

The original documents are located in Box D35, folder “Fifth District Weekly Radio Reports, July-October 1965” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. The Council donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Fifth District Radio Tape
(for recording July 7, 1965)

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington on the condition of the Nation's bank-roll...our money...our income...our financial condition.

How healthy is the Nation's economy?...Why has the stock market jumped up and down like a yo-yo?....Are we going broke?....Are conditions today similar to those of 1929 just before the Depression struck a devastating blow?

These questions are debated in many places. Chances are, you and your friends discuss them.

Recall that William McChesney Martin, a highly respected and top financial expert, recently warned of some danger signals. The ~~Chairman New York Stock Reserve Board~~ raises some basic and very important questions....And yet,

President Johnson suggests that anything wrong in the economy results from fright caused by Mr. Martin's speech.

The President's reaction is puzzling.

You see, Mr. Martin rightly focuses attention on a situation of vital concern to every American. His documented observations cannot be blamed for disrupting the economy as the President claims. For the Administration to ignore Mr. Martin's conclusions is ~~to~~ short-sighted.

-more-



Certain strategic imbalances have developed in the domestic economy.

More than $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the Nation's labor force remains out of work...

The cost of living goes up and up, threatening the catastrophe of wildfire inflation....Recent labor contracts provide 4 percent annual wage increases, substantially higher than guide-lines set by the Administration.

There are other disturbing danger signals.

The federal government is deep in the red and going deeper...Deficits pile up--averaging six billion dollars annually for the past five years....

The interest charge on the public debt grows larger and larger....International trade is disrupted as more nations lose their faith in the value of our currency....total debt of the average family is a staggering 60 percent of its yearly earnings---and employable young people who could help ease the family burden can't find work.

Despite the ominous signs, the Democrat-controlled Congress rubber-stamps one big spending program after another.

Meanwhile, the Administration proclaims golden times of prosperity. Yet, ~~the Democrat Administration~~ ^{the} may be in great danger of pushing the Nation into the tragic position of inflation----and close to the point of no return.

A balanced economy is needed as quickly as possible. A balanced economy prevents inflation. A balanced economy keeps our Nation strong.

I endorse the establishment of a Congressional economic committee to explore basic financial issues being debated almost everywhere today in the Nation.

~~Specifying every conceivable action of the administration~~

The danger signals are obvious. They cannot be ignored. Neither can they be blamed as the cause of our growing financial troubles. The time for preventative action is right now.

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from the Nation's Capitol.

Thank you for listening.

#



Fifth District radio message

(For taping July 14, 1965)

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

The so-called war on poverty----thrown together in a hurry last year to get votes for the Democrat party---- is moving into its second and most expensive phase so far.

Despite ~~the~~ growing criticism from both political sides of the fence in Congress, the Administration pushes its alleged poverty program at ^a ~~an~~ Reckless, expensive rate.

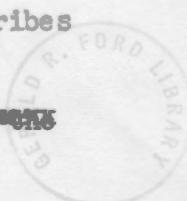
The entire legislative act is the least coordinated, the most confused tangle in recent memory. It will get worse the way things are going.

Big city machines ~~were~~ the anti-poverty program to be profiteers in human misery. They exploit the poor, not help them.

The nation's news media has documented serious charges, including unreasonable and unrealistic salaries paid Administration commissioners to command the alleged war on poverty effort.

A ~~long~~ ^{comprehensive} survey discloses that most of the anti-poverty war's 10 major programs fail to even come close to achieving their original objectives.

A woman quits her staff job at the first Women's Job Corps Training Center in Florida charging the place is run like a country club. Young girls brought there for job training get instead paid vacations. The same woman describes the ~~place~~ training center as a "mess." ~~she~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~working~~ ~~as~~ ~~a~~ ~~secretary~~



There are many other documented instances of the alleged war on poverty failing to achieve the lofty goals set by the Administration.

The so-called Domestic Peace Corps--originally supposed to enroll 5,000 volunteers to help the poor---recently had only 203 such volunteers working in the field.

The Job Corps, which Congress was told last ~~autumn~~ would have up to 40,000 teenage drop-outs in 75 camps by June 20, has less than 9,000 in 48 camps a few days ago.

In recent weeks, Administration officials worked day and night to allocate funds for anti-poverty projects and thus use up all the \$793 million Congress ~~appropriated~~ last year for the program. This feverish spending spree cleared the way to ask for ~~money~~ \$2 billion in tax funds to continue the project this fiscal year.

Many Republicans, including myself, ~~voted~~ ^{who} against the alleged anti-poverty program foresaw the current difficulties. We will continue to seek ways that will correct serious and admitted defects in the program.

I strongly endorse the suggestion of Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat dean of the House, that a bipartisan committee be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the entire operation of the program.

-more-



A full-time administrator of the poverty program is needed to bring some semblance of order to the present chaotic situation. A capable, business-like administrator should correct the present situation in which a fantastic number of highly-paid, casually-selected amateurs frantically attempt to patch together programs that will reflect a favorable image to the public and to Congress.

Thank you for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from the Nation's Capitol.

#



Fifth District Radio Message

(for taping ~~7~~ July 21, 1965)

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

This past week there was an indication of a return of a balance of

power in the legislative and executive branches of government....

President Johnson's tight grip on Congress showed signs of slipping....

The House of Representatives refused to follow the dictates of the

White House on the military pay bill.

The House has taken a major step toward having a mind of its own. In

adopting a pay raise for all the Nation's servicemen, the House voted

a sound and reasonable way to compensate men and women in uniform....

While the President favored a smaller pay increase, the House approved an

average 10.7 percent raise.

The Committee on Armed Services thoroughly studied the pay scales of our

military establishment, conducted extensive hearings and determined the

need of military pay raises. Unlike some other legislation, this bill

was considered without the President controlling House Democrats with an

iron fist.

The bill has ~~had~~ several major features....It essentially equalizes

the overall pay treatment of military and Federal civilian employes...

It considers grade and length of service...It permits the military

establishment to be generally competitive with other governmental agencies...

It encourages enlistment of more personnel and encourages skilled,

experienced career military people to stay in service.



~~Document prepared by the House Select Committee on Small Business~~

The House faced reality in adopting a military pay raise.

Military departments are unable to attract and retain adequate ~~adequate~~ numbers of qualified career personnel. House action is aimed at correcting this situation.

^{monthly} The average wage in the United States was \$445 ^{in 1964}, for example. Yet an Air Force recruit gets only \$78 a month.

A large number of military personnel hold extra jobs to meet financial needs. This bill helps abolish the necessity of moonlighting by the 34 percent of enlisted personnel in this country ^{who are} forced to find added income because of low military pay.

From 1952 to 1964 military pay raises fell far behind increases in civilian occupations. For example, truck drivers' pay jumped 70 percent, clerical workers 62 percent, professional and technical personnel 56 percent, production workers 52 percent. Yet, our military personnel serving in the defense of the Nation received ^{only a 36 percent increase.} ~~much less compensation.~~

Action of the House in snubbing the President's demand for a lower pay

increase for our military personnel is encouraging. In voting on this

^{in the House} important bill, Democrats for a change failed to be rubber stamps for the White House. As a result the G.I.s in Viet Nam & elsewhere have a better opportunity to provide for their families & at the same time strengthen This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington. Thanks for listening.

#



This is important
for all Americans

NBC NEWS

Radio

Circa July 21, 1965

The vast majority of Americans know that the defense of freedom is the highest calling of a great Nation. We believe that the time we help protect a free people from Communist aggression we are meeting our responsibilities at the right time--in the right place.

This does not mean--- as some cynical spokesmen claim it does--- that we must undertake a "holy war" against Communism. But it does mean that we must respond to Communism's own "unholy war" against human freedom.

If we are to defeat this enemy objective, we too must define our goals in Viet Nam. Our military commitment has increased. Now the President must detail the vital interests we are fighting for in that part of the world.



Curca July 21, 1965

FOR NBC RADIO NEWS

The Communist leaders in Moscow, Peiping and Hanoi must fully understand that the United States considers the freedom of South Viet Nam vital to our interests. And they must know that we are not bluffing in our determination ~~to defend~~ to defend those interests.

Our power is known to the enemy. The Communist enemy must be convinced of the fact that we will use that power to meet the threat of aggression.

Here at home, the President need not fear that the opposition party will ever undercut his efforts to be firm against Communist aggression in Viet Nam, or elsewhere. We will always put national interest above narrow partisan interest.

The free world will win peace by resistance to evil. We will not buy it by compromise with evil. That will remain our purpose in Viet Nam and throughout the world---wherever brave men ~~resist~~ resist tyranny and long for freedom.



RADIO-TELEVISION

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LINCOLN 4-3010

Script No. 30

July 26, 1965

THE FARM PROBLEM

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

Today, I would like to discuss with you a problem that affects every American -- in some way or other -- our farm problem. It is more far-reaching than most people realize. It affects not only the farmer, but the consumer -- and that means it affects us all, whether we live in the city or on the farm. On the success or failure of our farm policies depends the price we have to pay for farm products and the taxes we have to pay to support these policies.

As the House of Representatives ^{approaches} begins debate on the new farm bill proposed by the Administration, I want to take a few moments of your time to talk about it. I am greatly concerned about this bill because -- although it has much to recommend it -- it does not in my opinion move towards a sound solution of the problems of American agriculture. And the urgency of a sound solution is daily made apparent by the rising price of food and by the increasing number of farmers who are leaving their farms and migrating to the cities.

The Republican report on the proposed legislation put it this way -- and I quote -- "Everyone should recognize that our present commodity programs are not meeting the needs of farmers, taxpayers or consumers. A substantial improvement on these programs is required, but H.R. 9811 -- the new farm bill -- is neither a solution nor an effective attempt to move towards a solution." End of quote.

To begin with, the proposed farm bill merely calls for continuing "as is" several of our most important commodity programs for another four years -- and this in spite of the fact that these programs have proven themselves inadequate and ineffective.

For example, ten years ago, the farmer received 42 cents of every dollar Americans spent for food. Today, he receives only 37 cents -- less than he received in the depression days of 1935! And, in spite of the fact that retail food prices have increased as much as 29 per cent in the past sixteen years, the farmer himself has not benefited. He has actually suffered a big decline in income. The net income from agriculture has gone down 29 per cent. It becomes obvious that something is very wrong, when you take into consideration the fact that during these years both farm production and the number of consumers have risen.

- more -



And the cost of our farm program has become almost prohibitive. The Federal Government now spends almost eight billion dollars a year on running the Agriculture Department.

And, of course, the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture has mushroomed. In 1933 for instance, there was one department employee for every 203 farms in the country. Today -- believe it or not -- there is one employee for every 32 farms!

Perhaps the most controversial section of the present bill is the section that deals with wheat. If this section of the bill becomes law, the price of all wheat products will be considerably increased. The price of bread will go up as much as two cents, perhaps three cents a loaf.

This "bread tax" -- as it has been called -- will especially hurt the low income families which normally use more wheat products. At a time when we are supposedly waging a war to help the poor, we are also about to enact legislation to hurt the poor -- to force them to pay still more for their food.

Of course, there are many Government farm programs which are necessary -- programs which benefit the general public as well as the farmer. Yet, many of our costly farm programs have failed to help the farmer at all; many have even hurt him.

President Johnson
I believe enactment of the Administration's farm bill would be another step into the costly tangle of confusion which has plagued the Government's farm policies for many years.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio)

####



Fifth District Radio Tape
(for recording Aug. 4, 1965)

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

While the Nation was possibly preoccupied with the critical situation in Viet Nam, the House approved two bills dealing with criminals and crime.

By a unanimous roll call the House voted to allow some of the 22,000

Federal prisoners to participate in a humane rehabilitation program.

The bill sent to the Senate for action applies to an estimated 1,000 to 1,500 trustworthy prisoners approved by the Attorney General.

These inmates could work in paid outside jobs and return to their homes for emergency leaves not exceeding 30 days. They would be transferred to community training centers known as half-way houses where they would be helped in obtaining jobs.

Under the emergency leave provision, prisoners would be allowed to visit dying relatives, attend funerals, and obtain medical services not otherwise available. Also, they could contact prospective employers.

Furloughs would be given prisoners to work at paid employment or on volunteer jobs, but not in competition with free labor. Their pay would be deposited in a special account for support of dependents or for other designated purposes.

-more-



Aug 4

page 2

I emphasize that the prisoners taking part in this ~~inimum punishment~~ rehabilitation program would be carefully selected after thorough study and investigation.

This type of program, I believe, is needed to allow many persons capable of returning to society as useful citizens to begin new lives. There is a great need in our country to help salvage the good qualities in men and women who have strayed into trouble, or ~~or~~ have been pushed outside the law by circumstances beyond their control. The action taken by the House is a positive approach to a ~~growing~~ problem.

The other bill sent to the Senate would authorize appropriations up to \$10 million annually. The money would help finance local training programs for law enforcement and to provide new training programs.

This action also is a positive attempt to halt the alarming ^{increase} in the crime rates. It is designed to prevent crime before it occurs. It would give local police agencies much-needed help in training skilled personnel

in the area of ~~crime prevention and enforcement~~.

The House showed its concern with the rising crime rate and its compassion for people in trouble and a basic hope for a better program of rehabilitation understanding of the problem of crime ~~poses~~ in our society when

the two bills were approved without dissent.

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from the Nation's Capitol.

Thanks for listening.

#



RADIO-TELEVISION

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LINCOLN 4-3010

Script No. 32

August 9, 1965

THE PRICE RISE SPIRAL

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

Today, let's look at a major problem facing the housewives of this country -- the problem of rising food prices.

Some time ago, I warned that the Administration's policy of borrow, borrow, spend and spend, would inevitably help to run up the cost of living and run down the value of the dollar. This has now happened. And we haven't seen the end of it.

We are in the midst of one of the worst price rise spirals in recent American history -- and the Administration seems unconcerned about it. In fact, Administration spokesmen brush off the disquieting signs, saying they are not worried about the recent surge in prices. This, I might add, is a complete turn about in Administration thinking. In the President's State of the Union message last January, he expressed just the opposite sentiments. He said -- and I quote -- that "Our continued prosperity demands continued price stability." Unquote.

But this has hardly been the case. Let us look at some alarming figures. For the past five years, there has been a steadily rising increase in living costs. Food prices, for example, are now four per cent above a year ago and eight per cent higher than five years ago. Although the rising prices across the Nation may not worry the Administration, they are certainly bothering the consumer. The angry comments I have heard from shoppers in the local food stores show more than a passing concern. They are deeply troubled.

Take the food price increases in the Washington, D.C., area. Since June, 1964, the cost of rib steak has increased 22 cents a pound./ Bacon has nearly doubled in price. But meat is not the only commodity to be struck with sharp price increases.

Prices of fruits and vegetables across the Nation are on the rise. In Washington, the cost of a 10-pound sack of potatoes has jumped 30 cents in just a year. Tomatoes and lettuce prices are way up.

Perhaps the most significant fact in the cost of living picture is the sudden rise in wholesale prices. After six years of stability, wholesale prices this year have already risen two per cent.

- more -



And a rise in wholesale prices, of course, portends future increases at the retail level. There are, of course, many factors contributing to inflation and the wave of increased prices for consumer goods. But the Administration -- which claims it isn't worried -- must share much of the blame. Its farm labor policies -- in addition to big spending schemes -- are at the root of much of the trouble.

The sharp rise in fruit and vegetable prices, for example, can be traced to some of the Government's labor decisions which caused a shortage of harvester followed by the rotting of crops in the fields. Farm policies are hardly helping the farmer, let alone the consumer. Consumer prices are going up while farm income is going down.

And, of course, big government spending -- particularly red ink spending -- is inflation's biggest ally. We haven't had a balanced budget since this administration came into power and there isn't one in sight.

If the Administration would concentrate more on finding ways to end this inflation spiral and less on programs which encourage it, we'd be better off. It's a sad state of affairs when the only product which hasn't risen in price is the "pork" in the political pork barrel.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available on the Teleprompter in the House TV Studio)

####



Fifth District radio
(for taping Wednesday Aug. 11, 1965)

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

Today, let's look at a major problem facing the housewives of this country---- the problem of skyrocketing food prices.

Some time ago, I warned that the Administration's policy of borrow and spend would inevitably help to run up the cost of living and run down the value of the dollar. This has now happened. And we haven't seen the end of it.

We are in the midst of one of the worst price rise spirals in recent American history---and the Johnson Administration seems unconcerned about it. Administration spokesmen shrug off the disquieting signs. They blandly say they're not worried about the recent surge in prices.

This attitude is a complete turn-around in Administration thinking. Recall what the President said in his State of the Union message. Mr. Johnson told the Nation "our continued prosperity demands continued price stability." But---this has hardly been the case.

Let's look at some alarming figures. Food prices are now four percent above a year ago and eight percent higher than five years ago. Although the Administration appears unconcerned, rising prices certainly bother consumers. The angry comments I have heard from shoppers in local food stores show more than a momentary concern. People are deeply troubled.

-more-



Fifth District radio tape
Aug. 11, 1965

Brock Barkley
Congressman Jerry Ford
Page 2

Here in Washington, for example, the cost of rib steak has increased 22 cents a pound since June last year. The price of pork chops has jumped 50 cents a pound. Bacon is nearly double in price.

Across the Nation, prices of most fruits and vegetables are on the upswing.

Housewives think twice before buying tomatoes, lettuce and potatoes.

Perhaps the most significant fact in the cost of living picture is the sudden rise in wholesale prices. After six years of stability, wholesale prices this year have spurred upward two percent.

A rise in wholesale prices, of course, portends future increases at the retail level. There are many factors contributing to inflation and the wave of increased prices for consumer goods. The farm labor policies and the big spending schemes of the Administration are at the root of much of the trouble.

The sharp rise in fruit and vegetable prices, for example, can be traced to President Johnson's refusal to permit our farmers to use needed Mexican labor to some of the Government's labor injunctions. This caused a shortage of harvester resulting in crops rotting in the fields.

Administration farm policies hardly help the farmer, let alone the consumer.

Food prices go up while farm income goes down.

If the Administration would concentrate more on seeking ways to end the

spiral of inflation and less on spending programs to encourage it, we'd be

better off. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from

Washington. Thanks for listening.



Fifth District Radio Message

(for taping Aug. 18, 1965)

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from Washington.

A decision by the Johnson Administration to abandon a year-old United States effort to ~~not~~ deny a ^{vote} ~~vote~~ in the United Nations General Assembly to 12 countries for failing to pay their peace-keeping debts is a serious set-back for ~~the~~ our country.

Former President Eisenhower, with whom House Republican Leadership met this week, expressed his dismay with the action. I join General Eisenhower's sentiment of being puzzled by the Presidential decision.

By taking the present course of action, President Johnson is virtually writing off \$52.6 million owed by the Soviet Union, \$16 million owed by France and ~~large~~ other amounts owed by 10 other countries. The total debt is approximately \$108 million.

Although the new development will permit the General Assembly to start normal working procedures, it does have possible far-reaching consequences.

I believe that the United Nations has been seriously weakened by President Johnson's failure to enforce debt payments by delinquent ~~negligent~~ countries.

Unfortunately, the position of the United States as a world leader is overshadowed by this puzzling display of weakness on the part of the Johnson Administration.



A year ago by unanimous vote House asked the President to demand
payment of debts by delinquent U.N. countries.

At that time I said in support of the recommendation "there is no
room for compromise" and I insisted that payments should be made...
or else.

The President again flouts the will of Congress. He ignores the
unanimous advice given a year ago by Republicans and Democrats
in the House.

I am dismayed that President Johnson--who insists on a firm policy
against Communist aggression--would back down in this situation
allowing the Soviet Union and other countries to have a free ride.

Our enemies understand strength and power. They are quick to move against
us when they miscalculate our determination. I believe we should have
faced up to a showdown with delinquent members of the United Nations.
No problem is solved by running from it.

The United States has paid more than \$1.2 billion in voluntary contributions
to the U.N. since its founding. In addition, American taxpayers have paid
32 percent of the organization's regular budget. All other member nations
should share the financial burden.

This is the fair and honorable way to conduct the United Nations. Any
other method should not be condoned.

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from Washington. Thanks
for listening.



RADIO-TELEVISION

*used
8-25-65*

MEMO

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LINCOLN 4-3010

Script No. 34

August 23, 1965

THE "LITTLE WAR" DANGER

Note: As a visual aid with this week's script, the Congressional Committee will have available in the House TV Studios a large map of Southeast Asia which you may wish to refer to from time to time during the filming of the following script.)

This is Congressman _____ reporting to you from Washington.

To Americans today, there is only one war that is constantly on their minds -- the war in Vietnam. One hundred and twenty-five thousand Americans are -- or will soon be -- involved in it. Perhaps more later. Families across the country live in constant anxiety because a brother or a son or a husband is fighting in that far-off country of jungle and rice paddies and rain. And on top of this is the added anxiety that from this war a third major conflict of worldwide proportions could develop.

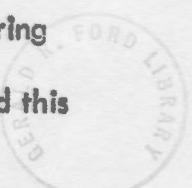
Naturally, our national anxieties are focused on Vietnam. But Vietnam is only one of many, many trouble spots. In more than a dozen countries, there is constant, if intermittent, warfare. Even while the fighting goes on in Vietnam, we must be watchful for a dangerous flareup in these other areas.

For example, Cambodia, which borders on South Vietnam, is supposedly a neutral country. However, Cambodian troops have already clashed with U.S. and South Vietnam forces. Cambodia has been getting arms from Communist China and anything could happen.

Thailand. Communist-trained guerrillas are infiltrating this country. Police posts have been attacked. Thailand has asked America to increase its defense aid or there may be serious trouble.

And, committed as we are in South Vietnam, we could hardly let the rest of Laos fall to the Communists. Fortunately, the fighting in Laos has tapered off. There is reason to believe that the Communists there are no longer getting arms from North Vietnam. But this is still a hot-spot.

Malaysia, is, of course, having continual problems with Communist infiltration. How Singapore's secession is going to change the picture is anyone's guess. But Indonesian President Sukarno is obviously determined to keep the war pot boiling and do his best to bring about the downfall of the Malaysian commonwealth. I doubt if we could sit idly by should this happen.



China -- Communist China and Nationalist China, based on Formosa, are, of course, deadly enemies. Sporadic outbursts flare up between the two as they seemingly continue to test each other. It is the U.S. Seventh Fleet stationed between these two which helps keep an uneasy sort of semi-peace.

Korea -- I do not believe that it is generally realized that, officially, South Korea and North Korea are still at war. Border Incidents are frequent. And did you know that there are some 50,000 American troops still stationed in Korea?

India is another country where almost anything could happen. She is already engaged in a fighting war with Pakistan. And Red China occupies a large slice of her frontier territory. India is a real danger spot.

Israel, to whom we are deeply committed, suffers almost daily from border incidents. The United Arab Republic is pledged to bring about Israel's downfall. I don't see how it would be possible for us to stand by idly if Israel were attacked by Nasser.

At the moment, of course, these are so-called "little wars." But there is a danger inherent in every one of them -- a danger that they may be the spark that lights a third worldwide conflagration. An assassination in Serbia started World War I. The take-over of the Sudetenland started World War II. The start of World War III could well be a little war in Laos or a border incident in Yemen.

These, then, are some of the problems we face in the months ahead. These are some of the reasons we must keep up our military strength -- at the expense, perhaps, of some of the President's wide-ranging domestic programs which could be postponed.

This is Congressman [REDACTED] reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio)

卷之三

Fifth District Radio Message

(for taping Sept. 1, 1965)

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from Washington.

The meaning of President Johnson's words that this is really war in Viet Nam is grimly and starkly ~~nowhere~~ ~~nowhere~~ clear. By order of the Commander in Chief, combat Marines and American infantrymen are attacking the enemy in the swamps and jungles. Artillery pounds Viet Cong ~~positions~~ positions. United States aerial attacks are increasing. There are strong indications that the war in Viet Nam is growing in size and scope.

Despite this clear-cut recognition that the Viet Nam conflict is ^{Regrettably} really war, The President is opposed to providing indemnity insurance protection for our combat troops.

White House

The Congress should ignore President Johnson's objections and enact legislation to provide \$10,000 insurance without cost to all American servicemen in Viet Nam.

By an executive order, the President has designated Viet Nam and adjacent waters as a combat zone for purposes of income tax exemption.

Yet, he fails to support insurance protection for our fighting men.

This opposition was expressed by his Administrator of Veterans Affairs in recent hearings on a bill to provide these benefits.



At the present time, a wife, a child, or a dependent parent of a serviceman is entitled to benefits when death results from a service-connected disease or injury. But the plight of the unmarried serviceman killed in action and his parents is especially noteworthy.

Unless the parents have a combined income of less than \$2,400 a year, they are not entitled to any survivor benefit payments from the Veterans Administration.... And there would be no government insurance and no compensation payable to the parents of the young man who died in the service of his country. This is a shameful situation which must be corrected.

Congress should ignore the objections of President Johnson by acting promptly to provide some form of life insurance--or indemnity protection--without cost to American combat servicemen, including those unmarried with non-dependent parents.

There should be no further delay. The war, as the President has said, is a real one. I hope the Congress will take action very soon to provide this vital protection for American servicemen.

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from the Nation's Capitol. Thanks for listening.



Fifth District Radio Message
(for taping Sept. 15, 1965)

Ford

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

Highway beautification legislation has been given high priority for

action by Congress this year. At the same time, a package of anti-crime

bills has been put aside and will not be taken up until 1966. I question

the timing. *The listing of priorities is out of balance.*

Certainly, I am all in favor of beautifying our highways. Like you, I

enjoy seeing shrubbery in bloom and the bright color of flowers. But,

shouldn't first things come first?

A study of the growing crime wave---perhaps resulting in legislation

aimed at protecting the lives of decent, law-abiding citizens---

should, in my opinion, come ahead of legislation to plant trees

salvage yards.
and do away with automobile dumps.

F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach

recently stated that a crash program to combat crime and make U.S.

cities safe is a must. They cited the alarming increase in organized

and random crime. *I fully agree. But, we need action - not words.*

Let me quote some truly terrifying figures on America's zooming crime

rate. These figures are particularly tragic where our young people

are involved. In five years, arrests of persons under eighteen for assault

are up 79 percent; for drunkenness, up 52 percent; for disorderly

conduct, up 18 percent. The rate of serious crime is increasing six

times faster than our population growth!



This week Mr. Hoover expanded his comments on young people in trouble with the law. He recommended stiffer penalties for teen-age criminals saying this would help reduce rioting in resort cities and street assaults.

Mr. Hoover said that young thugs and teenage-criminals may be pressing their luck by increasing their violent escapades while blaming society for their faults.

Mr. Hoover concluded---and I quote---"It appears that the public is beginning to gag on the steady sociological diet of excusing the conduct of teenage hoodlums on the grounds that society has failed them. These law-breakers must be held personally responsible for their I cannot understand the Administration's casual attitude toward what I [misbehavior] can only call this deepening tide of crime. Every effort should be made-- and at once, not next year--- to combat it. Certainly, planting more This problem and its solution should be given priority attention by the President shrubbery along our highways is NOT the answer, and all other chief law enforcement officers."

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from the Nation's capital.

Thanks for listening.

#



Verbal 9-22-65

Radio message for Fifth District

(Taping Wed. Sept. 22, 1965)

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

There are three topics to discuss with you in this special message from

the Nation's Capital. One involved action taken by the House

on a bill proposing to provide life insurance for all persons in

the armed services. The second is a House approved proposal to

improve rivers and harbors, including flood control for the Grand River.

And, the third is what's possibly ahead in the House early next week.

Legislation unanimously passed by the House would permit all

servicemen and women to buy \$10,000 group life insurance policies

at an estimated cost of \$2 per person per month.

The bill now goes to the Senate, and possibly on to a House-Senate

*To iron out differences in the Senate and
conference committee, as a probable substitute for a bill passed earlier
House bill.
by the Senate.*

has passed a
The Senate bill calls for \$10,000 in free insurance to men killed in combat
zones as defined by the President.

Sponsors of the House measure argue that the Senate bill, while protecting

GIs killed in auto accidents in Saigon for example, would provide

NO benefits for survivors of those killed in plane crashes or training

accidents in the United States.

-more-



Under the House bill, coverage would be automatic for all members of the armed services, wherever located.

Only by a written request could a serviceman waive the group coverage.

Beneficiaries would be unlimited and policies would be convertible to ordinary insurance without physical examination upon discharge to civilian life. A pool of private insurance firms would handle the coverage.

Some solutions to

1 Grand River flood problems, particularly in the Grandville area, are among those included in the bill passed by the House. Under terms of the bill, Grandville will negotiate with the federal government in a project which calls for nearly 10,000 feet of levee and associated engineering developments. Estimated total cost is \$1 and 1/3 million dollars.

Looking ahead, I see a possibility that bills may be taken from the Rules Committee and brought to the House. One bill provides a

minimum wage increase of 50 cents an hour over the next four years

reaching a total wage of \$1.75 per hour in 1968. Extended coverage

would include 6,600,000 non-farm workers and 1,300,000 persons employed

in agriculture.

A bill calling for home rule in the District of Columbia also may be

taken from the Rules Committee. This is a controversial issue. I oppose the provisions.

The first part of the bill which calls for automatic appropriations to a home rule district without Congressional controls, candidates running as political partisans, and permission for federal employees to actively participate in partisan elections.

-General Dm.

Such a privilege is denied federal employees elsewhere. To

make an exception in the District of Columbia is neither fair

nor conducive to good government.

The Republican Policy
will be to make every effort to remove these provisions from
the bill

Thanks for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford

reporting to you from Washington.

#



RADIO-TELEVISION

MEMO

Not bad

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LINCOLN 4-3010

Script No. 39

September 27, 1965

FIRMNESS AT THE UN

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

This month the United Nations enters its third decade. The 20th General Assembly convened in New York with proper ceremony.

It was, all in all, an auspicious enough start for the UN's 1965 session: India and Pakistan had agreed to a cease-fire and three new nations were added to the roster of the organization -- bringing the total number of member-nations to 117.

Yet, the United Nations delegates -- as if in the eye of a hurricane -- are looking out at an uneasy world.

While the UN could feel gratified over the cessation of the India-Pakistan fighting, elsewhere in Southeast Asia -- in Vietnam -- men were locked in a deadly conflict. UN efforts to resolve that war have been futile.

For that matter, the India-Pakistan cease-fire could be brief indeed. In fact, Pakistan has threatened to leave the United Nations unless the Kashmir question is resolved in its favor. As for the growth in membership -- though many find it a good and healthy sign -- this hardly means a lessening of America's financial burden in supporting the UN almost singly-handedly. It does not necessarily mean a strengthening of America's position in its battle for world freedom and world peace, in other words. For we must not forget that, vote-wise, we are no better off than the latest, newly-elected member, the Maldives Islands. America, for all its military strength and its open-handed generosity has just one vote. We must face the fact that we can be outvoted -- plainly and simply -- on any major issue.

For this reason, if no other, it is essential that the United States continue to exercise a firm and consistent leadership in the U.N. As you know, the Administration has already backed down on one important stand -- the stand that any nation which did not pay up its back dues would lose its vote. I believe we should have stood up for principle on this issue. After all, Article 19 of the U.N. Charter flatly declares a member nation should lose its vote if it does not meet its assessments. Even the World Court upheld the validity of this section of the charter.



Quite frankly, I am beginning to wonder if sooner or later we are not going to back down on the issue of seating Communist China, another important problem which will face the UN again this year. Only a few days ago, U Thant, the UN's Secretary General, came out in favor of giving Red China a seat in the world body. He was supported by eleven Afro-Asian and Communist states which also urged the seating of Peking. They said -- and this is incredible! -- Quote -- "The facts prove that China earnestly desires peace and peaceful co-existence with all countries." Unquote. Mind you, each of these nations has one vote -- just like the United States.

So, you can see, this new decade for the United Nations marks an important time for the United States as well. As these old, baffling problems face the delegates, we must stand up and be counted for traditional American foreign policy positions.

I feel it is important, particularly, that the United States use every effort in establishing a reasonable, but firm, method for financing UN operations by all members, that we encourage better machinery for UN peacekeeping efforts and -- perhaps most important -- that we hold firm on opposing membership for Communist China.

This is Congressman _____ reporting from Washington.

(A copy of this script is available on Teleprompter in the House TV Studio.)

###

Fifth District Radio Message

(for taping Sept. 29, 1965)

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

You have been hearing a great deal, I'm sure, about a proposal to have the Federal government control outdoor advertising billboards and junk-yards along the highways.

Formally, this is the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. Its goal is commendable. Certainly, we all want to insure that the highways of our land be avenues to the true beauty of America.

However, the bill ~~which was approved by the Committee on Public Works is full of defects.~~ ~~the White House sent to the Congress is insufficient.~~

The Minority views on the bill that ~~was submitted in the Committee~~ ~~point out the~~ ~~basic weaknesses in the Administration's~~ plan.

The bill is described by the minority committee members as being not the product of careful, independent congressional deliberation. Rather, it is a poorly thought-out proposal forced on the Committee by White House power and influence.

The committee's minority members see the bill as unjustly penalizing States, which in good faith, may attempt to control outdoor advertising and junkyards without being able to do so within the short time allowed.

They see it as having a destructive impact upon small businesses, such as motels, restaurants, service stations, and the like.



9/29/65

These segments of private enterprise depend upon ~~the~~ patronage by the motoring public. The outlawing of billboards deprives the motoring public of needed travel information.

The bill provides broad and inconsistent powers to be vested in the Secretary of Commerce giving him the authority to exercise almost complete control, instead of leaving such decisions to each State.

The minority committee members also see the bill as delivering into the hands of the Executive branch powers which do not belong there... giving the White House control of issues vital to the rights of large numbers of individuals and ~~specific~~ specific segments of the national economy.

The matter of highway beautification is very important and desirable. But----simply because it is so important, legislation establishing programs for highway beautification should not be enacted carelessly, hastily, or under the direction ~~of~~ of the Executive branch without opportunity for the Congress to work its will.

If Congress abdicates the functions and duties vested in it by the Constitution, we will not have invited dictatorship, we will have created it.

Thanks for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from the Nation's Capital.

#



Fifth District Radio Message
(for taping October 6, 1965)

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

A familiar product used by all families has been the subject of debate, study, and proposed legislation in the House. It is sugar.... the sweetening used in hundreds of ways for cooking and preparing foods.

The sugar program of the United States was first established in 1934 to accomplish three things.

One--to make it possible, as a matter of national security, to produce sugar a substantial portion of our sugar requirements ~~within~~ within the continental United States without the consumer-penalizing device of a high protect tariff.

Second---to assure U.S. consumers of a plentiful and stable supply of sugar at reasonable prices.

And, third---to permit friendly countries to participate equitably in supply the U.S. sugar market ^{with} for the double purpose of expanding international trade and assuring a nearby adequate and stable ^{supply} ~~strength~~ of sugar ~~at home~~.

These major objectives have been achieved.

A number of complicated amendments to the sugar act have faced House action.

There are many views on the issues involved.

more



I will give you my views on one important segment involved in the amendments to the sugar act. They have to do with the influence of lobbyists.

Because this legislation is such a sugar plum for foreign interests, lobbying has developed to an extraordinary level.

Lobbying in behalf of sugar legislation has appeared to me to be more costly and more extensive than that in behalf of any other proposed legislation on Capitol Hill.

Some of the fees paid to lobbyists are shockingly high. They are so ^{grave} high they raise questions.

An investigation of fees paid to sugar lobbyists reveals retainers up to \$50,000--with several in the \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year bracket.

Most of the lobbyists either represent foreign governments directly or government-controlled sugar enterprises.

Public money is involved in sugar legislation. And, the lobbyists have the clear objective of getting as much of the sugar pie as possible.

I agree with my colleague Congressman Paul Findley that sugar lobbyists should have the opportunity to explain why they are paid such high fees to promote the interests of foreign governments. American taxpayers should have the answers.

Thank you for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from the Nation's Capital.



Fifth District Radio Message
October 10, 1965

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

A familiar product used by all families has been the subject of debate, study, and proposed legislation in the House. It is sugar -- the sweetening used in hundreds of ways for cooking and preparing foods.

The sugar program of the United States was first established in 1934 to accomplish three things.

One -- to make it possible, as a matter of national security, to produce a substantial portion of our sugar requirements within the continental United States without the consumer-penalizing device of a high protective tariff.

Second -- to assure U.S. consumers of a plentiful and stable supply of sugar at reasonable prices.

And, third -- to permit friendly countries to participate equitably in supplying the U.S. sugar market with the double purpose of expanding international trade and assuring a nearby adequate and stable supply of sugar at home.

These major objectives have been achieved.

A number of complicated amendments to the Sugar Act have faced House action. There are many views on the issues involved. I will give you my views on one important segment involved in the amendments to the Sugar Act. They have to do with the influence of lobbyists.

Because this legislation is such a sugar plum for foreign interests, lobbying has developed to an extraordinary level.

Lobbying in behalf of sugar legislation has appeared to me to be more costly and more extensive than that in behalf of any other proposed legislation on Capitol Hill.

Some of the fees paid to lobbyists are shockingly high. They are so high they raise grave questions. An investigation of fees paid to sugar lobbyists reveals retainers up to \$50,000 -- with several in the \$24,000 to \$25,000 a year bracket.

Most of the lobbyists either represent foreign governments directly or government-controlled sugar enterprises. Public money is involved in sugar legislation. And, the lobbyists have the clear objective of getting as much of the sugar pie as possible.

I agree with my colleague Congressman Paul Findley that sugar lobbyists should have the opportunity to explain why they are paid such high fees to promote the interests of foreign governments. American taxpayers should have the answers.

Thank you for listening. This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from the Nation's Capital.



Fifth District Radio Message
(For taping Oct. 13, 1965)

Wednesday

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting to you from Washington where Congressional adjournment fever is spreading rapidly.

Perhaps next week I will have an appraisal of the accomplishments during this first session of the 89th Congress.

Now, I have some recommendations for the next session, which will start in next January.

In evaluating what I think should be the goals for the second session, I refer to statements made by the Democrat leader of the Senate---Mike Mansfield.

The Majority Leader said: "We have passed a lot of major bills this session, some of them very hastily, and they stand in extreme need of going over---for loopholes, rough corners, and particularly for an assessment of current and ultimate cost in the framework of our capacity to meet it."

Senator Mansfield proposed that the Congress next year "spend less time on new legislation and more time correcting oversights in legislation we have just passed."

The Democrat leader plans to set up committees whose functions it would be to tighten up what he called hasty enactments in general...and to evaluate the degree of efficiency with which they are being administered by the executive branch.



I wholeheartedly agree with Senator Mansfield in his observations as to what jobs the Congress should tackle in the next session.

I believe we should conduct an extensive search for possible loopholes in the aid to education act, which can lead to almost ~~to~~ unlimited spending.

Perhaps the Congress should polish rough edges on the Appalachia bill that covers only 11 states, ignoring other economically-distressed communities.

Certainly there has been more than enough adverse publicity connected with the poverty ~~program~~ project to warrant a thorough re-evaluation of that program.

I can see a strong need to study the highway beautification program seeking ways to improve it, or to change it.

Yes, Congress has its work defined for the next session. The Democrat Senate leadership may be assured of our complete cooperation in an effort to correct the errors and redeem the mistakes in what Vice President Humphrey has described as the "tonnage of legislation" adopted this year.

This is your Congressman Jerry Ford reporting from the Nation's Capitol.

Thank you for listening.

#



Fifth District Radio Message
(for taping Tues. Oct. 19, 1965)

Should be done today

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

~~In this last regular weekly radio message for this session of the 89th~~
In this last regular weekly radio message for this session of the 89th
Congress, I will ~~outline~~ discuss major actions taken ^{by the House} and what I believe we
face in the second session ~~next year~~.

There are many opinions as to the quality of legislation adopted by
this Congress so far. Some experts claim that the White House completely
controlled the House and Senate. Others describe this as the
fighting 89th Congress, which refused to go along with the President on
all of his sponsored legislation. I believe the true profile of this
Congress includes ~~mix~~ parts of both views.

Speaking for the minority party in the House, I believe that the loyal
opposition was successful in improving many bills before they were
voted by the House. ~~in~~ ^{small} portions of what we call our constructive
alternatives were incorporated in some legislation.
~~the~~

Unfortunately for the Nation, too often debate in the House was gagged
by rules imposed under orders of the Executive arm of our government.

Without discussing the specific merits or lack of merits of any bill,
I can say that responsible criticism and intelligent ~~dialogue~~ dialogue
should be an important phase of the Congressional routine.

pmore-



The Congress passed many bills for the so-called Great Society plan.
^{additional} conservatively estimated at
The cost of the legislation this year is \$7 billion ~~billions~~. Four years
from now these programs, which will have expanded, ~~in~~ the cost will
^{at least} be an estimated \$19 billion annually.

There is bi-partisan concern about the way things have gone in this
Congress in regard to authorization of Great Society spending.

Vice President Humphrey has referred to the huge legislative tonnage
dropped on our doorstep.

Senator Mansfield, the distinguished majority leader, has described---
in his words--- "a lot of bills passed in this session---some of them
very hastily."

It seems to me that with few exceptions the legislation adopted by this
Congress is long on quantity and short on quality. With one party
holding overwhelming control, we were forced to act too swiftly without
adequate debate in many instances.

In the next session of this Congress, I expect there will be less haste
in adopting legislation. I believe the House and Senate will take long
looks at some of the bills approved this year, particularly in the area
of current and ultimate cost to taxpayers.

Thank you for listening. I intend to resume these weekly reports early
next year when Congress begins its work for 1966. This is your Congressman
Jerry Ford reporting to you from the Nation's Capitol.