office, challengers and incumbents alike. It would not apply to candidates for state and local office.

Among other points, the bill would forbid the use of corporate funds or union dues



or assessments for political activities. At present, it is only the use of such funds for direct campaign contributions which is forbidden.

If bipartisan support can continue for such legislation as it moves through Congress, America will benefit.

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

The big topics as the House of Representatives resumed work after ~~the~~ a Fourth of July recess were the Vietnam War, taxes and anti-riot legislation.

While the Administration reviewed the requests of our military commanders for more men in Vietnam, eight imaginative Republican members of the House put forward an ingenious proposal for de-escalating the war.

The plan for scaling down the fighting called for a reduction of United States bombing in North Vietnam by stages--with the initial small reduction to be followed up only if the enemy reciprocated with a reduction in his own military ~~activity~~ or terroristic activity.

House Democratic Leader Carl Albert immediately attacked the proposal on the floor of the House and went to ~~great~~ great pains to ~~spell out every~~ spell out every move that the Administration has made in the past to reduce the level of Vietnam fighting.

I was surprised by the vehemence of Mr. Albert's attack. It seemed to me that the eight ~~Republicans~~ Republicans who formulated the Vietnam de-escalation plan deserved applause for their efforts. While there is no way of knowing whether the plan would work, it ~~seemed~~ appeared to have merit. The proposal certainly deserved better treatment by the Johnson Administration than ~~an~~ outright dismissal. I felt the plan ~~should~~ should have been carefully considered by the Administration. It has definite possibilities, and no possible avenue to ~~achieve~~ an honorable peace in Vietnam should go unexplored. ~~There is no good reason why we should not~~ There is no good reason why we should not attempt peace probes in Vietnam at the same time that we apply ~~the~~ military pressure aimed at pushing North Vietnam to the peace table.

While the ~~Administration~~ Administration rejected out of hand the de-escalation proposal of the eight Republican House members, there was increasing talk in Congress that the Administration will ask for an income tax increase very soon.

Administration officials have made it clear they will ~~call~~ call their proposed income tax increase a war tax. What they don't talk about is that federal non-defense ~~spending~~ spending has gone up 97 per cent since 1960, while defense expenditures--including ~~\$22 billion~~ \$22 billion this fiscal year for Vietnam--have gone up ~~68~~ 68 per cent.

So don't let them tell you that the proposed increase in income taxes is due entirely to the Vietnam War. The truth is that ~~spending~~ federal spending will more than double during this decade of the 1960s, regardless of what happens in Vietnam.

That is why I am demanding that federal nondefense spending be cut back. I



don't want a bigger tax burden loaded on the ~~the~~ backs of the American taxpayer while the federal government keeps doling out federal dollars ~~at a~~ at a fantastic ~~pace~~ pace.

The strongest ~~any~~ economy can't run a deficit forever.

Neither can the strongest country remain strong if ~~riots~~ riots rage in its cities.

~~That is why the House of Representatives--while anxious to help eliminate the social evils that contribute to riots--also has taken direct action against those who incite riots.~~
That is why the House of ~~Representatives~~ Representatives--while anxious to help eliminate the social evils that contribute to riots--also has ~~taken direct action against those who incite riots.~~

A Nation torn within itself cannot long endure. The Congress ~~must~~ must therefore enact legislation to ~~stop the activities~~ ^{go from state to state} restfain and punish those who incite others to burn, loot and kill. ₁

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

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[1967?]

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

The focus in the Nation's capital is slowly but steadily turning to the tremendous problem of waste in the federal government--not necessarily the deliberate squandering of taxpayer dollars but the waste that flows from duplication and inefficiency.

I have long been urging that the Congress take up arms against waste in government, and this brings us to another problem. Whenever the Loyal Opposition in Congress is creative in its proposals for problem-solving, the other side is likely to steal the Opposition's best ideas.

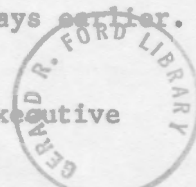
We really don't mind, however, because the more support we muster for our proposals the better the chances of meeting the challenges faced by this Nation. That is why we applauded last week when Senator Abraham Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut, enlisted in the War on Waste declared earlier by House Republicans.

Ribicoff's support is important because he is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization.

I am happy to report that Senator Ribicoff introduced a bill which would do exactly what I proposed in my Republican State of the Union Message last January--set up a presidential commission with the task of streamlining Federal programs and agencies.

Senator Ribicoff made a speech in the Senate to stress the urgency of congressional action to create the presidential commission. His remarks were very similar to those made by me and a large group of House Republicans some days earlier.

An efficiency study of this kind, aimed at wiping out waste in the executive



branch of the Federal government, would take some time--perhaps 18 months or longer. Meantime, the fiscal situation in Washington cries out for such a study.

More and more we read reports hinting that it is simply impossible to cut federal spending in any meaningful way. I believe that we can make substantial cutbacks and avoid an income tax increase--by a freeze on some spending already scheduled, among other means. But there is no question that creation of a presidential study commission is needed to bring federal spending under control--to eliminate overlapping of government functions, duplication in certain federal grant--in-aid programs, activities that are simply wasteful. While pinpointing areas where Congress should act, the commission also could consider the possibility of a systems management approach to operation of the Federal Government.

The commission would be modeled after two groups led in 1947 and 1953 by the late President Herbert Hoover--groups whose work has been praised by Democrats and Republicans alike. The new commission would include two members from each House of Congress, two governors, two executive branch officials and six members chosen from the public-at-large.

We must reorganize the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

We must declare War on Waste--now.((PAUSE))....

There also is need, of course, to reorganize the Congress. The Senate has passed a congressional reorganization bill, and this legislation is awaiting action in the House Rules Committee. I am very anxious that the House get moving on this legislation. There is no question that our congressional machinery needs a major overhaul and not just an oil change.

But I would note with some pride that Congress can move quickly, when necessary.

A case in point is the speedy one-day approval by both House and Senate of emergency legislation to end the crippling rail strike, which had partially blocked the flow of arms to our fighting men in Vietnam. That congressional action highlighted the fact that, creaky though the machinery may be, the Congress can and will act quickly when the welfare or security of the Nation demands it.

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

The focus in the Nation's capital is slowly but steadily turning to the tremendous problem of waste in the federal government--not necessarily the deliberate squandering of taxpayer dollars but the waste that flows from duplication and inefficiency.

I have long been urging that the Congress take up arms against waste in government, and this brings us to another problem. Whenever the Loyal Opposition in Congress is creative in its proposals for problem-solving, the other side is libely to steal the Opposition's best ideas.

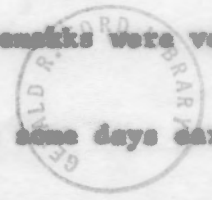
We really don't mind, however, because the more support we muster for our proposals the better the chances of meeting the challenges faced by this Nation. That is why we applauded last week when Senator Abraham Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut, enlisted in the War on Waste declared earlier by House Republicans.

Ribicoff's support is important because he is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization.

I am happy to report that Senator Ribicoff introduced a bill which would do exactly what I proposed in my Republican State of the Union Message last January--set up a presidential commission with the task of streamlining Federal programs and agencies.

Senator Ribicoff made a speech in the Senate to stress the urgency of congressional action to create the presidential commission. His remarks were very similar to those made by me and a large group of House Republicans some days earlier.

An efficiency study of this kind, aimed at wiping out waste in the executive



branch of the Federal government, would take some time--perhaps 18 months or longer.

Meantime, the fiscal situation in Washington cries out for such a study.

More and more we read reports hinting that it is simply impossible to cut federal spending in any meaningful way. I believe that we can make substantial cutbacks and avoid an income tax increase--by a freeze on some spending already scheduled, among other means. But there is no question that creation of a presidential study commission is needed to bring federal spending under control--to eliminate overlapping of government functions, duplication in certain federal grants-in-aid programs, activities that are simply wasteful. While pinpointing areas where Congress should act, the commission also could consider the possibility of a systems management approach to operation of the Federal Government.

The commission would be modeled after two groups led in 1947 and 1953 by the late President Herbert Hoover--groups whose work has been praised by Democrats and Republicans alike. The new commission would include two members from each House of Congress, two governors, two executive branch officials and six members chosen from the public-at-large.

We must reorganize the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

We must declare War on Waste--now.((PAUSE))....

There also is need, of course, to reorganize the Congress. The Senate has passed a congressional reorganization bill, and this legislation is awaiting action in the House Rules Committee. I am very anxious that the House get moving on this legislation. There is no question that our congressional machinery needs a major overhaul and not just an oil change.



But I would note with some pride that Congress can move quickly, when necessary.

A case in point is the speedy one-day approval by both House and Senate of emergency legislation to end the crippling rail strike, which had partially blocked the flow of arms to our fighting men in Vietnam. That congressional action highlighted the fact that, creaky though the machinery may be, the Congress can and will act quickly when the welfare or security of the Nation demands it.

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. 28

August 7, 1967

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

Today, the self-respecting, taxpaying, decent, average American is a bewildered and weary human being. He is war-weary, inflation-weary, tax-weary, riot-weary and crime-weary.

But amid all the black clouds there are some bright spots. For example, a bipartisan bill was introduced in the House of Representatives the other day which will go far in helping some 23 million older Americans on Social Security meet rising living costs.

The legislation was worked out in the House Ways and Means Committee and provides a general increase of 12.5 percent in benefits and a minimum increase of at least six dollars a month. These increases will take effect two months after passage of the bill, which is expected in this session of Congress. Here are some other highlights of the bill:

--Maximum benefits of 168 dollars eventually payable under present law would rise to 189 dollars.

--The amount a person may earn without having his Social Security benefits withheld would be increased from 1,500 dollars annually to 1,680 dollars.

--For Social Security benefit purposes, the pay of a person in the armed forces would be counted as 100 dollars a month more than actual earnings. Additional cost of paying benefits would be met from general revenues.

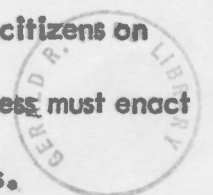
--New Medicaid restrictions are provided to protect the system against the cost resulting from State expansion of services to a large proportion of their populations.

--Restrictions and incentives to seek work are written in for some categories of welfare beneficiaries.

--The amount of earnings which would be subject to tax and could be used in computation of benefits would be increased from the present 6,600 dollars a year to 7,600 dollars, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

An increase in Social Security payments is, of course, essential for our older citizens on fixed incomes. They are tragic victims of the inflation spiral. That is why the Congress must enact increases this session--and I, for one, intend to do what I can to see that this happens.

(more)



While this legislation has my support, I do want to point out what is often overlooked with expansion of a program of this kind. That, of course, is the tax increase which goes hand in hand with increased benefits.

Under the measure, the combined employer-employee payroll tax, now 8.8 percent, would increase to 9.6 percent by 1971. This would increase by stages thereafter to 11.8 percent in 1987 and after. Of course, there always exists the possibility that some future Congress would again raise the benefits--and the taxes--thereby increasing these percentages even more.

Nonetheless, the bipartisan bill which now has been introduced will go a long way in improving the financial situation of our senior citizens. I wholeheartedly endorse it.

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

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

#

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

In government there is a constant need for reappraisal, for putting first things first. This has not been happening in Washington in the Executive Branch of the Government and so Congress has been ~~forced to~~ moved ~~into~~ into this matter of priorities.

The need for a system of national priorities was thrown into sharp focus when ~~President Johnson said~~ the riots hit in Grand Rapids and other large cities from coast to coast, and when President Johnson ~~said~~ said he ~~wants~~ plans to ~~send~~ send 45,000 more ~~of~~ American ground troops to South Vietnam and wants to ~~impose~~ impose ~~an~~ an income tax increase on the American people.

It can fairly be said that the President did not ~~act~~ act decisively in the face of the rioting. So ~~the~~ the House of Representatives, with Republicans taking the initiative, ~~re~~ re-shaped the Administration's ~~anti-crime~~ anti-crime bill to place special emphasis on training ~~of~~ local police to cope with riots and situations that might lead to riots.

We also altered the legislation to give the states control over expenditure of the anti-crime funds instead of ~~having~~ placing that power in the hands of the Attorney General of the United States.

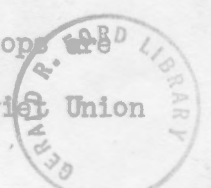
I believe the result was a much-improved bill which will help local law enforcement bodies fight not only criminals ~~who~~ who operate continuously but those who seize ~~upon~~ ~~incidents~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~opportunity~~ ~~to~~ upon a minor incident as an excuse for wholesale looting and rioting.

The fight against crime is one of our top ~~priority~~ priorities. The House of Representatives is treating it as such.

I also sought last week to trigger a general debate in the Congress on the very highest of our national priorities--an effort to end the Vietnam War quickly ~~and~~ and honorably.

To that end I brought before the House completely reliable information on the extent to which the Administration has failed to make use of our air superiority in Vietnam while feeding more and more of our young men into the Vietnamese meat grinder on the ground.

I have been troubled for many months over the way the war is going, the fact that we can see no light at the end of the tunnel, the fact that our airmen have been restricted as to the military targets they can hit while our ~~own~~ ground troops ~~are~~ being subjected to firepower from the most sophisticated weapons the ~~the~~ Soviet Union can supply to the enemy.



When I finally obtained authoritative figures ~~xxx~~ showing that our pilots are permitted to hit only a fraction of the legitimate military targets--not civilian, but military targets--in Vietnam, I went before the House of Representatives to demand a change in policy.

What I said in effect was that I am opposed to sending even one more American youth to Vietnam while the President refuses to use our conventional air power to destroy the ~~enemay2xx~~ enemy's ability to wage war--refuses to use our conventional air power to force the enemy to the peace table.

The President has called his 10 per cent income tax ~~xxxxx~~ surcharge a war tax. I believe every member of Congress would willingly vote for ~~thatzxxxxxxx~~ any level of taxes if this would bring the Vietnam War to an ~~xxxx~~ early and honorable end. But there is every reason to question whether existing Administration policy would produce that result.

I do not believe the grave challenges we face at home can be met simply by pouring out more and more money, and neither do I believe that the graver challenge in ~~the~~ Vietnam can be met merely by pouring in more and more men and by these brave men pouring out more and more blood.

This is a time for reappraisal. This is a time for ~~xxxxxxx~~ taking a hard look at our conduct of the war, ~~and~~ asking ourselves what's wrong and then setting it right. This is a time for hard decisions and a setting of national priorities. This is a time for decision for all of us--those of us in Congress and all of the American people. We in Congress are trying to point the way.

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

It is the duty of a congressman to reflect the will of the people and to help shape national policy in the best interest of all Americans.

In that light, I recently revealed that the Johnson Administration has kept our airmen under such tight restrictions that only about 30 per cent of the more than 200 significant military targets in North Vietnam have been attacked by our bombers.

My purpose in disclosing this information was to save lives--the lives of young Americans fighting in South Vietnam. It is the simplest logic to assume that if we destroy the enemy's ability to wage war or even reduce it drastically he cannot go on killing American soldiers and marines at the horrible pace we have been witnessing.

I am not talking about escalating the war. I am opposed to sending any more ground forces to South Vietnam. I have consistently opposed letting ourselves get bogged down in a big land war in Southeast Asia. I am not talking about more men or more bombs. What I am talking about is dropping the bombs where they will really hurt the enemy's ability to kill American fighting men.

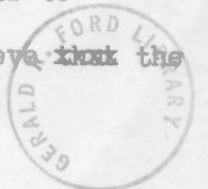
I want to save the lives of Americans in Vietnam and to force the enemy to the bargaining table. There is no call in this proposal for unconditional surrender. But somehow we have to make Ho Chi Minh want to make peace, and I think this is the way.

It is unfortunate that we did not make effective use of our great conventional air power long before this--at the very beginning of our active participation in the Vietnam War. Had we done so, the war might well have ended before this time. I agree with Former President Eisenhower that if you find yourself in a war you should strike the enemy fast and hard--not employ a strategy of gradualism. There is some evidence that President Johnson now is really putting the squeeze on North Vietnam. I would hope that he is also embarked on a renewed search for roads to negotiation and peace. And I hope that the seeming shift in air war policy is not too late.

In my call for strikes at more meaningful military targets in North Vietnam I apparently touched a very responsive chord among the American people. My mail and telegrams have been running 10 to 1 in favor of the course I advocated.

A letter writer from Michigan says: "McNamara may be against this, but be sure 90 per cent of tax-paying people are for using our air power and feel it would end this mess in a hurry. Keep up this drive. We need it."

From Pennsylvania comes this message: "Please continue your efforts to uncover the failures in our Vietnam war effort. We find it hard to believe that the U.S. can do so poorly that we are despised by the world."



A resident of the District of Columbia writes: "Your comments and position on the Vietnam situation are in my opinion absolutely sound and correct. Do everything in your power to force the hand of the Executive to maximize the proper use of military equipment before one additional serviceman is shipped to that country."

A professor writes from New York: "We are disgusted with the errors and halfway measures that have caused unnecessary loss of American lives. Win or get out of Vietnam."

A Texan has this to say: "Thank goodness somebody in Congress has decided to speak out. I have a son who spent 20 months in and out of the war zone (in Vietnam) so I've given a great deal of thought to this matter. Get in, get it over with and get out, fast."

A New York parent with three sons in the Marines wrote this: "Please be assured this is no casual support. We have three in the U.S. Marine Corps. One son was killed leading his platoon in Vietnam. I hope your point of view prevails."

Nearly all of the letters I have received on my recent Vietnam speech were favorable. Only a few were not. I feel encouraged that we may be able to clean up the mess in Vietnam and bring the war to an early and honorable conclusion.

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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Paul
5 min
35 secs
Should be a bit shorter

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

The Congress is moving to help the aged of the Nation, particularly those with fixed incomes who have been and are being hurt by the steady climb in the cost of living. I have joined whole-heartedly in this effort. I deeply regret that the action is so long overdue.

The House has passed a bill to increase Social Security payments by 12½ per cent, and the Senate now is working on the legislation. The House in the same bill took another action which is also belated--to reduce welfare rolls by trying to make taxpayers out of tax-eaters.

As I recently warned on this program, Social Security taxes will go up to pay for the 12½ per cent increase in retirement benefits. I voted for the bill which recently passed the House but earlier I repeatedly urged a Social Security benefits increase effective last January--an increase of 8 per cent in benefits which would have involved no increase in payroll taxes. My proposal also called for raising Social Security benefits every time the cost of living went up by at least 3 per cent.

Under the Social Security bill passed by the House, payroll taxes will jump beginning next Jan. 1 for everybody with a gross income of more than \$6,600 a year. In this time of so-called "cheap" dollars, the bulk of our people will be affected by the payroll tax increase.

The increase in benefits will become payable the second month after the bill completes its journey through the Congress. In other words, if the legislation



is signed into law in September the increase will show up in the November social security checks.

This extra money is badly needed by Social Security pensioners. Last year the cost of living went up a full 3.3 per cent. At the same time, Social Security benefits fell seven percentage points behind the consumer price index when figured against the last time Congress raised the benefits. In the first six months of this year, consumer prices rose an additional 1.3 per cent. This added to the squeeze on consumers, especially the aged who live on pensions.

The steadily rising cost of living, sharply climbing Medicare costs and the constant cheapening of our currency are combining to push up payroll taxes. Not only will the Social Security tax be levied on the first \$7,600 of gross income starting in January--instead of the present \$6,600--but rates are scheduled to climb in future years. When you and your employer are now paying a Social Security tax of 4.4 per cent each, the rate will go to 4.8 per cent each in 1969, 5.2 per cent in 1971 and 5.6 per cent in 1973. If benefits are increased in the meantime, Social Security taxes likely will have to be raised correspondingly.

The House wrote into the Social Security bill some provisions aimed at getting people off public welfare and putting them to work. I heartily applaud this action. The changes are primarily directed at women who have illegitimate children and collect Government checks to pay for this way of life. In other words, the taxpayers are supporting illegitimacy and immorality.

To try to break up this pattern, the House voted to require the states to set up work-training programs for such mothers, require the mothers to take training



and accept appropriate jobs or lose their aid-to-dependent-children benefits, and to provide day care services for the young children whose mothers go to work.

The House is not being inhuman in seeking these welfare changes. The House is not being harsh, as charged by the Administration. We are simply trying to break the welfare cycle which finds the third generation of such people drawing welfare checks.

The upward trend in welfare must be reversed. We now see 4½ per cent of all the children in America on welfare, and this will soon rise to 10 per cent unless we do something about it.

Federal welfare costs--the bill ~~you~~^{would} as a taxpayer are footing--stand at \$4.5 billion now and ~~will~~^{would} rise to \$6.7 billion in four years under present law. The number of persons receiving dependent children's assistance has doubled in the past 10 years until it now totals five million.

This trend in public welfare must be stopped, and the time to stop it is now.

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

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

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SCRIPT TAPE-RECORDED AUGUST 23, 1967, FOR WEEKEND USE BY FIFTH DISTRICT RADIO STATIONS

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The Congress is moving to help the aged of the Nation, particularly those with fixed incomes who have been and are being hurt by the steady climb in the cost of living. I have joined whole-heartedly in this effort. I deeply regret that the action is so long overdue.

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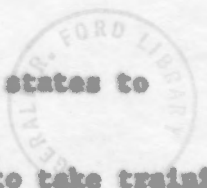
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The upward trend in welfare must be reversed. We now see 4 1/2 per cent of all the children in America on welfare, and this will soon rise to 10 per cent unless we do something about it.

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This trend in public welfare must be stopped, and the time to stop it is now.

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

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



August 30, 1967

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you on what's going on in Washington.

When Congress left town for a Labor Day vacation break, it was clear that President Johnson's tax bill was in trouble.

It's safe to predict that if Congress were to vote on Mr. Johnson's request for a 10 per cent surtax at this time it would be soundly defeated.

There are a number of reasons.

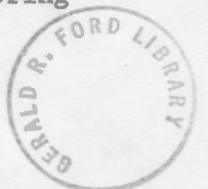
The President has tied his tax increase request to his plans to send 45,000 to 50,000 more ground troops to Vietnam--and this argument just doesn't hold up under examination.

The President's advisers have based their arguments on a prediction of a boom in the economy, accompanied by a new surge of inflation. There are holes in their cases, too.

The Congress has adopted a wait-and-see attitude toward the tax increase, and it's easy to see why.

First of all, the proposed tax increase supposedly would bring in about \$7½ billion more a year. The cost of sending the additional troops to Vietnam is far less--perhaps \$4 billion.

Second, the economy is not showing the zip that the President's advisers have predicted. This means that a tax increase at this time could deal the economy a sharp blow. In fact, the result could be that the tax increase would not bring in more revenue because business activity would drop off.



Of course, there still is the Administration's forecast that spending under Mr. Johnson will put us \$25 to \$30 billion in the red this fiscal year if there is no tax increase.

For Administration officials, there is "no escape" from a tax increase.

I do not believe this. I think there is a better way--deep cuts in non-essential Federal spending. The House has already cut \$4.3 billion from the President's spending requests, so the House certainly is doing its part to make reductions.

I have opposed a tax increase at this time because I believe spending can be cut enough to make it unnecessary and because a tax boost could cause serious damage to the economy.

Every month the economists take a look at what they call the leading indicators to try to see which way the economy is heading.

A few days ago they looked at 21 indicators compiled for the month of July--new orders for durable goods, new housing starts, prices of industrial materials, and the like. What they saw gave more ammunition to those who say Congress had better hold off on a tax increase. Thirteen of the 21 indicators were down; only eight were up.

This doesn't mean we aren't experiencing inflation. Consumer prices went up four-tenths of 1 per cent in July--the sharpest rise in the last nine months. At the same time, the purchasing power of the Nation's labor force went down.

Consumer prices climbed 3.3 per cent in 1966 for the biggest increase in 10 years. If you take a look at the monthly increases so far in 1967, it looks like the price climb this year will add up to another 3 per cent.

Deep cuts in federal spending can be just as effective as a tax increase in fighting inflation. I don't want to see a tax increase added to the burden of the consumer who already is paying the high price of inflation.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you on what's happening in Washington.

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SCRIPT TAPED FOR FIFTH DISTRICT RADIO USE ON WEEKEND

~~Aug 30, 67~~

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

One of the most important functions of Congress--one that Congress is neglecting these days--is its role of checking closely into the operation of Federal programs.

It is Congress' duty to act as watchdog, so to speak, over its legislative acts. Too often, however, having passed the legislation to put some program in force, it doesn't follow up. It doesn't see to it that the program is run properly.

I honestly believe that if Congress had done its job of overseer properly, if it had evaluated more thoroughly the programs it enacted, we would not be faced today with the threat of a tax increase.

Here's just one alarming example of Congress' failure to follow through. Recently, two billion dollars in arm sales--two billion, not million--were financed by Export-Import Bank credits, without the knowledge of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Yet, this is the committee which has the responsibility for checking on Export-Import Bank affairs.

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

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



As you know, during the last few years new programs have sprouted like mushrooms from the Executive Branch. We have poured out billions in support of these programs. Many were good programs and much needed. But, as you also know, many have been woefully mismanaged. The poverty program, for example, has been riddled with waste and extravagance in some instances. The same for the foreign aid program--and many others.

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

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

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



I believe these steps are necessary to keep the Federal government from turning into a bureaucratic state. It is up to Congress to assume once again its rightful role in the American political system.

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

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9/5/67
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SCRIPT TAPED AUGUST 30, 1967, FOR WEEKEND USE BY FIFTH DISTRICT RADIO STATIONS

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you on what's going on in Washington.

You are concerned, all Americans are deeply concerned, about the continuing rise in crime throughout our nation. You want something done about it, and so do I. (PAUSE)

I must report to you that we are still losing the war against crime.

Nationwide, the crime rate has grown nearly seven times faster than the population in the past six years.

What, you want to know, can be done about it. (PAUSE)

Basically, there are two kinds of crime--crime in the streets and organized crime.

Crime in the streets is essentially a local problem. Congress is acting to help local governments and police departments cope with crime in the streets, whether it is individual or gang-type activity or criminal mob action like looting, arson and murder.

As I recently reported to you, the House has passed and sent to the Senate two bills aimed at aiding local authorities in their war against crime in the streets.

One bill is the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1967. The House followed a Republican lead in strengthening that legislation to give top priority to riot control training and to channel federal assistance funds to the cities through a State-designated agency.



The other bill was the Cramer Anti-Riot Act, sponsored by a Florida Republican. The Cramer Anti-Riot Act would make it a federal offense for an individual to travel from one state to another with the intent to incite a riot.

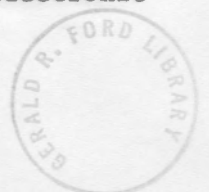
Local police need the support of all decent, law-abiding citizens in the local community to bring crime in the streets under control. Congress can help to some extent, and we are seeking to do so.

If the Cramer Anti-Riot Act receives full congressional approval, then a Federal penalty can be imposed in cases where individuals travel from state to state inciting riots. Ways must be found to stop the anarchistic efforts of men like H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael. They are hurting the very people they claim to be helping.

We must also launch a new and real Federal war on organized crime. The fight against this kind of crime is clearly a Federal responsibility. I am talking now about organized criminal activity that feeds on gambling and gets much of its "take" from the urban poor.

Present Federal efforts to fight organized crime are woefully inadequate. As a result, wealthy gangster-types have taken on an aura of respectability. And, worse still, the public loses respect for law and order and for law enforcement authorities when good, decent citizens see prosperous mobsters go untouched. Can nothing be done to destroy the seeming immunity of the Mafia and their ilk? I believe much can be done.

House Republicans want law enforcement officers to have the use of electronic



devices as an aid in getting the goods on the mobsters. Under our bill, such devices could be used only under court order and court supervision. This is to protect the privacy of the innocent.

Other steps also should be taken--including the beefing up of that section of the U.S. Justice Department dealing with organized crime and racketeering, providing a Federal residence where protection can be given key witnesses testifying at a trial, prohibiting the investment of illegally acquired funds in a legitimate business, and improving the gathering and dissemination of information on organized crime.

We must act--and quickly--if we are to win the war against crime.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you on what's happening in Washington.

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Script No. 32

September 4, 1967

THE WAVE OF LAWLESSNESS

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

There was a time--not too long ago--when it was safe to walk the streets of nearly any city in America without fear of being robbed, raped, mugged--or even murdered.

There was a time--not too long ago--when it was considered safe to leave your home unlocked when you went to the store or even out of the city.

There was a time--not too long ago--when respect for law and order was as much a part of the American way of life as baseball, hot dogs and apple pie.

But not anymore!

Today, lawlessness has taken over and there seems to be little or no concern about it on the part of ^{many} ~~the~~ ^{officials} administration here in Washington.

The Administration in power has been talking a lot about the problem--and setting up commissions, study groups, panels and committees all over the place.

But so far there has been little action. Meanwhile, crime continues to increase.

The F.B.I. recently released a report on major crimes in this country since 1960. It shows that since 1960 a wave of lawlessness has obviously swept over the country.

According to the F.B.I.'s figures, the total volume of serious crimes reported in the U.S. has risen a startling 62 percent since 1960--much more than doubled in less than seven years.

During this same period crimes of violence have risen 49 percent and property crimes have increased 64 percent. This means that, since 1960, the ordinary American citizen's chance of being the victim of a serious crime has risen by 48 percent. And every day this percentage is going up and up!

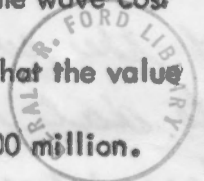
The F.B.I. statistics show that last year there were three and one quarter million serious crimes in the U.S.--an increase, just since 1965, of 11 percent! And what has this crime wave cost the American public in dollars and cents? F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover estimates that the value of goods alone lost last year in burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts was more than \$600 million.

What must be done?

Let me ask these questions -

(more)

over



Maybe just a week recorded Sept. 13, 1967 for 5th District radio weekend use

Radio-Television Script

and if they are properly answered I think we would get some good results.

Why have the activities of the organized crime section of the Justice Dept. been dramatically reduced since 1964?

Why has the Administration influenced the Crime Commission to reverse an earlier recommendation for or favoring wiretap legislation?

And why did the Administration persist in its position that court-authorized electronic surveillances of little value despite statements to the contrary from almost every law enforcement official in the country?

And lastly, why has the Administration ignored almost every recommendation by the President's own crime commission on organized crime?

Yes, I think if we had some proper answers in ~~and~~ action for these questions we would be on the road to the solution of our growing crime problem.

But let me say this, for one thing, instead of appointing more commissions and panels to study the crime problem, I think the Administration should accept the legislative recommendations of its earlier national crime commission and get some action in the Congress. It should get behind legislation now pending in Congress and strengthen the hands of our law enforcement officials. It should start showing more concern for the rights of victims of crime than for the criminal. Until this is done I fear we are in a continued period of lawlessness unwanted in this or any nation of the world. Perhaps the greatest crime of all to date is that the Administration in Washington has refused to do anything effective about the problem.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford,



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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.)

signing off till next week, same time, same station.



Tape 9-20-67

Script tape recorded Sept. 20, 1967 for Fifth District Weekend use

Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 33

September 11, 1967

THE TAX HIKE DEBATE

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

"To raise taxes or not to raise taxes"--that today is the multi-billion dollar question that all Congressmen are asking themselves. The President has called for higher taxes. He says they are necessary to pay for sending additional American troops to Vietnam. But is a tax-hike really necessary? The country is slowly being taxed to death. Isn't there some way of avoiding a tax raise which could wipe out salary increases for most wage-earners and Social Security benefit increases for others?

I don't have to tell you that many Congressmen and Senators believe that cuts in Federal spending could erase the necessity for a tax raise. I share this view--as you know--and have consistently urged reductions in non-essential Federal programs.

I am convinced that far too much of our government's spending is simply non-essential at this time--and could well be postponed till the Vietnam war is over and our finances are in a better shape.

For instance, let's look at one place where cuts could be made--public works. The President's Fiscal 1968 budget proposes over \$4-1/2 billion for direct Federal projects. And more than \$5 billion in grants for civil projects, a total of \$9.5 billion. This is one of the highest expenditures for non-defense public works in our history.

Foreign aid is another place which has many "soft spots" where economies could be made. Even President Johnson recognized this as far back as 1953, when he said--and I quote--"We cannot indefinitely tax our citizens to support the rest of the world. That point appears to be here now." End of quote. Mind you, the point he referred to was 14 years ago. Mr. Johnson also said "we cannot afford to sap our vitality in a futile effort to support people incapable of supporting themselves."

There, are, of course, other areas where spending cuts could be made--the anti-poverty program, social welfare activities, the space program--just to mention a few. Furthermore, there is a raft of other projects which hardly seem necessary at this time when the American taxpayer is already overburdened by costs of the war in Southeast Asia.

(more)



For example, just this year the government awarded a grant of almost 9,000 dollars to a professor to study comic strips; another 5,000 dollars went to complete an experimental analysis of a violin varnish known to have improved violin tone prior to 1737. And 10,000 dollars was awarded to study a collection of texts on medieval cannon law.

In short, at this point I don't believe the Administration has made a case for its tax increase proposal. In fact, I have joined with many of my colleagues in suggesting that the President submit new and accurate figures to Congress on just how much the Federal Government is spending--before we are asked to vote on a tax hike.

Congress cannot enact a tax increase responsibly until proper figures are made available. This up-to-date data is required so we may judge whether the original fiscal 1968 budget estimates and the recent mid-summer revisions are as useless for responsible decision-making as were the 1966-67 estimates--which were off by billions of dollars. Congress, if it is to discharge its solemn obligations in the field of tax policy can settle for no less.

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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Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 34

September 18, 1967

AN OPPORTUNITY CRUSADE

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

"You can't pull yourself up by your bootstraps if you haven't got a pair of boots."

That is what the poor people are saying about the poverty program. In other words, in spite of the publicity experts' glowing words claiming success, the poor who are supposed to be benefitting think the war on poverty is a complete flop.

Let me quote the Reverend William Sicking, who has been helping run the poverty war in Cincinnati. He has this to say about it: "I have found very few programs that attack the problem of poverty at home plate. Grass-roots poor people laugh at the antipoverty program."

Unquote.

A few of the comments from the "grass-roots poor" prove extremely revealing.

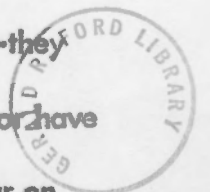
For instance, a 26-year-old man, who works at "miscellaneous jobs" for Father Sicking, told Congressional investigators the other day that the poverty program is "a racket." "There is no real training for jobs," he said. "The only people who are making money are those in the poverty program." By that, he meant those who are running the program.

Another man, referring to Administration spokesmen, said --Quote-- "They do make a lot of promises, but promises won't help feed your children or put clothes on your back."

These are the comments of poor people. These are the comments of those whom the poverty program is supposed to be helping. Their views were turned up by a Republican Congressional team which recently held hearings in Cincinnati on the way the so-called poverty "war" is being run.

The information turned up during the Cincinnati hearings is, I am afraid, too typical of the Federal poverty effort. The war on poverty is in desperate need of a major redirection. Let me elaborate a bit.

First, I don't believe the antipoverty activities should be eliminated--they should be revamped and put on a realistic basis. Only a small percentage of the poor have received meaningful assistance as a result of the billions of dollars in the present war on



poverty. After three years, the poverty war has spent some 4 billion dollars of the taxpayers' money and created a poverty bureaucracy of over 91,000 administrators. The poor have lost faith in the high promises of those who thought they could solve difficult problems by simply spending billions of dollars through a new poverty agency in Washington.

If the Administration fails to take the drastic steps long overdue to overhaul completely the present poverty war, I believe Congress may well repeal the entire program and the good will go down with the bad.

In order to give new shape and meaning to the antipoverty effort, many of us in Congress have supported new legislation called the "Opportunity Crusade." This program is aimed at involving private industry and States in the poverty fight, building upon the solid foundation of a free enterprise economy.

By providing realistic incentives for private employers and individuals to develop on-the-job training programs, it offers respectable and productive jobs, rather than dead-end, make-work, public employment. The testimony of the poverty-stricken has shown us they themselves prefer meaningful labor -- not the handout variety.

The plight of the poor in America today is a growing problem that must be met realistically. The Opportunity Crusade, by reinforcing and redirecting portions of the poverty program and by inaugurating programs needed in other areas, will revive the hopes of the poor and the confidence of the people. I intend to do what I can to see that this new direction takes shape.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

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

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Taped 9-28-67

Script taped for Fifth District radio weekend
use Sept. 28, 1967

Radio-Television Script

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

Script No. 35

September 25, 1967

THE ABM ISSUE

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

Today, we have, practically speaking, no defense against a missile attack on this country. If the Russians suddenly decide to launch intercontinental ballistic missiles against us, we will just have to sit and take it. Millions upon millions of Americans will lose their lives --with some estimates ranging up to 120 million.

We have, of course, the missiles to launch a devastating counter-attack and destroy untold millions of Russians--if we are able to launch them. We have relied on this counter-attack power to make the Russians think twice about starting an all-out nuclear war. So far, it has worked, although more than once they have rattled their atomic weapons and looked mighty grim.

In other words, there has been an atomic missile stalemate. But how long can that stalemate last? No one knows for sure. But we do know that the Soviets have begun building a defense system to protect their key cities from missile attack. Our counter-attacking power, therefore, will not be quite as potent a deterrent as it used to be.

Up until a few days ago, we sat back on our haunches and let the Russians go ahead. The Administration, despite pressure, refused to give a go ahead on a United States missile defense system.

But, as I am sure you all know, Secretary of Defense McNamara has yielded his usual inch. He has just announced that we will build a "thin" system, costing about five billion dollars.

Speaking for the Administration, Secretary McNamara said this so-called "mini-defense" system is being deployed mainly because of the threat from Red China's rapidly-developing nuclear capability. At the same time, he urged Russia to join in what he called a "race toward reasonableness" instead of an arms race. But it is quite clear our missile defense system is based on a Red Chinese threat.



In the meantime, though, the Soviet Union continues to build its anti-missile defense system which, in turn, makes our weapons arsenal less effective as a deterrent to nuclear war. In short, what concerns many of us on Capitol Hill is whether this "mini" system is up to the challenge. What catastrophe could happen, for example, if the Soviets struck while our missile defenses were solely Red Chinese-oriented?

These are grave questions and the equally grave answers must be reached in the coming months. But we can take some comfort in the fact that our secretary of defense has finally accepted professional military advice on a matter so vital to the very survival of the Nation. At least, we are making a start toward protecting our citizens.

I leave you today with this thought--handed down by Teddy Roosevelt. "Speak softly and carry a big stick" is still good advice in the face of potential attackers. I am not interested in seeing the United States and Russia armed with equal-sized sticks--and only the Reds carrying an effective shield.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

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