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**Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich)
on Republican fact-finding mission to France**

June 21, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Republican fact-finding mission on NATO has returned from a busy schedule of conferences in Paris. The purpose was to study the Atlantic Alliance and to probe what appeared to be a deepening rift between France and the United States.

The mission received an enthusiastic and warm welcome by French leaders.

A full report and specific recommendations will be made to the Republican Conference at an early date, but it is obvious this mission has already made a significant contribution.

Toward the end of the 8-day period several notable developments occurred in U.S.-French relations.

President Johnson suddenly dispatched Vice President Humphrey to France where he praised France and met with President deGaulle.

The French government made a number of friendly gestures toward the United States. The government announced prepayment of \$178 million in World War II debt, 10 years ahead of schedule, and both Foreign Minister Couve de Murville and President de Gaulle expressed warmth toward this country in personal statements.

I am delighted to see that President Johnson is now apparently moving in a direction long advocated by Republicans. The Republican Task Force on NATO last April 20 urged President Johnson himself to go to Europe at the earliest possible date to visit deGaulle. I still hope he will do so.

Republicans are gratified by these developments and hope the President will now give priority to the difficult and urgent problems of the Atlantic Alliance.

#

June 23, 1965

The tax credit plan to assist students and their parents in meeting the expenses of higher education, which the House Republican Conference today endorsed, has been a major objective of Republican policy for many years. Our party platforms in both 1960 and 1964 contained strong planks in favor of the tax revision to lighten the burden of the costs of education.

Year after year Republicans have introduced legislation to ease the present tax burden on amounts spent to pay the mounting costs of higher education. In the present Congress alone 22 House Republicans have introduced tax credit bills for this purpose and in the Senate 17 Republicans co-sponsor the tax-credit approach. I believe we can justifiably call the tax credit approach a truly Republican approach.

We have found strong support for tax credit among those who know best the needs of American higher education...the educators themselves. An extensive survey of college and university presidents and trustees, educators, and others interested in education found them 7 to 2 in favor of tax credit legislation.

President Johnson has opposed tax credit legislation. Yet only last Monday, in signing the bill to reduce excise taxes, the President indicated that further tax reduction is needed. We Republicans agree. We realize that there are many competing claims for relief from the burden of Federal taxation. But, we feel that none has greater priority than the higher education of the next generation of Americans.

As Republicans we have been united behind the tax credit approach for many years. We are united today. We sincerely hope that our efforts will produce much needed relief for millions of American students and their parents in meeting the burdensome costs of higher education. For in today's world, higher education is not a luxury, it is a vital necessity.

#

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, REPUBLICAN LEADER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON
VIET NAM -- JULY 1, 1965

Republicans will continue to disregard partisan considerations in foreign policy. We will be guided by the national interest.

Like Senator Arthur Vandenberg at the time of the Yalta Agreement, we will criticize Administration policy when it fails to serve the national interest. We will make constructive recommendations that will bolster the President's firmness. No Republican has called this McNamara's war.

Several House Republicans, including myself, recently made the following points about Viet Nam:

1. The objectives of our Nation's policy must be the establishment of conditions under which the people of South Viet-Nam may live in peace and freedom. This means a government of their own choosing. This means freedom from aggression -- from within and from without.
2. We hope for negotiations to end the fighting -- to assure the freedom and independence of South Viet-Nam. LET ME CLARIFY ONE POINT -- the Communists are escalating the war. No American is. Moreover, Peiping and Hanoi spurn the negotiating table.
3. The United States cannot, without violating its word, agree to settlement which involves a coalition government with Communists. Such government makes a larger war inevitable at a later date. History proves a coalition government with Communists gives them unlimited veto power. Veto power scuttles any hope for permanent peace.
4. The Administration must not sacrifice the freedom and independence of South Viet Nam. To do so makes the loss of American lives purposeless. Some Democrats would abandon the free people of South Viet-Nam. The President must not yield to them.
5. In this crisis, some Republican leaders believe American air and sea power must be used more effectively in North Viet-Nam against significant military targets. We advocate greater Allied participation. We question the logic of committing U.S. ground forces on a large scale to fight a war in Southeast Asia.

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June 26, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Shocking events demand that the Administration immediately take the wraps off our military forces in Southeast Asia by unleashing devastating air and sea power against all significant military targets in North Viet Nam.

The execution of Army Sgt. Harold George Bennett, the threat to commit more murders, the reign of terror against innocent victims in Saigon, and the constant rebuffing of peace attempts starkly reveal the Communist intention for conquest without regard for human life.

I recommend President Johnson harden the U.S. attitude toward North Viet Nam, including full-scale air attacks on all significant Viet Cong military targets and a naval quarantine to cut off delivery of arms and supplies by sea.

In this deepening crisis the Administration cannot play geo-political footsie with the power-mad Communist leaders in Southeast Asia. It is the duty of the United States to make ruthless aggression in South Viet Nam so costly for the enemy that Hanoi leadership will join us at the peace table it now spurns.

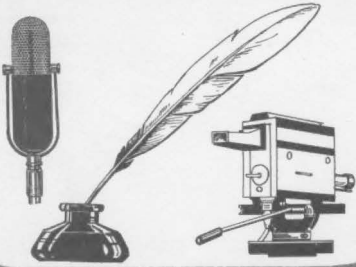
If Communist aggression is to be stopped in its tracks and crushed, the Seventh Fleet must set up a quarantine against shipping that fattens the aggressor's war arsenal.

It is appalling to learn that 65 vessels have carried material to the Viet Cong. Free world nations receiving U.S. foreign aid, whose ships have called at North Viet Nam ports since January, must be given notice by a quarantine that we do not intend to allow this flow of offensive military materiel to the enemy.

For the United States to fight a massive land war in the swamps and jungles on the terms of the enemy is illogical. The U.S. must make its military attacks so successful on North Viet Nam that the Viet Cong will back off from the escalation of its aggression.

The time for a mighty United States military air offensive and the quarantining of North Viet Nam seaports is now---today, this crucial and critical hour.

#



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

Statement by Gerald R. Ford, House Republican Leader,
on Communist missile sites in North Viet Nam

July 7, 1965

A dangerous build-up of enemy missile strength in North Viet Nam demands immediate, effective United States air attacks against these significant military targets.

The construction of the missile sites is clear evidence of Communist escalation of the conflict.

Sites designed for firing surface-to-air missiles should be knocked out by United States air superiority before the enemy uses the weapons against the side of freedom. The sites are a threat to the lives of American military personnel.

I reaffirm my support of President Johnson's stand-firm policy against Communist aggression. However, the State Department's report of an enemy missile build-up indicates need for more effective air action against these significant military targets as quickly as possible.

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#

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD
ON APPOINTMENT OF A NEW AMBASSADOR

July 8, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The appointment of a new United States ambassador in South Viet Nam at this critical time is very perplexing.

The President should give a clear, detailed explanation to the American people if this switch in high-level diplomatic assignments from General Maxwell Taylor to Ambassador Lodge means a change in the United States foreign policy of firmness against Communist aggression.

#



STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER
ON VOTING RIGHTS BILL

July 9, 1965

After making every effort to improve the voting rights bill, I voted for the final passage to achieve at least one step toward guaranteeing every qualified citizen the privilege of balloting.

The Republican approach offered a comprehensive and effective way to eliminate voter discrimination quickly and wherever it exists.

The Republican solution was sound. The Democrat version falls short of these objectives, but action was required.

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In the past ten days several speeches have been made by Democrats on the Floor of the Senate concerning Republican views on the war in Viet Nam.

Complete, accurate and meaningful debate on this issue is needed. It should be encouraged. Anything less will confuse the American people and could mislead the enemy.

Republican leaders in the House and Senate have forthrightly supported the President in his firm actions against Communist aggression. We reaffirm that position today, but reserve the right to make constructive suggestions and to raise legitimate questions.

Does unwarranted speculation, does the twisting of words and phrases serve the national interest? Does unjustified name-calling add stature to this public dialogue?

No elected Republican office-holder to my knowledge has advocated "indiscriminate slaughter of Vietnamese" -- nor the bombing of targets other than those of significant military importance -- nor bombing of targets outside Viet Nam. Nor has any Republican opposed discussions leading to an honorable settlement at the proper time.

In these critical hours, significant events have come to the forefront.

- * Revealing that the conflict in Southeast Asia is going badly for the side of freedom, the President sent the First Infantry Division into battle positions.
- * Secretary of State Dean Rusk warns Red China and any other nation that by the decision to "get into this war" they must realize "the idea of sanctuary is dead."
- * United States military manpower in Viet Nam grows to 71,000 with the prospects of substantially more ground troops being committed in that war-torn country.
- * The Soviet Union warns it will step up military aid to the Communist aggressors in Viet Nam.
- * At a delicate geo-political time a sudden switch in Ambassadors to Viet Nam is ordered by the President.
- * Speculation grows that military Reservists will be recalled to active duty by the White House.

(more)

*There is growing talk of the Administration planning to ask Congress for a larger defense budget.

*Casualty lists grow in Viet Nam as the swamp and jungle war expands.

*Red China's foreign minister Marshal Chen Yi expresses his hopes that the United States will send 2 million troops predicting "the bigger the intervention, the bigger the defeat will be" for free world forces.

*Communist aggressor leaders spurn all efforts aimed at settlement.

*The enemy's military arsenal grows as ships from some of our allies visit North Viet Nam ports unloading war-support cargoes for use against the free world effort to defeat Communist aggression.

*Members of the President's own Democrat party create doubts by labeling our military effort "McNamara's war" and provide the enemy with damaging propaganda ammunition.

I urge the President to deliver a "state of the emergency" message to dispel the myths, to squelch or to confirm the speculation, to calm the growing uneasiness and unrest in the Nation.

Without violating national security, the President should bring the facts out of the shadows. I strongly recommend that he speak with the Nation without delay in this critical hour of history.

#

STATEMENT OF REP. GERALD R. FORD

July 14, 1965

All Americans, regardless of Party affiliation, will receive with sorrow the news of the death of Adlai Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson served the nation with distinction over the course of 25 years. As Governor of Illinois and as a nominee for the Presidency in ^{Two}~~eight~~ elections he served his Party well. In his later years, as Ambassador of the United States to the United Nations, he served the nation faithfully.

A great American has passed from the scene. I express my personal regret and that of my Republican colleagues in the House of Representatives at the loss which the nation has suffered.



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at the loss which the nation has suffered.

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, House Republican Leader
on "State of the Emergency" message by the President

July 19, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The hard, bitter facts of the war in Viet Nam come more sharply into focus at this crucial time in our Nation's history.

- * Enemy guerrillas take control of a vital highway that linked two United States military bases.
- * Defense Secretary McNamara gets the word from high commanders in Saigon to rapidly expand the number of American combat troops in Viet Nam.
- * An hour of decision nears for the President to decide whether he will call up military Reservists and National Guard divisions.

However, the American people grow more concerned, more confused by the hour as the war situation for them becomes a nightmare of speculation.

I have urged the President to deliver a "state of the emergency" message to the Nation. As the hours grow more critical, I again recommend that the Commander-in-Chief candidly tell the Congress and the Nation what we are up against in Viet Nam today and what may be ahead.

The American people who face sacrifices should be given an accurate, honest appraisal within the confines of national security. The hour is getting late. The Nation waits for a straight-from-the-shoulder message from the White House.

#

Press Statement

July 26, 1965

The information received so far is most disheartening. The Russian built anti-aircraft missiles should have been destroyed before a single American pilot's life was lost. As I warned ten days ago, these missiles at that time were significant military targets. It is obvious these Soviet weapons are a continuing threat to American lives today.

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Statement by REP. GERALD R. FORD

House Republican Leader

on the President's Viet Nam Message

July 28, 1965

FOR RELEASE AT

2 P.M. EDT

President Johnson as Commander-in-Chief has made far-reaching military decisions in this grave crisis. I continue to support firmness against Communist aggression.

In view of the President's military decisions I urge that he take the lead in cutting back new domestic programs to marshal the Nation's strength for the military effort.

The Nation cannot afford bureaucracy as usual. Its continuation would overburden the economy, weaken the war effort, and lead to damaging inflation.

#

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford

August 1, 1965

I am concerned by the White House comment. Senator Mansfield's statement Tuesday evening at the White House conference made no mention of the call-up of military reserves. I have made no subsequent comment to anyone connecting Senator Mansfield's views with the President's decision not to call up the reserves to active duty at this time.

#



S T A T E M E N T

by
Rep. GERALD R. FORD, HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

August 2, 1965
FOR RELEASE AT 1 P.M. EDT.

Communist leaders all over the world would be happy to see a bitter, name-calling contest develop between President Johnson and Congressional leaders at this crucial time. Mr. Johnson's remarks made during his Sunday Press Conference in Texas, if he was referring to me, are the possible result of a misunderstanding which I trust the White House will correct.

I refuse to be baited into a verbal donneybrook with the Commander-in-Chief that would play into the hands of Hanoi, Peiping and Moscow.

I support the President's firmness against Communist aggression in Viet Nam. Regrettably, the principle opposition to the President's military decisions come from Democrats in the Congress, particularly in the Senate.

The Nation faces a critical future. The President has the responsibility of making additional important military decisions. For the national interest and our security, I urge that we get on with the awesome tasks ahead without further delay and without splitting the Nation's unity.

#

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 5, 1965

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

The enclosed unsolicited letter was received in my office this morning from a mutual friend, Mr. Sam Shaffer. With his approval I am forwarding his letter to you and making it public.

In light of the events of the past week, if you were referring to me, I must respectfully request a conference with you to determine on what basis you were erroneously informed as to my views.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

(s) Gerald R. Ford

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

GRF:fl

Enclosure

Golden Winds Cottage
Newfound Lake
Bristol,
New Hampshire
August 3, 1965

Rep. Gerald Ford
U.S. Capitol
Washington, D.C.

Dear Gerry:

I have learned belatedly, here in the distant reaches of New Hampshire, of the President's wholly unfair criticism -- presumably of you -- of an alleged violation of confidence concerning the alleged contents and influence of Sen. Mansfield's statement, read at the White House briefing on Vietnam.

I was one of your guests at the background luncheon. It was I who asked you about the Mansfield statement. I said I had learned that Sen. Mansfield had read a two-page statement critical of Vietnam at the White House meeting and asked you for details. Your only comment, as I recall it, was that the statement seemed to you to be longer than two pages. Beyond this statement and your remark that you noticed Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge sitting silently nearby, you vouchsafed no details of the Mansfield statement.

You said nothing -- I repeat nothing -- to the effect that Sen. Mansfield argued against calling up the reserves or that this had any influence on the President's decision.

I was struck at the luncheon by your great sense of national responsibility when you told us that though you had been advocating a different course in Vietnam from the President's, you were going to support our Commander-in-Chief in the decisions he had made.

The President has been ill-informed -- perhaps by inaccurate or tendentious reporting by some newsmen. Please feel free to make this letter public or to send a copy to the President.

Sincerely,

(s) Sam

Samuel Shaffer

STATEMENT BY
REP. GERALD R. FORD--August 6, 1965

I am surprised to read some published interpretations of statements which I made recently in Los Angeles relating to the respective responsibilities of Congress and the Executive branch in connection with the conflict in Viet Nam. The statements were prompted particularly by the President's announcement of last week, "....this is really war."

My statements reflect the concern that the President may be exceeding his constitutional powers and that the Congress may not be exercising its responsibilities.

What I said in Los Angeles I have said many times before--

- that the President should present a frank statement on the situation in Viet Nam to the Congress in a State of the Emergency message
- that the President should ask the Congress for an appropriate action in support of his present policy
- that the Congress should debate fully the course of action which the President is taking and indicate its sentiments

The appropriate Congressional action might be a declaration of national emergency. It might be a declaration of war if the President's policy is in fact war. Since Congress under the Constitution has sole authority to declare war, the President must seek Congressional authorization for a policy of this type.

#

*Avoid war by not declaring
Escalating not to continue but to end.*



Statement by
Rep. ~~G~~erald R. Ford

on

Republican Groups

August 11, 1965

I would hope that all such organizations would be
within the regular framework of the Republican organization.
However, if they are not, I hope such organizations will
channel their efforts on behalf of Republican candidates
in every State.

#



statement for PARADE Magazine

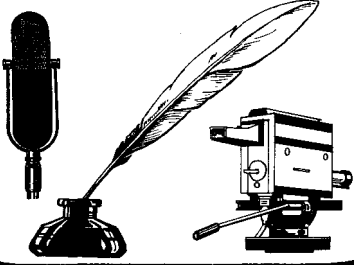
August 13, 1965

The minority party in Congress has the responsibility
to ask questions, raise issues and make suggestions.

We must have responsible dialogue. Reckless, unfounded,
irresponsible criticism of the President in a time of
national emergency such as ^{the Viet Nam crisis} ~~this~~ could have disastrous results.

It could lead the enemy to miscalculate our determination,
national strength and unity.





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 26, 1965

(KILL PREVIOUS STATEMENT)

I am shocked by the impression given to the press by President Johnson that he warns of possible riots in Washington if the District of Columbia is not given the responsibility of home rule.

It should be emphasized that the merits of home rule for the District of Columbia are not involved. This issue should be resolved in a calm and deliberate atmosphere.

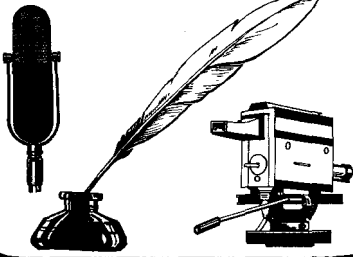
It is a tragic day for responsible civil rights champions and the entire Nation for the White House to possibly tempt those who might generate rioting and plundering.

By using the stark, sad and tragic memory of Los Angeles as a weapon, a pistol has been aimed at the head of Congress in an attempt to force Congress to abandon its responsibility to exercise its own judgment and independent will as a legislative body.

The lawless element, which flaunts the orderly processes of government with brazen disregard, has been given what amounts to an invitation to trigger terrorism in the streets.

Because of the tinderbox-like atmosphere the President should clarify his damaging statement immediately in the interest of maintaining law and order in Washington and elsewhere.

#



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

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August 26, 1965

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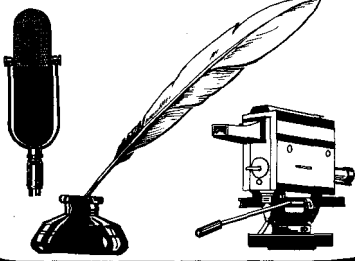
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 26, 1965

President Johnson's shocking prediction of riots in Washington if the District of Columbia fails to be given the responsibility of home rule is appalling.

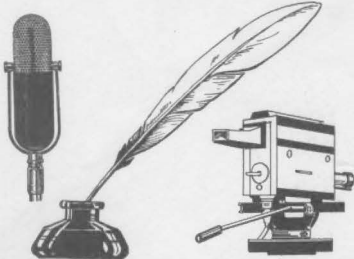
It is a tragic day for responsible civil rights champions and the entire Nation for the Chief Executive to virtually tempt those who would generate rioting and plundering.

By using the stark, sad and tragic memory of Los Angeles as a weapon, the President has put a pistol to the head of Congress in an attempt to force Congress to abandon its responsibility to exercise its own judgment and independent will as a legislative body.

The lawless element, which flaunts the orderly processes of government with brazen disregard, has been given what amounts to an invitation by the President to trigger terrorism in the streets.

The President has made a grievous error in judgment. He should clarify his damaging statement immediately in the interest of maintaining law and order in Washington and elsewhere.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 26, 1965

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President Johnson's ^{That he} shocking prediction ^{wanna} of riots in Washington
if the District of Columbia fails ^{is not} to be given the responsibility
of home rule, ~~is appalling~~. *It should be emphasized that the*

It is a tragic day for responsible civil rights champions
and the entire Nation for the Chief Executive ^{White House} to ~~viciously~~ ^{possibly} tempt
those who ~~would~~ ^{might} generate rioting and plundering.

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an attempt to force Congress to abandon its responsibility to
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body.

The lawless element, which flaunts the orderly processes of
government with brazen disregard, has been given what amounts to
an invitation by the President to trigger terrorism in the streets.

~~The news stories~~ ^{Because of the tinderbox of}
The President has made a grievous error in judgment. ~~We~~ ^{like atmosphere}

The President should clarify his damaging statement immediately in the interest
of maintaining law and order in Washington and elsewhere.

*merits of home rule for the District of Columbia
are not involved. This issue should be
resolved in a calm & deliberate atmosphere.*





ADD 4 POVERTY, WASHINGTON

LATER, DURING A ROUTINE NEWS BRIEFING, ACTING WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JOSEPH LAITON CALLED ATTENTION TO THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ABOUT THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SITUATION, VOLUNTEERING THAT JOHNSON'S REMARKS IN THE EAST ROOM SHOULD BE TAKEN "AT FACE VALUE."

LAITON ALSO VOLUNTEERED THAT "THERE WAS NO SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN HIS REMARKS CONCERNING THE DISTRICT."

ASKED TO CLARIFY, PARTICULARLY, ON THE APPARENT JOHNSON APPREHENSION ABOUT POSSIBLE RACE VIOLENCE IN WASHINGTON AND OTHER MAJOR CITIES, THE WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO COMMENT FURTHER.

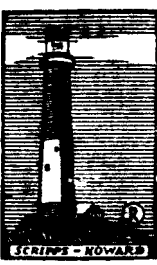
WITHIN THE HOUR, HOWEVER, REPORTERS WERE SUMMONED TO JOHNSON'S OFFICE TO HEAR HIS REPORT ON PHONE CALLS HE MADE TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE THREATENED STEEL STRIKE. THE NEWSMEN TOOK THIS OCCASION TO ASK THE PRESIDENT IF HE, HIMSELF, CARED TO AMPLIFY HIS STATEMENT ABOUT THE DANGERS OF INCREASING RACIAL TENSIONS IN THE MAJOR CITIES.

WITHOUT GOING INTO MUCH DETAIL, JOHNSON SAID HE WAS TRYING TO CONVEY TO HIS AUDIENCE, WHICH INCLUDED A LARGE NUMBER OF SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN, THIS SIMPLE LESSON:

"THAT WE OUGHT TO FACE UP TO THE PROBLEMS WE HAVE BEFORE WE HAVE TO SUFFER MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS AND CREATE ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS.

"IN LOS ANGELES," THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE CONTINUED, "WE FOUND WE COULD NOT CONTAIN THE DISAPPOINTMENTS AND THE FRUSTRATIONS AND IT TOOK RATHER DRASTIC ACTION TO GET THE SITUATION BACK INTO FOCUS. NOW, WE HAVE ALL THE PROBLEMS WE HAD BEFORE, PLUS ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS."

THEN HE REPEATED THAT HIS NUMBER ONE MOTIVE IN SPEAKING AS HE DID WAS "TO POINT UP THE TERRIBILITY OF FACING UP TO OUR PROBLEMS BEFORE THEY INCREASE."

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1965

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Weather	
Partly cloudy	
today, thunder-	
showers tonight;	
high 88, low 71.	
Fair, warmer	
tomorrow.	
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LBJ Warns of Possible Violence Here Unless D. C. Gets Home Rule

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UFI-39

ADD 1 POVERTY, WASHINGTON (UFI-29)

AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY, JOHNSON WARNED OF POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL SIMILAR TO THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS UNLESS THE D.C. IS GIVEN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESIDENT NOTED THAT HE HAD BEEN WORKING EARLY TODAY ON DETAILS OF A TASK FORCE HEADED BY DEPUTY ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK HE IS SENDING TO LOS ANGELES TO INVESTIGATE THE RECENT RACE RIOTS AND SUGGEST REMEDIAL STEPS.

"BUT," HE SAID, "THEY'RE GOING THERE TOO LATE--THE TRAGEDY HAS ALREADY OCCURRED, THE DEAD CANNOT BE REVIVED AND THE SCARS OF INACTION OVER MANY YEARS HAVE BEGUN TO SHOW THEMSELVES."

JOHNSON ADDED:

"THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE HERE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--THE CLOCK IS TICKING--TIME IS MOVING AND WE SHOULD AND WE MUST ASK OURSELVES WHEN WE GO HOME AT NIGHT, ARE WE DOING ALL WE SHOULD IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, IN ALL OF THE BIG CITIES WHERE 80 PER CENT OF ALL OUR PEOPLE ARE GOING TO LIVE BY THE YEAR 2000?"

8/26--TD1038AED

is the answer really home rule?

What about
Personal responsibility

UPI-104

ADD 4 POVERTY, WASHINGTON

Jim
(trying to soften effect of BJ remark)
LATER, DURING A ROUTINE NEWS BRIEFING, ACTING WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JOSEPH LAITON CALLED ATTENTION TO THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ABOUT THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SITUATION, VOLUNTEERING THAT JOHNSON'S REMARKS IN THE EAST ROOM SHOULD BE TAKEN "AT FACE VALUE." LAITON ALSO VOLUNTEERED THAT "THERE WAS NO SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN HIS REMARKS CONCERNING THE DISTRICT."

ASKED TO CLARIFY, PARTICULARLY, ON THE APPARENT JOHNSON APPREHENSION ABOUT POSSIBLE RACE VIOLENCE IN WASHINGTON AND OTHER MAJOR CITIES, THE WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO COMMENT FURTHER.

WITHIN THE HOUR, HOWEVER, REPORTERS WERE SUMMONED TO JOHNSON'S OFFICE TO HEAR HIS REPORT ON PHONE CALLS HE MADE TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE THREATENED STEEL STRIKE. THE NEWSMEN TOOK THIS OCCASION TO ASK THE PRESIDENT IF HE, HIMSELF, CARED TO AMPLIFY HIS STATEMENT ABOUT THE DANGERS OF INCREASING RACIAL TENSIONS IN THE MAJOR CITIES.

WITHOUT GOING INTO MUCH DETAIL, JOHNSON SAID HE WAS TRYING TO CONVEY TO HIS AUDIENCE, WHICH INCLUDED A LARGE NUMBER OF SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN, THIS SIMPLE LESSON:

"THAT WE OUGHT TO FACE UP TO THE PROBLEMS WE HAVE BEFORE WE HAVE TO SUFFER MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS AND CREATE ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS.

"IN LOS ANGELES," THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE CONTINUED, "WE FOUND WE COULD NOT CONTAIN THE DISAPPOINTMENTS AND THE FRUSTRATIONS AND IT TOOK RATHER DRASTIC ACTION TO GET THE SITUATION BACK INTO FOCUS. NOW, WE HAVE ALL THE PROBLEMS WE HAD BEFORE, PLUS ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS."

THEN HE REPEATED THAT HIS NUMBER ONE MOTIVE IN SPEAKING AS HE DID WAS "TO POINT UP THE DESIRABILITY OF FACING UP TO OUR PROBLEMS BEFORE THEY INCREASE."

8/26--GE133P

UPI-105

ADD 1 RIOT, WASHINGTON (UPI-102)

THE POSSIBLE AVENUES OF FEDERAL HELP ALSO INCLUDED WHAT THE PRESIDENT DESCRIBED AS "A VIGOROUS BACK-TO-SCHOOL PROGRAM," AND ACCELERATED PLANNING FOR AND CONSTRUCTION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING.

"WE MUST ELIMINATE THE DEEP-SEATED CAUSES OF RIOTS SUCH AS THOSE WE WITNESSED," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN CALLING FOR "IMMEDIATE ACTION."

"THIS PROGRAM WILL BE AIMED AT HELPING THOSE CITIZENS AFFECTED BY THE RIOTS TO HELP THEMSELVES," HE SAID.

WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT THE FEDERAL APPROACH TO THE PAINFUL PROBLEMS OF LOS ANGELES WAS DESIGNED AS A COMBINED FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL EFFORT TO MOVE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AGAINST THE ROOT CAUSES OF RECENT VIOLENCE AND WIDESPREAD DELINQUENCY.

WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS DID NOT EXPECT NEW LEGISLATION TO BE NECESSARY IN HELPING LOS ANGELES, AND ALSO, THAT BROWN AND YORTY WOULD LET IT BE KNOWN THAT THE TASK FORCE WAS WELCOME IN CALIFORNIA.

8/26--GE136P

PRES JOHNSON

"The clock is ticking, time is running"

toward possible violence in District of Columbia.

A.P. WIRE



UPI-39

ADD 1 POVERTY, WASHINGTON (UPI-29)

AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY, JOHNSON WARNED OF POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL SIMILAR TO THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS UNLESS THE D.C. IS GIVEN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESIDENT NOTED THAT HE HAD BEEN WORKING EARLY TODAY ON DETAILS OF A TASK FORCE HEADED BY DEPUTY ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK HE IS SENDING TO LOS ANGELES TO INVESTIGATE THE RECENT RACE RIOTS AND SUGGEST REMEDIAL STEPS.

"BUT," HE SAID, "THEY'RE GOING THERE TOO LATE--THE TRAGEDY HAS ALREADY OCCURRED, THE DEAD CANNOT BE REVIVED AND THE SCARS OF INACTION OVER MANY YEARS HAVE BEGUN TO SHOW THEMSELVES."

JOHNSON ADDED:

"THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE HERE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--THE CLOCK IS TICKING--TIME IS MOVING AND WE SHOULD AND WE MUST ASK OURSELVES WHEN WE GO HOME AT NIGHT, ARE WE DOING ALL WE SHOULD IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, IN ALL OF THE BIG CITIES WHERE 80 PER CENT OF ALL OUR PEOPLE ARE GOING TO LIVE BY THE YEAR 2000?"

8/26--TD1038AED



*original
file copy only*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

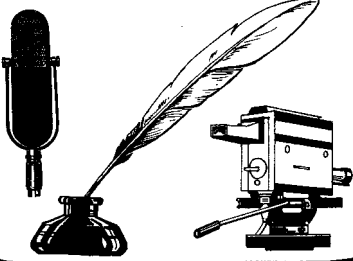
President Johnson's shocking prediction of riots in Washington if the District of Columbia fails to be given the responsibility of home rule is appalling.

It is a ^{tragic} ~~tragic~~ day for responsible civil rights champions and the entire Nation for the Chief Executive to virtually tempt those who would generate ^{rioting} ~~rioting~~ and plundering.

^{and tragic}
By using the stark memory of Los Angeles as a weapon, the President has put a pistol to the head of Congress in an attempt to ^{force Congress to abandon its responsibility to} ~~capture his own political~~ goal. ^{He cannot its judgment & independent will as legislative body.}
The lawless element, which flaunts the orderly processes of government with brazen disregard, has been given what amounts to an invitation by the President to trigger terrorism in the streets.

The President has made a grievous error in judgment. He should clarify his damaging statement immediately in the interest of maintaining law and order in Washington and elsewhere.





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 26, 1965

President Johnson's shocking prediction of riots in Washington if the District of Columbia fails to be given the responsibility of home rule is appalling.

It is a tragic day for responsible civil rights champions and the entire Nation for the Chief Executive to virtually tempt those who would generate rioting and plundering.

By using the stark, sad and tragic memory of Los Angeles as a weapon, the President has put a pistol to the head of Congress in an attempt to force Congress to abandon its responsibility to exercise its own judgment and independent will as a legislative body.

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The President has made a grievous error in judgment. He should clarify his damaging statement immediately in the interest of maintaining law and order in Washington and elsewhere.

#

8-25-65
10

Ionia Co. News

FOR USE SEPTEMBER 1, 1965

WASHINGTON--- Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Ionia County's Congressman, will participate for the first time in the traditional Labor Day Parade at Belding next Monday morning. In Congress since 1949, Ford became Ionia County's representative this year under the state's redistricting act.

Jerry Ford is also in his first year as Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, having been elected to that post in January.

"I am looking forward to being in Belding next Monday," Ford said. "I want to thank the committee for extending to me an invitation to take part in this long-established Belding event."

Kathleen Malony, Ionia County Treasurer for over 20 years, will ride with Ford in the parade which is scheduled to begin at 10:00 A.M.

In the afternoon Rep. Ford will take part in the Labor Day festivities at Comstock Park in Kent County, and will attend the Rodeo at Sparta.



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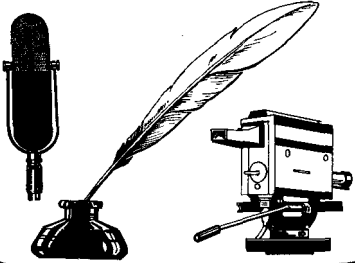
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE
September 1, 1965

WASHINGTON--- Insurance without cost for American servicemen in Viet Nam is getting a powerful push by Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

In a weekly news letter to his Fifth District, Ford called on Congress to "act promptly" in providing \$10,000 indemnity insurance protection for combat troops.

Ford cited Presidential opposition to the insurance proposal asking Congress to "ignore" White House objections by promptly enacting the law.

Discussing the new immigration bill, Ford said he voted in favor of final passage. However, Ford said he is "disappointed" that a GOP provision limiting immigration from the Western Hemisphere was batted down by the Democrat majority.

"We think it is discriminatory to limit immigration from countries of Europe, Asia and Africa while leaving the gates open for Latin America," Ford said in explaining the Republican provision that was defeated in the House of Representatives.

Turning to the Presidential veto of the military construction bill, Ford said the White House "has taken another step to show Congress who is boss."

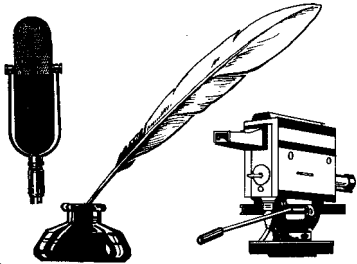
The House Republican Leader also said it is "ironical" to hear the President complain about the "cumulative erosion of the executive power by legislation."

The veto, Ford said, was prompted by an "extremely mild restriction" on executive authority to close military installations.

"Many authorities will agree that President Johnson's constitutional argument was extremely weak," Ford said. "But there is no question about his determination to run the show and put the Congress in its place."

The Fifth District Congressman announced a Labor Day visit to Kent and Ionia Counties. He is to take part in Belding and Comstock Park ceremonies. Ford plans to attend the annual Rodeo at Sparta the same day.

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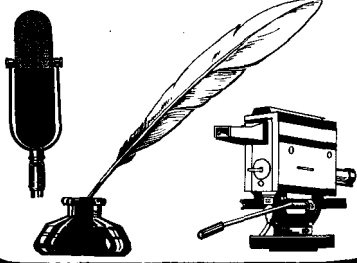
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Sept. 7, 1965

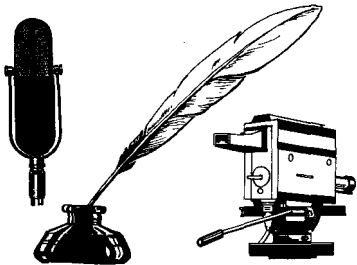
Billions of dollars in foreign aid provided by the United States to India and Pakistan appears to be given in vain. Both countries are now at war in a senseless armed show-down that endangers peace throughout the world.

I strongly recommend that President Johnson immediately appeal to leaders of India and Pakistan to halt the fighting or be denied U.S. economic assistance, which so far since World War II totals nearly \$10 billion.

Money from America has helped both countries with ambitious development programs. India and Pakistan undermine America's contribution to their economic development by conducting a war that should alarm every nation.

The President should give a "cease-fire-or-else" message to the two governments as quickly as possible in the interest of returning peace to the world.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Sept. 7, 1965

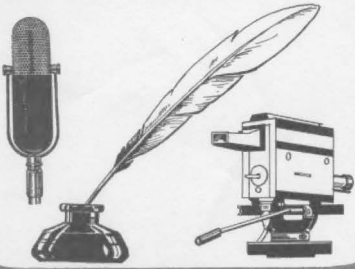
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

See 620 (v)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Sept. 7, 1965

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Am
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himself, not just some unidentified State Dept. official
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Sept. 7, 1965

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~~approximately~~ nearly \$10 billion.

Money from America has helped both countries with ambitious
development programs. India and Pakistan ^{undermine America's contribution to their economic development} ~~leaders laugh in our face~~
by conducting a war that should alarm every ^{nation} ~~country in the world~~

The President should give a "cease-fire-or-else" message to
the two governments as quickly as possible in the interest of

returning peace to the world ~~and deterring possible other war like~~

~~outbreaks elsewhere~~

#



131 AP

UNITED STATES WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE SUSPENDED MILITARY AID SHIPMENTS TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN. THE WORD OF THE MOVE CAME OUT AFTER A STATE DEPT. SPOKESMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE " WE ARE CONCERNED THAT U.S. MILITARY EQUIPMENT IS BEING USED BY BOTH SIDES." IN THEIR SPREADING. WAR.

THE ECONOMIC AS WELL AS MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN WERE REPORTED TO BE UNDER REVIEW, BUT ~~NO~~ INFORMANTS SAID NO DECISION HAD BEEN MADE TO SUSPEND ECONOMIC AID.

~~THE U.S. HAS BEEN SU~~

no delivery of



HU12

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7 (AP)-HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER GERALD R. FORD OF MICHIGAN SAID TODAY U. S. ECONOMIC AID TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN SHOULD BE CUT OFF IF THE TWO NATIONS DON'T HALT THEIR CURRENT FIGHTING.

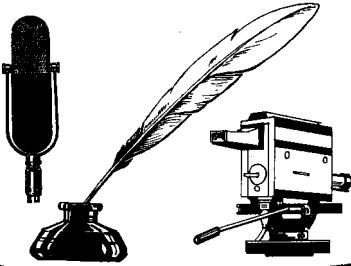
PRESIDENT JOHNSON, FORD SAID IN A STATEMENT, SHOULD CALL ON THE LEADERS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES TO HALT THE FIGHTING OR LOSE ECONOMIC AID WHICH HAS AMOUNTED TO ALMOST \$10 BILLION SINCE WORLD WAR II.

"BOTH COUNTRIES ARE NOW AT WAR IN A SENSELESS ARMED SHOWDOWN THAT ENDANGERS PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD," FORD SAID.

"MONEY FROM AMERICA HAS HELPED BOTH COUNTRIES WITH AMBITIOUS ADEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS. INDIA AND PAKISTAN UNDERMINE AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THEIR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY CONDUCTING A WAR THAT SHOULD ALARM EVERY NATION. THE PRESIDENT SHOULD GIVE A 'CEASE-FIRE-OR-ELSE' MESSAGE TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE IN THE INTEREST OF RETURNING PEACE TO THE WORLD."

WFA

GG1258PED



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE
Sept. 8, 1965

WASHINGTON-- Halting the normal use of Mexican nationals as farm workers to harvest Michigan crops is hurting Michigan farmers and hiking grocery bills for everyone, Rep. Gerald R. Ford said today in a newsletter to constituents.

Michigan has caught the brunt of the damage caused by the Department of Labor blockade of Mexican nationals, Ford said, citing pickles lost on the vines, cherries rotting on trees and the possibility of an "alarming" drop in apple harvesting.

"Regrettably, President Johnson has preferred to cut off farm labor supply and let farmers suffer loss of crop and income," Ford said. "And the consumer has been hit with higher prices at the grocery store."

Ford recalled that farm authorities have warned Secretary of Labor Wirtz that Michigan's pickle harvest is suffering because of the reduction in Mexican national field workers.

The situation in pickle harvesting would be "very different" if growers could use the 11,000 workers available last year, Ford said.

Turning to House action approving an agreement with Canada for reducing tariffs on the importation of autos and automotive parts, Ford said he endorsed the action and supported the President in this instance.

Discussing finances, Ford said the gold supply of the U.S. "has dwindled" from \$23 billion to less than \$14 billion in the past eight years. He pointed to recommendations of a Republican committee headed by former federal budget director Maurice H. Stans calling for "realistic reductions of government overseas economic and military programs, and for steps to increase the return flow of dollars."

#



PRESS RELEASE ISSUED FOLLOWING A LEADERSHIP MEETING

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD

- 2 -

September 9, 1965

The 89th Congress has passed several bills increasing the flow of federal funds available for education. It has added a cut in excise taxes to a reduction of income tax rates in 1964.

Because of Administration opposition, the Congress has not, however, provided tax relief specifically directed toward lightening the burden of higher education.

More than 5 million students will settle on the campuses of colleges and universities throughout the United States this month. In the course of the next 5 years, college enrollment is expected to increase by an additional $1\frac{1}{4}$ million students.

The average cost of a year of higher education at a public institution is now \$1560; it is \$2370 at a private institution. These costs will continue to rise in future years. It is estimated that tuition charges will increase by 50 per cent in both public and private institutions in the next decade.

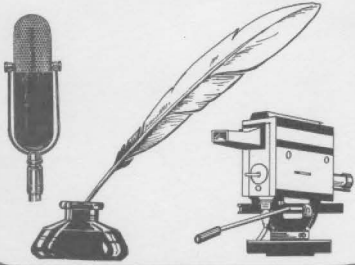
The cost of going to college is a severe strain on the resources of most of the 5 million students now enrolled and on their families. Millions, who on the basis of ability deserve a college education, are deprived of one because of the financial burden.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 will provide federal scholarships for fewer than 3 per cent of the college students immediately and for fewer than 8 per cent eventually. It will make borrowing to defray educational expenses somewhat easier, but these provisions are not enough.

The most effective and direct method of lightening the burden of college expenses for all is to provide for a credit which those who are paying for higher education may take against their federal income tax.

Assistance of this kind has been advocated by Republicans for many years. We shall continue to fight for it.

--oc000oc--



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

NEWS RELEASE

For Release
Sept. 15, 1965

*None released
for Sept 22*

WASHINGTON---Halting the flow of U.S. public money to nations feeding both the Communist war machine in North Vietnam and hostile Cuba is a "common-sense restriction," Congressman Gerald R. Ford said today in a message to his Fifth District constituents.

Applauding House action that slapped on the ban, Ford revealed that "free world ships carry 45 percent of North Vietnam's seaborne imports and 85 percent of seaborne exports."

Norway, Greece and Lebanon, each receiving U.S. handouts, are among nations "whose ships have delivered goods" to enemy seaports this year, Ford said.

"Great Britain no longer receives economic or military assistance and would not be affected by the amendment" ordered by the House, Ford explained. However, he pointed out that 44 ships flying the British flag delivered material to North Vietnam during the first half of this year.

Ford said he favors clamping off further aid to India and Pakistan "as long as they are at war between themselves." Strong opposition by President Johnson and the "Democrat-dominated House" blocked adoption of this restriction.

The House Republican leader quoted GOP members of the Appropriations Committee as saying "the foreign aid program needs a major revamping, and the bulk of the American people are thoroughly in accord with this feeling.

"Our taxpayers would take a far better view of the program if they could see that the accomplishments were more favorable to the people of the recipient countries."

Ford called for more drastic cuts in foreign aid spending, tighter administrative policies, and "greater cooperation" from U.S. allies and the developing nations.

###



GRF STATEMENT TO FEDERATED PUBLICATIONS Sept. 22, 1965
on Hike in Auto Prices

The Johnson Administration because of its inflationary
fiscal policies is now having its chickens come home to roost.

Its fiscally-irresponsible spending of an additional
this year on
\$16.5 billion ~~on~~ Great Society dreams is leading us toward
national and personal bankruptcy.

America is awakening to the eye-opening truth that nurturing
of inflation by the Democrat Administration is hitting taxpayers
hard and often in their wallets.

#



GRF STATEMENT TO NEWHOUSE NEWSPAPERS SEPT. 22, 1965

on Viet Nam war & Congress

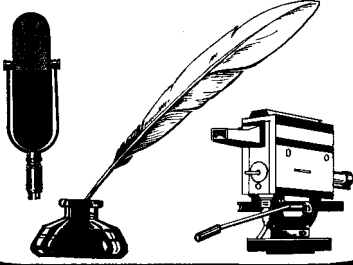
Liason between the Executive and Legislative branches is
inadequate considering the crucial nature of the problem in Viet Nam.

Under present ~~existing~~ circumstances, Congress is being
by-passed as far as any effective participation, or decision making,
is concerned.

President Johnson is running the war in Viet Nam. I sincerely
hope his decisions are right because the situation is serious.

#





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

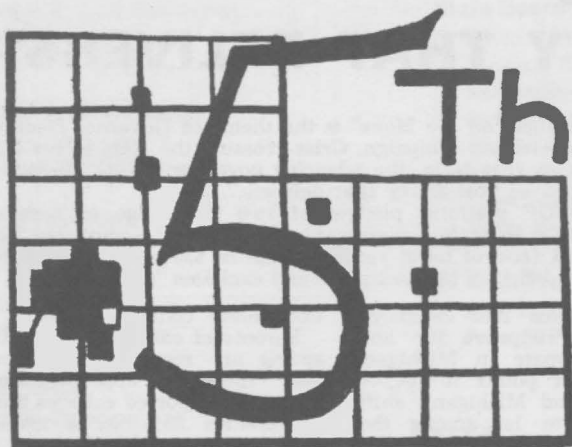
For Release
Sept. 29, 1965

WASHINGTON --- The life insurance program adopted for all servicemen last week was praised by Rep. Gerald R. Ford in his latest newsletter to constituents. "It satisfies the criticism of our insurance system for men in the armed forces which I mentioned four weeks ago," Ford said. He stated that he was especially concerned with the fact that under current law the parents of an unmarried serviceman who are not dependent on him would get no government insurance or VA benefits.

Under the bill sent to the President last week all servicemen will have \$10,000 insurance coverage at a cost to them of \$2 per month. If the serviceman prefers, he can have a \$5,000 policy for \$1 per month, or if he wishes, he may reject the insurance outright. The insurance will be provided by commercial companies under a group policy.

In his report Ford also told Fifth District constituents that his attendance record during this session of Congress stands at 90 percent in spite of the fact that as Minority Leader he has been called upon to make 125 speeches in 32 states since January.

#####



Congressional District

Republican

Newsletter

VOLUME — No. 8

OCTOBER, 1964

CONGRESSMAN FORD SPEAKS OUT ON BARRY GOLDWATER CANDIDACY

An Open Letter to 5th District Voters:

I am going to vote for Barry Goldwater for President.

This does not mean that I agree with everything he says or does. But to oppose Senator Goldwater or not to vote at all is, in effect, to support the New-Deal—New Frontier policies of the Johnson Administration.

I am casting my vote for a man with whom I agree 90 percent of the time rather than one with whom I disagree 75% of the time.

Furthermore, a vote for Johnson is a vote for that ultra left-winger Hubert Humphrey. Humphrey in 16 years in the Senate has consistently voted to place more federal power in the clutching fists of top Washington bureaucrats, for more and more government spending of U. S. dollars, and supported foreign policy positions which most Americans oppose.

Barry Goldwater discusses the issues while the Johnson headquarters offer blistering rebuttals, some of which are so spurious that they backfire almost within hours. I have in mind particularly the recent so-called "trigger-happy" incident, which certainly must have embarrassed "informed" Democrats as much as it did many of us in Congress.

As you know, Senator Goldwater had long maintained that

the supreme commander of NATO should have more to say in the decision to use or not to use tactical nuclear weapons in the event of attack.

For this stand, which makes sound military sense, he was roundly criticized by Johnson as being a "warmonger". The Administration pointedly said that to transfer any nuclear authority from the President was clearly "irresponsible".

It was only a matter of hours before Johnson's blistering attack was exploded. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, coming to the defense of Senator Goldwater, reported: "Even now the understanding is widespread among NATO allies that the U.S. commanders in Europe (not just the supreme commander) have orders, issued in advance, to use nuclear weapons in certain emergencies with no further instruction from Washington."

Goldwater's mild retort was simply: "If I can be called trigger-happy for suggesting it, what can you call the President for having already done it?"

To me, the one best phrase that sums up why Republican, Independent, and discerning Democrats will sincerely back the Republican ticket is that Barry Goldwater puts principles above politics. He has dedicated his life to the principles of free enterprise, and has voted against growing government bureau-



Senator Barry Goldwater confers with 5th District Congressman Gerald R. Ford on points to cover in his West Michigan Dinner speech in Grand Rapids. Three days earlier, on January 3rd, Goldwater had announced his candidacy for the presidency. The January 6th appearance in Grand Rapids was Goldwater's first as a presidential candidate.

cracy and interference on every issue.

"The real answer is jobs", says Barry Goldwater, "and the real way to get jobs is to let the government mind its own business while we, as individuals, get on with minding our jobs and our businesses." This certainly is what responsible Republicans have been saying for years.

Barry Goldwater has correctly assailed this present Administration for replacing principle with political expediency. He has shown how political power can be used for personal profit, to buy votes, to play politics with poverty, to appease pressure groups at the expense of the general public, and to make unredemable promises.

I agree with Barry Goldwater that many government officials today have come to believe that

while words like "integrity" and "individual responsibility" may sound good, they just don't work anymore.

The present administration thinking seems to follow the line: why not increase the national debt year after year, if the inflation caused by this debt comes in the future?

Why not learn to live with a communist base 90 miles from our shores?

Why not arrange a little inflation, if it creates a politically useful illusion of prosperity?

Why not vote for a billion dollar poverty program if it will get votes?

These are the alarming and inevitable conditions facing us today with political leadership that places politics ahead of principle.

See FORD LETTER Page 2

... See and Hear BARRY M. GOLDWATER

Oct. 13 9:30 p.m. WOOD(8)

Oct. 20 9:30 p.m. WOOD(8)

Oct. 29 9:30 p.m. WKZO(3)

Nov. 2 9:30 p.m. WKZO(3)

... straight from the candidates mouth ... without "interpretation" by news media writers and commentators.

ROMMEY STRESSES GOP AS
"THE PARTY THAT DELIVERS"



Governor George Romney joins with Barry Goldwater in autographing souvenir table decoration hats at January 6th Dinner in Grand Rapids as National Committeeman John B. Martin looks on.

"Keep Michigan on the Move" is the theme of Governor George Romney's re-election campaign. Criss-crossing the state in his bid for a new two year term, the silvering governor boosts Michigan Republicanism as "the Party that delivers."
Quoting GOP platform pledges of two years ago to restore fiscal solvency to state government, the governor compares his June 30, 1964 (end of fiscal year) surplus of \$50 million with the \$85.6 million deficit of two years ago and exclaims "that's progress."

Recalling his 1962 campaign promises to improve job and business climate in Michigan, the governor points to 104,000 new jobs and Michigan's shift from 49th to 1st among the states in its rate of economic growth.
Support for the GOP and its nominees among working men and women can be traced to the adoption of Michigan's first minimum wage law and the first major revision of construc-

tion safety codes since 1906.
Parents of college-bound offspring are reminded that the GOP increased appropriations for state-supported colleges and universities 25% in a single year.
To continue this type of Michigan Republican record, the governor asks for a Republican team of administrators and the election of a Republican Legislature.

FREE BULLETIN!!! FREE
SATURDAY — OCT. 17 — 8 P.M. — CIVIC AUDITORIUM
GIANT GOLDWATER RALLY

1st Stop of 50 City Bandwagon Tour Featuring Top Hollywood Talent and Bands. Eddie Bracken — Constance Bennett and Many Others. Dr. Nicholas Nyarady, Pres. Hungarian Freedom Fighters Will Be The Guest Speaker.
A Box Lunch Dinner and a Chance to Meet The Stars & Speakers Will Be Held In The Civic Basement At 6:30 — Everyone Invited — Cost \$2.50 Per Person.
Call GL 9-8183 For Reservations — Don Wieringa, Chm.

OPEN LETTER FROM FORD, Cont.

In the area of fiscal responsibility, Barry Goldwater has always put principle far above politics, even when his stand was considered politically unwise. He has always believed that the first responsibility of government is to preserve the value of the dollar, and he has bravely withstood popular pressures to go along with the tide.
He defended his recent vote against the tax cut by saying: "although I agree wholeheartedly with the wish to cut taxes, and am committed to policies which would make it possible, I opposed the current move because there was no corresponding

YOUR SPECIAL INTEREST IN 1964?

(clip out, fill in, and mail to Republican Headquarters)
Name.....
Address.....
Post Office.....
ZIP Code.....Phone.....
more information on Goldwater
more information on Romney
will help at Headquarters
will help from home

cut in government spending, but instead the announced prospect of continued deficits; all of which could prove dangerously inflationary in the long run." I as your Congressman from the 5th District, took the same position.
Senator Goldwater is fervently dedicated to stopping the wild spending sprees of the Democratic administrations which have created a soaring national debt that now equals \$6,479 for every American household. The interest alone on the federal debt for the last three years was \$28 billion—a sorry example of why the dollar has lost 55% of its value in the last 25 years.
In the field of labor-management relations, Barry Goldwater has firm beliefs that make real sense to most voters. To maintain industrial peace, a balance among the rights of employees, employers and the public must be assured.
Barry and I certainly agree that this can only be achieved when laws are clear and fairly administered, not when government injects itself in a partisan way into dealings between employers and employees. The right to bargain collectively is well established in our society and must be preserved. It is neither preserved nor strengthened when the Federal government becomes intruder, as it has under the present Administration into employer-employee disputes.
"The current Washington habit," points out Goldwater, "of injecting the Labor Department, and even the Presidency itself, into major and minor labor disputes has had disruptive effect on American industrial relations. Real collective bar-

gaining no longer exists, if either side can count on the Federal government entering the picture as a partisan third party.
"Fairness demands impartial administration of labor laws. It also demands an impartial policy under which federal intervention into major disputes shall be used only as a last resort, carried out in strict conformity with the law; and, it should be limited to those few disputes so serious that they can imperil national health or safety."
In the area of foreign trade, Senator Goldwater's principles-before-politics positions even more clear-cut, and certainly in line with the thinking of most Americans. Barry Goldwater firmly believes that vigorous international trade is vitally important to the well-being of the people of the U.S. But trade, as we all know must be a two-way street.
As we open up our markets to others, they, in turn, must lower their barriers and let our goods into their markets. Although we want to expand foreign trade, which means more imports for us, we must proceed deliberately so as to ease necessary adjustments and prevent the brunt of lower trade barriers from falling suddenly upon certain parts of our country.
"The best way to achieve a favorable position in world trade," states Goldwater, "is to increase our own competitive ability and build better systems and machines for production in the free enterprise system. Given the tools, Americans can more than hold their own in the world markets, and in free markets at that."
See FORD LETTER Page 4

1964 BALLOT HAS 33 GOP NOMINEES

President & Vice President

- [X] Barry M. Goldwater
William E. Miller

Governor & Lt. Governor

- [X] George Romney
William G. Milliken

Secretary of State

- [X] Allison Green

Attorney General

- [X] Meyer Warshawsky

U. S. Senator

- [X] Elly M. Peterson

U. S. Representative

- [X] Gerald R. Ford

State Senator (1)

- [X] Robert VanderLaan (31st District)
[X] Milton Zaagman (32nd District)

State Representative (1)

- [X] Stanley M. Powell (89th District)
[X] Martin D. Buth (90th District)
[X] Thomas G. Ford (91st District)
[X] James J. Mol (92nd District)
[X] Peter Kok (93rd District)
[X] William Doorn (94th District)

State Board of Education

- [X] Alvin Bentley
[X] James O'Neil
[X] Robert Briggs
[X] Jack Kregar
[X] Bourke Lodewyk
[X] Joyce Hatton
[X] Ellen Solomonson
[X] Karla Parker

M. S. U. Trustees

- [X] Paul D. Bagwell
[X] John S. Pingel

Wayne State Governors

- [X] Wilber M. Brucker, Jr.
[X] Charles H. Gershenson

"NON-PARTISAN" JUDICIAL BALLOT
(3rd District Court of Appeals)

(THREE SEPARATE LEVERS in machine precincts)

(SEPARATE PAPER BALLOT in paper precincts)

- [X] John W. Fitzgerald
[X] Donald E. Holbrook
[X] Allan C. Miller

County Officials

KENT

- [X] James K. Miller

- [X] Arnold O. Pigorsh

- [X] Jack Bronkema

- [X] Henry Romyn

- [X] Ruth E. Webber

- [X] Frank W. Bouma

Coroners
(none elected; county medical examiner system)

- [X] Willfred B. Williams

IONIA

Prosecuting Attorney

- [X] Walter Marks

Sheriff

- [X] O. Gary Newton

Clerk

- [X] Phyllis B. Laviolette

Treasurer

- [X] Kathleen Maloney

Register of Deeds

- [X] Helen Wilkie Laden

Drain Commissioner

- [X] Riley Sandborn

Surveyor

- [X] Richard Hull
[X] Dale W. Kauffman

[] (write-in)

Absentee Ballots may be obtained for statutory reasons listed below by filing application with the city or township clerk not later than 2:00 p.m., Saturday, October 31st

APPLICATION FOR ABSENT VOTER'S BALLOT

"Application for absent voter's ballot for the general election to be held on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1964.

I, _____, a duly qualified and registered elector of the _____ precinct of the township (or of the _____ ward, of the city of _____) in the county of _____ and State of Michigan, hereby make application for an official ballot, or ballots, to be voted by me at such election.

Send absent voter's ballot to me at:

(STREET NO. OR R. R.)
(P.O. BOX) (STATE)
My registered address is: (STREET NO. OR R. R.)
(P.O. BOX) (STATE)

The statutory ground on which I base my request are:

- [] I expect to be absent from the community in which I am registered for the entire time the polls are open on election day.
[] I am physically unable to attend the polls without the assistance of another.
[] I cannot attend the polls because of the tenets of my religion.
[] I have been appointed an election precinct inspector in a precinct other than the precinct where I reside.
(Check applicable reason)

Date _____

I hereby declare the foregoing statements to be true.

(SIGNATURE)

Any person making a false statement in this declaration upon conviction shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Calendar of Coming 5th District Events

Friday, October 9th—12:00 Noon

\$1.50
Downtown Luncheon Club
Grand Rapids Central YMCA
Room 202
"Reverse Press Conference"
Panel: Dick Cheverton—WOOD
Gerald Elliott—GR Press
Jack Hogan—WZZM
Frank Imberg—WLAV
Mike Maus—WJEF
George T. Krupp, Chairman

Monday, October 12th—12:00 Noon

\$1.60
South Kent Luncheon Club
Old Airport Restaurant
Madison Avenue at 32nd Street
DONALD L. GHAREEB
"Patriotism"—Old Fashioned?"
Clayton Van Dyke, President

Wednesday, October 14th—8:00 p.m.

Young Republican Club
Grand Rapids Central YMCA
Film on the life and principles of
Barry Goldwater
Richard Van Kuiken, President

Wednesday, October 14th—8:00 p.m.

State Affairs Discussion Group
Old Airport Restaurant
Madison Avenue at 32nd Street
"News Reporting in Politics"
Barry Brand, Chairman

Thursday, October 15th—7:30 p.m.
\$25.00

Ionia Fund Raising Dinner
Ionia Country Club
Hon. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
United States Senator
(R.-Kentucky)
Rex P. O'Connor, Dinner Chairman
Truman Stone, Ticket Chairman
George Vance, Finance Chairman

Monday, October 19—12:30 p.m.

Republican Woman's Club
of Kent County
YMCA—2nd Floor
"New Legislative Candidates"
Mrs. Douglas Fernlock, President

Thursday, October 23—8:00 p.m.

Ionia County Republican Executive
Committee
Ionia County Courthouse
Supervisors Room
Progress Reports

Wednesday, October 28—8:00 p.m.

Ionia City Republican Women's Club
First Security Bank Building
Community Meeting Room
Election of Officers
Mrs. Charles Bush, President

Wednesday, October 28—8:00 p.m.

International Affairs Discussion Group
Old Airport Restaurant
Madison Avenue at 32nd Street
"South America"
Mrs. James F. Marling, Chairman

OPEN LETTER FROM FORD, Cont.

Unfortunately, however, this is not the case.

At the present time, as Goldwater points out, "American working men and women are deprived of modern tools as well as job opportunity and security by federal policies which suppress rather than encourage capital investments."

Although all these areas — responsibility for job creation, fiscal integrity, labor-management relations, foreign trade — are of deep concern to all

voters, I still believe that Barry Goldwater's stand on the biggest problem of all—the growing bigness and interference of federal government — is and should be the final point that would convince all Americans that Goldwater must be elected in 1964.

States Barry Goldwater: "I have always stood for government that is limited and balanced against the ever-increasing concentrations of authority in Washington. I have always stood for individual responsibility and against regi-

mentation. I strongly believe we must now make a choice in this land and not continue drifting aimlessly down toward a time when all of us, our lives, our property, or homes and even our prayers, will become just cogs in a vast government machine."

We must always remember that we live in a two-party system. The Administration of any president reflects the platform and thinking of his Party. Therefore, the Johnson Administration in basic objectives is no different than those of pre-

decessor administrations under Kennedy and Truman.

Any president must make over 1100 key appointments to various departments of government and administrative agencies before it can be said that he controls the working branch of government.

A Goldwater Administration will reflect the Republican policies which deserved and received broad public support during the Eisenhower years.

GERALD R. FORD

5th Congressional District Republican Newsletter

A Publication of the
5th Congressional District
Republican Committee

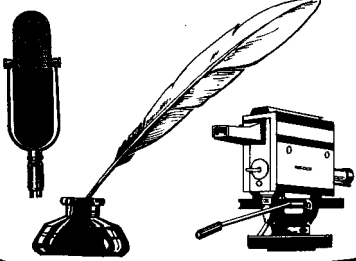
207 Houseman Building
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502
(Telephone 459-8183)

206 First Security Bank Building
Ionia, Michigan 48846
(Telephone 527-1780)

"An Unregistered Citizen
is AN UNHEARD VOICE
in our political system."

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Michigan
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

For release October 6, 1965

WASHINGTON, D. C.----- The legislative road ahead for the "highway beauty" bill is filled with ruts and potholes, Congressman Gerald R. Ford said today.

In a newsletter to his Fifth District constituents, the House Republican Leader described the proposed law aimed at controlling billboards and junk yards as "replete with unworkable, unwise, and unfair provisions."

While saying "all of us want our highways to be beautiful," Ford was critical of "nine weaknesses" of the bill, which the House Committee earlier "hastily approved at the demand of President Johnson."

In rapping the Administration-favored proposal, Ford said the bill would give the Secretary of Commerce "authority to control some signs and not others in the same areas."

The Secretary of Commerce "would have full authority to determine how all unzoned property along the highway is to be used," Ford said. "There is nothing in the bill which restricts his power to matters involving billboards and junk yards. This is unwarranted power for a federal official over a local problem."

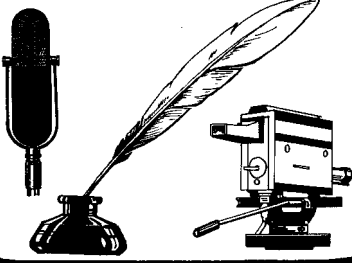
The Republican leader was critical of the undetermined cost of the program, saying "it is certain to far exceed the \$320 million authorized in the bill for 1966 and 1967."

Cautioning that "it is extremely doubtful" whether all states could comply with the law by the 1968 deadline, Ford said at least 15 states "will have to amend their constitutions."

In a concluding swipe at the proposed highway beauty plan, Ford said "while the objectives of the legislation are laudable, it is obvious that this bill, forced upon Congress by President Johnson, must be improved."

The bill was scheduled to be debated in the House this week.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

For immediate release
11:45 a.m. EDT
October 11, 1965

I am pleased that the President has nominated a Republican for

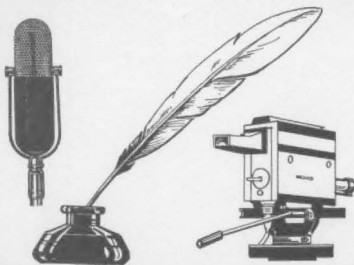
this judicial position.

It is my understanding that Charles W. Halleck is well-qualified

as a lawyer to serve as an associate judge of the Court of

General Sessions of the District of Columbia.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

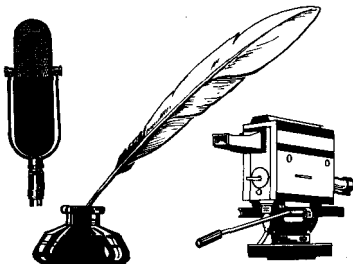
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General Sessions of the District of Columbia.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

For release
October 13, 1965

WASHINGTON, D.C.----- Legislation adopted so far by the 89th Congress faces a searching, bi-partisan going-over in 1966, Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich) predicted today.

Pointing to "oversights, loopholes, and rough corners" in public laws that sailed through Congress this year, Ford pledged Republican cooperation in correcting "errors" and redeeming "mistakes."

The House Republican Leader recalled that Senator Mike Mansfield has been critical of some legislation adopted by this Congress.

Mansfield noted the volume of bills passed by Congress, "some of them very hastily," and recommended "an assessment of current and ultimate cost" to the taxpayers.

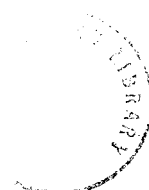
The Senate Majority Leader proposed that Congress next year "spend less time on new legislation and more time correcting oversights in legislation just passed."

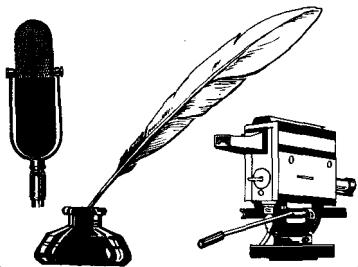
Ford noted that Mansfield plans to set up committees "whose functions it would be to tighten up the hasty enactments in general and evaluate the degree of efficiency with which they are being administered by the executive" branch.

"All during this session Republicans have been trying desperately to help Democrats keep their 'oversights,' loopholes,' and 'rough corners' at a minimum," Ford said in a newsletter to his Fifth District constituents.

Ford added, "They (Democrats) may be assured of our complete cooperation next year in an effort to correct the errors and redeem mistakes of this session."

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

For release

October 20, 1965

WASHINGTON, D. C.----- "More realistic" regulations governing the Administration's "pay-your-neighbor's-rent" program are needed, Congressman Gerald R. Ford said today.

The Republican leader reported in a newsletter to his Fifth District constituents that the House in knocking out money sought to operate the controversial rent subsidy plan "served notice" that it wanted rules to be rewritten.

By a vote of 185 to 162, with some Democrats joining Republicans, the House rebuffed the Administration.

The revolutionary housing bill signed Aug. 10 was adopted by the House on a squeaker vote of 208 to 202. New action came when the House made a decision against appropriating public money to finance the program.

Ford said that the proposal as it stands "is designed not to assist the poor but rather the 'moderate' income group."

The House rebelled at the provision allowing a person having more than \$24,000 in assets, excluding personal property, to be eligible for rent supplements, Ford said.

With the adjournment of Congress for this session, Ford said members of his Washington staff will expand operations of his Grand Rapids office from Nov. 1 through the middle of December.

The House Republican leader said he hopes to "spend considerable time" in the Fifth District despite a number of speaking engagements which are among responsibilities of his Congressional high post.

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United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Observations on the 1st Session of 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the record of the 1st session of the 89th Congress is spotty. Along with the enactment of some meritorious and needed legislation, the Congress often acted hastily, blindly, and indiscriminately.

The majority leader of the Senate, Mr. MANSFIELD, of Montana, has confessed serious deficiencies in the laws enacted by the Congress this year. He has announced that the 2d session of the 89th Congress should "spend less time on new legislation and more time correcting oversights in legislation we have just passed." He has said that the Congress "must tighten up the hasty enactments" and must eliminate from the laws of the session just ended "a number of gaps and any number of rough edges, overextensions and overlaps."

The Mansfield confession should be good for the soul of the American people. It should convince them that one-party government does not serve them well.

One conclusion to be drawn from the 1st session of the 89th Congress is that whenever the party that holds possession of the executive branch of the National Government also enjoys overwhelming dominance in the Congress, the Congress becomes a satellite of the President.

The failure of the Congress to act as a deliberative body, coequal with the Executive, is the most striking feature of this past session. Until the closing days of the session, it rubberstamped the proposals of the White House in far too many instances.

The members of the American Political Science Association who gathered in Washington in early September of this

year felt that the legislative initiative has passed irretrievably to the executive branch. One of the experts at that convention, Lewis A. Dexter, said that the Congress will come to have the same importance in the American system of government as the House of Lords has in the British, particularly if several future Presidents resemble Lyndon Johnson.

Eric Sevareid wrote:

We know of a number of Congressmen who would be very grateful to learn what they have really done this year.

He also found that the Congress has so often acted under "a curious kind of intimidation" that the "once-exalted title of Senator or Representative has lost much of its prestige."

One of the leading newspapers in the home State of the Vice President summed it up this way:

Anyone following the daily deliberations of the House of Representatives must be struck by the ruthlessness with which the Democratic majority of so-called liberals is flexing its muscles. It is not, in fact, a deliberative body. Representative government is in a sad and critical state.

Columnist Ted Lewis said:

The presidential image of a miracle producer of new laws makes the legislative branch of Government appear to be a creature of the executive branch.

The Chicago Tribune, in an editorial entitled "Legislating by Scoop Shovel," said:

It would take a truck scale to weigh the legislation forwarded by the White House and automatically approved, most of it wasteful, much of it unnecessary, and all of it putting the individual in the grip of the Federal vise.

He [the President] has been legislating everything and anything, and, with two-thirds majorities in either Chamber, he has a Congress of robots that is totally compliant.

The Knoxville Journal editorialized:

Any Congress which voluntarily yields its right to perform as a coequal part of the Federal Establishment, as this one has, is a continuing threat to the Nation.

It is one thing for a Congress to adopt Presidential proposals after thorough deliberation and adequate discussion. It is quite another thing for a Congress to rush through such proposals without careful scrutiny and without reasonable debate. No Congress that performed its constitutional duty would do the slipshod job of which Senator MANSFIELD indicted the present Congress when he said that it must now devote most of its effort to tightening up "its hasty enactments."

EXAMPLES OF RUBBERSTAMPING BY THE CONGRESS

On many important bills the House of Representatives acted without adequate consideration, without full hearings in committee, and without sufficient debate on the floor.

The arts and humanities bill was railroaded through the Committee on Education and Labor after about 15 minutes of consideration. Even a motion by the minority that the bill be read was summarily rejected by the majority. When the committee met to act on the bill, the members were presented for the first time with a new committee print, dated the same day, containing a number of significant amendments which the minority members had never seen before. Thereafter, several additional amendments, which the Republican members had never seen, were quickly adopted in committee, and the bill was reported with great haste.

The Education and Labor Committee made virtually no change in the administration bill to provide assistance for elementary and secondary education, despite vigorous bipartisan complaints about the formula for distributing Federal funds contained in the bill. On the floor, at least 10 of 25 amendments were rejected without discussion due to the gag-rule limitation on debate.

As this far-reaching legislation was being considered by the House of Representatives, Democratic Congresswoman

GREEN, of Oregon, took the floor to protest, "Today it seems to me we have in the House a determined effort to silence those who are in disagreement."

So little was the elementary and secondary education bill studied before floor action that two of the best informed supporters of the measure, gave to the House contradictory explanations of its application to nonpublic schools.

The higher education bill was reported out of the Education and Labor Committee in great haste, apparently at the command of the White House. The Wall Street Journal noted that the committee "under prodding from an impatient White House deliberated for all of 20 minutes." Democratic Congressman PUCINSKI, of Illinois, called the bill's handling "a mockery of the legislative process."

Hearings on the administration's original highway beautification proposals were held by the Committee on Public Works on July 20, 21, and 22. These hearings were adjourned with the understanding that the complex proposals should be studied further and acted upon early next year. Without warning, the hearings were reopened on September 3 and 7, while the committee and its staff were absorbed with the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. The act was debated and passed by the House on October 7, with the final vote being tallied well after midnight. At one point in the proceedings the House voted 121 to 84 to allow but 8 minutes of debate on 5 separate amendments.

Regarding the very controversial bill to repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Democratic majority of the Committee on Education and Labor rejected all attempts by Republican members to amend the bill so as to provide some basic protections for rank-and-file employees compelled to join unions in order to hold their jobs. Because of the restrictive rule under which the bill was considered by the House, amendments which would permit compulsory union membership agreements only if the unions involved refrained from racial and religious discrimination, refrained from using union funds for political purposes, and refrained from denying employees rights guaranteed them by Federal law were rejected as not germane. Other amendments offered, on which the House was not permitted to vote, were designed to insure that unions securing compulsory membership agreements truly represented a majority as demonstrated by winning an NLRB election, to

protect the religious liberty of employees whose religious beliefs clash with compulsory union membership, and to insure that employees would be protected from compulsion to join a Communist-controlled union.

The Washington Post commented: Several important questions were raised in the House debate and left unanswered.

The Democratic majority rammed through a bill repealing section 14(b) which the Post said "scarcely qualifies as well-rounded legislation in the national interest."

On the important bill to prohibit discrimination in employment and union membership, only the briefest of hearings were held by the Committee on Education and Labor. These hearings contained no testimony based on experience under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and were followed almost immediately by a subcommittee meeting which reported the bill favorably. An hour later the full committee met and reported the bill to the House. No amendments were offered because none of the minority members had any opportunity to study the long and complex measure and analyze even its theoretical weaknesses. This bill was not acted on by the House.

The percentages allocated to the various categories of immigrants in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 were not discussed either in the Judiciary Committee or on the floor.

On the voting rights bill, the administration forces on the Judiciary Committee methodically rejected all significant amendments offered by Republicans. On the floor of the House the same general attitude prevailed. With the exception of the Cramer amendment to prevent election irregularities, any significant amendment offered by a Republican was blindly voted down.

GAPS AND OVERLAPS

The defects in the legislation enacted during the session of Congress just ended will come to light as the bills are put into effect. Problems of duplication and overlap will be encountered.

The Appalachia bill overlaps several existing Federal-aid programs, notably in the fields of highway construction and public health.

The public works and redevelopment bill, providing aid to so-called depressed areas, overlaps the Appalachia bill.

The expanded poverty program overlaps the elementary and secondary school aid bill, which is ostensibly aimed at children from low-income families, as

well as vocational education and public assistance programs.

The Manpower Development and Training Act overlaps the poverty program.

One unfortunate oversight in the laws of the session can be cited to illustrate the results of hasty and ill-considered congressional action. By increasing social security payments, the Congress inadvertently caused the termination or reduction of the pensions of tens of thousands of veterans. The added social security payment meant a reduction of the income of these veterans.

WEAKENING OF CHECKS ON EXECUTIVE BRANCH

One-party domination of the legislative and executive branches weakens the constitutional system of checks and balances. The subservient Congress which it produces fails to exercise the restraint which it should over the executive branch. The majority leader of the Senate recognizes that such is the case when he urges the Congress now to undertake its neglected function of legislative oversight over executive agencies.

The executive branch unchecked is prone to carelessness about legal restraints and about the public interest. This carelessness can descend to the level of arrogance in some instances.

Arrogance is a strong word, but there is no other word for the submission to the Senate of the nomination of Francis X. Morrissey to the Federal judiciary nor for the efforts to bull that nomination through the Senate. The American Bar Association and the Massachusetts Bar Association pronounced this nominee unfit for the post. A representative of the American Bar Association testified on the Morrissey nomination:

From the standpoint of legal training, legal experience, and legal ability, we have not had any case where these factors were so lacking.

There is no word but arrogance for the withholding of Federal funds from the city of Chicago in defiance of the procedures established by Congress.

There is no word but arrogance for procedures in the Congress that silence dissent and preclude careful consideration of legislation.

There is no word but arrogance for opposition to freedom of information legislation which would permit the public to know what is going on in the Government which it pays for. The Freedom of Information Committee of Sigma Delta Chi, the national society of journalists, in its annual report, accused the

administration of seeking to "warp the proposed Federal Public Records legislation into an almost unlimited authority for the President to establish broader secrecy practices." The committee also indicted the administration for "the secrecy on the names of Post Office Department employees hired in the summer program in 1965; the Defense Department continues the October 1962, Sylvester Directive which requires military and civilian personnel to report all contacts with the press to Sylvester's office; the increased centralization of information releases at the White House, and the increasing sensitivity over leaks of information that have no connection with national security problems; the basic problem of balancing national security interests and freedom for the press in connection with Vietnam and the Dominican Republic."

There is no word but arrogance for the behavior of administration spokesmen, including the President and the Vice President, when they pointedly imply that the consideration which the problems of a locality receives in Washington will depend on whether its local officials are Republicans or Democrats. It is shocking to learn that responsible national officials would stoop to threaten any community with reprisals if its citizens choose officials who are not of the administration's party.

The New York Times reacted with indignation to the threat when it was made in New York City. Its editorial commented:

This is a remarkable indictment of the Johnson administration. It suggests, for example, that Sargent Shriver, the head of the antipoverty program and a Democrat, would be less sympathetic and helpful to New York if its mayor were a Republican. It makes the same innuendo about the officials who run the housing, education, mass transit, antipollution, and other programs in which New York has a vital interest. It suggests that President Johnson, Vice President HUMPHREY, and Senator KENNEDY himself would not be so helpful to the mayor of the Nation's largest city if he were of a political faith different from theirs.

FISCAL EXCESSES

The carelessness of a Congress overwhelmingly controlled by the President's party is particularly manifested in big spending. This session of Congress has set a new record in appropriations not approached since the Second World War. The appropriation of \$119.3 billion this year is \$36 billion more than was appropriated by the last session of Congress during the Eisenhower administration. This staggering figure of almost \$120 bil-

lion does not include additional backdoor spending of \$7 billion made possible by the Congress this year. Nor does it include perhaps \$5 to \$7 billion needed for the war in Vietnam, a request which the administration is holding back until next January.

The Congress failed to exercise any restraint on reckless spending. The reduction of administration requests for appropriations by \$2.4 billion is more apparent than real. The funds denied have only been deferred until 1966.

The following table shows the amount appropriated by Congress in each session since 1960. It reflects an increase of \$36 billion, or 43 percent, since 1960. Of this \$36 billion increase, only \$8.3 billion is for defense:

(In billions)		
Session	Appropriations	Change from preceding year
86th Cong.: 2d (1960)-----	\$83.8	
87th Cong.: 1st (1961)-----	95.8	+\$12.0
2d (1962)-----	102.3	+6.5
88th Cong.: 1st (1963)-----	102.6	+.3
2d (1964)-----	106.0	+3.4
89th Cong.: 1st (1965)-----	119.3	+13.3

CONSTRUCTIVE REPUBLICAN RECORD

On February 3, 1965, the Republican leadership of the House of Representatives said:

House Republicans have a major responsibility as the representatives of approximately 43 percent of the electorate who voted for a Republican House of Representatives in 1964. That duty, as we conceive it, is to exert whatever influence we can to guide the Nation toward the goals of freedom, security, peace, and well-being with fiscal responsibility.

We cannot accept the statement, "The duty of the opposition party is to oppose." This is too narrow and too negative a formulation of our responsibility.

We must do more than respond to the initiatives of the administration. We must take the initiative ourselves in two ways.

First, we must offer alternative measures to cope with national problems when the administration's proposals are unwise. This we are doing, for example, in the matter of lightening the burden of the costs of health care for older people.

Second, we must press for action to deal with the problems to which the administration is blind or indifferent.

In this spirit the Republican Members of the House of Representatives have discharged their responsibility this year. Their record is impressive.

REPUBLICAN ALTERNATIVES

For six of the major bills proposed by the administration and passed in this session, there were alternative proposals

supported by a majority of the House Republicans. In every case the Republican alternative dealt more adequately with the problem without unnecessary extension of Federal power.

VOTING RIGHTS

The administration's bill on voting rights—H.R. 6400—as originally introduced, provided a remedy for discrimination only in six Southern States and Alaska and in 37 counties in certain other States, including one county each in Arizona, Idaho, and Maine. These strange results were achieved by language which limited the application of the bill to places which used literacy tests or tests of moral character for voters and in which fewer than 50 percent of the voting-age population voted in the 1964 election.

Republican House Members and Republican Senators introduced voting rights legislation before the administration got around to deciding to present a bill.

The basic difference between the administration proposal and the major Republican alternative, the Ford-McCulloch bill—H.R. 7896—lay in the fact that the Republican bill provided a remedy for unconstitutional discrimination wherever it occurs and regardless of the device used to achieve discrimination.

The administration bill wiped out literacy and other tests wherever fewer than 50 percent of the voting age population voted in 1964. The Ford-McCulloch bill did not disturb nondiscriminatory qualifications for voting established by States.

The administration bill required Federal court approval of any new voting laws passed by the States to which it applied. The Ford-McCulloch bill did not restrict State authority to enact new nondiscriminatory voting laws.

The administration bill, as originally introduced, approved of the poll tax, providing that Federal examiners would collect it in areas in which they operated to register voters. The Ford-McCulloch bill directed the Attorney General to initiate a speedy court test of the constitutionality of the poll tax.

MEDICARE

The medicare bill, included in the Social Security Amendments of 1965, is an amalgamation of the administration proposal and a Republican alternative offered by Representative JOHN BYRNES, of Wisconsin—H.R. 7057.

In contrast to the bill originally proposed by the administration early in the

session, the Byrnes bill provided a system of insurance for the elderly—first, covering all medical expenses, not just hospitalization; second, offering voluntary rather than compulsory coverage; and third, financed by a combination of general tax revenues and premium payments by the insured, avoiding the regressive social security tax.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL AID

The administration's bill to aid elementary and secondary schools—H.R. 2362—presented as a measure to assist poverty stricken children, is in fact the first general aid to primary and secondary schools passed by the Congress. Under this bill, \$2.1 million will be granted by the Federal Government to Westchester County, the wealthiest in New York State, for the education of children from poor families. Sunflower County, Miss., with median family income only one-fifth that of Westchester County, will receive only \$745,000 for the education of an equal number of children from poor families.

Republicans sought to make it a bill which would do what it professed to do: aid poor children without undue Federal control of State, local, and private schools.

The Republican effort was directed toward first, channeling Federal funds only into areas of need within each State; second, recognizing differences in financial ability and need among States; third, concentrating the program upon the needs of deprived children; and fourth, reducing the discretionary authority of the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

A Republican approach to the problem of expanding and improving elementary and secondary schools was incorporated in H.R. 6349, offered by Representatives WILLIAM AYRES, of Ohio, and THOMAS CURTIS, of Missouri, and others. This bill relied chiefly on the device of tax credits for individuals who pay for schools through State and local taxes directly or indirectly as well as for those who incur expenses for students in higher education. This bill would have diverted \$3 to \$5 billion annually from the Federal Treasury and made it available for additional support for education at the State and local level.

In addition, H.R. 6349 provided \$300 million annually to the States for the education of deprived children aged 3 to 7. Unlike Project Head Start under the poverty program, which provides uneven summer schooling for some deprived children, this bill proposed a systematic national effort to give preschool education to children who need it.

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APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT

The administration bill—S. 3—which became law, provided for an Appalachian Regional Commission with authority in 360 counties in 10 States to plan the expenditure of funds for various public works, particularly highway construction, in a region that includes many severely depressed areas.

The Republican alternative, offered by Representative WILLIAM C. CRAMER, of Florida—H.R. 4466—would have extended Federal assistance to all economically depressed areas throughout the Nation instead of to a single region. Unlike the administration bill, which provides aid to prosperous as well as depressed areas in the region to which it applies, the Cramer bill proposed to limit aid to places suffering economic distress and high unemployment.

The Public Works and Development Act of 1965—Public Law 89-136—is, like the Cramer bill, a measure intended to assist depressed areas throughout the Nation. It raises serious problems of duplication and conflict with the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

CABINET DEPARTMENT DEALING WITH URBAN AFFAIRS

The administration bill establishing a new Cabinet agency, the Department of Housing and Community Affairs—H.R. 6927—was defective in many respects. It did no more than confer a more prestigious title on certain existing agencies. It brought together in the new Department less than one-third of the Federal Government's housing activities and only a minor fraction of Federal activities and funds aimed at assisting States and municipalities to solve the problems of metropolitan areas. As passed by the House of Representatives, it made no provision for the continued existence of the Federal Housing Administration, a defect which Republicans sought to correct and which was finally remedied in conference.

The Republican alternative, offered by Mrs. DWYER, of New Jersey—H.R. 5173—and several other Republicans, would have created an agency in the Executive Office of the President to deal with metropolitan area problems. This agency would have been a center of coordination and information for all Federal programs and activities relating to urban areas.

HOUSING

The administration's housing bill—H.R. 5840—as originally presented, offered a scheme of rent supplements for families whose incomes were above the levels set for public housing tenants.

Under this plan, some families with an income of more than \$11,000 in some places would be eligible to have a part of their rent paid by the Federal Government. Beyond this, the bill provided largely for a continuance of existing Federal housing programs.

A Republican substitute, offered by Representative WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, of New Jersey—H.R. 9501—sought to modify existing housing policy in several important respects:

First, by giving residential redevelopment in urban renewal a higher priority;

Second, by stimulating rehabilitation of existing sound housing;

Third, by utilizing existing privately owned rental housing for low-income tenants;

Fourth, by lower interest rates on loans for college housing and housing for the elderly; and

Fifth, by providing new FHA mortgage financing for veterans.

Many of the features of the Widnall bill were incorporated in the measure which was enacted.

REPUBLICAN IMPACT ON LEGISLATION

In spite of the fact that Republicans in this Congress hold only one-third of the seats, there were occasions when the Republican minority exerted an important influence on legislation.

A 7-percent increase in social security benefits was approved—a proposal which Republicans made in 1964, but which was voted down in the last Congress by Democrats acting on White House orders.

The repeal of Federal excise taxes—a step which Republicans have advocated for many years and which was called for in the Republican platform of 1964—was accomplished in this session. In 1964, a Republican proposal to repeal retail excise taxes was defeated by Democratic votes.

Other changes made in the social security system were influenced by Republican initiatives and conform to long-standing Republican policy. One was the liberalization of the earnings limitation beyond which elderly people become ineligible to collect their social security benefits. The other was the liberalization of coverage requirements for people over the age of 72 in order to qualify for benefits.

Similarly, Republicans took the lead in advocating changes in tax policy to lighten the burden of medical expenses. The Congress repealed maximum limitations on income tax deductions for medical care insurance and authorized a deduction of one-half the cost of medical care insurance up to \$150.

The medicare bill passed by the Congress incorporates in its provisions much of the Republican bill offered by Representative JOHN W. BYRNES, of Wisconsin. This bill is not limited to hospital care as the administration recommended. In its final version it covers doctors' bills and other medical costs in provisions borrowed from the Byrnes bill.

The Housing Act passed by Congress contains six significant features from the Republican substitute proposed by Representative WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, of New Jersey:

First, low-income private housing: This new program will provide immediate relief to low-income families who have been living in substandard housing in those areas where there is a long waiting list for public housing. It will use any adequate existing housing on a voluntary basis at a cost not exceeding present public housing rental levels, without the gigantic expense of constructing new public housing units.

Second, veterans housing program: The first major veterans' benefits legislation affecting so-called cold war veterans ever to be enacted by the Congress, this will also apply to an estimated 21 million veterans who have failed to use or qualify for VA home loan benefits. Comprehensive benefits include no down payments for homes costing up to \$15,000, with as little as \$500 down on a \$20,000 home.

Third, low interest rate college housing: Conferees accepted this proposal, despite the firm opposition of the Johnson administration. It will provide \$1.2 billion in lower rent college housing, avoiding an expensive Federal grant program.

Fourth, low interest elderly housing: To prevent the phasing out of a highly successful program administered by churches and other nonprofit organizations, a program with rents at a level they can afford will be available to elderly people of low income.

Fifth, compensation for condemnees: This provides, for the first time, prompt and equitable compensation for homeowners and small businessmen displaced by urban renewal and other housing programs.

Sixth, rehabilitation loan program: Sponsored by Republicans in the 1964 Housing Act, the low-interest loan program for tenants, homeowners, and small businessmen in urban renewal areas received a \$400 million authorization. This was not requested by the administration.

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A notable improvement in the housing bill was made with the adoption of an amendment offered by Representative JOHN C. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, aiding homeowners who became unemployed because of the closing of Federal installations. It placed a moratorium on FHA-insured loan payments of such persons and authorized the Secretary of Defense to acquire their properties for FHA disposal when the owners were unable to dispose of them on reasonable terms.

The Voting Rights Act as passed contains at least two provisions of Republican origin. One was the clean elections provision proposed by Representative WILLIAM CRAMER, of Florida, inserted in the bill over the opposition of a majority of the Democrats in the House of Representatives. The bill as finally passed dealt with the question of the poll tax by directing the Attorney General to secure a speedy court test of the constitutionality of the tax—the approach used in the Ford-McCulloch bill.

The immigration bill contains a ceiling on immigrants from the Western Hemisphere because of Republican effort. Because of opposition from the White House and the State Department, an amendment to bring such immigration under control presented by Representative CLARK MACGREGOR, of Minnesota, was voted down by Democrats in the House. This provision prevailed in the Senate, however, and was incorporated in the final version of the law.

Republican initiative and solid Republican support saved for State Governors some power of veto over projects under the poverty program within their States in opposition to the effort of most Democrats to eliminate any vestige of State control over this program.

Republican initiative and solid Republican support led to the denial of funds for the rent supplement program under the Housing Act.

Republican initiative and solid Republican support led to the denial of funds for a federally directed National Teacher Corps.

On the other hand, an initial Republican success—the prohibition of the use of agricultural funds for aid to Nasser, voted by the House at the motion of Representative ROBERT MICHEL, of Illinois, on January 26—was reversed under severe administration pressure on February 8.

REPUBLICAN INFLUENCE ON EXECUTIVE ACTION

In some instances the policy of the President and other executive agencies responded to Republican proposals.

On April 30, the House Republican leadership proposed the creation of an inter-American police force to restore peace and order in the Dominican Republic. On May 3, the administration offered this proposal to the Organization of American States.

The appropriation of an additional \$700 million for defense as a means of emphasizing national unity and national resolve in the face of Communist aggression on two continents was suggested by the minority floor leader at a White House Conference on Vietnam problems. The administration subsequently requested the increased appropriation. It was granted with the unanimous support of Republican Members of both House and Senate.

Since mid-1963, Republicans in Congress have been urging the administration to take the lead in convening an international monetary conference to deal with the urgent balance-of-payments problem. In 1965, the urging was renewed by Representative ROBERT ELLSWORTH, of Kansas, and by the joint Republican leadership on July 1. On July 10, Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Fowler, announced that the U.S. Government would issue a call for such a conference.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY REPUBLICAN INITIATIVES

Representative MELVIN R. LAIRD, of Wisconsin, and Representative GLENARD LIPSCOMB, of California, performed important service in bringing to public attention the inadequacy of the administration's defense budget for the prosecution of the war in Vietnam. In order to give the appearance of holding Federal expenditure below the level of \$100 billion in the fiscal year and to leave room for Great Society legislation, the administration devised its defense budget on guidelines set in 1963, which did not take account of the involvement of 150,000 American troops in a shooting war in Asia. The result, as the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee under Senator STENNIS has found, is a dangerous drain on personnel, equipment, and ammunition in other parts of the world.

Representative H. R. GROSS, of Iowa, served as the public conscience, along with Senator JOHN WILLIAMS, of Delaware, in endeavoring to raise the ethical standards of the administration with special attention to the treatment given Otto Otepka and the inadequately explored aspects of the Bobby Baker case.

Representative PAUL FINDLEY and his task force on NATO and the Atlantic

Community issued a thoughtful report on means of strengthening the Atlantic Alliance and improving the strained relations of the United States with France after a study trip to Paris.

Representative FINDLEY, along with Representative RALPH HARVEY, of Indiana, also took the lead in an unsuccessful fight against the administration on the sugar bill in an effort to recapture for the taxpayers of the United States a part of the excess profit which foreign sugar producers derive from sales in this country because Government action maintains a domestic price more than double the price in the world market.

Representative ROBERT J. CORBETT, of Pennsylvania, fought unsuccessfully to bring about an adjustment of the pay of Federal employees to provide full comparability with pay scales in private industry. Though full comparability is given lip service by the administration, it is opposed to putting this principle in practice.

Representative ANCHER NELSEN, of Minnesota, continued his efforts to protect Federal employees from illegal political pressures imposed by the administration, particularly in the matter of forced contributions to Democratic fund raising events.

Representative ROSS ADAIR, of Indiana, sought vainly to secure for the servicemen fighting in Vietnam educational benefits similar to those granted to the veterans of the Second World War and Korea.

Representative WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, of California, sought with limited success to secure legislative action to reinvigorate the merchant shipping of the United States.

REPUBLICAN SOLIDITY

Republican ranks in the House of Representatives held fast on important votes throughout the session. On the 26 roll-call votes in which a party position was formulated by the House Republican policy committee headed by Representative JOHN RHODES, of Arizona, 87 percent of the votes cast by Republican Members were in support of the party position and only 13 percent in opposition.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PARTIES

During this past session of the Congress, there were 93 rollcall votes on which a majority of the Republican Members of the House voted in opposition to a majority of the Democrats. On these votes in the aggregate, 81.4 percent of the Republican votes were on the side of the majority of their party and 80.2 percent of the Democratic votes were

in agreement with the majority of their party. These 93 votes reveal some significant differences between Republicans and Democrats.

The general conclusions to be drawn from these votes is a Republican preference for a more discriminating approach to national problems. Republicans opposed and sought to modify the loosely drawn, ambiguous, blank check approach of the Democratic majority.

Republicans showed themselves more concerned than most Democrats about such things as prudent use of tax dollars, the danger of inflation fired by big increases in Government spending and unending deficits, the stifling of State, local, and private initiative by the spread of an overweening Central Government, the peril of runaway bureaucracy, and the application of the commonsense principles of good management in Federal programs.

For all of these reasons, a majority of Republicans in the House of Representatives, in contrast to a majority of the Democrats, voted against such things as—

Doubling the authorization for the poverty program at a time when loose administration prompted the Committee on Education and Labor to launch a full investigation of the program;

A rent supplement program whereby taxpayers would help to pay the rent of families earning in some areas more than \$8,000 a year and possessing assets of as much as \$25,000;

A foreign aid program of \$3.2 billion which all agree needs drastic overhauling;

A farm bill which will mean that Government payments in 1966 will equal one-third of realized net farm income but will not solve the farm problem;

A Public Works and Redevelopment Act modeled after the discredited Area Redevelopment Act and the Advanced Public Works Act; and

A Highway Beautification Act rushed through the House without adequate deliberation.

Republican Members even voted against a pay raise for themselves, again unlike a majority of the Democrats.

In order to provide a more consistent and vigorous foreign policy, Republicans unsuccessfully attempted to place restrictions of foreign aid funds so that the American taxpayer would not be financing anti-American regimes or assisting nations that are helping North Vietnam in the war in which 150,000 American fighting men are now engaged.

For these reasons most Republicans supported a prohibition against American aid to nations engaged in supplying North Vietnam and against further shipment of agricultural commodities to Egypt's Nasser and Indonesia's Sukarno.

In order to preserve the integrity of State and local governments, most Republicans sought to—

Retain the veto power of State governors over poverty program projects;

Maintain the power of the States to forbid compulsory unionism;

Permit the people of each State to decide the basis of representation in one house of their State legislature;

Defeat appropriations for a federally controlled National Teacher Corps;

Secure legislative recognition of the rights of States to set standards of water purity in rivers instead of transferring this authority to the Federal Government;

Maintain State authority to determine the use to be made of areas adjoining highways; and

Maintain the right of States to deny the suffrage to people unable to read or write the English language.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Early in the session the planning and research committee was established as an organ of the Republican conference of the House of Representatives. This new agency was created to help mobilize activity toward the development of long-term solutions to national problems.

The planning and research committee issued in August a report entitled, "Vietnam: Some Neglected Aspects of the Historical Record." Columnist Roscoe Drummond said of this report:

This is "loyal opposition" at its best.

Headed by Representative CHARLES E. GOODSELL, of New York, this committee supervises the activities of 13 task forces, each of which has spent this year in the study of major public policy problems in its field of jurisdiction. Several of the task forces have made reports containing constructive proposals in 1965. All will make a substantial contribution to the positive Republican program in 1966.

The task forces and their chairmen are:

Agriculture: ODIN LANGEN, of Minnesota.

Congressional reform and minority staffing: JAMES CLEVELAND, of New Hampshire.

Economic opportunity: PETER FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

Education: ALBERT H. QUIE, of Minnesota.

Federal civil service: ANCHER NELSEN, of Minnesota.

Latin America: Cochairmen F. BRADFORD MORSE, of Massachusetts, and DONALD RUMSFELD, of Illinois.

NATO and Atlantic Community: PAUL FINDLEY, of Illinois.

Nuclear affairs: CRAIG HOSMER, of California.

Platform implementation: JAMES BATTIN, of Montana.

Unemployment compensation system: JOHN W. BYRNES, of Wisconsin.

United Nations: JOHN B. ANDERSON, of Illinois.

Urban and suburban affairs: CLARK MACGREGOR, of Minnesota.

Voting rights: WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, of Ohio.

REPUBLICAN SUPPORT OF ADMINISTRATION BILLS

Several enactments of the past session received strong Republican support. Republican House Members judged each bill on its merits and gave approval to administration measures that served the public interest.

Among the bills that were given strong Republican support on final passage were the following: The higher education bill, vocational training loan bill, the immigration bill, the Export Control Act, constitutional amendment on Presidential succession, the Older Americans Act of 1965, various bills in the field of health, excise tax cuts, manpower development and training bill, expansion of veterans' benefits, various anticrime bills, pay raises for military and civilian personnel, legislation for the control of air and water pollution and water resources planning, and the voting rights bill.

A SAMPLING OF REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Republican Members of the House of Representatives introduced bills which

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comprise a comprehensive, broad-gauged, and constructive legislative program.

At least 256 bills expanding and liberalizing social security were offered by Republicans. These bills dealt with such matters as reduction of the age requirements for beneficiaries, increasing the maximum age for eligibility of children, expansion of the system to groups not presently covered, and increasing the amount of earnings permissible without sacrifice of benefits.

At least 61 Republican bills were introduced for the reduction or repeal of excise taxes.

At least 59 Republicans introduced voting rights legislation, generally patterned after the Ford-McCulloch bill.

At least 54 Republicans introduced bills providing for a new program of medical care for the aged. The three major approaches were typified in the proposals of Representative THOMAS B. CURTIS—H.R. 3728; Representative FRANK T. BOW—H.R. 21; and Representative JOHN W. BYRNES—H.R. 7057.

At least 46 Republicans proposed a constitutional amendment to permit the people to employ factors in addition to population in the apportionment of one house of State legislatures.

At least 27 Republicans introduced bills to establish a coordinating office concerned with urban area affairs in the Executive Office of the President.

At least 28 Republicans introduced bills establishing a Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to do the job which two Hoover Commissions did in the past.

Nine Republicans introduced a freedom of information bill defining the authority of Federal agencies and officials to withhold information in order to make

available a maximum of information to citizens and taxpayers.

The House Republican conference adopted the recommendation of its task force on education, headed by Representative ALBERT QUIE, of Minnesota, for legislation granting a tax credit against the costs of higher education. A large number of Members have sponsored bills like Mr. QUIE's which permits a credit up to an amount of \$325 per student annually.

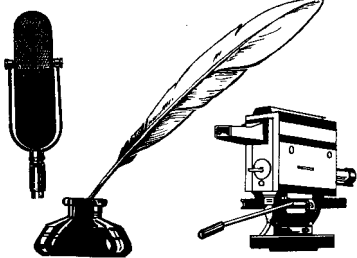
At least 78 Republicans have joined with Representative THOMAS CURTIS, of Missouri, in offering the Human Investment Act, a bill granting credits against the Federal income tax to business for the expenses of retraining present or prospective employees to upgrade their skills.

At least 60 Republicans have introduced legislation of the type recommended by the House Republican task force on agriculture, headed by Representative ODIN LANGEN, of Minnesota, to establish a World Food Study Commission to determine population trends and food needs for the future.

This list could be extended indefinitely. It is meant to be illustrative not exhaustive.

CONCLUSION

Looking back on the session just concluded, the Republican Members of the House of Representatives can take pride in the role that they have played. They tried to make the Congress what it should be—a deliberative body, independent of and coequal with the Executive, judging legislation by the sole standard of the national interest. Their success cannot be measured in terms of the votes on which they prevailed—which were few. The verdict on their work will not be known until the people speak in the elections of 1966.



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE AT 1 P.M. EDT
October 25, 1965

President Johnson's harsh criticism of Congress for shutting off funds for his pay-your-neighbor's-rent scheme brings the major 1966 election issue into the glare of the public spotlight.

Republicans welcome the opportunity to debate this issue in every precinct of the Nation.

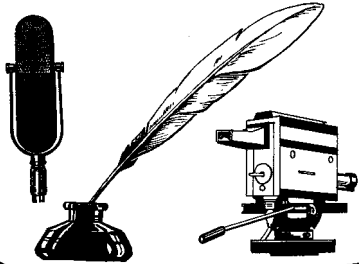
The President is frustrated because the Congress saw through his radical, revolutionary rent subsidy gimmick.

When the President charged that false allegations defeated the rent subsidy program, he pointed his finger of accusation at one of his own--- the Federal Housing Agency.

For it was this Agency's proposed regulations which helped to torpedo the President's scheme.

Housing agency regulations of Sept. 28 ripped away the false label of so-called "low income housing" and revealed:

1. Proposed rent payments would be paid to families with annual incomes of up to \$8,100..and this would not include extra family income.
2. The Federal Government under the LBJ proposal could pay up to 70% of monthly rental for families having up to \$25,000 in personal assets.



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

(Rent subsidy) Page 2

Under the plan, a family with four children could have a subsidized four-bedroom apartment...or better accommodations than most Americans who pay their own way.

Last week on the eve of final Congressional action on the rent gimmick, these regulations were suddenly withdrawn by the Federal Housing Agency.

I challenge the President to publicly reveal for the first time the true maximum income limits under this proposed program.

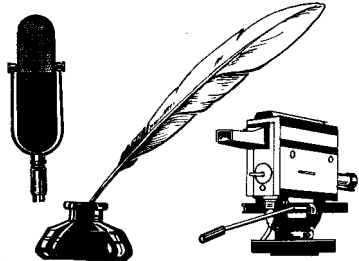
It is no secret in Washington that some of the most powerful special-interest groups in the country spent lavishly in a year-long lobbying effort to ram rent subsidy through Congress.

When the program was sidetracked, it was not the Nation's poor who suffered. Rather, the big contractors, the big property owners, the big lending institutions were denied multi-million-dollar windfalls.

The President accuses the Republican-led action against the rent subsidy plan as being based on "fear and mistrust." He is absolutely correct.

We not only "fear and mistrust" the grandiose scheme, we pledge to fight it with considerable Democrat support when the President tries to push it through Congress next year.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

For release

October 27, 1965

WASHINGTON, D. C.,---- A late-hour Congressional move that temporarily stalled a "steadily onward" march of federal control over local education was hailed today by Rep. Gerald R. Ford.

Action that blocked spending of \$36 million the first year for a National Teacher Corps will give Congress in 1966 an opportunity to "take another look" at the legislation that authorized the program, Ford said.

Describing the teacher corps' proposal as "revolutionary," Ford said "if it must go into effect, possibly some of the 'rough corners' and 'oversights' can be remedied next year."

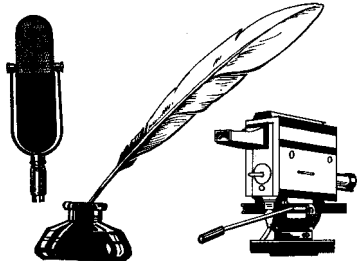
Ford noted that the House voted to establish the Teacher Corps by a 226 to 152 margin and a day later switched its position by deleting funds in the bill.

The House Republican leader was critical of the Teacher Corps plan, which he described as amounting to "federal control" resulting in local schools being forced to change their instructional programs under strict rules dictated by Washington officials.

In his final newsletter to constituents this year, Ford also announced that two staff members of his Washington office will be in his Grand Rapids headquarters for a month and a half starting Nov. 1.

The office will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and until noon Saturday. Washington staffers will be in Grand Rapids through Dec. 17.

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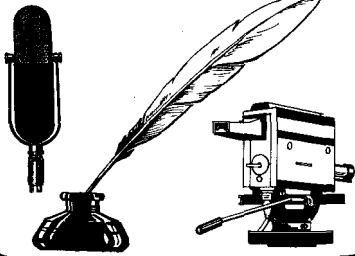
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

COMPLETE TEXT OF AN EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS
BETWEEN MR. CHARLES EVERS, MISSISSIPPI
FIELD DIRECTOR OF NAACP; AND
CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Nov. 6, 1965

"DEAR CONGRESSMAN:

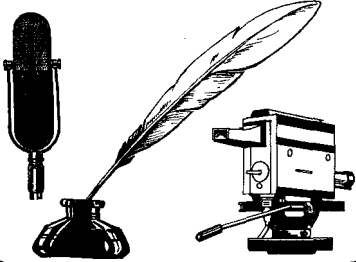
"WE UNDERSTAND BY NEWS MEDIA THAT YOU WILL SPEAK FOR THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NATCHEZ ADAMS COUNTY MISS WHICH IS A TOTAL
SEGREGATED PARTY THIS COMMITTEE IS MADE UP OF 12 THOUSAND WHITE
11 THOUSAND NEGROS WE URGE YOU TO EMPHASIZE TO THOSE WHO ARE
RESPONSIBLE FOR YOU COMING HERE THAT WE THE NEGRO COMMUNITY
WILL LIKE TO BE IN ATTENDANCE IF THEY WILL NOT ACCEPT THE
ATTENDANCE OF NEGROS WE REQUEST THAT YOU CANCEL YOUR ENGAGEMENT"
(Signed) CHARLES EVERS MISS FIELD DIRECTOR NAACP

"Dear Mr. Evers:

"I have been informed by Republican officials sponsoring Nov. 15
luncheon meeting in Natchez, Miss., that tickets are available
for purchase by anyone who is willing to pay regular charge.
I assume anyone attending the luncheon is interested in building
the two-party system in Mississippi through the Republican Party."

(Signed) Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

For release December 20, 1965

Republican members of the House early next session will press for passage of legislation to create a new Hoover-type Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Minority Leader, stated today.

In the final weeks of the past session about 30 House Republicans introduced bills to establish such a Commission on a bi-partisan basis. "The multiplication of Federal programs and the pyramiding of Federal agencies as a result of legislation adopted by the first session of the 89th Congress emphasizes the need for taking a new and thorough look at the present organization of the Executive Branch," Ford said.

In his statement, the Republican Leader pointed out that the two earlier Hoover commissions, in the finest bi-partisan tradition, produced substantial reforms. In the ten years since the second Commission made its report, Government has grown. Federal employment has risen by more than 100,000. Total Federal expenditure has increased by \$57 billion. Vast new agencies and functions have come into being.

A recent survey indicates that in 1964 eight Federal departments and agencies had paper work totaling 2½ billion pieces at a total cost of \$10 million.

There are now 42 separate Federal departments, agencies and bureaus involved in education programs. Urban programs are found in six Federal departments and the Housing and Home Finance Agency. In the field of natural resources, four Federal departments and numerous independent offices and commissions are involved.

There are at least 252 welfare programs today. These include 52 separate Federal economic aid programs, 57 job-training programs, and 50 Federal programs to improve health. The handicapped have 39 separate programs available to them, and the needy are offered legal aid in 12 different programs.

Such statistics make one wonder how many of these programs overlap. Is there coordination within each field? Are worthy projects being neglected at the expense of less important programs? Are these programs being coordinated with State and local agencies, not to mention private organizations? The rush to enact many of these programs into law has resulted in utter confusion. The Administration, for example, is unable to give any estimate of the number of new employees it will take to implement the programs enacted in 1965.

The Executive Branch of the Federal Government has become the dark continent of American politics. There is a need for an exploration of its organization and workings, looking toward thorough reorganization.