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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

about  
9/24/74

From the President:

To:

Paul Theris

Date:

Time

a.m.

p.m.

In cleaning out brief  
case I found some material  
I had collected.

Maybe useful

Excerpts of a speech by House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes, (R-Ariz.) before the National Press Club, February 22, 1974.)

No one can predict with any certainty what the voters will or will not do some eight months before an election. Public opinion polls have an interesting history of reversing themselves before Election Day. The Democrats are fond of reminding us that this is so. They point to the dramatic come-from-behind victory of Harry Truman as an example.

I like to recall 1965, when only one-third of the people said they would vote Republican. But a funny thing happened on the way to the polls the next November. We picked up 47 seats.

I do not know for sure what will happen this November. But this I can categorically state before you without the slightest hesitation—1974 does not have to be the disastrous political year for Republicans that many people proclaim it will. Let me tell you why.

The branch of government up for judgment before the American people in November is *not* the Republican Executive. It is the Democratic Congress. And the Congress is in pretty bad shape.

...Congress is in trouble and the American people know it. The latest Harris Poll substantiates this fact—only 21 percent of the American people are satisfied with the job Congress is doing...And with some reason.

### 'The Sapless Branch'

Consider how "the sapless branch" (as former Pennsylvania Senator Joe Clark referred to the Congress) goes about the business of spending the taxpayers' money. Every year, Congress blindly appropriates bill after bill, with no regard for either where that money is to come from or overall spending priorities. At the end of the year, Congress registers surprise when spending goes through the roof, and quite often then imposes a spending ceiling on the Executive. The ludicrous cycle is then completed when the Congress complains bitterly because the Executive impounds funds in order to stay within *their* spending limit. Then they return home every other year to lament "big spending" when they know full well that they never made the effort to create a system through which spending can be rationally controlled.

The challenge of the 93rd Congress will be to correct this. Legislation has already passed in the House which includes the essential recommendations of the special Joint Committee on Budget Control. That legislation is now in the Senate. I hope it will be adopted soon.

Another fundamental problem area for the Congress is the committee system. The present system of committee jurisdictions was devised in the late 1940s, and has not been changed since. How can the Congress hope to solve the major problems of the '70s with a system of committees that was devised in the late '40s?

There is hope this year that this problem, too, can be solved. The report of the Select Committee on Committees...is a work of monumental dimension. I hope most of it will be translated into sound legislation soon.

During the past forty years, Congress has served as little more than a glorified echo chamber for the Executive Branch—usually content to approve or disapprove; rarely willing to initiate anything.

When I was elected Minority Leader, I made the observation that Pennsylvania Avenue should be a two-way street. I believe that Members of Congress should insert themselves into the legislative equation before a message reaches the Hill. I intend to work to see that this happens.

### Congress at Fault

I also said that the lack of Congressional input into policy-making is *not* the fault of the Executive. He, after all, has merely filled a Congressionally-created void that needed to be filled. The ultimate responsibility for the Congressional sterility that led 69 percent of the American people to give Congress a negative rating must be assumed by Congress itself. For the Congress has stood apathetically by while its influence has melted over the years, without lifting a finger to counteract the trend.

So Congress will be hard pressed to justify itself to the American voters in November. And the bottom line to this has to be the question: *Who controls the Congress?*

Answer: *The Democrats.*

As one of your colleagues, William S. White, observed just last week: "If the presidency under the Republicans is in disrepute, the Congress under the Democrats is *even more so.*"

No investigation is necessary to conclude that the Congress is in disrepute.

And the question for the voters this November is not which party is best fit to run the Executive Branch—that one is for two years from now. This November, the question is *which party is best equipped to run the Congress?*

Let's take a look at the Legislative Branch under the Democrats. They have had iron-bound control for the last 20 years, shaping—or mis-shaping all the legislation that went to the various Presidents. And their performance has been less than inspiring.

Practically every committee in Congress is trying to get a piece of the energy action. No less than 25 committees and subcommittees are in the process of holding hearings. What kind of hard-hitting, coordinated, do-the-job legislation can be expected from this jigsaw puzzle approach? Inevitably, the man on the street suffers—but the blame for his suffering lies squarely on the majority leadership of Congress.

The list of Congressionally-inspired problems is almost endless.

The nation's 300,000 pension plans are a hodge-podge of ineffective and often tragically under-funded programs, who sat around for 20 years watching and doing nothing? In fact, it was a Republican President who called attention to the pension mess. Yesterday, the House Republican Policy Committee finalized a statement in support of pension reform legislation. No bill has yet been passed, although two of them will be considered next week. I will predict—and I hope I'm wrong—that this vital issue will also be left unresolved, because of bickering and jurisdictional strife between two House Committees.

### Petty Disputes

Two years ago, the Education and Labor Committee decided to look into the pension situation. They set up a Task Force to study pension plans. This angered Ways and Means Committee members. They in turn began work on their own bill. This past month we have been in a hassle trying to keep these two committees from committing internecine warfare on the House floor.

Consider another example of how petty jurisdictional disputes prevent progress. When they couldn't have their own way on the Fair Labor Standards Act—better known to us all as the minimum wage bill—the Democratic Leaders refused to act at all. The President vetoed a bill that he felt was unreasonable. Was there any attempt at compromise? Not at all. The result was that millions of workers were denied the chance to earn higher wages—all because the Democratic Leadership could not see its way clear to enact a sound, sensible

...If our mass transit systems fall far short of providing adequate transportation, who was it that sat on their hands for 20 years while rolling stock, roadbeds and service deteriorated? It is also ironic that the Democrats hold the vast majority of urban area seats in Congress—areas now hard-hit by the lack of transit foresight.

### Who is Responsible?

If some people do not pay enough taxes—if there are loopholes—if the tax structure is hopelessly complex—who is responsible? Who has raised taxes 14 times since 1900, thus fulfilling the dour forecast of the late Senator Harry Byrd who said 50 years ago that these taxes would become an onerous burden on the common man?

If it is true that power has flowed too freely to Washington, reducing the states to a network of vassals of an all-powerful centralized Federal Government, who was it that established the alphabet soup agencies, split functions into dozens of programs, pre-empted the major sources of tax revenue, and then cracked the whip to make localities jump to secure grants and loans?

If the welfare system grew from a humanitarian program of assistance to a way of life—who was it that enacted the vague laws, committed huge sums and failed to supervise the program?

The examples are many. I am talking about *accountability*. We hear this word often, particularly in reference to Watergate. Who is accountable for the lack of Congressional relevance over the years? It is the party that has controlled the Congress.

Twenty years is a long time to control things, yet for 20 years we have had Democratic control of Congress. We feel that this is a reasonable time period in which to prove ability on Capitol Hill. We feel it is time for a change—new directions, new ideas, and the vigor and vitality needed to produce for the American people.

And so we intend not to turn to the defensive in this "year of Watergate." And why should we? The official Republican Party had nothing whatsoever to do with the disgraceful abuses that took place in 1972. We intend to take the offensive. We are going into every District to tell the people that the only way they can get Congress off dead center is to change the guard—break up the old crony club. We are going to take the Democratic Party's Congressional record to the people and make their candidates wear it around their necks during the campaign.

## s on Trial

(previous page)

matter, we are not exempting any Democrats effort. I happen to know a lot of Democrats in Congress, many of whom I respect and like. But they are inhibited by a rigid party that literally controls their caucuses. Often they are forced to support Party positions that are at complete odds with their personal moral philosophy toward Government. The penalty for lack of integrity for Congressional Democrats is loss of party seniority and privilege. The Democratic Conference, on the other hand, does not seem to care for any position or point-of-view.

Whatever it is, the Democrats will try to shift the blame elsewhere. We won't let it happen—not with the 1974 Elections for seats in the United States. There should not be "referendums" for anything, and the best candidate is best qualified and the party should control Congress.

The question of who controls Congress is so important this year that it may even outweigh the personal qualifications of the individual candidate. This is not about the Democrat failures in 1973; it is why we will "pin the tail on the

### Fight Like Tigers

More honest with you if I tried to conceal the truth. 1974 does not present unusual problems for us. We do not minimize the difficulties we face as Americans will have to fight like tigers to make our country work for the American people. And any Republican who is scared in this political year—indeed, any in either party who is not scared—does not understand what this political year is all about.

Knowing that a case for Republicans can easily be made to fall. I have always believed that during the next election, the focus of the parties will be directed toward Congress. That, coupled with the strength that we see emerging on the horizon, may serve to create in effect a "Congressional Party." That would suit me fine. Behold the Republican Members of the Congress—what an extremely able group of individuals. If we can present to the voters of the nation

sensible. On the impeachment question, every Member must vote according to his or her conscience. Party position should not be a factor. We must all weigh the evidence, then do the right thing—that is what I intend to do.

That the American voters are capable and willing to cast their votes on the basis of extra-Watergate issues—and what the Congress has or has not done to solve these issues—is reasonable to expect from an informed and sophisticated electorate.

I have traveled quite widely around the country. The people are tired of Watergate. They remain concerned. They want to see it resolved. But they are of the opinion that Watergate has inhibited the effectiveness of their government. And they are correct.

The answer for Republicans in 1974 is to remain responsible on all the Watergate-related issues; to remain committed to seeing the matter proceed to a vote in the House of Representatives or in the House Judiciary Committee—and then to address the other genuine issues of concern to the American people—an energy crisis that won't go away, an ever-growing Federal bureaucracy, and the wide range of localized issues that always dictate, to a large extent, the outcome of any election.

The Republican Party—in the year of Watergate and beyond—will strive to be honest with the American people and outline what needs to be done in order to solve the nation's problems. That would seem to be a pretty effective political strategy for any year. ■

## 1.3 Million Americans Sign Support Petitions

The first one million signatures of Americans supporting President Nixon gathered by the National Committee for Fairness to the Presidency have been delivered to the President and to members of Congress.

Rabbi Baruch Korff, who organized and heads the Committee, reported that another 300,000 signatures have been received by his group and are being processed. The 1.3 million signatures obtained by the Committee are all of registered voters and came from all of the 50 states.

The Committee, which started in Providence, R.I., has opened a Washington office at 1221 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

# REVIEW & OUTLOOK

## A Veto-Proof Congress

Because of rising expectations among the Democrats, Congress has been drawn into the orbit of the campaign season much earlier than usual. In nonpresidential election years the strutting and posturing on Capitol Hill generally begins no earlier than June, and there is thus at least a half a year for serious legislative work before the politicking begins in earnest.

The difference this year is the anticipation of a Democratic landslide in November and a "veto-proof" 94th Congress next January. It now need only knock out the necessary work on appropriation bills and authorization extensions, with time out for a summer vacation. Better to put off the major issues, according to this thinking, until it is no longer necessary to arrange compromises with the White House. Come January, it will not matter what Republican is in the White House. Congress will be running the country.

No Democrat would admit this kind of treading of the waters is going on, and it is probably not conscious policy. But it is the avowed strategy of one of the major forces that drives legislation on Capitol Hill. The AFL-CIO will do all that it can to keep Congress asleep for the remainder of the year so it can raise the roof with the 94th; the other segments of the Democratic coalition are catching on. The President's national health-insurance bill is going nowhere. Labor prefers to push through something closer to Senator Kennedy's program next year, expecting to be able to sustain it over the President's veto. "Labor is holding to a very tough position," Max Fine of the Committee for National Health Insurance told *The National Journal*. "We will resist action this year because we need a veto-proof Congress to get a bill past Nixon."

The President is also readying a new version of the Family Assistance Plan that the liberal Democrats managed to strangle every time Mr. Nixon sent it up during his first term. But it will not make the slightest difference how expensive and grandiose Mr. Nixon makes his new guaranteed-income plan. If the Democrats hold off for a year, they not only can draw it to their own design, they can enact it without having to share credit with a GOP President.

Nor can we see good reason for

tion to pass in a form the President can accept. The only reason George Meany submerged his opposition to the trade bill last year, when it passed the House, was his belief in early 1973 that he would have to deal with a strong President for a full four years. The AFL-CIO now says economic conditions have changed, and "It's a totally new ball game." But it is really the political conditions that have changed. Mr. Meany no longer has to do business with a President whose impeachment he is campaigning for. In 1975, with a veto-proof Congress, we could expect to see the Burke-Hartke bill wheeled out for another go.

Even with a bad back, Wilbur Mills can see what's afoot and draw some conclusions. A huge influx of freshmen Democrats in the 94th Congress will be putty in the hands of those liberal party colleagues of Mr. Mills who want to strip the Ways and Means Committee of its power. As far as the liberals are concerned, too many members of Ways and Means understand economics. Better to take its jurisdiction over the substance of health, welfare and trade legislation and give it to committees that don't worry about economics. To pay for such schemes, Ways and Means can be left with the power to raise taxes.

Is it any wonder that Mr. Mills would like Mr. Nixon to resign immediately or sooner? Or that Senator Buckley and Representative Ashbrook are calling on Mr. Nixon to courageously step down? None of these gentlemen fear for their own political hides. Each surely is panicked with the vision of a government run, even for two years, by George Meany, Edward M. Kennedy and Vance Hartke.

It would indeed be an exhilarating period. When before has there ever been a veto-proof Congress controlled by a party other than the President's? At the very least, it would make for interesting history.

But then, we have our doubts that we'll see a "veto-proof" Congress, no matter how many Republicans are run out of Congress this November. To arrive at that ethereal state, the Democrats would have to interpret their success as a mandate for a \$79 billion health-insurance scheme, a \$5,500 guaranteed-income plan and a neo-isolationist trade bill. If they did so, most of them would

# TRB

from Washington  
May 25, 1974

®

## Don't Count on Congress

If it weren't for the impeachment story we would be worrying about double digit inflation. The beauty of Watergate is that it takes our mind off our troubles. It is giving America the best melodrama since Joe McCarthy. What fun. People are tossed back and forth like trees swaying in a breeze. What would the newspapers and TV do without it? Don't think a lot of congressmen aren't aware of advantages. Few are watching them. Reform bills are smothered while people read the transcripts. Debate is ignored. I went to a hearing last week chaired by Hubert Humphrey and at the end of the session there were present one senator, one witness, two reporters and seven tourists. Witness was asserting that at the end of the year US inflation, after a lull, will be bounding up again. Better not think of it. There's always Watergate.

It is possible of course, it is just possible, that out of Watergate will come changes, constitutional amendments and all that. Rarely has the situation been more malleable. But don't count on Congress for reforms; if they come, public anger will bring them, channeled not by political parties but by public interest groups.

Let's run down the list. If there's one thing Watergate proves it's that campaign spending must be regulated. The Senate passed a moderate reform bill April 11, 53-52, over a last-ditch filibuster by Sen. Allen (D, Ala.) but now it's stuck in the House where Rep. Wayne Hays (D, Ohio) has stalled a similar effort for 16 months. He promised to have a bill out in March. Why should congressmen, half from safe seats, who follow the crowd, who have

slaughter for years, who are appalled at great issues that sweep the nation and threaten their comfortable rise through seniority—why should they approve federal limits on campaign funds, let alone (God forbid) public financing that might aid their rivals? This is the frightened flock that oddly enough now threatens Mr. Nixon; poor man, what a fate, to be run over by stampeding sheep.

The indignant public may reform Congress; Congress won't reform itself. The House committee structure hasn't been modernized since 1946 and power has drifted into the hands of a few big committees, of which the most important is Ways and Means, under senior satrap Wilbur Mills. If we are to have an effective counterweight to the Imperial Presidency the House committee structure must be reformed. Speaker Albert asked Rep. Richard Bolling to try to do it. He got a first-rate 10-man committee of five Democrats and five Republicans that unanimously recommended sweeping changes. What happened? The Democratic caucus just considered the reform and voted it down (or sidetracked it) 111 to 95, in a clever secret vote so that nobody could tell how they lined up. These were not Republicans, mind you, these were Democrats, who are unctuously condemning Watergate and waiting for an anti-Nixon landslide this fall. They will probably get it, and won't deserve it.

Or take another reform, postcard registration, backed by such a subversive organization as the League of Women Voters, plus organized labor and others, and already through the Senate. Yes, but easier registration might bring ruff-raff to the polls, blacks and poor. Voting percentages have steadily declined for 16 years: 64 percent of eligible voters voted in 1960; only 55 percent in 1972. Five or six states already use the system. Canada uses it. (The Canadians are now preparing to do most of the things in their parliamentary elections under their new Election Expenses Act that seem so radical to timid USA.) The House killed easier registration 204 to 197, Democrats voting 166 to 44 for the reform, Republicans 20 to 160 against. Again, ask yourself, how far can we rely on this body to counterbalance the arrogant Executive?

The list is too long. We have roaring inflation. Congress after 200 years still doesn't have a system whereby it can weigh income against outgo. "We sim-

ply cannot constrain inflation in this country until the Congress gets its fiscal house in order!" testified John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council. He calls it "the single most important structural change needed in government." Congress talks about getting around to it. Yes, someday it says it is going to get good and sore at that President who is eroding its fiscal powers. You can hear Congress beating its chest angrily every morning from 8:00 to 8:15 before taking its plunge in its tax-provided pool.

Every other industrial country has a national system of health insurance and Congress has talked about establishing such a system this year. But Teddy Kennedy (and we don't blame him too much) has decided that his fellows won't override a Nixon veto (or maybe a Jerry Ford veto) and has cut back his ambitious proposal to let the insurance companies operate it, arguing in a courageous face-to-face confrontation with trade union leaders at the Miami Beach union-management conference, that a toe-in-the-door approach is wiser under the circumstances. Kennedy, incidentally (it seems to this column) is edging closer and closer to becoming a 1976 presidential candidate all the time.

We aren't at all certain the Democrats will win in 1976. They have no discernible organized doctrine. They are split. Republicans elected Hayes despite the Grant scandals, and Coolidge despite the Harding scandals. Jerry Ford is just the likeable mediocrity the country, suffering a guilt complex, could rally around after ousting Mr. Nixon.

Don't expect too much from the Democratic Congress. It's not used to responsibility. It won't do much on tax reform or social improvements, or anything of that sort. Congress recently quietly dropped a 13-year-old disclosure law designed to curb junkets abroad that cost one million dollars a year. Rep. Hays, whose subcommittee handles the matter, took the House dining room headwaiter with him to a 1963 NATO parliamentarians' conference in Paris on a junket like that. Don't put too much hope in Congress in the presidential mess. Watergate isn't all bad after all—it takes our mind off our troubles. *The Washington Post's* Mary Russell succinctly put the matter recently, the position of Congress on reform is (inadvisable), its action in the public interest (unintelligible) and its performance as a whole (expletive deleted).

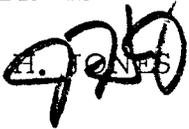
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1974

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL THEIS

FROM: JERRY H. JONES 

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded for your information. The following notation was made:

-- In cleaning out briefcase I found some material I had collected. May be useful.