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NEWS

from

Radio Script

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NEWS BUREAU

312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003
LINCOLN 4-3010

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, February 27, 1967

Acting on the heels of a House Special Committee recommendation of censure and other penalties for Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D. of N.Y.), some 30 freshmen House Republicans today proposed legislation to set up permanent House machinery to deal with unethical conduct of Members, officers and employees.

Led by Rep. George Bush of Texas, the Republican Congressmen sponsored House Resolutions to establish a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct and to provide, among other things, "full disclosure of assets, liabilities, honorariums, etc., by Members, their spouses and staff members whose salaries exceed \$15,000 gross annually." The legislation would also provide for disclosure of relatives on the government payroll, including wives, husbands, sons or daughters, grandsons or granddaughters, mothers and fathers of the members or their spouses.

This latter provision, as well as others in the bill, would have precluded such Powell infractions as the employment of his wife who did little or no work and who resided in Puerto Rico. The House Special Committee recommended censure of Powell for this and other offenses and recommended that Congress dock his pay \$40,000 and strip him of his 22 years of seniority.

In discussion of the proposed GOP resolutions, Congressman Bush said on the House floor:

"In light of the American public's concern over the conduct of members of Congress, the freshman class of this 90th Congress feels it should join the Republican leadership in

establishing a responsible code of ethics for House members."

Bush said the general purpose of the Republican-sponsored legislation "is to demonstrate to the country a unanimity...among the new GOP members on the need for some positive, forward steps in the area of Congressional ethics."

Rep. Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan, who joined in the Monday House discussion, said:

"Today, much of the growing public cynicism about Congress is based on the Powell case, but the balance of this growing public cynicism is due to our own ponderous inability to come to grips with the problem of implementing tough, but fair, standards of personal conduct. Let's get moving and demonstrate to the American people beyond any doubt that we are deeply honored to serve in a capacity of public trust and wish to act in every instance only in the public interest."

Rep. Gilbert Gude of Maryland declared:

"The basic tenet of American democratic philosophy is the proscription that our Nation is to be a government of laws, not men. In order that Congress achieve the ultimate moral strength in its role as the crucible of American laws it must indeed also govern itself under a code of ethics which measures every member as an equal. No American can feel secure in moral righteousness and punishment vented against any man unless every man is governed in all respects by the same laws."

Rep. James C. Gardner of North Carolina told the House that "the creation of this committee is vital to restore the confidence of the American people in this Congress and to insure that the present and future Congresses will warrant such confidence and respect."

The Select Committee proposed in the legislation would be composed of 12 Members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker. Six members would come from each party, and the Speaker would name the Chairman. The committee would be required to recommend to the House by August 31 of this year additional rules or regulations not required by the proposed legislation.

The committee also would have the power to investigate any violation by a Member, officer or employee of the House, of standards of conduct established by the House, including those in the Federal criminal code.

Other provisions of the legislation would require:

--Disclosure of assets, liabilities, gifts, capital gains and connection with any firm doing business with any agency of government with which a Member, officer or employee of the House with gross annual pay exceeding \$15,000 has a financial interest as well as any firm for which any services involving representation before any agency were performed.

--Full disclosure by Members, employees, and/or relatives of engagement or participation in any business or person engaged in lobbying.

--Full disclosure of interest, regardless of amount, in television and radio stations, banks, savings and loan institutions, airlines and any other business whose right to conduct business is regulated by the Federal Government.

--A change in the clerk-hire form to require clerks to reveal relationship, if any, to a Member.

#

*Ford - Radio & TV
Broadcasts*

The House and Senate have performed an historic task--not quite completed as yet.

We are in the process of reshaping the Selective Service Act, commonly known as the Draft. When the ~~new draft legislation~~ differences in the versions adopted by the House and Senate have been resolved, our job will be finished. It then will remain for the President to sign the new Draft Act to make it effective on July 1.

The House and Senate versions differ in one important respect. The Senate bill would allow the President to go ahead with a lottery system for choosing draftees. The ~~House~~ House bill says to the President....if you go ahead with a lottery system, we want to know how it will work and we ~~have the power to~~ serve notice that we may reject it.

The House bill ~~now~~ puts a 60-day time limit on this congressional veto power over a draft lottery. If ~~the House~~ Congress does not ~~reject~~ reject the President's lottery plan during that period, it would automatically go into effect.

This seems to me not only fair but eminently wise. It means that the people's representatives are ~~preparing for the possibility of the House rejecting the Senate bill~~ reserving for themselves a look at the details of the draft lottery--a plan that as of now is quite ^{terribly} nebulous. ~~This is~~ This is important. After all, we are not dealing with dollars in this instance. We are dealing with men's lives.

So I hope that the House version of the draft ~~legislation~~ legislation prevails in this ~~regard~~ regard, and I am sure the House members who negotiate with their Senate counterparts to work out a draft bill compromise will insist on it.

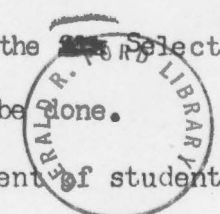
I have said that the new draft legislation is historic. It is ~~particularly~~ definitely so because in past years Congress has ~~simply~~ simply extended the draft law. This time we considered it very carefully and made some changes in it--no changes for the sake of change but ~~real~~ clear-cut improvements.

Our young men who are subject to the draft ~~feel~~ feel their lives are ~~filled~~ filled with uncertainty.

We in the Congress have tried to write certainties into the new draft law wherever possible. We have tried to establish uniformity wherever we could. At the same time, we have provided a certain amount of flexibility to meet varying circumstances.

We have set forth basic rules for the operation of the draft instead of leaving the matter entirely ~~in~~ in the hands of the President and the ~~226~~ Selective Service ~~director~~ director. I think the people will agree this should be ~~done~~ done.

The problem of deferments is a big one. We felt that deferment of students



and ~~some~~ certain other individuals is essential to the national welfare and so we continue them. But we also have laid down guidelines for student deferments, so that they will be made on as nearly a national basis as possible.

We also would establish a National Manpower Resources Board to examine our national needs and ~~advise~~ ^{the need for} advise the Selective Service System on deferments in other categories. There might, for instance, be ~~individuals without~~ ^{individuals without} college training ~~who~~ ^{who} are just as important to the nation's ~~national~~ security as doctors, dentists and other professionals.

A major change in the draft under the new legislation, of course, is that the younger men will be selected first. This is being done because the younger men are more adaptable to military training and ~~have~~ ^{have} fewer dependency problems. This change also is dictated by the fact that ~~an older man awaiting a~~ ^{an} older man awaiting a draft call has great ~~difficulty~~ ^{difficulty} in finding and keeping a job.

It is unfortunate that we must ~~draft~~ ^{draft} our young men for military service, but this is dictated by the world in which we live. I ~~yearn~~ ^{yearn} yearn, as do all Americans, for the day when peace is universal and the specter of war ~~has no~~ ^{has no} more substance than a shadow.

Paul

Broadcasts Gen.

June 2, 1967

Memo From . . .

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

As a convenience I have enclosed a schedule of charges for files and radio tapes in the House Recording Studios.

Please ask your Press Assistant to file this material so it may be used for long range planning of your broadcast activities. Incidentally, any charges you incur in making films or radio tapes for broadcast purposes may be charged against your Public Relations Account with the Congressional Campaign Committee.

If this Department can assist you in any way in planning, establishing or participating in your broadcasts, please call.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Gaston
Radio-TV Director

Enclosure:



HOUSE RECORDING STUDIOS

B-310 Rayburn

Extension 3941

Rates and Information

I. Introduction

The House Radio-Television studios are equipped to make sound motion pictures and radio tapes suitable for use on TV and radio stations. The studios are a government operation for the exclusive use of Members of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Operating under the supervision of the Clerk of the House, the studios are directed by Mr. James B. Perry. The Motion Picture Studios and director's office are in Room 310 of the Rayburn House Office Building; the Motion Picture Laboratory is in Room B-312 and the Radio Recording Studios are in Room B-310.

The programming of material is strictly up to the Member concerned. Most stations are cooperative under the F. C. C. public service requirements to make available free time to Member of Congress for this purpose.

Studio personnel can offer technical assistance only. We are not authorized to prepare scripts or assist in content of a program.

Studio equipment is permanently installed. We cannot do outside work. Our operation is non-partisan and all work is held in strict confidence.

We do not mail members' programs to District stations. Film or tape will be wrapped for mailing however, ready to be picked up by your office. For your protection, we cannot release your program to other than a page or your office staff unless written permission is given over the Member's signature.

We can make as many prints or tapes of your program as you desire.

To schedule an appointment call extension 3941. We can give you better times if you make your appointment at least 24 hours in advance. If you plan a regular weekly or other periodic program, you can arrange for a scheduled appointment which will be held for you throughout the session. If this is not used, however, we must release it to other members.

Normally, your motion picture print will be ready within 36 hours. Radio tapes normally can be cleared the same day. This should be kept in mind in relation to the program scheduling in your District stations.

Please be on time for your appointment or call us and release the time you have reserved. We must serve the next Member, before you, if you are late.

The Studios will bill you at the first of each month for services charged the previous month. Regulations require that we can bill and accept payment only from sitting Members, either by their personal check or by their endorsement of checks written to them by third parties. We cannot accept cash or money orders in payment.

II. Motion Picture Rates and Information:

Studio Charges:

*Camera footage (negative, black & white)03/ft.

Camera footage (unprocessed reversal, COLOR)10/ft.

(Minimum charge for unprocessed color film \$8.90)

IF HOUSE PROCESSES COLOR FILM THERE IS A MINIMUM CHARGE OF \$66.00 for up to 165 feet, each additional foot at .40.

ADDITIONAL COLOR PRINTS20/ft.

*Teleprompter charges, per each foot of negative charged:

Up to 89 feet, minimum charge \$2.67

First 180 feet03/ft.

Next 90 feet02/ft.

All over first 270 feet01/ft.

Magnetic tape, 16mm, recorded025/ft.

Laboratory Charges:

**Negative processing (black and white)002/ft.
***Positive print (subject to charge if not taken)024/ft.
Optical sound track02/ft.
Duplicate negative04/ft.
Sound negative02/ft.
Extra prints and reprints024/ft.
Special editing	\$5.00/hr.

*Minimum charge up to 89 feet \$2.67

**Minimum charge up to 89 feet18

***Minimum charge up to 89 feet 2.14

Total minimum charge black and white . . . 4.99

(Note: 36 feet of print runs one minute on screen.)

Example of charges

There are three normal steps in motion pictures: 1) camera footage, 2) processing the negative (camera footage), and 3) printing and processing the print. A five-minute program is 5x36' or 180'. Using the above charges:

1) 180' plus 20' threading charge totals 200' x .03 or	\$6.00
2) 180' plus 20' threading charge totals 200' x .002 or	.40
3) 180' plus 20' threading charge totals 200' x .024 or	4.80
Total charge, one print	<u>\$11.20</u>

Print footage may not equal camera footage exactly, as each is charged on actual plus 20 feet for threading. You can approximate your charge for one print, by getting the camera footage information from your cameraman and multiplying by .056.

In order to maintain our rates we must charge for one print whether taken or not. Some stations can show negatives by reversing their polarity when programmed. You can save time if you can use a negative since we can process this service rapidly where you need fast delivery to your station. Once projected, however, reprints are not usually of the quality obtained before projection due to scratches which appear.

A program is considered made when the camera stops (excepting for a retake for either our fault or the Member's fault). Therefore, if a series of spots is to be made, it is to your advantage to make one, pause, make the second, etc., until you have made the entire series, as the cameras keep rolling. If it is necessary to rearrange scenery or stop for other reasons to prepare for the next program, you will be charged just as though two separate programs were made.

We have a teleprompter typewriter in Room 160. It is simple to operate. We do not type these rolls but the machine is made available to your secretary if you desire to use the teleprompter. All teleprompter scripts must be in our studios at least 30 minutes prior to program time in order for us to load the reader. Please bring someone from your office with you to run the reader. We do not furnish personnel for this service.

Inserts and opens and closes are considered individual programs subject to at least the minimum charge of 89 feet each.

Names for desk plates may be obtained by you for you and your guests by calling the Republican Congressional Committee, Lincoln 4-3010, and asking for the Art Department.

III. Radio Rates and Information

We Do Not Sell Tapes. They are carried by the House Stationery Room (B-217 L.H.O.B.) at a very nominal price. It is to your advantage to keep a nominal supply of new tapes on hand in your office. They will not be available from the Recording Studios. Here are Studio charges:

Tape size:	Maximum running time:	Originals:	Duplicates:
150'	3 minutes	\$1.50	\$.50
300'	6 1/2 minutes	1.50	.50
600'	14 1/2 minutes	1.50	.50
1200'	30 minutes	3.00	1.00
2400'	60 minutes	6.00	2.00



A new user begins by purchasing sufficient tapes at the Stationery Room or elsewhere to supply the number of stations he is serving. These tapes are his property. At least three times the number of tapes as stations served should be purchased so that the stations will have time to return them for re-use. A tape can be re-recorded almost indefinitely. Please have stations return tapes to your office, not to the House Recording Studios. We have no way to identify them or store them. They can be sent over or brought over when you keep your appointment. Tapes are erased in our studios instantly, at no charge, by placing them on an electronic eraser.

Please call 3941 for any further information; we will be glad to help you. We hope you will visit our studios and avail yourself of our services.

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SCRIPT TAPE-RECORDED JUNE 21, 1967, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMM.

We are opposed to H. R. 10867. It is in substance and effect the same bill which was rejected by the House of Representatives on June 7, 1967. It would eventually increase the borrowing authority of the Treasury to a maximum of \$365 billion. Cleverly camouflaged by step increases and a "sliding scale" debt ceiling, the proposed bill is again designed to accommodate prospective deficits of \$29 billion. It represents on the part of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration, an arrogant demand that the House repudiate its earlier position and without any additional information sanction the Administration's dangerous and irresponsible approach to federal spending and budget deficits.

The vote on the earlier Debt Ceiling Bill reflected a strong sentiment on the part of the American people that ever-rising deficits must be curbed. Despite this fact, the Johnson-Humphrey Administration has refused to heed the request of House Republicans to revise its 1968 Budget, and to cut back on nonessential spending. It has once again resorted to juggling and gimmickry, evasiveness and fiscal sleight-of-hand.

Following the rejection of the earlier request for a \$29 billion increase in the Debt Ceiling, a member of the Federal Reserve Board cautioned that spending on the war in Vietnam "undoubtedly" would exceed the figure contained in President Johnson's Budget.

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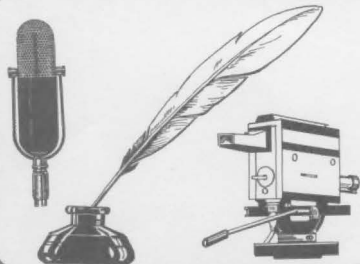
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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
July 10, 1967

Comment by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., on dispatch of U.S. Transport Planes to Congo

by dispatching U.S. military aircraft to the Congo
The President appears to have acted without sufficient concern for the possible consequences of the move.

The United States should not get into the position of playing fireman every time incendiaries touch off a local ~~conflagration~~ *flare-up* somewhere in the world. The lives of American youth are too precious to be risked in such casual fashion.

The President should respond in these instances only when the interests of the United States are involved and only after proper consultation with the Congress.

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SCRIPT TAPED AUGUST 4, 1967, FOR WIND RADIO

America today is shaken by a deep national crisis--a near-breakdown of law and order made even more severe by civil disorders in which criminal elements are heavily engaged.

The law-abiding citizens of America who have suffered at the hands of the lawless and the extremists are anxiously awaiting a remedy.

This is a time for swift and decisive action. It is a time for early-effect measures, and a time for longrange solutions which not only repair but greatly strengthen the fabric of our society. It is long past the time when we should launch an all-out assault on the crime in our midst and on the social conditions which tend to breed crime and civil disorder.

We have passed an anti-crime bill. I hope it will stiffen the will and the way of local law enforcement. The Congress sought to shape this legislation into the best possible law enforcement aid for our states and local communities.

I personally feel that in all the measures needed to rebuild a badly town and bleeding America we must take a new approach and in some instances a bold and imaginative approach.

What has Congress done about crime in the streets...about the arson, looting and murder that have made American cities from coast to coast places of horror, suffering and shame?

The House has passed an Anti-Riot Act, legislation which has received the silent treatment by the President and has been labeled unnecessary by the Attorney General.

We have also passed landmark legislation known as the Law Enforcement and

Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967.

What has the President done to assist the Congress in meeting the crime and civil disorders crisis of 1967?

Before the most recent outbreaks, he sent the Congress a so-called Safe Streets Bill which was amended in more than 20 instances in the House Judiciary Committee. After the Detroit riot, he appointed a presidential study commission on civil disorders.

Has there been a flow of proposals from the White House to the Congress in a move to deal vigorously with the crime-in-the-streets crisis, which occupies a national priority second only to the War in Vietnam and has eclipsed even the war in the minds of the American people?

There have not been any new proposals from the White House. There has been "business as usual." There has been a fresh push by the President for more of the same, more millions for his Great Society programs, and charges by the President, the vice-president and the Secretary of Agriculture that the Congress has been inactive.

I submit that the Johnson Administration has delivered itself of a self-indictment in blaming the 1967 riots on the Congress. I submit that this attempt to fasten the blame on the Congress indicates a bankruptcy of ideas within the Administration.

This is "the game of switch," a move by the Administration to divert the blame from itself by pinning it on the Congress. The Administration is using the Congress as a scapegoat for its own troubles. The President is asking the American people to believe that the proposals he has advanced since he assumed the Presidency in November, 1963, contained all the answers and Congress just

hasn't given him enough money. Democrat George Mahon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, answered that argument on the House floor ^{recently} when he cited the tremendous sums that Democratic Congresses have voted since 1960 and declared that "Spending is not the answer to these problems."

All of this should tell us something is basically wrong with the Johnson Administration's approach to the problems of our cities, the evils that help to spawn crime and civil disorder. Yet the President has spurned every new approach offered by the Loyal Opposition, has refused to seriously entertain any new proposals.

I challenge him to take a fresh look at the ideas set forth in the Republican State of the Union Message of Last January 19--particularly those of tax credits as an incentive to industry to attack urban problems, a proposed Industry Youth Corps to provide private, productive employment for young people as part of a revamped War on Poverty, the Human Investment Act which would trigger a nationwide on-the-job training program by industry, and the Percy-Widnall plan to set up a National Home Ownership Foundation for slum dwellers.

Republicans proposed a "New Direction" for the Nation in our State of the Union Message last January. We then urged the tax credit approach to the problems of the cities. We do so again now--as an incentive to industry to build in the slums and to create jobs and train men for jobs in the deprived areas of our cities.

Vice-President Humphrey recently lofted a trial balloon on President Johnson's behalf. He called for a domestic Marshall Plan to fight poverty in the United States. I thought we had an anti-poverty program. Is Mr. Humphrey calling the Johnson Anti-Poverty Program a failure?

Mr. Humphrey obviously is saying that the \$25.6 billion which President Johnson's 1968 budget message lists for the poverty fight this fiscal year is not enough. Is he proposing that we spend an additional \$20 billion this fiscal year, to be added to the \$20 to \$30 billion deficit the Johnson-Humphrey Administration already is running?

Mr. Humphrey appears to be calling the Democratic majority in the Congress a bunch of slackers on spending, although the President proudly declares in his 1968 budget message that LBJ spending on "federal aid to the poor" not only is up nearly \$16 billion over the 1960 Eisenhower figure but is nearly double the amount spend by the late President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Where are all the blessings from this outpouring of federal aid? Again I quote Mr. Mahon who recently said: "The more we have appropriated for these programs, the more violence we have had." He added, "This refutes the idea that money alone is the answer to this problem." I agree with Mr. Mahon. A handout of more federal billions is not the best answer.

I say we need imaginative new proposals like the tax incentive job plan-- not more of the same. The best way to lick poverty is to create jobs and train people to fill them. If the President's domestic Marshall Plan is simply a dollar-fattening of his old ideas, then the President is failing to help the Congress meet the great crisis that confronts the American people.

I challenge the President to cast off his blinders, to open his eyes to fresh new approaches to our slum sickness. I challenge him to re-think America's problems, for the sands of time are flowing fast.

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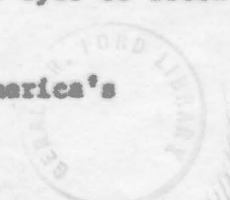
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You do want a Republican as the next President of the United States, don't you? I was sure you would agree with me that there's a better way than LBJ.

You have a wealth of opportunities to send a Republican majority to the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois. I urge you to zero in on the four or five districts now held by Democrats, where an attractive, articulate, able Republican candidate can win. Make those your target districts and you'll hit pay dirt. The goal line is not far away.

Republicans in the Congress need your help. The country needs your help.

Oddly enough, we constantly have to remind the people that the Democrats still are in control of both houses of the Congress. After all, we have won a few battles on the House floor and we have the Administration in a box on spending.

The Johnson Administration is in trouble. It's in trouble because the truth is finally catching up with it, and even the most clever attempt to twist the truth will fail to fool the people.

The truth that has turned each day into a nightmare for the Johnson Administration is just this--the President has so badly mismanaged the economy that only a change of administrations can straighten it out.

The truth is that our economy is in trouble solely because a Democratic President and a Democratic 89th Congress launched this country on a reckless spending spree which threatens to bankrupt the Nation.

The truth is that the blame for the galloping inflation of 1966 and the highest interest rates in 40 years lies squarely on the Johnson Administration and the Democratic majority in the Congress...and so, too, does the blame for the inflationary tide now rising in this country.

What does a public figure do when he is trapped by his own mistakes in office? He looks for a scapegoat.

President Johnson is faced with a \$25 to \$30 billion deficit generated by his refusal to set priorities. So he has asked Congress to impose a 10 per cent income tax surcharge on the American people...the same people who are paying the price of Johnson inflation precipitated when the Administration ignored Republican economy pleas in early 1966.

Republicans in Congress have responded by demanding a \$5 billion cutback in Johnson Administration spending this fiscal year.

Has the President acted responsibly to meet the challenge of inflation? Not at all. Instead he is playing the game of switch and practicing the most

(more)

devious kind of deception on the American people.

It is the game of switch--an attempt to switch the blame--when the President and his cabinet officers seize every opportunity to talk about inflation and seek to blame the Congress for it in advance.

It is deception--deception of the rankest kind--when the President proposes a 50 per cent cutback in highway spending out of the Highway Trust Fund despite the fact such a reduction would have no impact whatsoever on the projected \$29 billion General Fund deficit.

It is the game of switch--an attempt to shift responsibility--when the President pretends he cannot cut federal spending by \$5 billion this fiscal year and challenges Congress to do so.

The truth is that while Congress appropriates the funds it is the President who spends them.

The truth is that if a Democratic Congress insists on appropriating far too much and a Democratic President insists on spending it, Republicans still in the minority in the House and Senate are powerless to put a stop to it.

Republicans owe the President a debt of gratitude, for he is making it plain to the American people that only by turning this Nation's government over to the Republican Party can the people regain control of federal spending.

The real issue in the current fight in our Nation's capital over the proposed 10 per cent surtax is just this: Will the American people regain control over federal spending?

The President is stubbornly refusing to cut federal General Fund spending in this fiscal year. Instead he is simply offering vague promises of a temporary freeze in areas such as highway construction where life and limb are involved while going full steam ahead with highway beautification. That's a cock-eyed view of priorities!

Is there any reason to believe the President's promises of economy? The American people know better. That's why there is a nationwide taxpayer revolt against the wild spending policies of the Johnson Administration.

The American people have awakened to the fact that the cost of the Federal Government is going up 10 times faster than the rate of population growth in this country. They know that the Johnson Administration is not serving their needs but the needs of the bureaucrats and social experimenters.

They know that the Johnson Administration held back for over two years on effective bombing of significant military targets in North Vietnam but has

(more)

jump to p. 5

bombed the people's pocketbook full of holes.

They know that the cost of living is up 8.3 per cent since 1963, the year Lyndon B. Johnson took office. They know that living costs have soared because the Johnson Administration has taken this Nation down the road of wild federal spending that has cheapened and almost destroyed the dollar. They know that non-defense spending has jumped 97 per cent since 1960. They know that the federal payroll has been fattened by 276,000 just in 1966 alone. They know there is waste and fat in the Federal budget--a \$136 billion administrative budget that Lyndon Johnson insists he cannot cut.

President Johnson and his cabinet officers are shouting that more inflation and higher interest charges will follow if Congress does not approve his proposal to raise income taxes.

He is just looking for an "out," because the facts are that prices are going to go up with or without a tax increase, and interest rates are going to rise with or without a tax increase.

The American people know this, and they are unwilling to accept a Johnson tax increase on top of Johnson inflation. They know, too, that a dollar reduction in federal spending has nearly twice as much anti-inflation bite as a dollar increase in taxes. That's why Republicans are fighting to cut federal spending.

It's not the Republicans who are making the Johnson income tax increase a political issue; it's the people. But let's not let Mr. Johnson get off the hot seat which is of his own making.

The American people are demanding new representation in the Congress and in the White House. It can be done.

We are witnessing the spectacle of an American President who is seeking either to override the will of the people or to mislead them into thinking the 90th Congress is responsible for this country's fiscal woes.

There is only one remedy--rid this country of the Johnson Administration, an administration of confusion and deception.

You have made a commitment here tonight--to do just that and to help the Republican Party lead this country back to fiscal sanity.

You should be proud of that commitment as well as of the outstanding congressional delegation we honor here. It means you are willing to stand up for America, to move it along the paths of greater growth and glory for the sake of all our people. Thank you.

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Andrew
Klepp | Milt Young
Barrick

Tele-Lecture Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to University of N.D.,
Nov. 14, 1967.

Today I want to talk with you about a question which does not come flashing at you in letters a foot tall. As a matter of fact, not much is said about it--especially by certain politicians. Certainly not very much is being done about it--by certain politicians.

The question is whether or not America will have clean elections--and the natural follow-on to clean elections, clean government.

There is general recognition in both major political parties that the federal election laws now on the books are inadequate. It is agreed by both parties that the present campaign financing law is full of loopholes and that many candidates take advantage of them.

1
In 1962 President Kennedy's Commission on Campaign Costs reported that the federal laws dealing with election campaigns invited evasion and should be revised and updated.

Has there been any action in the area of federal election law reform? There has been talk by those in a position to bring about such reform but the action has been abortive--no real movement toward the enactment of a Clean Elections Law.

In his 1966 State of the Union Message President Johnson made this pledge:

"I will submit legislation to revise the present unrealistic restrictions on contributions--to prohibit the endless proliferation of committees, bringing local and state committees under the Act--and to attach strong teeth and severe penalties to the requirement of full disclosure of contributions."



In May of 1966 the House Republican Policy Committee added its voice to that of the President in urging enactment of a Clean Elections Bill. In demanding passage of such legislation, the Republican Policy Committee declared:

"Reform in this area is long overdue. Legislation that will correct the defects in the (existing) law and permit vigorous enforcement must be enacted."

Both House Republicans and the Administration introduced election reform bills. Republicans offered a bill which would have guarded against abuses in the raising and use of campaign funds, raised the limitation on campaign expenditures to realistic levels, barred political contributions from corporations and unions and required meaningful reporting of political contributions and expenditures. I offered House Democrats the ^{full} cooperation of Republicans in getting reforms enacted before the November, 1966, elections.

Of course, Lyndon Johnson had it within his power for many years to do something meaningful about reforming congressional campaign spending when he was majority leader of the Senate. That's when Bobby Baker was his protege and his "good right arm." That was when Bobby Baker appointed the staff of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. And that is when exactly nothing was done about election law reform.

The Detroit News, in an editorial published May 31, 1966, said there was no telling when President Johnson would have sent his campaign financing reform proposals to Congress if House Republicans had not advanced their own proposals.

Republican members of the House Administration Committee last year did everything in their power to get a meaningful and workable election reform bill



reported to the House floor for action. They cooperated with Democrats in the Elections Subcommittee to put together a bill for consideration by the full committee.

The bill put before the full committee incorporated the major Republican reform proposals. At a subsequent meeting of the full committee, all Republican members were present and ready to report the bill for floor consideration. Unfortunately, Democratic members would not join the Republicans in that move so the bill died.

After the 1966 elections, I and other members of the House Republican Leadership met to determine what legislative proposals we believed should be adopted by the new 90th Congress in the best interests of the country.

In a Republican State of the Union Message last Jan. 19, I stated:

"Congress must move ahead on the President's year-old pledge for a Clean Elections Law. Such a law must be on the books before 1968. ...Last year the Congress unwisely rushed through a bill which would provide as much as 60 million taxpayers' dollars to political parties for the 1968 campaign. This serious mistake should be reversed without delay. Instead the Congress would be wise to permit contributors an income tax deduction for political contributions up to \$100."

What has happened in the Congress this year on election reform?

Luckily, the proposal to have taxpayers check off \$1 of their income tax payments for political campaign use was shelved despite Administration support for it.



The President then moved to support direct appropriations from the Federal Treasury for Presidential and Senatorial campaigns in the amount of some \$50 million annually. But he did not bestir himself on behalf of full and frank reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures.

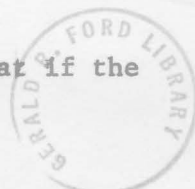
Meantime House Republicans continued to press for a meaningful campaign financing reform bill. We again combined forces with like-minded Democrats on the Elections Subcommittee of the House Administration Committee to produce a good bill--the Election Reform Act of 1967.

That bill was reported out by the subcommittee on June 27, 1967. It is similar to the legislation that died in committee in the last Congress because Democrats on the full committee refused to move it.

I am told that some of the Democrats on the full committee again are engaging in obstruction tactics--either nitpicking or failing to show up for meetings so that no quorum is available and no action can be taken on the Election Reform Bill.

For that reason the House Republican Policy Committee recently issued still another appeal for action. The next presidential and congressional elections are less than a year away. Congress must move quickly on a Clean Elections Bill if it is to go into effect in time for the 1968 campaign.

Regrettably, the President does not seem to feel any urgency. His bill calling for direct Treasury financing of presidential and senatorial campaigns has been buried in the Senate, and deservedly so. As for the House Clean Elections Act, the President seems oblivious to it. Yet I would guess that if the



President would just pick up the phone and talk with certain House Democrats the Election Reform Act of 1967 would get moving.

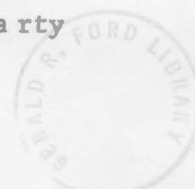
It's vital that a Clean Elections Law be enacted to replace the present statute.

Republicans believe there should be full reporting of all contributions and expenditures. We believe small contributions ^{from the general public} should be encouraged by allowing contributors a tax credit or a deduction up to a certain figure. This would be far preferable to forcing all American taxpayers to foot the cost of presidential and senatorial campaigns through direct appropriations from the Treasury.

The bipartisan Election Reform Bill now awaiting a push by the President and certain House Democrats would correct many of the present deficiencies.

It would set up a five-member bipartisan federal elections commission to receive campaign financing reports and to make the reports readily available for the information of the public. The commission would be empowered to enforce all the provisions of the Election Reform Act. At present, campaign financing reports are filed with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, who certainly cannot be expected to complain about their bosses.

The bill further would require reports from candidates and political committees receiving contributions or making expenditures of more than \$1,000 in any one year. It would place a \$5,000 ceiling on individual donations to any candidate or committee in any one year. It would regulate campaign contributions by political action committees of corporations, trade associations and labor organizations. It would include political conventions, primaries and party



caucuses in the reporting and disclosure requirements. Provisions of the bill would apply equally to challengers and incumbents in races for the House and Senate.

The President recently reviewed his "must" legislation for this year with congressional Democratic leaders. ^{Unfortunately} He made no mention of election reform legislation despite the fact we should pass it in this session if it is to become effective next year.

I can only conclude that the President has simply been paying lip service to the need for a strong election reform law.

It bothers me that many Americans, including politicians, are condemning ~~the~~ recent elections in South Vietnam. I applaud that such elections were held in contrast to the fact that no elections have ever been held in North Vietnam. However, if we are to preach South Vietnam on its elections we in America, have an obligation to enact promptly a Clean Elections bill to be effective in 1968. Republicans demand such action but more importantly The American people are insisting on affirmative action.



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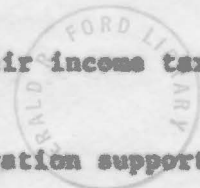
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Charles

*Taped 12-4-67
@ 5:20*

President Johnson says one of the failures of his administration is its inability to convince Congress of the wisdom of fiscal responsibility."

The truth is this country is in a mess because the Johnson Administration has refused to cooperate with the Congress in cutting federal spending in a meaningful way.

I agree there's an urgent need for fiscal responsibility in Washington. Let's demonstrate it by easing off on the tremendous outpouring of public funds which is pushing the federal deficit toward sky-high levels.

Let's move forcefully to bring federal spending under control and to put our fiscal house in order.

Let us show the world that we are capable of ordering our Nation's fiscal affairs so that the dollar will emerge as a bulwark of financial security for all our citizens.

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RADIO SPECIAL

SUGGESTED SCRIPT FOR VETERANS' DAY

THE FILM OPENS ON A RE-CREATION OF THE BATTLE OF CONCORD BRIDGE WITH MUSKETS APPEARING OVER A STONE WALL AND VOICES SHOUTING "DON'T TELL ME WHAT I CAN SAY, DON'T TELL ME WHAT I CAN DO..." THE CONGRESSMAN THEN APPEARS ON CAMERA TO NARRATE THE REST OF THE FILM WHICH SHOWS THE PROGRESSION OF UNIFORM STYLES.

CONGRESSMAN:
(on camera at first,
then scenes of mili-
tary uniforms follow)

~~On this day, Veterans' Day, we~~

salute ~~the~~ the 45 million men and women who
have proudly ^{and very proudly} worn the uniform of the United States ^{over the years}

As you know those uniforms have under-gone a great many changes since ~~the~~ ^{the} early days at Valley Forge, when our troops fought in tattered rags on frozen soil. Our first uniforms copied European styles and were more functional on the parade ground or ball room than they were in the wilderness. But, gradually, as we gained a national identity, subtle changes began to take place and the dandies of the drawing room lost their plumes and ruffles.

~~We fought the British, the~~ We fought the British, the
Indians, the Mexicans--^{over} and each other. The Spanish were
the first to see American khaki. The Huns, the Nazis, the
Fascists and Japanese met our veterans in the field and fell
back. The North Koreans and Red Chinese also know the

(more)

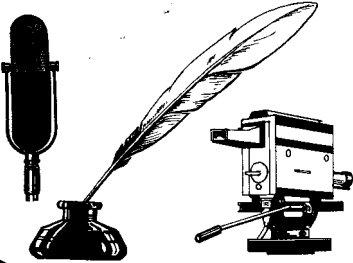


sight of battle-clad American troops. The blood and devotion of the GI's who wore these uniforms won a continent and saved the world from despotic slavery.

CONGRESSMAN:
(on camera)

Today, the uniform of the United States is once again locked in battle in another war--a war we all want to see ended, but on just and reasonable terms, that will not desecrate the memories of the men and women who wore the uniform which we honor this Veterans' Day.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P. M., EST--
Friday, December 15, 1967

Excerpts from the comments of Representative Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., House Republican Leader, on the Republican Leadership of the Congress' reply to President Johnson over ABC, CBS and NBC Television Networks, 7:00 to 7:30 P.M., EST, December 15, 1967.

This Congress has been a good Congress. President Johnson admits it has been a productive Congress. His Majority Leader in the Senate, Senator Mansfield, says the record of this Congress has been "good, decent and respectable," and I agree, as I'm sure Senator Dirksen does.

Congress in 1967 has been productive and constructive, primarily because the voters of the nation in November 1966 gave us a net gain of 47 Republicans in the House and additional strength in the Senate. These new Republicans came from 33 states--from the length and breadth of America. They are attractive, articulate young men and women who are responsive to their voters and who are fighting hard for constructive solutions to the Nation's problems at home and abroad.

This Congress with 50 more Republicans has produced this record:

- (1) Spending Limitations -- Totaling more than \$4 billion from the President's budget for fiscal 1968. This effort to curb runaway inflation and avoid another tax increase succeeded only because of virtually solid Republican support.
- (2) Social Security Improvements -- More benefits for Senior Citizens who have been hurt by Johnson-Humphrey inflation-- without the additional payroll taxes on working citizens that President Johnson wanted. 99% of House Republicans supported this legislation.
- (3) Comprehensive Health Legislation -- A partnership for health bill providing funds for the federal government and the states to attack rats and other pests, narcotics addiction, etc. 98% of Republicans supported this legislation.
- (4) Clean Meat Inspection Law -- 99½% of Republicans supported.

(more)

(5) A Flammable Products Control Bill to Protect Families and Children

from Deadly Garments, Toys and Home Products -- 100%

Republican support.

(6) A Law to Clean up the Air We Breathe -- 100% Republican support.

In the House of Representatives this session, with Republicans reinforced and on the march, we have passed many forward-looking and much-needed bills. Here are eight of them:

(1) A Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act -- Modified to permit state and local agencies to play their rightful role -- 99% Republican support.

(2) Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Legislation -- 99½% Republican support.

(3) Federal Anti-Riot Legislation -- 99% Republican support.

(4) Adult Education Legislation -- 100% Republican support.

(5) Law to Stop Desecration of the American Flag -- 100% Republican support.

(6) Equal Benefits for Vietnam Veterans and Their Families -- 100% Republican support.

(7) Independent Maritime Administration Legislation -- Opposed by the Johnson-Humphrey Administration but backed by 97% of House Republicans to try to salvage the neglected U.S. Merchant Marine.

(8) Curbs on Excessive Non-Defense Spending -- Federal spending in 1960 under the last Republican Administration was \$48.6 billion. Estimated non-defense spending for fiscal 1968 is nearly double that figure--\$95.6 billion. The accumulative federal deficit since President Johnson entered the White House is expected to exceed \$60 billion. As a result, the U.S. dollar is in trouble abroad and buys less and less at home.

Ev, this is the Christmas season, and only minutes ago President Johnson turned the lights on the White House Christmas tree on behalf of all Americans. Now that we've set the record straight, there's something far more important I'd like to say. As Republicans, we're not only proud of the work we've done in the session just ending, we're proud of the Congress itself. With increased strength we have immensely improved the quality of laws under which all Americans live, and we intend to continue to play our proper part in the constitutional process of government. We hope the President and the Judicial Branch will play theirs. We're proud of the way representative democracy works, and we'll keep on fighting to make it work. We're proud of America and have faith in America, and with new Republican leadership in the White House and Republican Majorities in the Congress we pledge our countrymen that everyone can be really proud of being an American. Let's never forget that we are all Americans and on that note, Merry Christmas to you, Mr. President, and Merry Christmas to everybody in this great, good, compassionate and charitable land.

Good night.

EXCERPTS FROM COMMENTS OF SENATOR DIRKSEN IN THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT -- ABC, CBS, NBC TELEVISION NETWORKS -- DECEMBER 15, 1967, 7 to 7:30 p.m.

RELEASE 7 pm DECEMBER 15, 1967

"The President's speech in Miami brought to mind a little story about the bride who made her first biscuits and when her husband tried them with an agonizing expression, she was filled with dismay. She said, 'Did I put something in that I shouldn't have?' 'Oh, darling,' he said, 'it isn't what you put in, it's what you left out.' So this speech was impressive, somewhat at least, for what it left out."

"I wonder if it had occurred to the President that these wooden soldiers, as he called us, are the same Congressional soldiers that stood squarely behind our soldiers on the line when many of his own troops in the House and Senate were flaying him day after day on Viet Nam -- not only in the House and Senate, but over TV and radio. These soldiers of his didn't give their Commander-in-Chief much comfort!"

"Still another area in which the 'wooden soldiers' have done a good job is that of law enforcement. The Crime Control Bill the Administration wanted was blocked simply because it would have given the Attorney General a whole hatful of money to distribute to law enforcement agencies, but virtually cutting out the Governors and authorities at the state level. Is that any way to bring about law enforcement in this country?"

"Again, it's not what the President said, it's what he didn't say that was really impressive, such as the subject of foreign aid. I think that both the Congress and the country -- the taxpayers -- have had an abiding interest in the 140 billion dollars of our money that we have doled out on foreign aid and have decided that something ought to be done about it: the smallest foreign aid appropriation bill in the last 20 years. This is to the credit of the Congress and, I think, to the comfort of the country. The President's speech didn't make note of this."

"I noticed other glaring omissions of his. I found no reference to the public debt or to the probable deficit of 30 billion dollars this year. Deficit, you know, is that ducky word for spending more than you take in. Nor did I find any reference to his tax increase proposal, which started out on such an adventurous career and came to naught."

Sen. Dirksen

"In the first part of his speech, the President catalogued innumerable benefits to be given all our people. But what happens to all those benefits if the dollar slips in its purchasing power and value? There are any number of fiscal authorities who fairly wring their hands about this -- like the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He and other people knowledgeable in that field are worried that the dollar may drop to a 40 cent value or even further before we get through. What do you think is doing to happen then to all those benefits that the President listed?"

"The President referred to the 'status quo' which to me and a good many others is Latin for 'the fix we are in'. The 345 billion dollar debt is an example. That's a 'status quo'. The probable 30 billion dollar debt as well. That's a 'status quo'. The increase in crime across the country, in the cities, in the suburbs, in the rural areas. That's a 'status quo'. These and many others are glaring examples of the 'fix we are in'."

"As for that old Republican buggy he referred to, I've been thinking and I've remembered all of his appeals and all his Administration's efforts directed to the Republican side of the Congress to have this buggy pull his chromium-plated five-hundred-horse-power 'Great Society Special' out of the mud. He may make light of the old buggy but it gets no dirt in its carburetor, it gets no flat tires its sparkplugs never fail and its motor never gets out of whack. 'Get a horse!' Maybe there is something in that old saying."

"That this has been a productive Congress is one point at least on which we can agree with the President, but for entirely different reasons. It was a productive Congress, not only for what it has done but for what it hasn't done. I make the point that when you keep bad legislation off the books, or when you modify it very sharply in the public interest that that's a real service and it makes a productive Congress. It was a productive Congress. It was a productive Congress because the Congress asserted itself as no other Congress has done in a long time. It's been determined to recapture its Constitutional place in the sun because the Constitution makes it the exclusive law-making body in the government and it has the exclusive power of the purse."



United States
of America

(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)

10

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 113

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1968

No. 209

House of Representatives

More Republicans Improved the 90th Congress

SPEECH
OF

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 15, 1967

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has been a good Congress because of more Republicans in both the House and Senate. President Johnson admits it has been a productive Congress. His majority leader in the Senate, Senator MANSFIELD, says the record of this Congress has been "good, decent, and respectable," and I agree, as I am sure Senator DIRKSEN does.

I recall vividly in the middle of the 1965 session of the 89th Congress—the last Congress—Senator MANSFIELD said that the Congress had passed a lot of major bills too hastily, with too many loopholes and too many rough corners, and particularly it had failed to make a proper assessment of the current and ultimate cost of these vast programs.

But the 89th Congress did not listen to Senator MANSFIELD, while the American people did.

The 90th Congress in 1967 has been productive and constructive, primarily because the voters of the Nation in November 1966 gave us a net gain of 47 Republicans in the House and additional strength in the Senate. These new Republicans came from 33 States—from the length and breadth of America. They are attractive, articulate young men and women who are responsive to their voters and who are fighting hard for constructive solutions to the Nation's problems at home and abroad.

This Congress, with 50 more Republicans, has produced this record:

First. Spending limitations totaling more than \$4 billion from the President's budget for fiscal 1968: This effort to curb runaway inflation and avoid another tax increase succeeded only because of virtually solid Republican support.

Second. Social security improvements: More benefits for senior citizens who have been hurt by Johnson-Humphrey inflation—without the additional payroll taxes on working citizens that President Johnson wanted. Ninety-nine per-

cent of House Republicans supported this legislation.

Third. Comprehensive health legislation: A partnership-for-health bill providing funds for the Federal Government and the States to attack rats and other pests, narcotics addiction, and so forth. Ninety-eight percent of Republicans supported this legislation.

Fourth. Clean meat inspection law: 99½ percent of Republicans supported.

Fifth. A flammable products control bill to protect families and children from deadly garments, toys, and home products: 100 percent Republican support.

Sixth. A law to clean up the air we breathe: 100 percent Republican support.

In the House of Representatives this session—with Republicans reinforced and on the march—we have passed many forward-looking and much-needed bills. Here are eight of them:

First. A Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act—modified to permit State and local agencies to play their rightful role—99 percent Republican support.

Second. Juvenile delinquency prevention and control legislation—99½ percent Republican support.

Third. Federal antiriot legislation—99 percent Republican support.

Fourth. Adult education legislation—100 percent Republican support.

Fifth. Law to stop desecration of the American flag—100 percent Republican support.

Sixth. Equal benefits for Vietnam veterans and their families—100 percent Republican support.

Seventh. Independent Maritime Administration legislation—opposed by the Johnson-Humphrey administration but backed by 97 percent of House Republicans to try to salvage the neglected U.S. merchant marine.

Eighth. Curbs on excessive nondefense spending—Federal spending in 1960 under the last Republican administration was \$48.6 billion. Estimated nondefense spending for fiscal 1968 is nearly double that figure—\$95.6 billion. The cumulative Federal deficit since President Johnson entered the White House is expected to exceed \$60 billion. As a result, the U.S. dollar is in trouble abroad and buys less and less at home.

This is a good Congress and it is because the American people made some changes from the last one.

Republicans are against the status quo in the handling of our Federal fiscal affairs. We are soldiers fighting the Johnson administration's inflation and the Johnson administration's high interest rates. We believe the American people deserve a better deal. Look at this dollar bill. Since a Republican left the White House about 7 years ago, the purchasing power of this dollar bill has gone down 13 percent.

Just to give you another indication, the cost of living in 1966 went up 3.3 percent. The cost of living this year will probably be close to 4 percent, and next year it appears that the cost of living may even be higher than that.

I think the American people deserve a better break and we as Republicans are fighting to do something about inflation, the higher and higher cost of living and the high interest rates. Talking about high interest rates, let me point out that just a week or so ago our Government, Uncle Sam, sold Federal securities and paid 6.4 percent interest, the highest in 100 years. Now this problem is created, I think, by the fact that the administration has failed to manage effectively and responsibly our Federal taxes and our Federal expenditures.

I have here in my hand a copy of the Federal budget for 1968, that is this fiscal year. We think the mismanagement of this budget has precipitated high interest rates and inflation.

Let me point out the problem that we face in the Congress. When the President submitted this budget to us in January he said the deficit would be \$8.1 billion. In August he finally conceded that the deficit would be \$29 billion and just a few weeks ago the President—I think quite irresponsibly—said the deficit might reach as high as \$35 billion.

The trouble is we just cannot believe the mathematics that the Johnson administration submits to us every year in January. With all the errors they have made in every budget, I often wonder what would happen to a taxpayer if he made similar mistakes on his Federal income tax return. I think any ordinary taxpayer would really be in trouble.

Now when we come right down to it, the Republicans for the last 3 years have tried to make specific, constructive recommendations to attack inflation and high interest rates. The national Republican coordinating committee, of which both Senator DIRKSEN and I are mem-

bers, recommended in 1965 a nine-point program to straighten out the fiscal problems we face. The coordinating committee in April 1966 made a 13-point recommendation to fight inflation and high interest rates. We in the House of Representatives have been trying to cut Federal expenditures as Republicans also have in the Senate. We have a better solution to the fiscal problems facing this Nation which result in such a severe loss in purchasing power for every American family. We believe it is better to reduce expenditures than to pass the President's tax increase. We believe in responsible, realistic Federal financing. Do you realize that in the last 7 years since a Republican left the White House, there have been accumulated deficits in the Federal Government of over \$60 billion? This can not go on much longer or our dollar will be worth even less than it is today.

Now let me point out the problem we face in crime. In the last 8 years our population has gone up 10 percent, but in the last 8 years crime in this country has gone up 67 percent. The FBI reported just the other day that crime in this country went up 16 percent in the first 9 months of 1967. There have been 120 or more riots in our major metropolitan areas in 1967, in which 118 people lost their lives, some 4,000 have been injured and \$270 million in damage was done to public and private property. Yes, we are against this kind of a status quo. Republicans are fighting to do something about the crime problem.

The President early this year sent up a bill to involve the Federal Government in the crime problem. The House of Representatives under Republican leadership threw out the President's crime bill and we passed a meaningful piece of legislation that denies the President's demand for what could become a Federal police force under the control of the Attorney General. Our bill, as the House passed it, gives to the States needed Federal funds and Federal guidance, providing each State has a State plan coordinating the local and State law-enforcement organizations. We think the Republican approach to crime is the constructive one. I am proud to repeat that 99 percent of the Republicans in the

House supported this crime remedy rather than the dangerous one that the President recommended.

We have talked about the good things this Congress has done, primarily because of the increased numbers of Republican Congressmen the American people in 33 States sent us a year ago to help us battle against the Johnson administration's status quo. But the job of this Congress is not yet completed. We think this Congress should write a good record as a reform Congress. For example, we believe that there should be clean election legislation. We have been operating in this country for a number of years with antiquated, inadequate, and ineffective Federal election laws. In the House of Representatives, the Republicans have really carried the ball to try and get meaningful, effective legislation to guarantee clean Federal elections in the 1968 presidential race, in the upcoming Senate races, and in the House races. We believe that there should be strict disclosure as to funds received by candidates and to the expenditures that are made on behalf of a candidate.

We strongly disagree with the President's proposal to finance elections out of taxpayers' money from the Federal Treasury. We think that is the wrong way to get the people interested in good government.

One of the good ideas that our new Republican Members pushed the hardest on—and I am proud of their efforts and of the results—was to establish in the House of Representatives a code of ethics for all Congressmen. They took the lead in getting the House of Representatives to establish a Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. This committee has put together and is about to announce a code of ethics for Members of the House of Representatives. We think this is long overdue, and I hope it will be effective.

This new group of Republicans is a very vigorous lot. They are articulate and attractive and they work hard. They sometimes come up with ideas that should have been thought of before and, believe me, they are a very helpful group when we challenge the status quo of the matters, on crime and law enforcement, and on other matters. I hope that in the

next election the American people will send at least 31 more to the House of Representatives, so we can continue trying to straighten out some of our basic problems, trying to get away from the status quo that we are in today.

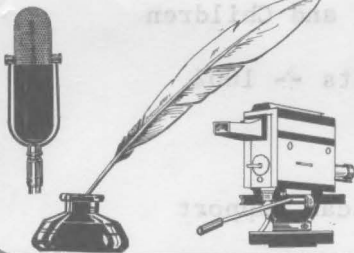
This is not a rubberstamp Congress. The last Congress was President Johnson's Congress, but this Congress is more nearly representative of the American people.

But, this is the Christmas season, and only minutes ago President Johnson turned the lights on the White House Christmas tree on on behalf of all Americans.

We did not agree and frankly we did not like the President's unfair assessment of the 90th Congress in 1967. But now we have set the record straight, there is something far more important I would like to say. As Republicans, we are not only proud of the work we have done in the session just ending, we are proud of the Congress itself. With increased strength we have immensely improved the quality of laws under which all Americans live, and we intend to continue to play our proper part in the constitutional process of government. We hope the President and the judicial branch will play theirs. We are proud of the way representative government works, and we will keep on fighting to make it work. We are proud of America and have faith in America, and with new Republican leadership in the White House and Republican majorities in the Congress we pledge our countrymen that everyone can be really proud of being an American. Let us never forget that we are all Americans.

On that note, Merry Christmas to you, Mr. President, and Merry Christmas to everybody in this great, good, compassionate and charitable land, which has been good to all of us.

(Excerpts from the comments of Representative GERALD R. FORD, Republican-Michigan, House Republican Leader in reply to President Johnson over ABC, CBS, and NBC television networks, December 15, 1967)



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P. M., EST--
Friday, December 15, 1967

Excerpts from the comments of Representative Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., House Republican Leader, on the Republican Leadership of the Congress' reply to President Johnson over ABC, CBS and NBC Television Networks, 7:00 to 7:30 P.M., EST, December 15, 1967.

This Congress has been a good Congress. President Johnson admits it has been a productive Congress. His Majority Leader in the Senate, Senator Mansfield, says the record of this Congress has been "good, decent and respectable," and I agree, as I'm sure Senator Dirksen does.

Congress in 1967 has been productive and constructive, primarily because the voters of the nation in November 1966 gave us a net gain of 47 Republicans in the House and additional strength in the Senate. These new Republicans came from 33 states--from the length and breadth of America. They are attractive, articulate young men and women who are responsive to their voters and who are fighting hard for constructive solutions to the Nation's problems at home and abroad.

This Congress with 59 more Republicans has produced this record:

(1) Spending Limitations -- Totaling more than \$4 billion from the President's budget for fiscal 1968. This effort to curb runaway inflation and avoid another tax increase succeeded only because of virtually solid Republican support.

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(4) Clean Meat Inspection Law -- 99½% of Republicans supported.

(more)

- (5) A Flammable Products Control Bill to Protect Families and Children from Deadly Garments, Toys and Home Products -- 100% Republican support.

- (6) A Law to Clean up the Air We Breathe -- 100% Republican support in the House of Representatives this session, with Republicans reinforced.

And on the march, we have passed many forward-looking and much-needed bills. Here are eight of them:

- (1) A Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act -- Modified to permit state and local agencies to play their rightful role -- 99% Republican support.
- (2) Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Legislation -- 99½% Republican support.
- (3) Federal Anti-Riot Legislation -- 99% Republican support.
- (4) Adult Education Legislation -- 100% Republican support.
- (5) Law to Stop Desecration of the American Flag -- 100% Republican support.
- (6) Equal Benefits for Vietnam Veterans and Their Families -- 100% Republican support.
- (7) Independent Maritime Administration Legislation -- Opposed by the Johnson-Humphrey Administration but backed by 97% of House Republicans to try to salvage the neglected U.S. Merchant Marine.
- (8) Curbs on Excessive Non-Defense Spending -- Federal spending in 1960 under the last Republican Administration was \$48.6 billion. Estimated non-defense spending for fiscal 1968 is nearly double that figure--\$95.6 billion. The accumulative federal deficit since President Johnson entered the White House is expected to exceed \$60 billion. As a result, the U.S. dollar is in trouble abroad and buys less and less at home.

Ev, this is the Christmas season, and only minutes ago President Johnson turned the lights on the White House Christmas tree on behalf of all Americans. Now that we've set the record straight, there's something far more important I'd like to say. As Republicans, we're not only proud of the work we've done in the session just ending, we're proud of the Congress itself. With increased strength we have immensely improved the quality of laws under which all Americans live, and we intend to continue to play our proper part in the constitutional process of government. We hope the President and the Judicial Branch will play theirs. We're proud of the way representative democracy works, and we'll keep on fighting to make it work. We're proud of America and have faith in America, and with new Republican leadership in the White House and Republican Majorities in the Congress we pledge our countrymen that everyone can be really proud of being an American. Let's never forget that we are all Americans and on that note, Merry Christmas to you, Mr. President, and Merry Christmas to everybody in this great, good, compassionate and charitable land.

Good night.

EXCERPTS FROM COMMENTS OF SENATOR DIRKSEN IN THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT -- ABC, CBS, NBC TELEVISION NETWORKS -- DECEMBER 15, 1967, 7 to 7:30 p.m.

RELEASE 7 pm DECEMBER 15, 1967

"The President's speech in Miami brought to mind a little story about the bride who made her first biscuits and when her husband tried them with an agonizing expression, she was filled with dismay. She said, "Did I put something in that I shouldn't have?" "Oh, darling," he said, "it isn't what you put in, it's what you left out." So this speech was impressive, somewhat at least, for what it left out."

"I wonder if it had occurred to the President that these wooden soldiers, as he called us, are the same Congressional soldiers that stood squarely behind our soldiers on the line when many of his own troops in the House and Senate were flaying him day after day on Viet Nam -- not only in the House and Senate, but over TV and radio. These soldiers of his didn't give their Commander-in-Chief much comfort!"

"Still another area in which the 'wooden soldiers' have done a good job is that of law enforcement. The Crime Control Bill the Administration wanted was blocked simply because it would have given the Attorney General a whole hatful of money to distribute to law enforcement agencies, but virtually cutting out the Governors and authorities at the state level. Is that any way to bring about law enforcement in this country?"

"Again, it's not what the President said, it's what he didn't say that was really impressive, such as the subject of foreign aid. I think that both the Congress and the country -- the taxpayers -- have had an abiding interest in the 140 billion dollars of our money that we have doled out on foreign aid and have decided that something ought to be done about it: the smallest foreign aid appropriation bill in the last 20 years. This is to the credit of the Congress and, I think, to the comfort of the country. The President's speech didn't make note of this."

"I noticed other glaring omissions of his. I found no reference to the public debt or to the probable deficit of 30 billion dollars this year. Deficit, you know, is that ducky word for spending more than you take in. Nor did I find any reference to his tax increase proposal, which started out on such an adventurous career and came to naught."

Sen. Dirksen

"In the first part of his speech, the President catalogued innumerable benefits to be given all our people. But what happens to all those benefits if the dollar slips in its purchasing power and value? There are any number of fiscal authorities who fairly wring their hands about this -- like the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He and other people knowledgeable in that field are worried that the dollar may drop to a 40 cent value or even further before we get through. What do you think is doing to happen then to all those benefits that the President listed?"

"The President referred to the 'status quo' which to me and a good many others is Latin for 'the fix we are in'. The 345 billion dollar debt is an example. That's a 'status quo'. The probable 30 billion dollar debt as well. That's a 'status quo'. The increase in crime across the country, in the cities, in the suburbs, in the rural areas. That's a 'status quo'. These and many others are glaring examples of the 'fix we are in'."

"As for that old Republican buggy he referred to, I've been thinking and I've remembered all of his appeals and all his Administration's efforts directed to the Republican side of the Congress to have this buggy pull his chromium-plated five-hundred-horse-power 'Great Society Special' out of the mud. He may make light of the old buggy but it gets no dirt in its carburetor, it gets no flat tires its sparkplugs never fail and its motor never gets out of whack. 'Get a horse!' Maybe there is something in that old saying."

"That this has been a productive Congress is one point at least on which we can agree with the President, but for entirely different reasons. It was a productive Congress, not only for what it has done but for what it hasn't done. I make the point that when you keep bad legislation off the books, or when you modify it very sharply in the public interest that that's a real service and it makes a productive Congress. It was a productive Congress. It was a productive Congress because the Congress asserted itself as no other Congress has done in a long time. It's been determined to recapture its Constitutional place in the sun because the Constitution makes it the exclusive law-making body in the government and it has the exclusive power of the purse."

NOTE: Original filed - "January '68"

FACE to FACE

A DEBATE OF
THE KEY ISSUES FACING THE
90TH CONGRESS

participants: Senator Robert F. Kennedy (D., N.Y.)
Representative Hale Boggs (D., La.)

Senator John Tower (R., Tex.)
Representative Gerald Ford (R., Mich.)

moderated by Mark Evans

Vice President & Director of Public Affairs
Metromedia, Inc.

TO BE TELECAST: Sunday, February 4, 7:00 until 8:00 p.m.
WTTG 5, Metromedia Television, Washington, D.C.

"Face to Face" was video taped
before the National Chamber of
Commerce's 6th Annual Association
Public Affairs Conference on
Wednesday, January 31, 1968.

EDITORS NOTE: THIS TRANSCRIPT IS PROVIDED WITH
THE UNDERSTANDING THAT ALL EXCERPTS
FROM THE DEBATE WILL BE CREDITED TO
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED
STATES and "FACE TO FACE"/METROMEDIA
TELEVISION.



Recorded 3/22/68 for "Ten Year" Anniversary Dinner to Honor Albert Quie
on March 30th in Rochester.

one of my very best friends

I am delighted to join with you in honoring my good friend and colleague, *his support matters*

Al Quie.

He is a great guy in every respect. I am deeply indebted to him for his support matters. I vividly remember when Al first came to the House. He made a
surprise wonderful impression

~~Al is one of the best~~ outstanding members of the House. He not only

serves his constituents conscientiously and well in terms of their personal

problems but he contributes greatly to the problem-solving process in

Washington. Al is a creative congressman, a man who is deeply concerned

about the problems of this country and is determined to do something about

the Congress of the Country would be better if all members had the same high standards
them. We need more ~~men~~ people like Al Quie in the Congress of the United

States.

*Respectance
shown by
Al Quie*

#####



RELEASE: MONDAY, MARCH 4:

FROM: FIRST DISTRICT QUIE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, DIXON ANDREWS, CHAIRMAN, (ANDREWS NURSERY, FARIBAULT,) BY THOMAS DOYLE, ROCHESTER, PHONE 282-7495.

"TEN YEAR" ANNIVERSARY DINNER TO HONOR QUIE ON MARCH 30TH IN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, MINN.- First District Congressman Albert H. Quie will be honored for his ten years of service at a dinner at the Kahler Hotel on Saturday, March 30th at 7 P. M. The dinner, to be held in Heritage Hall, will be preceded by a 6 p. m. reception. The announcement was made today by Dixon Andrews, of Faribault, Chairman of the First District Quie Volunteer Committee, which is sponsoring the event.

(Rep. Quie at the age of 34 was actually sworn in as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives on March 6, 1958).

Speaker at the dinner will be New York Rep. Charles E. Goodell, one of Rep. Quie's closest associates in the House. Rep. Goodell is Chairman of the House Republican Planning and Research Committee.

Mrs. Quie (Gretchen) will be at the gala event, as will be a son, Fred, a student at St. Olaf College, Northfield.

Andrews said a large turn out is expected for the dinner.

Andrews said: "This event is in the nature of a sincere 'thank you' to Rep. Quie who is one of the hardest working and most highly respected members of Congress. The First District is indeed fortunate to be represented by a man of Rep. Quie's exceptional ability, honesty and perceptiveness." Andrews emphasized that the dinner is open to the public and is not limited to members of the Republican Party. It will not be a fund raising event, Andrews said. Tickets are

QUIE VOLUNTEERS (2)

\$6 each and may be ordered from the Quie Volunteers listed below in each of the counties of the First District.

DAKOTA COUNTY: Ralph Dilley, R2, Northfield, 55057, phone 645-5020, or Bernard Engels, Northwestern National Bank, Hastings, 55033, phone 437-4131, or Gordon Hackman, 13320 Nicollet, Savage, 55378, phone 890-4247.

DODGE COUNTY: Orvis Alberts, Kasson, 55944, phone ME5-2338

FILLMORE COUNTY: Elton Redalen, Fountain, 55935, phone 268-4461, or Harold Poppe, Preston, 55965, phone 765-3826.

FREEBORN COUNTY: Dr. Earl Thompson, Clarks Grove, 56016, phone 256-7237.

GOODHUE COUNTY: Bruce Akerson, 1159 Maple, Red Wing, 55066, phone 388-4727.

MOWER COUNTY: Robert Thatcher, 304 N. W. 19th St. Austin, 55912, phone 437-5611, or Delos Frank, St. Ansgar, Iowa, 50472.

OLMSTED COUNTY: John McCally, 200 1st St. S. W. Rochester, 282-2511, ext. 3156
Don Frerichs, Miracle Mile, Rochester, phone 289-3939
Tom Doyle, 105 S. W. 3rd Street, Rochester, phone 282-7495
Glenn Miller, 5 S. W. 1st Ave, Rochester, phone 289-4565

RICE COUNTY: Layton Hoysler, 703 Olander, Faribault, 55021, phone 334-4757
Dixon Andrews, Andrews Nursery, Faribault, 55021, phone 334-4879.

STEELE COUNTY: Jerry Rypka, Box 5, Owatonna, 55060, phone 451-3068.

WABASHA COUNTY: Ed Herman, 1017 Prairie St. South, Lake City, 55041, phone 345-3121.

WINONA COUNTY: Harold S. Streater, 275 Wilson St. Winona, 55987, phone 8-2925
J. C. Mauszycki, 262 St. Charles St., Winona, phone 7744.



Eastern Michigan University

Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

April 8, 1968

Congressman Gerald Ford
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Ford:

As you no doubt know, Michigan Week will be taking place in our state from May 19-25, 1968.

The Michigan Week Speakers Bureau is desirous of having some of the outstanding leaders of the state prepare an audio taped speech of either 9½ or 14½ minutes in length. These tapes would then be used:

- by radio stations as part of their public service programming,
- and by groups, clubs, and other organizations that are anxious to hear what the leaders of the state have to say about Michigan.

We would very much like to have a tape from you. Your speech should be about some aspect of life in Michigan and also, should be non-political in nature.

If you desire, we could arrange to provide you with the tape for your short speech. In terms of format, you could have someone introduce you, and then go right into your speech. We have asked for tapes that are 9½ to 14½ minutes in length so that they could easily be put into a slot on radio.

If you are interested and have the facilities to video tape your message, we will make arrangements for it to be shown on T. V.

Do not hesitate to get in touch with us if there is any way in which we can help you.

We do realize that ours is a big request and will understand if you write to tell us that it is impossible for you to do. At the same time, we are anxious to provide the people of the state with messages from as many of her leaders as we possibly can.

Thank you, Congressman Ford, for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Gary L. Evans, Director
Michigan Week Speakers Bureau

Harold E. Sponberg
Harold E. Sponberg, President
Chairman, Michigan Week Speakers Bureau



*Sent approx. 10 min. tape (see script)
4/23/68*

OK

*Paul,
Let's prepare a
9½ minute message
for Jerry to tape in
the 18th n 22nd.*

Taped 4/23/68 and sent

SCRIPT FOR "MICHIGAN WEEK" TAPE

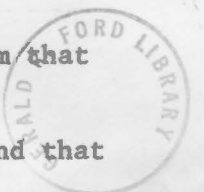
Nearly everybody feels sentimental about the place where he was born or grew up in or made his mark in life. Of course once in a while you'll run into somebody who will joke about the fact he's from someplace nobody ever heard of...and he'll say, with a grin, "It's a good place to be from."

Well, I can tell you that when anybody from Michigan is away from home he really means it when he says it's a good place to be from. He's so proud of being from Michigan that he "brags it up." And--you know--it really isn't bragging because he can't say too much about what a wonderful state Michigan is.

You often hear people say a politician will make a speech at the drop of a hat. Nobody has to drop his hat to get me to talk about Michigan. That's my favorite topic. I talk about Michigan the year around, and just a little bit more when we join in that annual series of events known as "Michigan Week."

"Michigan Week" is looked upon as a kind of promotion for our state. And that's true, of course. It is a promotion. We concentrate on selling our state to others. The wonderful part of it is that we don't have to sell ourselves on it. We know Michigan is a great state. It's easy to sell a product when you believe in it yourself and you're just terribly enthusiastic about it.

That's the way I feel about Michigan. I never get tired of telling people who are not fortunate enough to live in Michigan or be "from Michigan" that it is the automotive capital of the world and that the jobs of one out of seven American workers are dependent on the health of the auto industry. They pretty much know that, of course, but their eyes widen when you point out to them that much of America's fine furniture is made in Grand Rapids, my home town, and that



industry in Michigan is not confined to making automobiles but is widely diversified. } Some do not know that Michigan products are displayed in shows and exhibits everywhere in the world--and I am more than happy to tell them so. }

They are particularly surprised when I make it known to them that Michigan is not only great for its industry but also for its agriculture. Many out-of-staters do not realize that Michigan not only is the automotive hub of the universe but also the bean capital of the world.

This message does get through to the thousands of visitors to Washington, D.C., who eat in the House of Representatives Restaurant while rubber-necking in the nation's capital and enjoy a bowl of soup made with Michigan beans. Michigan bean soup is served every day in the House Restaurant, and the recipe used in making it is printed on the House Restaurant menu. Visitors to Washington are encouraged by the waiters to take the menu and the bean soup recipe away with them as a souvenir. This, of course, is good advertising for our Michigan beans.

People in Washington and throughout the East also get the message that Michigan is a great fruit-producing state. Every year Michigan's apple and cherry queens join with our bean queen to visit Washington and tour the central south and eastern states, making appearances before various groups and on nationally aired radio and television programs.

Michigan is famous, too, for a number of other agricultural products--a variety of vegetables, immense quantities of sugar beets, luscious grapes and peaches, and sturdy winter wheat. *Michigan ^{also} does well in dairy products.*

Many out-of-staters know Michigan best for the way it is often described-- a water winter wonderland. Simply put, it is a tremendous vacation spot. It



boasts some of the finest fishing and bathing water in the world, great scenic beauty and a friendliness tourists come to know only if they become acquainted with Michigan's greatest asset...its people. Think of Michigan's great tourist attractions...its sparkling lakes, fishing for trout in the Manistee or some other fine stream, hooking a mighty Coho salmon in Lake Michigan near the state's western shore or a beautiful lake trout along the north shore of Lake Superior, viewing the awesome sands of the world's largest shifting dunes in Benzie and Leelanau counties, joining in the fun of Holland's annual Tulip Festival and visiting the wooden shoe factory at the US-31 bypass, crossing into the fabulously forested Upper Peninsula on Mighty Mac, gazing at the beautiful Pictured Rocks or watching the ships go through the Soo Locks, walking deep into the earth to see miners near Iron Mountain dig the ore our steel is made from or looking in on Houghton and visiting a copper mine.

Just to look at our state of Michigan is a tremendous experience. Small wonder that with all of its great resources added in, Michigan is a state which draws the men who expand established industries and create new ones.

Is it an industry which needs large quantities of water? Michigan is ideally suited for it, as witness the Dow Chemical Company at Midland which draws upon Lake Huron as a joint customer along with the cities of Saginaw and Midland.

Is electric power an important factor? Michigan has great public utility companies...efficient, constantly expanding as demands warrant it, and steadily venturing into the field of nuclear power for peaceful uses.

Location is a key factor, of course. And Michigan's location is strategic.



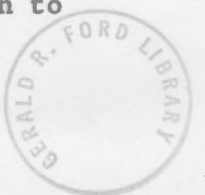
It feeds on and serves the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is part of the heartland of America. Detroit, for instance, is 134 nautical miles closer to Liverpool, England, than is the port of Baltimore. Detroit is closer to Turku, Finland, than is Baltimore by 596 miles; and closer than New York by 323 miles. If world trade is important to a company, Michigan is a great location for it.

There are, of course, many reasons why industrial plants locate in Michigan-- market locations, transportation facilities, supplier availability, skilled help, training programs for employes, good schools, excellent manufacturing facilities. A company's management might also be swayed by the cultural advantages in an area-- and certainly Michigan's excellent colleges and universities are a factor.

Since I began serving in the Congress, billions of dollars have been poured into the lifeblood of industry--research. And much of that money has gone into Michigan because our state has great schools. Fortunately a tremendous amount of the research carried on in America also is privately financed--and Michigan makes a mighty contribution in that respect.

And so we are moving forward with the kind of advances developed by the Instrument Division of Lear Siegler, Inc., the General Motors Technical Center, the Ford Scientific Laboratory, Chrysler Engineering, the Burroughs Corporation, the Udyllite Corporation, Mueller Brass Company, Parke, Davis & Company, United States Rubber, AC Spark Plug, Whirlpool Corporation and ^{many} others. Thus Michigan advances toward greater industrial growth through its university research centers and the research facilities of its great corporations.

And so when a man away from home talks about Michigan, talks about his home state, he could make a lot of people bored...because there really is so much to



talk about. He could, of course, just be brief and say, "I'm from a great state,

a proud Michigander
Michigan. And we celebrate Michigan Week because we want you to know how great

it is, too."

#



the week of
During, May 19 we in Michigan
give special attention to our great
state. ~~We are pleased to~~
~~be~~ On this program we are
pleased to present a message
from Congressman Jerry Ford, ~~the~~
~~member~~ of Grand Rapids, the
majority leader of the United
State House of Representatives

April 24, 1968

**Mr. Harold E. Sponberg, President
Chairman, Michigan Week Speakers
Bureau
East Michigan University
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197**

Dear Mr. Sponberg:

**Enclosed is the audio tape you
requested in connection with Michigan Week.**

**(Miss) Charlene Krupp
Secretary**

READING COPY TV SEMINAR

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.
OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER
PUBLIC DOCUMENT
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

JULY 1, 1968

Herold R. Ford
M.C.

MONDAY
8:00 A.M.

SPEECH FOR

DENNIS KANE TV
SEMINAR

CBS STUDIO

[All that was in this folder
was the reading copy of the
May 1, 1968 speech to the
Chamber of Commerce. That
may have been the basis for
the TV remarks]

see folder ~~C17-46~~
[dated MAY 1, 1968
Speech series]



This is Congressman Jerry Ford, Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives. Today there are many forces at work in America which tend to divide us as a people. The best way to counter such forces is to seek greater understanding of each other. That is why I am pleased that two segments of our society -- urban and rural -- are doing their utmost... through the National Farm-City Committee...to get to know and understand each other. I think that's great. It's the kind of medicine we need for what ails this country. So I hope that all of you will join this fall in the Farm-City Committee programs aimed at bringing Americans closer together. Certainly every member of Congress will lend his support.

###

*taped and sent
July 30, 1968*

*tape returned
August 1, 1968*



Background

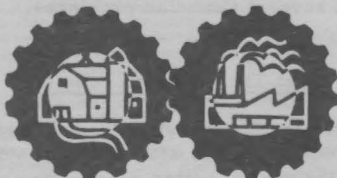
The National Farm-City Committee, Inc.

What it is . .
What it does . .
What you can do . .

NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK, NOV. 22-28

FARM AND CITY

1955



1968

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

TOMORROW'S FOOD AND FIBER — EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS



The National Farm-City Committee, Inc.
The Kiwanis International Building
101 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 606 11
Area Code 312 WHitehall 3-2300

Background

Fourteen years ago the National Farm-City Committee was formed. Its purpose was "to bring about better understanding between the rural and urban segments of society . . . and thus make for a stronger America (and Canada)." The members of the National Farm-City Committee are organizations and individuals prominent in agriculture, business, industry, education, communications, adult and youth associations . . . in fact, the whole agribusiness complex. Today there are about 150 such organizations represented on the committee. Although the committee maintains no staff and no home office, it has - since its inception - enjoyed the service of Kiwanis International as "coordinating agency." Kiwanis furnished a headquarters address, basic office services, and the cooperation of many of its more than 5,500 clubs. The Farm-City Committee has an annually elected National Chairman (this year he is Robert C. Miller, Director of Agricultural Activities, AVCO Broadcasting Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio), two Vice-Chairmen, other officers, and a Board of Directors. There are a number of committees in operation which furnish services in the promotion, financing, planning, and carrying out of various phases of the Farm-City program; and, there are state committees in nearly all of the fifty U. S. states and in several Canadian provinces.

What The Committee Does

The committee encourages year 'round Farm-City activities in communities, states, and provinces, aimed at achieving the goal of better rural-urban understanding. Annual focal point of Farm-City Committee effort is National Farm-City Week. This is always the seven-day period immediately prior to and including Thanksgiving Day.

Here are examples of the kind of activities undertaken during Farm-City Week:

- Tours of farms by urban businessmen.
- Tours of cities, factories, etc., by rural residents.
- Joint tours of agricultural areas, processing plants, factories, and cities by farmers and other businessmen.
- Banquets and luncheons honoring farmers, housewives, agricultural officials, and rural youth.
- Joint meetings of farm and city people featuring fellowship and the exchange of pertinent information. (Explanations of the problems of the farmer and the problems of the city dweller.)
- Social events.
- Demonstrations of new farming techniques before groups of urban businessmen and farmers.
- School assembly programs dedicated to Farm-City Week - including tableaux picturing "a day in the life of a farm," etc.

- One-day interchanges between farm and city folk (city people spend a day on the farm, country people spend a day in the city).
- Agricultural products exhibited.
- Awarding of prizes at special affairs for proficiency shown by farmers (and farm youth) in judging livestock, soil, etc.
- Participation of merchants (Farm-City Week merchandise events, show windows devoted to Farm-City Week, parking meters rendered gratis to farmers, etc.).
- Newspaper columns, editorial pages, and display advertising devoted to Farm-City Week.
- Broadcast features on Farm-City Week, i. e., radio-TV panels on Farm-City subjects, addresses on farm problems, etc.
- Church services devoted to Farm-City interdependence theme.

Extent of Participation

Approximately 15,000 communities annually participate in Farm-City activities. Excellent news coverage is given to Farm-City programs through newspapers, magazines, radio, and television.

What You Can Do

Contact your local Farm-City Committee, if you know who the members are - or the local Farm Bureau or other farm group - or your Kiwanis club for information on how to help. Or, write the National Farm-City Committee directly . . . address and phone number on the front of this pamphlet. Work in the Farm-City movement may well be your contribution to solving the problem of world hunger.

The 1968 Theme

Tomorrow's Food and Fibre - Everybody's Business. Obsolete tax laws, air and water pollution, population growth, and lack of understanding between rural and urban people can, and is, seriously hampering the agricultural potential of the nations (the U. S. and Canada) which may well have to alleviate world starvation - in addition to feeding their own, ever-growing populations. So, for this reason, "Food and Fibre is Everybody's Business;" and for another reason, too. Although 40 per cent of the people of each of the two nations are involved in, or depend upon, agribusiness for their living, some 22,000,000 jobs in the field are going begging. The solution to such problems is the goal toward which the Farm-City Committee is directing its effort through dramatization and education.

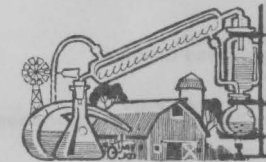
Awards

The National Farm-City Committee has received a top Freedoms Foundation Award as one of the best of all patriotic programs and, in 1966, a Silver Anvil Award from the Public Relations Society of America for being the best community program in the non-profit field.

For More Information

For information on the Farm-City program, Farm-City Week, and what you can do to help, contact any of the committee members or Advisory Council members listed on the back of this folder. Or, write the National Farm-City Committee, Inc., Kiwanis International Building, 101 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Area Code 312 - Whitehall 3-2300.

Opportunities In Agri-business



Why? Because young people are settling for jobs below their highest capacities, and because not enough high school graduates are studying agriculture in universities.

There are 23,000,000 jobs in agribusiness (farming and related fields) - 7,000,000 on the farm, 16,000,000 off the farm. Many of these are going begging.



Yet what you eat tomorrow may well depend upon filling all these jobs with trained, competent men and women who can produce and process the food requirements of an exploding national and world population.



What to do about it? If you are a student or a parent, write your nearest college or school of agriculture, or the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington. Learn how you can prepare for an agri-business career, and have a top position and high pay.



NATIONAL FARM-CITY COMMITTEE, INC.

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VICE-CHAIRMAN, Emmett Barker, Agricultural Services Association, Inc.
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Mrs. Edith T. Bennett, Farm Film Foundation
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Mrs. Marie W. Vendouzis, Girl Scouts of U.S.A.
Francis R. Wilcox
Louis H. Wilson, National Plant Food Institute

CLEAR CHANNEL BROADCASTING SERVICE
917 CAFRITZ BUILDING
1625 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

917 Cafritz Building
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

The Honorable Gerald Ford
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ford:

For many years, as you know, the National Farm-City Committee has sponsored a successful effort aimed at helping farm and urban people better understand each other. The enclosed flyer contains details concerning the effort.

This year, in an effort to further the goals of this grass-rooted movement, a radio tape containing the one-minute "Farm-City" thoughts of half a dozen national leaders will be produced. The tape will go to over 1200 stations currently cooperating in the effort. And it is my job to produce the tape.

Would you be willing to have your voice appear on it? I hope so. Your contribution would add tremendously to the effort. I would need your taped message at an early convenient date mailed to this Washington, D.C. address.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Roy Battles
Radio & TV Chairman

RB/bh
Encl.

cc: Mr. Paul Miltich

Paul: is there any way I could be helpful to you in this effort? If so call me at 296-4855. This [signature]



Clear Channel Broadcasting Service

917 Cafritz Building
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006



H-230
Capitol

Mr. Paul Miltich
Press Secretary
Congressman Ford's Office
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Congressman Gerald R. Ford - ~~Senator~~ TV film -
Congressman Frances P. Bolton

"THE GENTLEWOMAN FROM OHIO"

MR. FORD:She does a terrific job....

....And with her experience on Capitol Hill,
her opinion---especially in the field of
foreign affairs, - ~~she~~ ^{greatly} is ~~sought out~~ and respected.
The people of the 22nd District ought to be
proud of the accomplishments of their Congress-
man. ^{Francis is} ~~She is~~ always on top of every situation
....you know where she stands....and when the
going gets tough on the floor of the house,
it's good to know we can always count on the
gentlewoman from Ohio.

*Frances CARES about people. She cares
about the country - and where we're going.*

*Tape sent out Aug. 2, 1968
picked up*



recorded 10/18/68

1-MINUTE RADIO SPOT:

THIS IS CONGRESSMAN GERALD FORD----REPUBLICAN LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUST AS CITIZENS ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY, YOU---THE VOTERS OF THE 15TH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS---WILL ONCE AGAIN ELECT YOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS----AND JUST LET ME SAY THAT NO ONE IS MORE DEDICATED TO GOOD GOVERNMENT OR COMMANDS GREATER RESPECT ON CAPITOL HILL THAN YOUR PRESENT REPRESENTATIVE----CHARLOTTE T. REID. HER EXPERIENCE, HER OUTSTANDING ABILITY, AND HER DILIGENCE MAKE HER A VALUABLE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE. SHE HAS ONE OF THE FINEST ATTENDANCE RECORDS IN CONGRESS----AND AS REPUBLICAN LEADER, I KNOW I CAN ALWAYS COUNT ON HER. *to be helpful as a team player.*

WITH CHARLOTTE T. REID IN CONGRESS, YOU KNOW YOUR VIEWS ARE REPRESENTED AND YOUR FREEDOMS PROTECTED.

ON NOVEMBER 5TH----I HOPE ALL OF YOU WILL VOTE REPUBLICAN----AND KEEP CHARLOTTE T. REID WORKING FOR YOU IN WASHINGTON!



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believe

I ~~THINK~~ BOTH THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP AND THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP SHOULD VIEW THE 91st CONGRESS FROM THE STANDPOINT THAT SOME OF THE GRAVEST PROBLEMS EVER TO FACE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE STILL CONFRONT THIS NATION. I PLEDGE THAT THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE ~~OF~~ REPRESENTATIVES WILL WORK CLOSELY WITH THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP TO SOLVE THIS NATION'S CRITICAL PROBLEMS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT RICHARD NIXON. ~~BEFORE THE 91st CONGRESS MEETS~~ I FEEL SURE THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP IN THE 91st CONGRESS WILL ~~BE~~ COOPERATE WITH RICHARD NIXON, PLACING COUNTRY ABOVE PARTY. I THINK THE 91st CONGRESS WILL BE A BETTER CONGRESS THAN THE 90th, ~~AND~~ AND THE 90th WAS A GOOD CONGRESS DUE IN NO SMALL PART TO STRENGTHENING OF THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM WHEN 47 MORE REPUBLICANS WERE ELECTED TO THE HOUSE IN 1966. NOW THAT THE 1968 ELECTION IS OVER, ~~WE~~ WE MUST ERASE THE DIVISIONS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED FROM FEELINGS OF PARTISANSHIP. WE MUST DO THIS IF WE ARE TO MEET THE GREAT CHALLENGES THIS COUNTRY FACES. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NOW LOOK TO THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AND THE NEW CONGRESS FOR PROMPT ACTION AND REALISTIC ~~BE~~ SOLUTIONS FOR OUR PROBLEMS. THIS WILL TAKE THE HIGHEST ORDER OF TEAMWORK AND DEDICATION. IT IS WHAT THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT. IN THE GREAT TRADITION OF FAIR PLAY THAT HAS ALWAYS EXISTED IN THIS COUNTRY, THE PEOPLE ARE SAYING, "GIVE THE NEW MAN A CHANCE." THAT IS ALL ~~WE~~ ^I ASK.

#####



TAPED 11/26/68

STATEMENT FOR TAPING FOR CHRISTIAN REFORMED "PROJECT MEXICO."

IT HAS OFTEN BEEN SAID THAT "THE FAMILY THAT PRAYS TOGETHER STAYS TOGETHER." TODAY THAT STATEMENT CONTAINS SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE. IN THIS TIME OF GREAT SOCIAL UNREST, CHILDREN NEED THE FAMILY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE AS A SOURCE OF PERSONAL STRENGTH.

FAMILIES ARE BOUND TOGETHER BY LOVE -- LOVE FOR EACH OTHER AND LOVE OF GOD. PRAYER BRINGS THEM TOGETHER AND NOURISHES THE LOVE OF GOD. THE GREATEST SOURCE OF THAT LOVE IS THE BIBLE. BLESSED IS THE HOME THAT HAS A BIBLE IN IT -- A BIBLE THAT IS USED, AND USED OFTEN. BLESSED IS THE FAMILY THAT READS FROM THE BIBLE EACH DAY, FOR THE BIBLE IS THE GREAT FOUNTAIN OF WISDOM AND LOVE.

THIS IS WHY I BELIEVE THAT ALL THOSE WHO CAN SHOULD GIVE GLADLY TO HELP FINANCE THE CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH'S PROJECT TO PUT A SPANISH-LANGUAGE BIBLE IN THE HOME OF EVERY FAMILY IN MEXICO. MUCH GOOD CAN COME FROM "PROJECT MEXICO." AS THE BIBLE SAYS, "ALL THINGS WORK TOGETHER FOR GOOD TO THOSE WHO LOVE GOD."

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