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*Radio Speech by Representative Gerald R. Ford Jr.
January 1949
Good News, Speeches*

COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S "STATE OF THE UNION"

ADDRESS, JANUARY 5, 1949

Mr. Moderator and Members of the Panel:

President Truman's "State of the Union" message indicated clearly that the present Administration intends to begin where the Roosevelt New Deal left off. During the next two years the Democratic Party leaders plan to push a vast across the board expansion of the program initiated in 1932.

The "State of the Union" speech before the first joint session of the 81st Congress was general and all-inclusive.

In most instances he went down the line on his campaign promises and in effect restated the Democratic Party platform. However, a new, and I repeat "new" idea was expressed. The President clearly indicated that he was at least thinking of putting the Federal government in the steel business. This proposal and several others illustrate that the President or his class advisers are not adverse to the kind of society that presently exists in Great Britain. With this attitude I thoroughly disagree. For example, private enterprise in this country in 1948 produced more steel than the rest of the world combined. Under our present setup our methods of production are the finest, while in other countries where there is a maximum of government interference and control the result has been inefficiency and lagging production.

The Chief Executive clearly laid out the course he intends to pursue in the field of labor-management relations. He wants the Taft-Hartley Act repealed and the Wagner Act re-enacted with certain improvements. The continuation of restrictions on jurisdictional strikes and unjustifiable



secondary boycotts, along with the means for preventing strikes in vital industries, seem to come within this improvement category. These three ideas were enacted in the Taft-Hartley Act, so I assume that all other provisions of that act are not contemplated to be within the new legislation. If this is the case, a vigorous fight will develop and probably result in a coalition between middle of the road Democrats and most Republicans because there are certain other provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act that are desirable. In my estimation, it will be a step backward to abandon all such measures, particularly without full and adequate hearings before the House and Senate labor committees.

The President also called for a boost in the minimum wage from 40¢ to 75¢ per hour. With this suggestion I concur and I frankly wish that the Republicans had done this in the 80th Congress. His opposition here will come from the Southerners in his own party.

On the expansion of coverage and the increase of benefits under social security, Mr. Truman will meet with success, unless the specific demands are unreasonable and beyond the point of practicality. We must bear in mind that the social security program is an insurance retirement plan. If payments are raised beyond certain limits the solvency of the reserve of the fund will be impaired. If the coverage is to take in everyone the cost of administration will be prohibitive. A middle course will be supported by Republicans and Democrats alike.

The President advocated a federalized health program comparable to that recently put into effect in Great Britain. This issue will undoubtedly cut party lines asunder. The doctors and dentists have promised to come up



with an alternative program. A feasible plan for the betterment of the nation's health is needed but it should not take a course that will head us into the further depths of Federal Control from Washington.

The President reiterated his demand for Federal aid to education. There is a need for assistance, principally in the South. Would it be better to make outright grants solely to the needy areas or should the Federal government pay money to all states on the basis of the dual formula worked out by Senator Taft? The Taft bill passed the Senate in the 80th Congress but it was not voted on in the House of Representatives. This bill will probably be the basis for the education legislation in the present Congress.

The President wants a greatly expanded Federally subsidized housing program. I believe he will get some new housing legislation but I prefer to see public housing limited to the blighted areas in the large metropolitan communities.

Mr. Truman asked for a continuation of credit controls and Congress will probably approve, but his request for a standby OPA does not appear to be essential. With the overall price level showing a gradual but consistent downward trend and with an oversupply developing in many consumer goods, the need for a new price control setup has vanished.

The Federal governments fight against monopolies and a program for assistance to small business will be popular with many from both parties. It will simply be a case of how much money will be available in the new budget.

When the President spoke of balancing the budget, a surplus and a reduction of the national debt, he was enthusiastically applauded, but a



deathlike silence pervaded the House when higher taxes were mentioned as the means of accomplishing this end. The additional four billion in revenue was to come principally from higher taxes on corporate profits, from increases in estate and gift taxes and from a boost in the taxes on the middle and high-income groups. If higher corporation taxes are essential, it should be done via an increase in the normal tax rate and not by the re-imposition of an excess profits tax. There must be an incentive for management to produce efficiently if private enterprise is to move forward. A penalty imposed for doing the best job possible is a sure way to keep new risk capital out of circulation. Perhaps a better way to balance the budget and to provide a surplus would be to adopt the recommendations of the Hoover Commission for the reorganization of the various governmental agencies. It is estimated ~~three~~ billion dollars can be saved in this way.

The President was neither here nor there on the question of whether we should have farm price supports guarantting 90% of parity or a flexible support program with guarantees of 60 to 90%.of parity. This issue must be met. The Republicans tried by a long-range program under the Hope-Aiken bill. Mr. Truman attacked this plan during the campaign but he has failed to offer anything better. Certainly, flat 90% guarantees are not the answer, even though good campaign talk.

On National defense the Chief Executive sought sufficient men and arms to thwart foreign aggression. There is no quarrel from any quarter on that request. When we see the proposed appropriation figures the arguments may develop, but in these days of world tension in Europe, the Middle East and in Asia, there will be little penny-pinching on military appropriations.



The President will get more support from the Republicans on Civil Rights than he will from some in his own party. Most forward-looking Republicans will favor a sound and reasonable civil rights program.

In conclusion, we all recognize that in our present society there must be a certain minimum of well-being for every individual. However, the welfare state can go too far and thereby destroy individual initiative. At some point a balance must be struck and it is the job of the 81st Congress to cooperate in achieving this end.



MASTER SCRIPT
for Dr. Peel's
Congressional
Radio Recording

the Census
Radio
Census

CONGRESSMAN:

~~In just a few more days,~~ On Saturday, April 1, ~~to be exact,~~
an army of 140 thousand Census takers will start out from 450
Census district offices in various parts of the country to
enumerate an estimated 151 million inhabitants of the United
States. They will be setting out on the greatest single nose-
counting job in American history, the 17th Decennial Census of
our country. Before they finish their task at the end of April,
they will have travelled more than 25 million miles to visit 45
million dwellings in the 125 thousand cities, towns, and villages
and in the rural areas, including about six and a quarter million
farms. These Census takers will collect 15 billion facts about
our people, their social and economic characteristics, their
homes, and their farms. They will collect the information from
which the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department
of Commerce will compile a statistical picture of Uncle Sam in
1950. The top man in this great undertaking is Census Director
Roy V. Peel. Director Peel is here with me to give us some
information about the big job for which the Census Bureau has
been preparing for many months. Mr. Peel, perhaps you might
like to begin by telling us just why we have a Census every ten
years.



DIRECTOR PEEL:

Thank you, Mr. Congressman. As you know, of course, the number of representatives in Congress is determined for each state in proportion to its population. Article I of the Constitution provides for an enumeration of the population every 10 years so that the apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives may be adjusted between states in line with population changes. In compliance with this provision of the Constitution therefore, we are this year conducting our 17th Decennial enumeration. This enumeration has come to be called a Census, from the Latin word "censor," the title of the official who conducted such enumerations in the days of the Roman Empire. While the counting of the population for Congressional apportionment is still the primary purpose of the Census it is used today to collect also the most important social and economic facts relating to "We, the people..." and to our endeavors.



CONGRESSMAN:

We know from our history books that the first Census of the United States was taken in 1790. This census counted a population of ^{nearly 4 million individuals} 3,929,214, exclusive of Indians not taxed. The first five decennial censuses listed only the names of the heads of households and the number of persons in each household. The 1850 Census, just 100 years ago, was the first to list all persons by name. It also made inquiries concerning age, sex, race, occupation, value of real estate owned, place of birth, marriage, and education. Dr. Peel, how were these questions chosen then and how are they selected now?

DIRECTOR PEEL:

For many decades, the Congress itself determined the questions to be asked. Beginning with the 1930 Census, the selection of the questions was delegated to the Director of the Census. It was understood at the time the legislation was passed and it has been the consistent practice of the Census Bureau since that these questions are selected with the advice of users of Census information such as business men, labor and educational organizations, and public agencies, subject to the final approval of the Secretary of Commerce. Hearings are conducted and committee conferences are held to make these decisions. Questions on age, sex, race, birth-place, citizenship, occupation, employment, marital status, and education have become fixed items through 100 years or more of tradition. Other questions vary from census to census as changing times bring need for new information. In 1940, questions on income were introduced and are repeated in 1950 to measure purchasing power. This information is of vital importance to business in serving markets.



CONGRESSMAN:

I realize, Dr. Peel, that the 17th Decennial Census in reality is a combination of three major censuses. They relate to population, housing, and agriculture. Why are these three censuses taken at the same time?

DIRECTOR PEEL:

Mr. Congressman, these three censuses are taken at the same time because the Census taker can collect the information for all of them in a single visit to the household. This means a great saving in field costs over three separate censuses. Even more important is the fact that all the information collected as of the same date, April 1, provides a complete statistical picture of the nation with all items in focus. There are 45 basic questions in the Population Census. Only seven of these will be asked about all individuals. These are name, relationship to head of household, race, sex, age, marital status and birthplace. One additional question will be asked of all foreign-born persons, whether naturalized. For all persons 14 years old and over there are additional questions on status of employment during the week before the Census; and if employed, the number of hours worked and the kind of work done. The remaining 29 questions including the one on income will be asked of only a sample of the population.



CONGRESSMAN:

I understand that Federal law requires answers to the Census questions. But the same law also specifies that the individual's replies must be kept confidential by the Census taker. The information is only published by the Census Bureau in statistical tables so designed as to conceal identities. Are people generally cooperative in answering Census questions?

DIRECTOR PEEL:

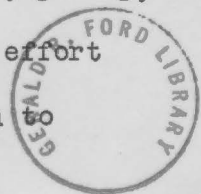
On the whole, yes. Occasionally, an individual objects to answering a Census question, usually because the purpose of the Census is not understood. Census enumerators are instructed to explain to the individual that his anonymity is assured by the Census law, that the Census itself is a cooperative undertaking in which all people participate and in whose benefits all share either directly or indirectly. This usually dissolves the individual's resistance. As every Census since 1790 has shown, general cooperation is the rule.

CONGRESSMAN:

What assurance do I have that the information I give the Census taker will be kept confidential?

DIRECTOR PEEL:

The Census law puts a heavy penalty on Census takers if they reveal confidential information to others than sworn Census employees. This penalty is a maximum of \$1,000 fine and two years in prison. Census takers take a special oath when sworn into office that they will not reveal to the public the information they collect. Should they gossip, the consequences would be costly to them. In addition, every effort is made to hire only responsible people who can be depended on to follow Census regulations.



CONGRESSMAN:

As you have explained, the Population Census is concerned with people and the facts about them. What does the Census of Housing cover?

DIRECTOR PEEL:

Every dwelling unit in the United States will be enumerated and listed by location in the 1950 Census of Housing. About 20 items of information will be obtained for each dwelling unit by the enumerators. In addition to facts about the kind and size of the dwelling and its general condition, the Census taker will note information about the number of persons occupying it, the available utilities, whether occupied by owner or renter, value of owner-occupied dwellings and monthly rental of those occupied by tenants. For a sample of dwelling units, namely one in five, the Census takers will ascertain information on such items as heating equipment and fuel used, electric lighting, type of refrigeration, radio or television set, kitchen sink, kind of cooking fuel used, and age of structure.

CONGRESSMAN:

It is obvious, Dr. Peel, that the information collected in the Housing Census is important to the construction industry, to dealers in building materials and household equipment, to real estate men, and to Federal, State, and municipal public agencies concerned with housing problems. The information on the number of radios and television stations/^{is important}in informing advertisers of the number of homes equipped to hear or see their advertising. The information on kind of heating plant and heating fuel used is important to distributors of heating equipment and repair parts, and to distributors of fuels. In fact, all the Housing Census data are subject to a great variety of uses. Now, why is a Farm Census important?



DIRECTOR PEEL:

The Census of Agriculture is the most extensive survey of any one phase of the 17th Decennial Census. A census of the country's agricultural enterprises has been taken at regular intervals since 1840. Every individual in the United States is concerned with the farm census. The farms feed the Nation and 151 million people are dependent upon them, not only for their food, but for the products of agriculture which are used to manufacture clothing, plastics, medicines, cosmetics, and literally thousands of items in common use whose components in whole or in part are derived from agricultural staples. There could be no coordination in food production and distribution, in manufacturing, in financing of farm commodities, in the furnishing of the goods and equipment farmers need to operate their businesses without accurate statistics.

CONGRESSMAN:

What are some of the more important facts expected from the 1950 Census? What about population changes?

DIRECTOR PEEL:

The Population Census is expected to show a gain of more than 19 million persons in the continental United States since 1940. In 1940, our population was 131,669,275. The 1950 Census is expected to enumerate about 151 million persons in the continental United States and more than three million in the territories and island possessions. Recently, the Census Bureau estimated the U.S. population, excluding armed forces overseas, at about 150 million, as of January 1, 1950. With the present monthly rate of increase, the total population present in the United States on April 1, the opening date of the Census, is expected to have come close to the 151 million mark.



CONGRESSMAN:

Will the census reveal any important shifts in the location of population? What states will show the greatest population gain?

DIRECTOR PEEL:

The greatest proportion of population gain is indicated in the Pacific Coast states. More than average gains are indicated for such states as Michigan, Ohio, Texas. Some of the New England and Great Plains states are expected to show the smallest relative gains. California is certain to show the greatest numerical population gain among all the States. On July 1, 1949, the Census Bureau estimated California's population at about 10,665,000, a gain since 1940 of about three and three-fourths millions.

CONGRESSMAN:

I have read statements that the 1950 Census is certain to confirm the continued decline in the total population living on farms. Surveys conducted since the 1940 Census have revealed a continuation of the long-term movement of population from the farm to the city. There has been some counter-movement from the cities to the suburban rural areas, but the farm population, which totalled a little over 30 and one-half million in 1940, has declined steadily. How big a shift in the farm population will the 1950 Census show?



DIRECTOR PEEL:

In 1949, the population on farms was estimated to have fallen off by about two and one-third million from 1940. The farm population reached its lowest point of the past decade in April, 1945, when estimates based upon a survey placed the farm population at a little over 25 and one-half million. This low point in the farm population had been brought about principally by military inductions and migration of farm workers to industrial centers where employment at high wages during the World War II years attracted this movement.

CONGRESSMAN:

It has been reported that the 1950 Census will show a change in the ratio in numbers between men and women. Is that correct?

DIRECTOR PEEL:

In the 1940 Census, the sex ratio was 101 males per 100 females. The enumerated excess of males over females in 1940 was about 454,000. In 1949, the Census Bureau estimated the sex ratio at about 99 males per 100 females. If this ratio holds true in the enumeration of an estimated 151-million U. S. inhabitants in April, 1950, the enumerated excess of females over males will be about one million. The most conservative estimate would indicate at least an approximate balance in numbers between the sexes.



CONGRESSMAN:

My guest today has been Dr. Roy V. Peel, Director
of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department
of Commerce. Dr. Peel has discussed the 1950

Census which starts April 1. This is Congressman Jerry Ford
(name of Congressman)

& I hope you will *For your information. I am informed*
~~suggesting you cooperate with the Census takers, to~~

~~make sure you count in America's future.~~

*by the Bureau of Census that if any citizens object
to revealing their annual income, this specific
information can be forwarded directly to the
Census Office in Washington*



C + Korean War
Speeches Audio

1950

RADIO SPEECH BY REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD, JR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, this is your Congressman Jerry Ford.

Just five short years ago, most of us thought we stood on the horizon of a new era. We had just won the war. Our armed might was the greatest world had ever seen. Russia, which had shared in the victory, was war-devastated. Yet today, only five short years later, Russia, which controlled only 170 million people at the end of the war, now controls 800 million people. Now Americans live a life of fear that the 3rd World War is closer than we think.

How did it happen? How did we lose the peace?

The answer is plain. We lost the peace by appeasing communism. Korea is the inevitable price of the softness toward communism that began when the United States recognized the Red Government of Russia in 1933. From that time on, while Russia was swallowing one free people after another, the United States did little more than tap an occasional Red wrist.

Today communism controls one-third of the world. The danger to our own country, our own homes, our own families, is growing by the hour. Korea has awakened us to that danger - a danger that has been brought on largely by the fumbling appeasers of the Truman Administration.

The Korea chapter of the appeasement story began at the City of Yalta in 1945. There the United States made a supersecret agreement to give control of Manchuria to Russia, instead of restoring it to China, its rightful owner.

Taking Manchuria away from China would be like taking the North Atlantic States away from the United States. Even so, President Truman met with Stalin in Potsdam in July of 1945 and agreed to carry out the shameful Yalta deal.



Then Russia was ready for its master stroke - the communist conquest of China proper. China is the key to the Pacific because its great mass of land dominates the continent of Asia. The communists knew that. They had been trying to take China since 1922. In 1946, the anti-communist, legitimate government of China was on the verge of defeating the communist rebels once and for all.

But at that crucial moment the Truman Administration cut off military aid to the anti-communists - a deed which General MacArthur calls "the single greatest blunder in the history of the United States." Russia of course continued to train and arm the Chinese communists, and they eventually triumphed.

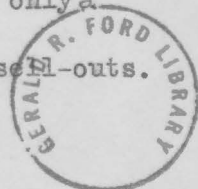
Then the communists turned to South Korea. In the summer of 1949, the Truman Administration pulled our 50,000 troops out of South Korea. Republican members of Congress wrote an official report protesting the withdrawal. Republican protests went unheeded. The Truman Administration gave Korea a dose of appeasement - and a mere \$200 worth of Signal Corps wire.

On last January 12th, Secretary of State Acheson, Mr. Truman's chief appeaser, personally delivered the final blow to Korea. He proclaimed a U.S. defense line running from Japan down through Okinawa to the Philippines - a line that conveniently left little Korea on the outside. That was the green light for the communist invasion of South Korea.

From last January until June, the South Koreans sent frantic pleas for help. Leaders of the Truman Administration did nothing. They were too busy bragging about our armed might and too busy promising peace.

Then came the war. You remember those horrible first months - those months when our men were slain piteously and were almost driven into the sea.

Since then, we have turned the tide in Korea. But it may be only a temporary respite. We cannot risk more incredible blunders and more sell-outs. One lost peace is enough. We cannot afford a lost war.



To live through this crisis, our country must have competent leadership. A Republican Congress - the only Congress that will hammer some common sense and some backbone into the fumlbers and appeasers in Washington.

Your future and your very life are at stake. We must act now - before it's too late.

In closing I urge that the voters of Michigam support Harry Kelly for Governor, our own John B. Martin for Auditor General, and all others on the Republican ticket. These Republicans will stop confusion in your State Capital in Lansing.



1950

follow generally the same style of architecture. The principal difference is the over-all size and the interior arrangements.

The Capitol in Washington is located on one of the few hills in the area and because of that location one often hears the comment, "I'm going up to the hill on business."

PAUSE

The left wing of our national Capitol is the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and the wing on the right is occupied by the Senate.

PAUSE

In competition with other architects, Dr. William Thornton, was awarded first prize for designing Congress House, the original name of our Capitol. This award, made in the year 1792, brought the winner only \$500, and that was considered a sizeable fee in those days. Actually, money wasn't quite so plentiful in the years following the American Revolution.

The money to build our Capitol was raised by a national lottery, and the cornerstone was laid by George Washington



at ceremonies held in 1793.

PAUSE

In 1814 British soldiers captured the city of Washington and burned the Capitol before the structure was half finished.

The statue atop the dome was erected in December, 1863.

Many visitors imagine this is a figure of an Indian; actually

it represents Armed Freedom, and was executed by Thomas

Crawford. As you notice, the lady faces the east, because

it was anticipated that the city would grow in that direction.

Instead, Washington expanded toward the northwest, consequently,

one often hears the remark, "Freedom has turned her back on the

City of Washington."

PAUSE

Now let's take a look inside the Capitol, just as thousands of visitors do every week.

(In the Rotunda)

In the great Rotunda of the Capitol, beneath the many



paintings that decorate the walls, the bodies of our Presidents who die in office always rest in state before the burial. The first Chief Executive so honored was the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. Surrounding this large room and lining the corridors on either side are statues of other great Americans. Each state in the Union is allowed to place statues of its two most famous citizens in these halls. Michigan's selections are not too well known to citizens of this era. Lewis Cass, whom you see now, had a long and distinguished career. He fought in the War of 1812, served as governor of the Territory of Michigan, was a member of President Jackson's cabinet as Secretary of War and served as Secretary of State under Buchanan, was Minister to France, was elected to the United States Senate, and was a Democratic nominee for President in 1848.

Zachariah Chandler, Michigan's other selection, served as United States Senator and as Secretary of the Interior in



President Grant's cabinet. Chandler was one of the signers of the call for the meeting at Jackson, Michigan, in 1854 and this "grass roots" conference launched the Republican Party.

(House Doors gradually opening as Ford speaks)

(SPEED UP)

This is the Hall of Representatives, the largest legislative chamber in the world. There are 435 Representatives, one for each group of 300,000 people. The Speaker is the presiding officer of the House, and sits high above the chamber floor surrounded by numerous clerks and stenographers.

(Exterior of the Senate Office Building)

Just a short walk from the Capitol in a northeasterly direction we find the Senate Office Building. This beautiful marble edifice contains the business offices of the Senators and their committees. Each state has two Senators, elected at large, making a total of 96 in all.

PAUSE



Through these portals have passed some of the greatest figures in American history, such as LaFollette and Borah and now our own Senators, Vandenberg and Ferguson.

(House Office Buildings from the Dome)

Members of the House of Representatives have their offices in two buildings located just south of the Capitol.

PAUSE

(Old House Office Building)

The Old House Office Building, where I have my office, was completed in 1908. Because its rooms are large, and no provisions were made by the builders for file cabinets and other necessary equipment, it accommodates only 180 of the 435 Representatives. Most newly-elected members are assigned to the old building but if re-elected normally move to the new office building. You will find, however, that there is something traditional and impressive about the old building with its high ceilings and homey atmosphere.



(New House Office Building)

The New House Office Building, across the street from the other, is modern, well equipped for office work, and more lavishly furnished. Completed for occupancy in 1933, it houses practically all of the Michigan delegation of 17 Representatives.

PAUSE

(Open door to Ford office, showing nameplate)

Now let's enter my office, which is open long hours in order to accomplish the daily chores. While we have been sightseeing my office staff has been busy at work. I have a senior secretary, Ralph Pratt, who handles departmental work. Ralph has been on the Hill for 36 years.

(Open door showing staff at work. Mailman enters and leaves mail on desk.)

(Hands opening and sorting mail)

We open and read every piece of mail, so don't be afraid that your letter to your congressman will be thrown



in the waste basket. The mail is carefully sorted as to its contents, and we reply to all who write.

Some folks write because they know their Representative likes to have the opinions and suggestions of his constituents on legislative matters. Others write to request copies of bills or various government publications. Many others are kind enough to send me clippings and other information and material of interest.

(Interior of Ford's office)

Adjoining the reception office is a second large room where I work on legislation and correspondence when the House is not in General session. A good part of each morning is spent answering the daily correspondence which during the peak of the legislative season averages over two hundred letters each day. In addition to answering personal letters we periodically mail out numerous informative booklets and pamphlets.



(Tray of mail is brought to Ford at desk. He

picks up top letter and starts to dictate to

Miss Blakeslee. Telephone rings and Ford answers.)

Miss Barbara Blakeslee of Grand Rapids handles all details such as my personal dictation and the voluminous office files which permit us to put our finger on any information at any time. In addition, she keeps the rest of us in the office on schedule.

Frequently Representatives confer on mutual problems that affect more than one of our Michigan districts. I am now talking to Rep. Earl Michener of Adrian who has been in Congress over thirty years. The older Congressmen, both Senators and Representatives, at all times are most helpful to a newcomer. Occasionally a Michigan Representative has to contact one of the Senators from our state. PAUSE

Here is Senator Homer Ferguson of Detroit.

PAUSE



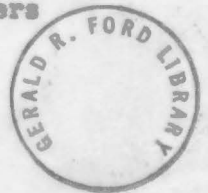
As you know, a Senator represents the entire state, whereas a Congressman represents only his particular Congressional district.

(Visitor enters office.)

Friends from home who come to Washington often stop in the office for a visit. Some come to sightsee, others come on business matters. Whatever the purpose of the trip, we're always glad to see hometown friends. Here you see a constituent who happened to be in town while we were working on this film. Our guest book contains the names of many folks from the Fifth district who have been kind enough to drop in my office for a friendly chat.

(Army Engineers office building, office room where Ford discusses problem with engineers.)

One frequently must pay a visit to various government departments to solve the many problems. A Representative can't sit in his office all day long every day and do a good job for the district. A call on the Army Corps of Engineers



helps with our flood control and harbor projects. The Corps of Engineers do the survey and construction work on the Federal projects throughout the United States and Colonel W. E. Potter, a top-ranking Army Engineer, is the man to see. It is important to keep Grand Haven and Holland harbors in top shape and the flood problems of the Grand River concern all of us, because it runs through and drains both Ottawa and Kent counties.

(Interior of Public Works committee room,)

Page boys run thousands of errands for Congressmen, such as bringing a copy of a bill from the bill clerk's office.

(SPEED UP)

Each bill which is introduced by a member of Congress is referred to the proper committee which studies, revises and either approves or disapproves its passage. This is the hearing room of the Committee on Public Works, of which I am a member. A sub-committee is here considering a flood



control survey proposal. This committee has jurisdiction over flood control, rivers, harbors, public roads and federal buildings.

(White House)

After a bill leaves a committee and is passed by one House of Congress, it must be reconsidered by a similar committee of the other legislative body. If approved by both Houses of Congress, it goes up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House for the President's signature or veto. The British captured and burned the White House in 1814 during the War of 1812. After the White House was rebuilt, except for refurnishing, minor changes and additional office space, it has remained substantially unchanged. Early in 1949 it was discovered that the structure was in a dangerous condition and as a result the President has moved temporarily to Blair House across the street on Pennsylvania Avenue while a program of general reconstruction takes place.



(Supreme Court)

Even after a bill becomes law by the signature of the Chief Executive, there is no positive assurance that it is constitutional. The Supreme Court has the final say on this score. If the Court decides the new act is unconstitutional, it is in effect removed from the statute books. Our highest tribunal of justice once met in the basement of the Capitol in confined quarters, but it now occupies one of the most beautiful buildings in Washington. Although the Supreme Court has established the power to overrule Congress, it has no authority over the acts of the President. This was determined when it tried to subpoena Thomas Jefferson for the trial of Aaron Burr, and he refused to appear.

(Washington Monument.)

Beautiful Washington, with its impressive government buildings, is also the natural location for monuments and



memorials to our country's heroes. There are so many statues in the District of Columbia that even native Washingtonians cannot tell you the names of all of them. There is, however, one monument that everyone sees and knows--the 555-foot marble shaft that is a tribute to the memory of George Washington, our first President.

PAUSE

(Monument from bottom to top.)

From the beginnings of this great city it was intended that a memorial should be erected on this spot to the Father of our Country. Using the same trowel that George Washington used at the Capitol, the cornerstone for this monument was laid July 4, 1848, over a century ago. However, funds for its completion came in slowly, and it was not until 1884 that the 3300-pound capstone was hoisted into place.

(Lincoln Memorial)

When the present location for the Lincoln Memorial was selected, there were loud and vehement protests that it was



being built in a horrible mosquito swamp. Today this is one of the most beautiful sights in Washington.

PAUSE

A marble shrine, in a setting of rich, dark green. The reflecting pool and the Washington monument are in a direct line toward the Capitol. Each state in the union donated one or more marble blocks, which have been built into this edifice.

(Facets, stopping on Michigan stone)

PAUSE

This is the stone submitted by Michigan.

Lincoln's memorial is visited annually by thousands who revere the memory of one of the greatest humanitarians the world has ever known and the father of the Republican Party.

(Jefferson Memorial)

There was little or no argument about the location for the Jefferson Memorial, which is on the shore of the famous tidal basin and in the midst of the famed cherry blossom area.

When the cherry blossoms are in full bloom this is a place



startling beauty. The Jefferson Memorial is the Capital's most recent major memorial project.

(PAUSE for close-up of Jefferson statue)

Guarded by giant marble columns, a thirty-foot bronze figure of the author of our Declaration of Independence gazes solemnly toward the White House.

(Panoramics from Washington Monument)

In bringing you these views of Washington, we've tried to give you brief glimpses of some of the major points of interest in your nation's Capital, but you should see Washington for yourself, and I sincerely hope each and every one will be able to visit here some day soon. When you do come to town, always remember that you will be most welcome at the offices of your Senators and Representatives.

(End titles superimposed over flag whipping

in the breeze. Musical background up and out.)



RADIO ADDRESS BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, JR.

Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan

Transcribed January 17, 1950

Ladies and Gentlemen:

A Washington report at this time should ^{strongly} emphasize the Democratic Administration's foolish financial policy of unlimited deficit spending, the State Department's weak and inept attitude toward Communist China, and President Truman's failure to realize and appreciate the extreme seriousness of the coal shortage in the ^{and the rest of the nation.} middle West. All three problems are of major importance and deserve the closest scrutiny. The Democratic leadership in each instance has selected one of two ^{possible which I will discuss later in this talk.} courses; Most Republicans have wisely chosen the opposite path in each controversy. There is little or no "me-tooism" on any of the three issues.

^{appropos} Former President Franklin D. Roosevelt made the following ^{extremely} statement during his 1932 campaign for the Presidency: "Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuance of that habit means the poorhouse."



Those words by Franklin D. Roosevelt, important seventeen years ago, have even greater importance today. Yet President Truman in his recent budget message to the Congress and to the citizens of this country advocated further deficit financing, to the tune of 5.1 billion dollars. This is the fourth successive year since the end of World War II that the President has presented to Congress ^{and to you the people} a federal spending budget more extravagant in amount than the one submitted by him the year previous. Each successive budget request of the President has set a new all-time record for government spending in peacetime.

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Representative John Taber, ranking Republican on the House Committee on Appropriations, said on January 9, 1950, and I quote, "It is easy enough to see that if the President's budget goes through, there are only two choices for the government: To default on its obligations or to impose additional taxes on a tax-paying public that is already groaning from the load." Congressman Taber, as the Republican spokesman, added this: "I intend to fight for a balanced



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the record

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The second major controversial issue in Washington--one *discussion pro + con* that has generated considerable *dispute*, is the Administration's policy or lack of a policy in China. Secretary of State Acheson has consistently refused to advocate anything but a "wait and see"



attitude. In the meantime, while our State Department has been sitting on the sidelines to let the ["]dust settle["], the Communist-inspired forces in China have ^{overrun +} conquered the Chinese mainland and heaped one indignity after another on American officials. The seizure of our American consul, Angus Ward, is the most notorious example of utter disregard for American rights.

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As you well know, England has recognized the Communist regime in China. The given excuses by the British for a break in our solid front against Soviet aggression are unconvincing and a storm of Congressional criticism has broken loose. Foreign aid to England from the United States may be materially reduced as a consequence. There is considerable evidence that Great Britain is only on our side against Russia and her satellites when it is advantageous economically speaking.

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John L. Lewis, with the President's acquiescence, has gambled too long with the health and welfare of the American people. Serious consequences may well result to all domestic coal users unless the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are invoked. Most Republicans in Congress, including myself, favor the enactment of a resolution informing Mr. Truman a crisis exists. Even a few Democratic stalwarts--for example, Senator Lucas of Illinois, *who is* Democratic majority leader in the Senate--see the need for Presidential *& takes no action* action, yet the Chief Executive hesitates. Congress has no authority to force Presidential action but a rising tide of public opinion can! It would be regrettable to have our citizens suffer for a lack of coal in their homes before Presidential action takes place.

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bureaucratic control and bureaucratic red tape which has characterized the Democratic administration. We must have legislation to protect our freedom and liberty. We must have statesmanship in the administration of our domestic laws and foreign policies. We are in a critical era. Our citizens and their leaders must meet the challenges, or the scourge of undemocratic forces will prevail.

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press.
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Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan

Transcribed January 17, 1950

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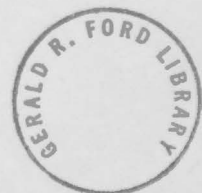
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January 28, 1950

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Transcribed January 17, 1950

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Radio Guide

January 31, 1950

Mr. Walter MacPeck
300 Association of Commerce Building
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Walter:

This morning I made the transcription for use over radio station WOOD. A platter will be mailed to the station directly. I enclose for your information a copy of my transcription.

As you know I am more than glad to cooperate in this instance and will be willing at all times to cooperate further if you so desire.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

GRF;th

Gerald R. Ford

attachment





GRAND VALLEY COUNCIL
Boy Scouts of America

OFFICE — 300 ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE BUILDING
GRAND RAPIDS 2, MICHIGAN
PHONE 9-6281

Serving Youth in
Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm and Ottawa Counties

STRENGTHEN THE ARM OF LIBERTY ★ 40TH ANNIVERSARY CRUSADE ★ BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA 1910 • 1950

Jan. 20 1950

Hon. Gerald R. Ford Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

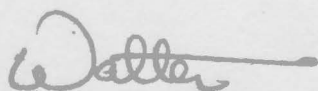
Dear Jerry:

Lenore Little at WOOD was delighted to know that you are going to make the transcriptions. She suggested that you make two or three of them on the same record — about 55 seconds each. Then they can use them at different times.

Perhaps the enclosed will give you a point of attack. Any pat on the back you can give to volunteer leaders of Youth — to youth itself for taking good citizenship seriously — any kind of a Salute to Scouts is in order.

— and we thank you a million times.

Sincerely,


Walter MacPeck
Ass't Scout Executive.

P.S. The record may be sent direct to WOOD or to us.



Suggested ideas for use of Congressman
Gerald R. Ford Jr., for transcription
SALUTE TO BOY SCOUTS

I am happy to salute the Boy Scouts of America on this, their 40th anniversary. I was fortunate enough to have been a scout myself, and I count my Scout training as having been of great value to me. Those scouthood days -- their experiences and associations -- rate high among my treasured memories.

Congratulations Scouts and Scout leaders on your 40 years of service to America. May your Appreciation Dinner, your colorful Scout and Cub Circhs, your Camporee, Your Summer Camps, and your National Jamboree be everything that you want them to be. Good Scouting to you!



Invitation

January 18, 1950

Mr. Walter Mac Peek
300 Association of Commerce Building
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Walter:

I have your letter of January 13th asking me to participate in a Boy Scout program by transcription. Needless to say, I will be more than glad to cooperate.

I will be in Grand Rapids on Sunday, February 5th, but not before. Perhaps this might be too late for the making of the transcription. However, we do have good radio recording facilities in the House Office Building and if you would like me to have the transcription made here and forwarded to you directly I can do so very easily.

This latter procedure sounds much better so unless you have any other suggestions please dash me off a one-minute script and I will handle it as above mentioned. Since you know what you would like for such a program a script written by you would be far better.

Thanks for your kind personal comments.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, Jr.

GRFJr:bb





GRAND VALLEY COUNCIL
Boy Scouts of America

OFFICE — 300 ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE BUILDING
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Serving Youth in
Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm and Ottawa Counties

1/13/50

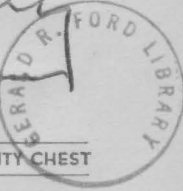
Dear Jerry —
Greetings!

We are arranging for a number
of men who have been scouts to make
short 1 minute transcriptions Salute
to Boy Scouts at WOOD for use during
Scout week Feb 6-12.

It occurred to me that you
might be in town late this month
and be willing to make one of these
transcriptions.

We're all very proud and very
hobby at the statesmanlike job you
are doing. Sincerely,
Walter Marback

MEMBER AGENCY OF COMMUNITY CHEST



Radio Address by Representative Gerald R. Ford Jr.
W.L.S. April 13, 1950 (1) 7:30 to 7:45 P.M. (CST)

to present a Washington Report +

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN - it is a real pleasure for me to discuss

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Every household, every business, big or small, every farm, yes, every individual, is faced day to day with financial problems. Whether we like it or not, money helps to keep the world, your government, your business, your home in operation. Generally speaking, if there is enough cash in our pockets or in the bank, things naturally look good, but if we're broke we aren't nearly as strong and vigorous, mentally or physically.

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this evening

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questions, is to take a good look at the balance sheet and ~~a~~ ^{the} profit and loss

statement. Your records will undoubtedly reveal that your own fiscal affairs

are in A-1 shape. If so, that's fine. I assure you, however, an unbiased,

nonpolitical examination of Uncle Sam's books will indicate that the money

problems of the federal government are definitely not O.K. Unfortunately

too few citizens realize that in the long run the income and expenditures

of the federal government must balance; that if we as a nation continue

to drown ourselves in red ink the United States will fall apart from within

and be a hollow shell if attack should come from our enemies.

The true facts and figures on the fiscal situation of the federal treasury are alarming. Uncle Sam is today over 255 billion dollars in debt.

Each of us as citizens of the country are obligated to pay out of our ^{own} pockets

a part of that governmental debt. What the United States as a nation owes

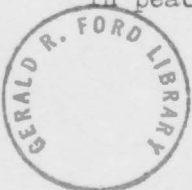


to its creditors we as citizens and taxpayers in turn owe the creditors. This debt of 255 billion with annual interest charges of 5 billion 6⁰⁰ million is a very real burden to us at this time and the same holds true for the generations to follow.

The condition of the federal balance sheet does or should disturb you but in the event it doesn't this further fact should be an eye opener - in Uncle Sam's annual operating statement for the past, the current and the next fiscal year the treasury has and will continue to write totals in red ink. In other words instead of stopping our excessive government spending policies, balancing the budget, the "powers that be" seek to drive us further down the road of inevitable financial insolvency by spending more and more of your tax dollars.

President Truman in his Budget Message to the Congress on January 9th advocated a deficit of 5 billion one hundred million for the twelve month period beginning July 1st. For the fourth successive year since the end of World War II, Mr. Truman has presented to the Congress a federal spending budget higher in amount than the one submitted by him the year before. Actually each successive budget request has set a new all-time record for federal expenditures in peacetime.

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government accept the President's deficit financing policies or should the

House and Senate make some cuts in an effort to bring income in line with

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^{These outlays do not include "permanent" appropriations for debt interest, new spending programs} change will cost our taxpayers over 29 billion dollars. ^P 29 billion ^{dollars} is a

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taxpayers. It's our money, whether we contribute to the Federal treasury

by paying income taxes or by paying the thousand ^{or} one hidden taxes each

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with the desirability ^{or necessity} of spending more or less than that recommended by the

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Truman's money requests. Many of the Washington bureaucrats are complaining

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This important fact should be remembered, however, in any determination. Our federal taxes cannot be reduced unless and until the expenditures by the various federal bureaus and agencies are reduced. Don't forget this point, Congress wants to cut your taxes, but Congress cannot justifiably reduce your tax burdens if you as citizens continue to demand more and more government services, protection and assistance from Washington.

Of late a number of prominent military authorities including General Eisenhower, have emphatically suggested that the United States was unwisely cutting corners, skimping too much in expenditures for national defense. Naturally such highly respected criticism should make us all stop and re-evaluate the military reductions proposed by the House Appropriations Committee. Did the Committee emphasize economy rather than security? Representative Vinson, Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, contends the reductions would possibly scuttle the defense plans of the Army, Navy and Air Corps. He specifically denounced the lack of adequate funds in the Committee's budget for military aircraft pointing out that the Congress had previously authorized a 70 group air force and that this appropriation proposal by the Committee would cut the airgroups to 48.



Representative Vinson and General Eisenhower in general would like Congress to ante up another 500 million dollars. Their arguments are difficult to refute. However, another Congressman, Representative Mahon of Texas, one of the top military fiscal experts in the House of Representatives, says NO on the basis that any sizeable boost in such expenditures might well break the nation's economic back.

In addition, Representative Mahon graphically points out that the United States in the coming fiscal year, even with the slightly reduced funds, will spend something over 20 billion dollars for military security. This total, of course, includes everything, atomic energy and aeronautical research, the stock piling of critical and strategic materials, guided missile developments, military public works and a number of other projects and programs. Representative Mahon doesn't contend the 20 billion plus defense dollars will provide a 70 group air force today or in the future but he stoutly argues the funds would build up our Navy and Air Force fighting squadrons to an adequate strength for any predictable emergency.

This further point should be made in opposition to the Vinson-

Eisenhower view. The science and development of modern warfare is moving



forward rapidly, almost too fast. ~~For example~~ the combat airplanes we buy next year, the B-36 for example, will probably be outmoded and ineffective two years hence. Representative Mahon advocates that the United States concentrate the use of its funds on further research and development so if war should come and God forbid that it should, we would have the most powerful offensive and defensive weapons available for immediate production. This point of view by no means contemplates a foolhardy and complacent attitude toward the ever eminent threat of Soviet aggression similar to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. However, those who concur with Representative Mahon and the Committee on Appropriations believe it shortsighted to purchase today an overabundance of military equipment of any kind when in a relatively short time it might all become useless museum pieces.

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12:05

RADIO ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE GERALD R. FORD, JR.
W.L.S. APRIL 13, 1950 - 7:30 to 7:45 P.M. (C.S.T.)

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the money problems of the federal government are definitely not okay. Unfortunately too few citizens realize that in the long run the income and expenditures of the federal government must balance; that if we as a nation continue to drown ourselves in red ink the United States will fall apart from within and be a hollow shell if attack should come from our enemies.

Former President Franklin D. Roosevelt made the following extremely apropos statement during his 1932 campaign for the Presidency: "Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuance of that habit means the poorhouse." These words by Franklin D. Roosevelt, important seventeen years ago, have even greater importance today.

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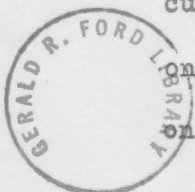


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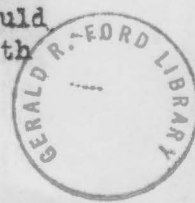
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Radio *File*

"A NATION IS BORN"

A 15 minute Dramatized Program
depicting the Signing of the
Declaration of Independence

NARRATOR: Keith S. Jameson

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR: Robert J. Coar

WRITTEN, PRODUCED AND
DIRECTED BY: Radio Division
Republican National Committee
1337 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

July 4, 1950



"A NATION IS BORN"

MEMBER: Fellow Americans, as we pause to observe this greatest of all
our national holidays...the birthday of our freedom...it gives
me great pleasure to bring you this special program in honor of
that anniversary. May I present now...."A Nation is Born".....



A NATION IS BORN

(July 4th Program)

SOUND: MUSICAL FANFARE...INTO CROWD NOISES AND HORSES HOOFS...UP TO ESTABLISH.
THEN UNDER AND HOLD UNDER...

ANNX: It is July 1 of the year 1776 in the city of Philadelphia. Many persons have gathered here outside the State House. There is a great feeling of emotion in the crowd. They talk softly among themselves, discussing again and again, the issues of the bitter controversy which has been sweeping the colonies. As the shadow of the State House portico lengthens over the cobbled street the onlookers press closer to glimpse the members of the Continental Congress as they arrive by foot or on horseback or in their carriages. Mr. John Adams of Massachusetts, attired all in black with silver buttons at knee and wrist has just arrived; Mr. Benjamin Franklin in his sober, home-spun clothes has gone up the steps and passed through the doorway, as have many other members. Mr. Thomas Jefferson is now alighting from his coach, his white stock and wrist bands shining in the afternoon sun...someone else is approaching rapidly..I can barely.....

SOUND: HORSE APPROACHING FAST...

ANNX: make out who it be..ah, it is Mr. Caesar Rodney of Delaware. He must have ridden hard for his horse is flecked with foam. They say that his colleague, Mr. Thomas McKean of Delaware sent for him to come in all haste so that he might add the weight of his vote and he has ridden 80 miles, stopping only to change horses, to be here for the meeting. We are entering the State House now and passing into the great, high-ceilinged meeting room with its narrow windows and gilded chairs.

SOUND: RAPPING OF GAVEL....CROWD NOISES OUT...

VOICE: HEAR YE! HEAR YE! THIS MEETING WILL NOW COME TO ORDER!



ANNX: Now the members are taking their places...yonder is Mr. Roger Sherman of Connecticut and I have just glimpsed the powdered wig of Mr. Robert Livingston of New York who has taken a seat beside Mr. Sherman. This is indeed a tense moment...here in this very room...within the next few minutes...The Continental Congress will decide whether or not the colonies shall sever their union with the old world. Mr. Richard Henry Lee of Virginia is speaking....

VOICE: COMING ON MIKE.....

I move, gentlemen, that the United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent; that they be absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown and that political connections between them and Great Britain is, and ought to be dissolved....

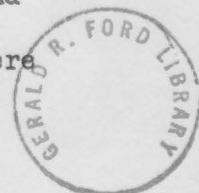
SOUND: HAND CLAPPING AND APPLAUSE..CROWD NOISES...UP AND THEN UNDER....

ANNX: Over the elated voices of the crowd perhaps you can hear the roll call...wait ...wait..listen...

IT'S UNANIMOUS.....

SOUNDS: CROWD NOISES UP FULL..INTO FANFARE....

ANNX: That was the beginning...there in the meeting room of the State House in Philadelphia, one hundred and seventy four years ago. Brave men, men who loved liberty more than life, country more than self, pledged themselves to the grave task of bringing forth a new nation. That ringing resolution by Richard Henry Lee set in motion a chain of events which as Abraham Lincoln has said was "to give liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future times". Those early years of our nation were indeed "times that tried mens' souls". For years the colonists sensed the widening breach between the old world and the new. And, conversely, as the bonds between the two worlds were



loosened, so the pattern of unification between the colonies was woven tighter, strand by strand. Far-seeing, clear thinking men knew this bond of unity must be encouraged...that only in the unity of all, could all be strong. It was not easy. George Washington, in writing to the President of the Congress said:

VOICE:

(FILTER MIKE)

"I have learned since I have been in service, to discourage all kinds of local attachments and distinctions of country, denominating the whole by the greater name of 'American', but I have found it impossible to overcome prejudices".

ANNX:

But true patriots, such as Washington and Jefferson and Franklin were not made of the stuff which wilts under discouragement. Quietly, sincerely, they worked to bring about the unification they knew to be so necessary. A series of aggressive actions by a tyrant king aided their cause. Slowly...but surely the rumblings of discontent against the Crown grew stronger and more compelling. Gradually, in the minds of the colonists the conviction developed that they must unite...must have their own form of government... must be independent, finally and forever. Then, in January of 1776, Tom Paine, ardent patriot, who well understood the confused minds of the people...wrote and published a volume whose terse, vigorous style summed up all the motions that thousands were beginning to put into words and action. In ringing phrases he urged independence...and the sooner the better.

VOICE I:

Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered...

VOICE II:

What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly...



VOICE III: Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it..

ANNX: His writings spread like wildfire through the colonies from Maine to Georgia. When Richard Henry Lee made his dramatic proposal the people were ready. Events moved swiftly. The continental Congress appointed a committee of five to draft the document...with the actual writing allotted to Thomas Jefferson. We have all thrilled to the inspired words of that sacred document. We have all thrilled to the power, the honesty, the love of fellow man, the pride in country, the honor of freedom in those lines. We have read with awe, the denunciation of a tyrant king. The righteous anger of those aroused patriots blazed forth in these imperishable words....

VOICE:

FILTER MIKE

.....He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

.....He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out of their substance.

.....He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation til his assent has been obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

.....He has combined with others to subject us to jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

.....He has imposed taxes on us without our consent.



MEMBER: Strong language? Yes, my friends, but the living words from that yellow and faded manuscript still have fresh meaning for us today. The issue then was independence—decisive and final. And in the span of 174 years our nation has remained independent. The issue today is also independence...shall the American people be masters of their government, or shall the government be master of the people? Today, the original copy of the Declaration of Independence having narrowly escaped destruction in two fires and capture by the British in two wars, is enshrined in its own special case in the Library of Congress here in our Nation's Capital. There, daily from the 48 states of the Union, from War ravaged Europe, from lands where liberty has all but vanished, from the north, the south, the east and the west, pilgrims pause to pay homage to that sacred document...the document so beautifully described by Thomas Jefferson as "This holy bond of our Union".

SOUND: MUSIC FANFARE INTO QUIET CROWD NOISE...HOLD UNDER....

ANNX: It is just three days later...the afternoon of July 4, 1776. A great crowd has gathered in the court yard of the state house here in Philadelphia. There are anxious faces...concern in every eye. The bright hues of the ladies parasols make brilliant splashes of color against the white pillars of the State House. But there is little gaiety. The gentlemen converse quietly, asking each other over and over...will the Congress sign that important document? Will we be free? In the belfry the ancient bellman stands, holding the rope in his gnarled hands. Will that bell peal out the news that Colonies will fight to the death for their liberty? The bellman shakes his head. He doesn't think so. The crowd is getting restless now..more and more eyes are turned toward the doors behind which the Congress is deciding. The hour of two



o'clock approaches and still no word. Ah...now, there is some movement among those standing in the doorway of the State House. Someone is darting toward us...it's a young lad..running..running..

SOUND: VOICE COMING ON MIKE...BREATHLESS...

They've signed...they've signed..Ring! Ring! Ring, grandfather! Ring for liberty!

SOUND: EXCITED VOICES...BELL PEALING...SHOTS...CHEERS...FADE UNDER...

ANNX: The excitement is intense. They're cheering...women weep...men pound each other on the back. Someone has climbed up and is tearing the King's Arms from the top of the State House...they're going to burn it in the street. Couriers are mounting their saddled horses to spread the tidings to every far corner of the country...they'll ride north to New Jersey and to New York and on to Massachusetts and to Maine...to Delaware...south to the Carolinas and Georgia, and to the wilderness of the great Ohio Country...in eight days the word will spread to every town and hamlet of the new nation. This

SOUNDS: ALL OUT EXCEPT BELL..BRING BELL UP FULL...

ANNX: is indeed a joyous day in the history of mankind. Today, here in the city of brotherly love, Philadelphia, a new nation has been born. Under the sight of God, joined in love and devotion may this Holy Bond of our Union guide and protect our nation in freedom forever.

SOUND: BELL UP FULL...TINO

MUSIC: AMERICA...UP THEN FADE AND HOLD UNDER.....



MEMBER: As we pause to observe this greatest of all American anniversaries, it is fitting that we re-dedicate ourselves "for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honor."

MUSIC: UP FULL TO FINISH



WOOD
Radio Speeches

10-6-50

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, citizens of Western Michigan, it is a pleasure for me to participate on this public service program on behalf of the Department of the Army in conjunction with those who are trying to build up our over-all national defense program.

Only a few weeks ago our boys in the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps were fighting desperately for the liberty and freedom which we as citizens of the greatest nation of the world so proudly possess. Their valiant efforts on our behalf have been successful. We are proud of our G.I.s who have won military successes against the imperialist aggression of the Russian Communists. All of us salute and honor our boys who have won these victories for all the citizens of the United States.

Unfortunately Stalin and the other ruthless Communist leaders throughout the world cannot be trusted. Peace treaties mean nothing to the Red leaders in Russia, China or elsewhere. As a result we in America must, for our own protection, build up our military strength. If we fail, if America hesitates, Russia will undoubtedly strike again. The best protection we have against ruthless aggression is strength. Russia is like a bully and the only way to handle a bully is to show him he is not stronger and more powerful than those he seeks to destroy. Russia will respect us if we are strong. We as a nation must be militarily strong. The everlasting peace



-2-

sought by us can and will be accomplished with the full and complete cooperation of all our citizens.



Radio Speech - Nov. 7, 1950

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, on this important election day it is vital that our voters have all the facts at hand for the decisions to be made by our citizens today will directly and unmistakably affect the destiny of our nation and the world. I am completely confident that the voters of Michigan and those in the other states of the Union will act to protect our system of government and the principles of liberty for which we stand. The housewife, the workingman, the farmer and the businessman must all vote and in exercising their voting privilege ^{*it is obvious they*} will vote for the common good and the preservation of this great country.

During this political campaign various statements have been made by my opponent that must be answered with the truth. The record must be corrected in order that the citizens of Kent and Ottawa counties will know the whole truth. I have no intention of attacking my Democratic opponent personally but it is essential to expose and refute a campaign technique of innuendo and implication. It should be stated that at no time has he indicated a willingness to discuss the issues face to face. In fact, on one occasion where we were scheduled to appear before a group of citizens



on the same platform he failed to ~~show up~~ *make his appearance*.

I am glad to report that my opponent has now publicly acknowledged that his statements made on November 5th in reference to the federal election laws were made without full knowledge of all the facts. A lack of information is no excuse and a mighty weakkneed alibi. The Democratic candidate, an attorney at law, should have used better judgment. In addition, his advisors should have been interested in the truth. He knows now and he should have known beforehand, that I had complied in every detail with the federal election laws.

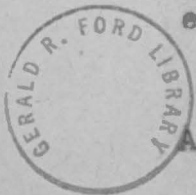
Foreign policy is an issue in this election. My opponent has stated from time to time that I have not supported the Marshall Plan. He is wrong again on this score. Here are the facts. You be the judge. In the 81st Congress, from January 3, 1949 through September 22, 1950, I voted on five occasions, I repeat five times, for the Marshall Plan. In this 20 month period while I have been your Congressman over 6 billion dollars was authorized and appropriated for Marshall Plan funds. I favored this program because it has stopped thus far a Communist invasion against our allies in Europe



and it will receive my support as long as it is effective in combatting the menace of Communism. *throughout the world*

Although over 6 billion dollars was spent for the Marshall Plan in the last two years a cut of 150 million dollars was made in September, 1949, *by the 81st Congress*. A saving of 150 million in your tax dollars has not harmed the Marshall Plan one iota. In fact, I am proud to report that my vote in this instance and in many others was helpful in saving your tax dollars. The Marshall Plan is a sound program and I have voted for it 5 out of 6 times, but that does not mean that the Congress should rubber stamp every penny of extravagance recommended by Secretary of State Acheson. Apparently my opponent freely advocates such policies and recommendations of Mr. Acheson, the man who would not turn his back on Alger Hiss.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in his political campaign has advocated another Acheson policy, namely economic aid to Korea. The Secretary of State in January of 1950 strongly urged the United States to spend 120 million of your tax dollars to build electric power plants, fertilizer plants, etc. in South Korea. Mr. Acheson requested that Congress appropriate your money for such



economic assistance even though our military forces, 50,000 troops, had been withdrawn from South Korea six months before. I voted against this Acheson proposal, a policy that was the brain child of the dreamy Soviet sympathizers in the Department of State. The record shows that my Democratic opponent strongly favors this proposal by Mr. Acheson, the man who would not turn his back on Alger Hiss.

An analysis of the Democratic Party candidate's attitude clearly indicates that he approves of the Far Eastern or Pacific Area foreign policies of the Department of State. As you know, the Truman-Acheson policy in China and Korea has led directly to the bloodshed of the past four months. Over 4000 of our finest young men have died in combat, additional thousands are war casualties because the Acheson policy in this area of the world was a complete failure. For example on this very day the Chinese Communists are fighting against our GI's in Korea. This means greater war casualties by the thousands. It should interest you to know that Mr. Truman's Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, believes the Communist victory in China was the dawn of a new era.



Every clear thinking American realizes that in reality the Communist victory in China was the greatest diplomatic blunder in the history of American foreign policy. The Chinese Communist appeasement policy was insidiously promoted and sponsored by a little group of insiders in the State Department - men like Alger Hiss. Republican members of Congress fought against this Truman - Acheson policy of appeasing the Chinese Reds but to no avail. As a result the voters today in this Congressional District and elsewhere must decide whether they will support Republican candidates who will not under any circumstances coddle the Chinese communists or whether they will support Democratic Party candidates who believe in the Communist appeasement policies of Mr. Acheson. A vote for a Republican is a vote for the statesmanlike policies of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. A vote for the Democratic candidate is a vote for the Acheson policy with all its ^{obvious} weaknesses. *Y failures*

There are other matters of equal importance that should be discussed. I want to talk to you today about your own personal safety. When you go to bed at night, do you wonder what might happen if the enemy should strike before dawn? I worry about



those things, and I think most other Americans do, also.

The memory of those horrible first two months in Korea is still fresh in our minds. We recall only too well how hard pressed the United States was to turn back a relatively minor foe. We became almost afraid to think of what might happen against a major foe.

The Korean War has exposed the terrible weakness of our military forces and our lack of ^{military} preparedness under the Democratic ^{Party} leaders.

The Truman Administration spent ninety-five billion dollars on defense since V-J Day. Do you think the United States should be caught unprepared after spending ninety-five billion dollars on defense in five years? For those ninety-five billion dollars, our brave troops in Korea were sent into battle miserably equipped and tragically outnumbered. No wonder they were almost pushed into the sea. Only heroic efforts by the G.I.s and the masterful strategy of General MacArthur saved the day.

Just listen to our pitiful lack of strength in Japan when the Korean war started. We had only six Pershing tanks - the tanks that could stand up to the Russian T-34 tank. We had in Japan when the Communist armies attacked only 30 combat aircraft that were



suitable to give our ground troops the tactical support they needed so badly. In the entire Far East, we had only one aircraft carrier and not a single combat Marine.

Contrast that line-up with the strength of the United States at the end of World War II - just five years ago - when we had the greatest military force the world had ever seen. But when the test came this summer in Korea, we read bitter reports from the front lines like the sergeant who exclaimed: "Our shells bounce off those Russian tanks like ping-pong balls."

That is the spot the Truman Administration fumbled us into. That is the price we are paying for leaders who tried to soothe the people with phony assurances of preparedness while those same leaders were unwisely weakening our defenses.

Here are some facts you should remember. President Truman blocked the efforts of the Republican 80th Congress to build up our armed forces. The Republican 80th Congress passed a law ordering a 70-group Air Force. But President Truman personally limited the Air Force to 48 groups. The Republican 80th Congress ordered construction of a super-aircraft carrier. But President Truman and

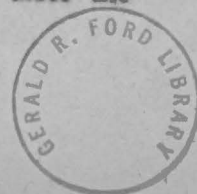


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That is the official record - a record that shows exactly who was trying to protect America and who was trying to weaken it.

Probably the most shocking fact of all about America's unpreparedness is this: In the last four years, only one dollar out of every seven military dollars has gone for arms. Out of every seven military dollars, only one dollar has been used to buy tanks, guns, planes, ships, and all the other equipment that is needed to fight a war.

So you ask: Where did the rest of the money go? That answer is also shocking. The rest of the money went largely for "housekeeping" - which is another word for red tape, paper shuffling and bureaucracy. That is why the Defense Department has been employing one civilian for every two men in uniform. Think of it - one bureaucrat on the defense payroll for every two men in uniform.



You should know one other fact. President Truman, ^{recently} vetoed a ~~bill~~ ^{law} that requires ^{in the United States} comments to register. The President also wants our young men to register for the draft under the selective service law. The Democratic Party therefore ~~is~~ is on record ~~of~~ for no registration of Reds but for the registration of our ^{patriotic} young men. This is a horrible record + should be repudiated.

Many Republican members of Congress and other Americans protested repeatedly against the squandering and fumbling that made us an easy prey for Stalin's forces. But this was President Truman's reply on May 4, 1950: - quote - "We are not alarmed by any sense of the word." - unquote.

Well, much time has run out since May 4th. Although we have turned the tide in Korea except for the new danger from the Chinese Communists, Russia's threat to our safety is as great as ever - perhaps greater. At stake at this very moment is our country, our lives, and the future of civilization. We cannot afford more fumbling, more unpreparedness, and another Korea.

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The decisions made in Washington during the next two years may determine the fate of the world. The issues are clear cut. My Democratic Party opponent favors proposals advocated by Mr. Truman's Secretary of State Mr. Acheson, the man who wouldn't turn his back on Alger Hiss. As your Congressman, I vigorously oppose the Acheson policies in China and the Far East and will continue to do so in the 82nd Congress.



Furthermore, the Truman administration cut the Air Force, the Navy, and wanted to eliminate the Marines from our fighting forces. As a Republican I voted for a 70 group air force, protested vigorously against the scrapping of the super aircraft carrier and fought against Mr. Truman's anti-Marine Corps policy.

In conclusion, if you want a strong anti-communist foreign policy and if you want adequate military forces to defend America, vote Republican.



RADIO SPEECH BY CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD, JR.
OVER RADIO STATION WGRD NOVEMBER 7, 1950.

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