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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from ~~Washington~~ the ~~Washington~~ nation's capital.

Washington is a mighty busy place these days. Much of the activity results from a change in administrations. History is being made. The old administration is getting in a few last licks. The outgoing President has ~~given~~ given us his views on the ~~State~~ State of the Nation, and a new President will be sworn into office this coming Monday.

Washington ~~will~~ will be a gala city Monday. The attention of the entire Nation will be ~~focused~~ focused on the changeover in national leadership... ~~the~~ the moment when ~~Richard Nixon~~ Richard Nixon stands before the world and swears to "faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States" and to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Before and after the swearing-in ceremony visitors from ~~West~~ West Michigan will be ~~served~~ served refreshments in my office in the United States Capitol Building. I and ~~other~~ other members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies will be host ~~at~~ at a luncheon for the ~~President~~ <sup>new</sup> President and Vice-President and their ~~families~~ families.

My wife Betty and I ~~will~~ will ~~be~~ be very much involved in other Inaugural Day events as well.

So we are moving into a new year with new leaders. ~~And~~ And if we pause and lay aside the gala aspects of the changeover in administrations, we see the agenda of these new leaders and of the new ~~91st~~ 91st Congress loaded with weighty problems.

In that connection it seems ~~most~~ most appropriate that the



91st Congress paused recently to honor the three brave ~~men~~ Americans who performed the historic feat of orbiting the moon.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
I was struck by a thought as I and other selected members of the Congress escorted the three American moonmen to their place of honor in the well of the House of Representatives. And the thought was this: The problems that face the new President and the new Congress seem almost incapable of solution. They are staggering problems. But if we bring to them the ~~same~~ <sup>same degree of</sup> vigor and determination ~~that~~ <sup>went into the flight of Apollo 8,</sup> there is no problem we cannot solve, no difficulty ~~that~~ we cannot surmount.

The feat of the Apollo 8 astronauts has filled us all with tremendous pride. This was a demonstration not only of the greatness of American technology but the greatness of the American spirit.

Still there are those of our people, I know, who ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ ask whether Project Apollo ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ makes sense in terms of the gigantic outlay of dollars ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ necessary to finance it.

For those who see no justification for ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Project Apollo expenditures purely in terms of ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ exploring the universe, a look at the down-to-earth innovations resulting from space ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ technology is in order.

Already, the National ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Aeronautics and Space Administration has ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ <sup>come up with</sup> more than 2,750 technical innovations which may ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ be used ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ in industry, medicine and other ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ areas.

One is ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ a miniature paint spray gun. Another is an automatic alarm that keeps watch over hospital ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ patients who are suffering from breathing difficulties. NASA scientists and engineers ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ also have designed valves, pumps, filters and



switches that function with a reliability never before achieved. And that ~~will~~  
pay off in more ~~ways~~ ways than keeping men alive in space.

Congress ~~is~~<sup>now</sup> is organizing to grapple with the Nation's problems as ~~the~~  
America's prestige ~~gets~~ gets a ~~lift~~ liftoff along with our moonmen.

We ~~must~~ come together as a people if we are to ~~move~~ move our Nation ahead.  
We can do so if we face the future with the spirit of daring that inspired the  
Apollo 8 astronauts--the ~~desire~~ desire to forge great new accomplishments.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting from Washington. ~~Thank you~~  
I'll be visiting with you again next week--same time, same station.

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recorded  
1/22/69

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Students of government are mulling over the Inaugural Address made by President Nixon on Jan. 20 and are finding much substance in its *text*.

It was an unusual Inaugural Address, perhaps the most unusual ever delivered in this country. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

It was unusual because it was peculiarly appropriate to our times, both in content and in delivery. And these are unusual times.

Commentators have described it as a message of peace. It was that, but it was much more.

It contained words of great portant for peace both at home and abroad. But it was remarkable not only for the words themselves but ~~for~~ the style in which they were delivered by Mr. Nixon.

When Mr. Nixon said, "the times are on the side of peace," he was expressing more than just a hope.

He was saying to the world that the forces at work <sup>at</sup> this particular juncture <sup>in</sup> history ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ lead us to believe ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ we will find an honorable They also lead us to believe compromise to stop the killing in Vietnam. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ we will ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ find an acceptable formula to avert another war in the Mideast because still ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ another war there could produce a head-on clash between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It was most appropriate that Mr. Nixon, a ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ man of Quaker ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ upbringing, should say: "The greatest honor <sup>in</sup> history can bestow is the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ title of peacemaker." In ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ recent speeches I have ventured the opinion that Mr. Nixon as President will be numbered among the peacemakers. Those were my very words--and I believe it sincerely. As Mr. Nixon has said, ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ peacemaking is "our summons to greatness."



I have read and re-read Mr. Nixon's Inaugural Address because I feel it speaks so eloquently in such simple language to all of our people.

He made some profound statements, profound because they are simple but they speak to the problems of the times. "To a crisis of the spirit," he said, "we need an answer of the spirit," and "to find that answer, we need only look within ourselves." And then he extolled those qualities America hungers for today -- "goodness, decency, love and kindness."

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If I were to choose the most profound statement from among all of those I admire in Mr. Nixon's address it would be this: "The simple things are the ones most needed today if we are to surmount what divides us, and cement what unites us. To lower our voices would be a simple thing."

Those are the words that speak volumes to us -- words that have needed saying for a long time and in just the quiet voice with which Mr. Nixon spoke them.

We must stop shouting at one another, he said. We must listen to one another so that we can learn and understand and lift up our lives together. What more noble truth is there? And how important it is that we perceive it at this time!

There was, of course, much more in Mr. Nixon's Inaugural Address -- a call for "the decent order that makes progress possible and our lives secure," a challenge to all of us to "build on what has gone before -- not turning away from the old, but turning toward the new," a call to the concerned and the committed to join in moving the Nation forward.

This is why I said immediately after the Inaugural Ceremony that Mr. Nixon's



Inaugural Address struck just the right note for this moment in our history.

At this time we need in our chief executive a quiet voice, a calm voice, a voice that will bring us together and lead us into ~~the~~ paths of ~~the~~ peace and serenity.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be talking with you again next week at this same time ~~at~~ over this same station.

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Taped 1-31-69

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

It was like Old Home Week ~~last week~~ for President Nixon in the House of Representatives last Tuesday when the President visited the House chamber on an informal basis and just shook hands and chatted with House members.

The President later had lunch with me and other members of the House Republican and Democratic leadership groups and with the House Rules Committee, the group which acts like a traffic cop and says "go" when a piece of legislation is to be taken up on the House floor.

It seemed appropriate that the President should visit with House leaders and the Rules Committee Tuesday noon because ~~at a breakfast meeting~~ that day he discussed with ~~me~~ me and other members of the Republican House and Senate leadership the actions he ~~would~~ would like Congress to take in the ~~next~~ period immediately ahead.

This Tuesday-morning meeting with the ~~President~~ President was the first in a weekly series of such discussions.

It was decided we should declare war against crime on a crash basis. There will be a new urgency in the ~~war against crime~~ fight against crime, the President told us. The Nixon Administration will, he said, act swiftly and firmly.

It was agreed we should ask Congress for more funds this fiscal year to step up the ~~war~~ war against crime, particularly in the District of Columbia. Armed robbery has become such a frequent occurrence in the nation's capital--an average of 22 a day--that Washington is becoming known as crime city, U.S.A.

So we are going to have to move on a crash basis to curb crime. We cannot continue to have the American people ~~afraid to visit~~ afraid to visit the capital of the United States.



Turning to a less exciting but nevertheless important matter, we find the need to give the new President the authority to reorganize the various agencies and departments in the Federal Government, ~~which~~ subject to congressional veto.

Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson had this authority. The law providing it expired last Dec. 31. It should be ~~it~~ renewed as quickly as possible. ~~The~~ The Nixon Administration has several ~~reorganization~~ reorganization plans on tap.

The new Administration no doubt appears to be moving slowly to take over the reins of government. I personally think that caution and ~~the~~ deliberateness are all to the good. This certainly is a time for reappraisal and ~~review~~ review, for looking over what has been done in the past several years ~~and~~ and sifting out that which has not worked.

I believe the mood of ~~most~~ most Americans is that of ~~review~~ review and reassessment. And I think one of the most ~~reassuring~~ reassuring actions President Nixon has taken is to hold up for review all of the old Administration's last-minute decisions which aroused criticism by ~~some~~ members of Congress or the press. As he said, this doesn't necessarily mean the decisions were wrong and ~~will~~ will be changed. But it does indicate they need a second look and ~~perhaps~~ perhaps should be modified or reversed.

While the new Administration organizes and begins shaping legislative proposals, the new Congress has begun meshing its gears. Members have been assigned to ~~the~~ the various committees, ~~and~~ and hundreds of bills ~~have~~ have been introduced-- most of them never to see the light of day.

Meantime hearings have been in progress in the Senate on proposed reform or abolition of the Electoral College.



I personally favor electoral college reform. I lean toward direct election of the President by popular vote. But I am not committing myself to any particular proposal because ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ I want to feel free to support ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ whatever plan has the best ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ prospects of being ratified as the 26th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In other words, I am interested in seeing the problem resolved one way or another. I ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ am interested in a solution, not a crusade.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I will be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford reporting to you from the Nation's capital.

In a few days we will be marking the birthday of one of the greatest American Presidents, the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln.

As is traditional, the Congress of the United States will take a <sup>short</sup> recess during the week that includes Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Congress will resume its <sup>activity</sup> meetings on Feb. 17.

Perhaps few people realize that Abe Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, was a minority President -- that is, he was elected with less than 50 per cent of the total popular vote cast in the election of 1860. As a matter of fact, the history books show that Lincoln received slightly less than 40 per cent of the popular vote. It was a four-man Presidential race, with Lincoln getting a majority of the electoral vote.

The fact that Lincoln achieved greatness in the Presidency is dramatic proof that a man may be a minority President and yet be a great President.

We have had a number of minority Presidents whose administrations produced great accomplishments. Besides Lincoln, they include Thomas Jefferson, chief author of the Declaration of Independence and the President who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, Woodrow Wilson, our leader in World War I, and Harry Truman, the chief executive who launched NATO and the Marshall Plan.

So the fact that President Nixon was elected with less than 50 per cent of the popular vote does not take away from his chances to become a truly great President.



All of the minority Presidents I have cited as producing great achievements had one quality in common -- great strength of character. I believe President Nixon also has this quality.

He will need great strength of character to cope with the problems he inherited when he assumed the terrible burden of the Presidency. And he has moved to meet these problems.

On his instructions, our negotiators at Paris are pressing hard to scale down the fighting in Vietnam, make the Demilitarized Zone/neutral ground and bring about a mutual withdrawal of American and North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. It is to create pressure for negotiations on military matters that the Southvietnamese delegation at Paris has refused to bargain with the National Liberation Front regarding political issues.

There is some movement toward a settlement of the terrible problem in the Middle East. I am not optimistic that any peace formula can be worked out that the Arabs and Israelis will like, but we may be able to fashion a settlement which will at least be accepted by the two sides and will form the basis for an end to the fighting. I believe President Nixon's decision to join with ~~the Soviet~~ <sup>other powers</sup>

Union, France and England to try to work out such a formula is a sound move.

*Revised to indicate Arab - Soviet joint action*

*But I would add that the final negotiations and the final settlement must come between the parties of active interest which is Israel and the Arab Nations. Obviously from what you've read or heard Mr. Nixon is acting with the greatest urgency to deal with the Middle East situation.*

Also with a good sense of priorities the President is moving to step up the war against crime.

As agreed at a meeting with me and the Senate minority leader and other members of the House and Senate Republican Leadership, the President will be



asking Congress for additional funds this fiscal year for a crash attack <sup>the problems of</sup> on crime.

The Congress last year passed legislation making it possible to appropriate up to \$100,<sup>+</sup>111,000 in federal assistance for state and local anti-crime programs.

But the Congress actually appropriated \$62.5 million. So now President Nixon will ask for additional crime-fighting funds for the country as a whole. He also

has taken steps to beef up crime-fighting forces in Washington, D.C., where an

average of 22 armed robberies a day are occurring and downtown merchants <sup>in the Nation's</sup> are <sup>Capitol</sup>

being slain in holdups.

We are getting action from the White House -- and that action is being taken on the basis of priorities. The outlook for new solutions to our old problems is <sup>encouraging.</sup> good.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be talking with you next week, same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Congress ~~was~~ was in recess this week. But next week we will resume activity, and we expect to receive several <sup>very important</sup> messages from the President. *Recommending various legis. proposals from the WH.*

Since Congress has been engaged almost entirely in getting organized, *in the new Cong.* nearly all of the action has been concentrated at the White House, in recent days.

However, some of the committees of the House have plunged into subjects of great interest to most citizens--air safety and the hijacking of airplanes, student unrest and riots on college campuses, reform of the electoral college system, and the needs of our war veterans.

Meantime President Nixon has announced that he will leave Feb. 23 on an eight-day trip to Europe.

I am most pleased by the President's decision to visit western Europe. In my view, *this* ~~is an effort to~~ demonstrate that the United States henceforth will have <sup>far</sup> a closer relationship with our western allies.

The President has, of course, been deeply concerned with foreign ~~affairs~~ affairs during his first few weeks in office. Of necessity he has concentrated on trying to achieve progress in the Vietnam peace talks and movement toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But he certainly has not neglected domestic <sup>affairs</sup> ~~matters~~. ~~Proof~~ Proof of this is his ~~move~~ <sup>move</sup> to step up the fight against crime, his action to take the Post Office Department out of politics, and his announced intention to send tax reform proposals to the Congress.

I would prefer to see the present system of appointing postmasters ~~changed~~ changed through the legislative process, but I definitely favor picking postmasters



on the basis of merit. I would like to see the postal system made into a career service where dedicated employes could advance in line with their qualifications and where the top job would be open to them on that basis. And, just as important, I want to see postal service <sup>greatly</sup> improved throughout this country.

I am sure the American people want better postal service, and the sooner we can achieve it the better.

The new Postmaster General, Winton Blount, has told me he will expedite the handling of the mail and will seek to reward postal employes on <sup>the basis of</sup> merit. He believes--and I do, too--that the details of any changes requiring the approval of Congress can be satisfactorily worked out. So I'm all for better postal service and a better break for our dedicated Post Office workers.

I am also pleased that President Nixon is going to send to the Congress legislation aimed at giving the average citizen a better income tax break.

Now, in that connection, I would like to caution that legislation of this kind takes a long time to move through the congressional mill. There will be long hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, and also before the Senate Finance Committee. And as I noted in a recent newsletter to my constituents, what is one man's loophole is another man's equity.

But there is no question in my mind that our income tax laws need overhauling and that this is the time to get busy on the job. I am not surprised that good, hard-working citizens who give up a sizable chunk of their weekly paychecks in income taxes become furious when they read about millionaires who manage to escape paying any federal income tax.

Apart from the definite need for revision of individual income tax



provisions, I am pleased that President Nixon will propose tax credits as a device to help ~~me~~ resolve the problems of our cities. I strongly ~~me~~ support the use of tax incentives to achieve social ~~me~~ objectives--to provide on-the-job training and jobs for our disadvantaged citizens, and to give them and their families a hand up instead of a handout.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be talking with you ~~me~~ again next week, same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The hottest topic in Congress these days is tax reform. One reason there is so much interest in it is that letters ~~pouring~~<sup>smacking</sup> of a taxpayers revolt have been pouring into congressmen's offices.

Tax reform is a tremendous job, and this week Congress made a start on it. It began with the opening of hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee. The ~~Ways and Means~~ Committee has the responsibility for drafting proposed changes in the tax laws for consideration by the House and Senate.

Former President Johnson was supposed to send a tax reform report to Congress but didn't do it. He left it to President Nixon to make recommendations ~~for~~ for changes in our tax laws. However, the Treasury Department did make tax reform studies and proposals, and President Nixon ~~will~~<sup>be</sup> basing his recommendations on those studies.

Here's an item of interest to ~~many~~<sup>many</sup> individual taxpayers: The Treasury Department study calls for an increase in allowable deductions. Under this proposal, the minimum standard deduction would be liberalized, and tax relief amounting to more than \$1 billion would go to ~~the~~ lower-income families. More than 70 per cent would go to the under-\$5,000 group, and 18 per cent would go to the \$5,000 to \$7,500 group.

The Treasury Department's tax reform report is 475 pages thick. That gives you an idea of the job facing the ~~Ways and Means~~ Committee and the Congress.

The hearings before the Ways and Means Committee will ~~probably~~ probably continue off and on for more than a year, but there may be some legislation coming out of the committee during that time in piecemeal fashion.

For instance, Congressman John Byrnes of Wisconsin, the senior Republican on the Committee, believes ~~some~~ some short-range proposals can be passed this year.



Other, long-range, proposals would be passed in 1970.

The ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ early group ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ of changes may <sup>involve</sup> ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ deductions for farm losses, simplification of income tax returns, <sup>and</sup> the tax treatment of tax-exempt and charitable foundations.

Initial hearings this week ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ focused on the treatment of tax-exempt organizations, particularly foundations.

What Congress hopes to do in ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ this major tax reform effort is to achieve fair taxation for all. And of course we want to simplify tax returns for the average taxpayer, who tears his ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ hair every year when he tackles the complicated job of making out his income tax return.

Tax reform also is important because we want to keep our economy healthy and growing and to use the full resources of government and private enterprise in behalf of all ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ the American people. It is only <sup>in</sup> this way that we can solve the pressing problems of poverty, ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ hard-core unemployment, <sup>and</sup> inadequate ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ education and housing.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

As I mentioned before, the tax reform job is a tremendous one. There are nearly thirty areas of the Internal Revenue Code that the Ways and Means Committee will study and possibly revise. The last time the tax laws were completely overhauled was 15 years ago.

Many of the subjects about which constituents frequently write to me will be considered by the Ways and Means Committee. The agenda includes the taxation of single persons, tax treatment of municipal bonds, ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ capital gains deductions ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ for farm ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ losses, charitable contributions and moving expenses.

The hearings will be very ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ revealing to those who follow them. One reason there is so much concern about the present laws is that some very wealthy persons are



*allegedly*

escaping taxation altogether. Such inequities  cannot continue to exist without triggering a tax revolt.

The Congress must eliminate tax abuses. The job will take time. It must be done thoroughly *fairly* and well. I will support all sensible tax reform provisions.

My duty as your congressman is to provide you with the best possible representation. To do that it is helpful to me to have your constructive suggestions and your views *including your criticisms* on  the various issues that confront the Congress. So write to me. I  welcome and appreciate your letters.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting from Washington. I'll be back with you next week, same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

President Nixon is back home from his trip to Europe, and it seems ~~to~~ to me that he accomplished exactly what he set out to do. He sought to bring Europe back into America's focus of interest and to lay the groundwork for future moves in the building of peace. In that he has been completely successful, ~~the~~

His was a trip of reassurance for our NATO allies. And so at the very beginning of it, in speaking to the 15 ambassadors in the NATO headquarters in ~~the~~ Belgium, President Nixon promised that our Atlantic allies will be consulted fully before and during his anticipated negotiations with Russia. ~~the~~

In the past the United States has been criticized for failing in some cases to consult its European allies before making decisions. Mr. Nixon is determined that this shall not happen while he is in the White House, and I applaud that pledge.

Some observers have sought to make much of the French proposal for a united Europe independent of the United States, a story which broke just as Mr. Nixon departed on his European trip. This proposal was nothing new. What is new is that the Administration we now have in Washington is determined to ~~make~~ devise ways to bring ~~the~~ the French and British together and <sup>thus</sup> strengthen the ~~the~~ West European nations as a third force in the world.

President Nixon is living up to his promises--to revitalize NATO and bring about a new spirit of cooperation between the United States and Europe. This...in the interests of a stronger defense, concerted initiatives for peace, and the coordination of Free World effort which is needed to prevent crises from occurring.

The President also has acted ~~to~~ to move this Nation into the paths of



order and programs <sup>at home.</sup> ~~and the domestic security~~

Without waiting for Congress to put a lid on, the President is seeking to eliminate unnecessary federal spending while at the same time formulating programs ~~to~~ to achieve social progress.

He has ordered federal agencies not to fill job ~~vacancies~~ vacancies as they occur, to close out low priority programs and to shift the employees involved into other programs ~~directly~~ directly affecting people. In other words, nobody will be fired but the federal payroll will be reduced over a period of time without hurting social programs. I strongly approve of this move, particularly since the Administration reports that some federal ~~agencies~~ agencies are over-staffed.

The President also has ~~asked Congress to support~~ asked Congress to support him in reforming the postal system--and in this move ~~also~~ also I concur. The objective ~~is~~ is to take politics out of the Post Office Department and to make it possible for ~~career~~ career postal employes to aim for the top job in their Post Offices on the basis of merit alone.

Mr. Nixon also plans to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Federal Government in the interests of greater efficiency. ~~To that end, he has asked Congress to give him the authority to reorganize federal agencies and departments. I hope the Congress will act quickly on the President's request.~~

The President also has acted to reassure those who feared he would scrap the Anti-Poverty Program. ~~Rather than drop the program, Mr. Nixon said, he will give poverty top priority attention. In a message to Congress, Mr. Nixon said~~ ~~responsibility for running the Head Start and Job Corps programs will~~ ~~be~~



delegated to old-line federal agencies but the Office of Economic Opportunity ~~will~~  
will continue ~~to~~ in its chief role--that of an innovator of programs to fight  
the blight of poverty.

I heartily approve, and I also look for ~~continued~~ improved operation  
of federal manpower training programs, with Grand Rapids to be included in the  
~~which provides training and jobs for the hard-core unemployed.~~  
Jobs in the Business Sector Program ~~at the State University of Michigan~~

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting from Washington. I'll be with  
you ~~again~~ again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

This week the eyes and ears not only of America but of the world were tuned to Washington, where President Nixon reported on radio and television the results of his ~~trip~~ historic trip to Europe in search of peace.

To me it was significant that the President's report came as three brave American astronauts orbited the earth ~~on~~ on what also was a ~~peace mission~~ <sup>---another giant step forward in</sup> the exploration of space ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> behalf of all mankind.

I feel very good about ~~the~~ President Nixon's trip. He laid the ~~the~~ foundation for future talks involving the major world powers--talks that could avert events which ~~the~~ might lead to a nuclear showdown between East and West.

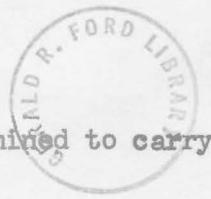
If I were to look ahead at what might develop as a result of Mr. Nixon's trip, I would expect to see four-power talks on the Middle East crisis in an atmosphere that might produce an Arab-Israeli settlement. I would also anticipate the strong possibility of U.S. and Soviet talks aimed at slowing down the nuclear arms race and easing other tensions between the two countries.

*Of course this should be added - it would not be an imposed settlement. It must be a settlement agreed to by Israel & the others.*

These are the impressions I have gathered from taking part in meetings at the White House with President Nixon and making my own assessment of the fruits of his European travels.

If there is any one development that stands out from Mr. Nixon's trip it is the opening up of a new era in French-American relations. In his <sup>many</sup> ~~ten~~ hours of conversation with Gen. deGaulle, President ~~the~~ Nixon apparently wiped out a decade of U.S. and French distrust. This is very meaningful for our pursuit of world peace, hopefully ~~with~~ with a strong and united Europe at our side.

It must have impressed many Americans that President Nixon is determined to carry



out every foreign policy pledge he made during the presidential campaign. You will recall that he vowed to ~~strengthen~~ turn America ~~away~~ away from a policy of confrontation to one of negotiation. He is doing exactly that.

Mr. Nixon is also seeking to ~~strengthen~~ make good on the campaign promises he made in the field of domestic policy.

About half of the directives he has sent to government agencies and departments to date are based on pledges he made during the campaign.

For the most part, they deal with the need to reorganize the work of the Federal Government and to ~~return~~ <sup>more</sup> return more money and power to the states and to the private sector.

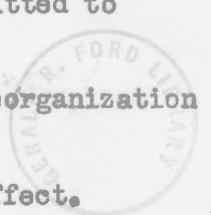
Some Nixon proposals in the works involve such ideas as a student tutoring corps to work with the ~~more~~ culturally deprived youngster, ~~a~~ computer job bank to fit workers ~~to~~ available jobs, and a law to ban the mailing of pornographic literature to children.

To carry out some of his plans to reorganize the Federal Government, President Nixon needs special authority only the Congress can give. This is authority which Presidents Johnson, Kennedy, Eisenhower and Truman enjoyed before him.

The Senate has already passed a bill to invest Mr. Nixon with the necessary reorganization authority.

The House Committee on Government Operations will hold a hearing on the bill on Tuesday and is expected to report it out favorably shortly thereafter.

Through reorganization Mr. Nixon hopes to improve the efficiency of the Federal Government and to cut operating costs. Any plans he develops must be submitted to Congress. If neither House of the Congress rejects ~~the~~ a presidential reorganization plan within 60 days after it is ~~submitted~~ submitted, it ~~then~~ then goes into effect.



Some observers are ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ complaining that the governmental pace in Washington has slowed.

I ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ believe most Americans approve. I ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ *think* that after eight years of experimentation Americans want good, sound, efficient <sup>*practical*</sup> government which produces ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ results--not just more spending programs.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting from Washington. I'll ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ be talking with you again next week--same time, ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ same station.

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RADIO SCRIPT FOR USE THE WEEKEND OF MARCH 15-16, 1969, BY 5TH DISTRICT STATIONS

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Except for college and university campus disorders, the country is relatively quiet -- and for that we can be <sup>most</sup> thankful.

I think the air of calm that pervades the country emanates in the first instance from the White House. President Nixon has set the tone for the Nation -- a tone which calls for common sense and a restoration of order.

So the Nixon Administration has achieved a measurable degree of success in bringing peace to America on the domestic scene.

Washington is relatively quiet, also.

There has been little activity on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, but it is <sup>Legis.</sup> very early in the session. Right now the work is being done in the committees, where congressmen are diligently exploring the proposed Federal budget for fiscal 1970 and a wide variety of <sup>other</sup> national problems.

Seven subcommittees of the House Committee on Appropriations are carefully examining all the spending requests in the fiscal 1970 budget sent to Congress in January by former President ~~Lyndon~~ Johnson. Meantime the Nixon Administration has been going over that budget line by line and is suggesting changes in it.

The Johnson budget is made up of 1,111 pages and weighs <sup>about</sup> 10 pounds. It calls for an outlay of more than \$200 billion -- \$20 billion per pound or \$1½ billion per ounce. That comes to \$1,000 per man, woman and child in this country.

While the Appropriations Committee labors over the budget, other House committees are deeply involved in other matters.



As I make this report, the House Education and Labor Committee is preparing to make its recommendations to the House <sup>as a whole</sup> on a bill to extend the programs of assistance in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Health-Education-Welfare Secretary <sup>bob</sup> Robert H. Finch, who recently appeared in Grand Rapids ~~at my invitation~~, testified on the bill this past week.

President Nixon's request for power to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Federal Government subject to congressional review is to come before the House <sup>very</sup> shortly. It was approved last Monday by the Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. The Senate has already passed it.

The House Ways and Means Committee is conducting <sup>exhaustive</sup> hearings on tax reform, an area where nearly everybody agrees there should be corrective action. Because the subject is so complex, my guess is there will be some action this year in a few areas but that broad reform will not be attempted until next year.

Hearings also are continuing before both House and Senate committees on the question of changing the Electoral College System of electing the President of the United States. I hope the Congress can agree by two-thirds majority on changes which will be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures. Like President Nixon, I am not wedded to any one plan. I would simply like to see the system <sup>vastly</sup> improved by the 1972 presidential election in a way that will better reflect the will of the people and eliminate the chief defects of the present system.

Next week the House will take up a bill to increase the federal debt limit by ~~\$12 billion~~. This does not mean the Federal Government is anticipating a



\$12 billion deficit this fiscal year or next. If all goes well, we may wind up both fiscal years with a surplus, <sup>which is a welcome change,</sup> But the Treasury Department will be borrowing money from the trust funds -- or, to put it another way, the trust funds will be investing in federal securities. And these transactions must be recorded as part of the national debt. So the debt ceiling must be raised to allow for these transactions. *It makes sense.*

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be talking with you again next week -- same time, same station.

###



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The week just past produced some significant developments here.

The House overwhelmingly passed and sent to the White House for signature a bill giving President Nixon ~~the~~ power to reorganize the executive branch of the ~~United States~~ Federal Government, subject <sup>of course</sup> to veto by ~~the Senate~~ either House of Congress.

Only 44 House members voted against the reorganization authority, which is badly needed by President Nixon if he is to promote efficiency and the best possible use of the taxpayer's dollar. Those opposing the reorganization bill included three Michigan Democrats.

On the same day the House made clear its impatience with proliferation of commissions and committees in Washington.

The bill under consideration was a <sup>relatively</sup> simple one. It would have created a commission to consider the myriad requests Congress receives to declare ~~national~~ national ~~observances~~ observances of a special day or week--like Welling Water Day, Traveler Day, Tax Freedom Day, Spring Garden Planting Week, Ski Week, National Clown Week, and the ~~like~~. *line goes on longer and longer.*

While this is something that ~~some~~ members of the House could have clowned around about, some congressmen took the matter very seriously and ~~they~~ <sup>they</sup> fought *and understandably so, they thought this was a bill that needed a pretty thorough going over.* ~~the~~ the bill. The temper of the House was revealed when members voted 212 to 164 against setting up the commission.

The House last week also took up a bill to raise the national debt ceiling so the Federal Government can pay its bills in the months to come.

The point should be made right here that the Federal Government currently is



operating under a budget which was solely the work of the <sup>previous</sup> Johnson Administration and was subsequently modified by the ~~the~~ last Congress.

The fact that the debt ceiling is raised does not ~~mean~~ necessarily mean deficit financing on the part of the Federal Government. In the current situation, for instance, it simply means that ~~the~~ Federal Government bills which must be paid are falling due before the flood of income tax payments comes in.

~~The Nixon Administration could do nothing about the fiscal 1969 federal budget--~~  
the income and outgo plan under which we now are operating. As for fiscal 1970, the budget for that 12-month period also was ~~the~~ submitted by former President Johnson but it is subject to revision by ~~the~~ President Nixon and the 91st Congress--and it will be ~~substantially~~ revised, and I believe downward to a substantial degree.

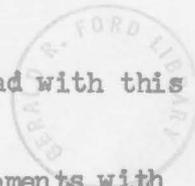
The pace of activity in Washington now is quickening--both in the Congress and the White House.

President Nixon has made his first big decision--the decision to begin deployment of the Safeguard Anti-Ballistic Missile System, subject to annual review.

I applauded that decision because I believe it is a step toward world peace.

As modified by ~~the~~ President Nixon, the ABM system will be installed ~~at~~ <sup>Two in the first instance, one in Montana and one in N. Dakota</sup> 12 sites throughout the country. Its basic purpose will be to protect our land-based offensive missile bases. ~~and to protect our~~ This is aimed at ~~convincing~~ any enemy that it would be foolish to launch a quickie missile attack on the United States with a view to knocking out our capability to retaliate.

There are those who argue that President Nixon's decision to go ahead with this modified ABM system destroys an opportunity to reach peace-keeping agreements with



the Soviet Union. I disagree completely. I think our ABM decision will have just the opposite effect on the ~~the~~ Russian ~~the~~ leaders. I believe they now will be more eager to work out an agreement with the United States. ~~I~~ I <sup>believe</sup> ~~to~~ ~~our~~ ~~projected~~ ABM system will be a bargaining weapon in talks with the Russians.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

#####



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, speaking to you from Washington.

It is time for all Americans to make a total commitment in a cause which involves us all -- the fight against inflation. It is only through a total national commitment that we can bring inflation under control -- and bring it under control we must.

What we must all recognize is that we are not going to lick inflation just by wishing it would go away. We also must all recognize that it is terribly important that we do lick inflation.

As President Nixon has said: "If inflation is allowed to get out of hand, there has to be a bust, and then unemployment comes."

*The increase in the cost of living was almost 5%.*

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Last year we experienced the worst case of inflation in 17 years. So we have

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
not to bring it under control. *To do something about it.*

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
The most difficult task is to convince the people that the National Administration means business with its fight against the continuing sharp rise in prices.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
President Nixon showed the country he means ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ to do battle with inflation by recommending --at this time-- an extension of the 10 per cent surtax for ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ 12 months beyond next July 1.

If we are going to bring inflation under control, we first have to knock out the inflationary psychology that has gripped the American people -- the feeling that prices are going to go up and up and up and nothing is going to be done about it.

This is why the President announced at this early date his decision to recommend extension of the surtax. It was a move to erase the inflationary psychology that is hurting all of us and is assuring a continuing rise in prices.



The nation has no time to lose in getting inflation under control. It is because the previous administration delayed for so long before taking anti-inflation measures that the problem is now so difficult to solve.

In 1966 ~~the~~ the cost of living rose at a 3 per cent rate; in 1967, at a rate of 3.5 per cent; and in 1968, at a rate of 4.8 per cent.

Currently the rise in living costs is continuing at roughly the same pace as in <sup>calendar year</sup> 1968.

We may have hit the peak but we must keep up the fight, ~~despite~~ despite the fact that ~~it's~~ it's painful.

What about high interest rates? The present high cost of borrowing money is one of the prices we pay for going ~~along~~ along with the giddy whirl of inflation. Interest rates won't come down until all Americans make up their minds to spend less and save more -- to cast aside the inflation psychology which has gripped this country.

High interest rates are not a ~~cause~~ cause of inflation; they're a symptom. When we bring inflation under control, interest rates will begin coming down. And this again is a compelling reason to win the fight against inflation.

What about all the young people who are starting families and want to buy a home?

Household formation ~~in~~ in 1969 may be twice what it was only a few years ago. This means a great need for additional housing -- yet indications are that ~~the~~ rate of single-family home <sup>purchases</sup> will actually decline in 1969. The reason is that prospective home buyers are faced with high building costs <sup>and</sup> sharply higher interest rates. ~~Unless~~ Unless this situation is remedied, it will become even worse in the 1970s.

So the stakes are high in the battle against inflation. And the American people





This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

This is the time of year when the Japanese cherry trees that border the Tidal Basin in the heart of Washington burst forth into glorious bloom and a  host of visitors  descends upon  the Nation's Capital.

Preceding the cherry blossoms, we have already had three senior classes from Grand Rapids area high schools visit here and we have enjoyed welcoming them to Washington. The first was Byron  Center High School with 96 seniors; then Lee High School, with 74; and most recently,  Caledonia High School, with 77.

Now the general tide of visitors is flowing into Washington just as the cherry blossoms are signalling the spring season here. It is expected that more than 15 million  persons will visit the Nation's Capital this year.

The official dates for the  1969 Cherry Blossom Festival are April 8-13. But the actual time when the cherry trees put forth their beautiful flowers varies from year to year, depending on the weather.

The official opening ceremonies for the festival will be Tuesday, April 8, at the 300-year-old Japanese Stone Lantern on the Tidal Basin. That evening the Cherry Blossom Princesses from each state will be introduced at a ball sponsored by the National Conference of State Societies.

Michigan will be represented by Miss Wendy Wismer, step-daughter of Former United States Senator Charles  Potter.

The Michigan State Society, an organization of Michigan people in Washington, D.C., will hold  a reception for Miss Wismer on Monday, April 7, on Capitol Hill.

During the Grand Presentation Ball on Tuesday evening, April 8, Miss Wismer and princesses from all the other states plus Guam, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia will be presented with their military escorts in a grand and formal manner



at the Sheraton Park Hotel here.

On Wednesday, April 9, there is a ~~Washington~~ Ladies Fashion Show and Luncheon at Washington's Shoreham Hotel and that evening there is a Twilight Gala there.

On Friday night spring celebrants turn out for the annual Cherry Blossom Ball, where the Cherry Blossom Queen is chosen.

Saturday, April 12, ~~Washington~~ <sup>will be</sup> the scene of a colorful Cherry Blossom Parade.

During the week there will be various receptions, band concerts, and other events marking the beginning of Washington's tourist season. It is a wonderful time of year for Michigan people to visit Washington, and I would like to see as many

Kent and Ionia County people come here as possible. My office will offer every ~~bit~~ <sup>available</sup> bit of advice and assistance.

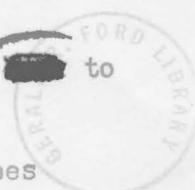
It was 60 years ago that ~~Washington~~ <sup>plans to plant</sup> Japanese Cherry trees in Washington's Potomac Park were developed. The idea originated with the wife of President William Howard Taft. The original trees were grown at the Imperial Japanese experimental station and shipped to the United States in December 1911.

On March 27, 1912, Mrs. Taft planted the first Japanese cherry tree on the Tidal Basin's north bank.

The Cherry Blossom Festival ~~Washington~~ really started in 1927 when children in the Washington, D.C., schools commemorated the planting of the first tree. The celebration was made an annual event beginning in 1934, and it has continued ever since except during the war years of the ~~Washington~~ 1940s.

[ During World War II, the cherry trees in the Imperial Japanese Gardens deteriorated for lack of care. In 1952, cuttings from the Tidal Basin trees were sent ~~Washington~~ to

Japan at the request of the Japanese Government. Thus Japanese cherry trees



*if too long - cut this →*

transplanted to the United States in the first place were used to help rejuvenate cherry trees in Japan, their native land. ]

Every year since I came to Congress in 1949 my office has supplied information to the thousands of people from my congressional district who have visited Washington. My office has schedules of events, as well as information on specific sights. I can arrange for special tours of the White House and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. My office is here to serve you.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's Capital.

~~#####~~ I'll be talking with you next week--same time, same station.

#####



[ This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. ]

Most Americans are very upset about the turmoil we have been witnessing on our college and university campuses -- and indeed they should be.

This is a new and difficult problem with which the Nation must deal. When I say the Nation must deal with this problem I do not mean that it is primarily the Federal Government's responsibility.

I believe that every citizen interested in the welfare of this nation should become aware of what is happening on some of the campuses in this country and should concern himself with what is being done to meet the problem.

A challenging attitude on the part of young people is in many cases a natural questing after truth and a meaningful education. This is not the kind of restlessness we should be alarmed about. Rather, we should welcome it. And university administrations should be responsive to student demands for changes which will improve the educational process.

But we should be very much concerned about violence on our campuses and the activities of those students and non-students who are obviously seeking to tear down our institutions.

The right of peaceful dissent and protest is a precious right, a constitutional right. But the constitutional right of dissent and freedom of speech does not extend to disrupting educational processes, seizing college buildings and destroying property.

There are New Leftists who travel from one campus to another to plan



disruptions leading to a confrontation with college authorities and ultimately the police. These militant activists are intent on tearing down our political, economic and social system. They want to destroy our society, not improve it. And they don't care who gets hurt.

We are seeing on some of our campuses an unprecedented challenge to discipline and authority and a barbarous disregard for the rights of others. That challenge must be met and overcome.

Many of the young people involved in the New Left Movement are idealists who have become impatient with the democratic process and the non-responsiveness of some university administrations. But these students are being exploited by revolutionaries whose goal is to destroy existing institutions and, in fact, our entire political system.

President Nixon has made it clear that the primary responsibility for dealing with these revolutionaries rests with college and university administrators. These confrontations are basically a local problem. But the Nixon Administration will seek to help college administrators maintain discipline and order on the campus.

Let us place this entire matter in proper perspective. The agitators on our campuses are a minority -- often a very small minority -- of the student population. But they are dangerous. And in some cases the revolutionary leaders are not students at all. The majority of our college students are intent upon the pursuit of scholarship and preparation for future professions. The militant activists -- the agitators -- the disruptive minority -- should not be permitted to prevent the quiet, conscientious majority from getting a college education.



There is no reason why anyone who is not prepared to abide by university rules and regulations should be allowed to attend a college or university. Any student whose activities are disruptive of the educational progress of other students should be subject to expulsion.

As for the out-and-out revolutionaries who travel from one state to another to incite violence, I believe the Federal Government should prosecute them under the 1968 Law which makes such action a Federal offense.

Let us move firmly to restore order and reason to the functioning of our universities. The stakes are terribly high.

[ This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be talking with you again next week -- same time, same station. ]

###





that this effort will produce results very beneficial to our area.

The ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Job Opportunities In The Business Sector Program has ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ proved highly successful in the 50 big cities where it ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ operated last year.

The National Alliance of Businessmen, which directs the J.O.B.S. program, has an office ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ just a short distance from the White House.

Locally, the JOBS programs are ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ <sup>steered</sup> by ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Metropolitan Area chairmen who name Metro ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ directors to work under them--usually men from ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ their own business firms.

In the Grand Rapids area, the JOBS program will be ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ headed by Frederik Meijer, executive-vice-president of Meijer, Inc. I know he will do a great job as our ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Metro Chairman.

Under the JOBS program, the Federal Government offers to pay local employers for the extra expenses that are involved in giving on-the-job training to the hard-core unemployed. These people are often very difficult to train, and that is where the special expenses come in.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ <sup>yet</sup> two-thirds of the employers now ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ participating in the JOBS program have refused to take any money from the Government. *I compliment them.*

The JOBS ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ program is an outstanding example of how the business community in America is helping ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ us build a better Nation. It is a shining example, too, of what can be accomplished through ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ voluntarism--the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ help that individual citizens and local organizations can give the Federal Government in solving problems that plague the entire country.



I have always deeply felt that ~~we can~~ <sup>with</sup> programs like J.O.B.S.

~~we~~ we can lick our local problems, give our left-out citizens a stake in our community and thus make our communities a better place for ~~us~~ all of us to live.

That is why I wrote to President Nixon last February, urging that Grand Rapids be included in the J.O.B.S. program. And that is why I was highly pleased when the President expanded the JOBS program and made Grand Rapids a part of it.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same ~~time~~ station.

#####



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

This past week there was great<sup>2</sup> news for millions of American taxpayers.

Federal income tax relief is on the way, and tax reform is in the making.

That was the word from President Nixon as he announced plans to ~~cut~~ cut the income tax surcharge in half ~~next~~ next Jan. 1, and to virtually eliminate Federal income taxes for two million low-income Americans.

The President presented his tax-cutting proposals to Congress in a package which also included some <sup>important</sup> reforms of the present tax structure.

Mr. Nixon ~~made~~ made it clear that in his view ~~the~~ the income tax surcharge can be cut in half only if Congress also repeals the ~~7~~ 7 per cent tax credit now given business and industry for investment in new plant and equipment.

The reason President Nixon tied these two ~~proposals~~ proposals together is that the ~~revenue~~ revenue <sup>lost through</sup> reduction of the surcharge ~~has~~ has to be picked up somewhere else--and ~~repeal~~ repeal of the investment tax credit would accomplish that <sup>result</sup>.

There is another compelling reason for repealing the investment tax credit. It is extra fuel ~~for~~ for an economy that right now is running at top speed. We ~~have to~~ <sup>must</sup> slow down the economy if we are going to whip inflation.

Despite all of the other fiscal and monetary ~~tightening~~ slowdown actions taken by the ~~Nixon~~ Administration and the Federal Reserve Board, prospects for ~~curbing~~ curbing inflation did not look <sup>too</sup> favorable. Repeal of the investment tax credit therefore ~~appeared~~ <sup>appeared</sup> to be ~~a~~ a most logical step.

<sup>very pleased</sup>  
I ~~am~~ <sup>am</sup> most happy about the Nixon moves toward tax reduction. I have long felt



that Federal income taxes ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> too high, and that the hard-working people in ~~the~~ Kent and Ionia Counties and throughout the Nation deserve a <sup>federal</sup> tax break.

I would like to cut taxes further, but we must bide our time because inflation is also a <sup>serious</sup> problem. It doesn't <sup>do</sup> us much good to have more money to spend if prices keep going up on everything we buy.

Some of the ~~the~~ <sup>happiest</sup> features of recent ~~the~~ Nixon Administration proposals are the help they offer for our senior citizens--taking ~~many~~ many of them off the tax rolls as low-income individuals, fighting inflation to hold down ~~the~~ the prices they must ~~pay~~ pay for the necessities of life, ~~increasing~~ increasing Social Security benefits and raising the limits on the amounts they may earn without loss of ~~benefits~~ <sup>Social Security</sup> benefits. Our senior citizens ~~deserve~~ <sup>our</sup> deserve our help and encouragement for self-help. They are entitled to live their golden years in dignity and ~~serenity~~ serenity.

To return to tax reform, I want to say I am pleased that the Nixon Administration is acting to make sure that high-income individuals pay income taxes along with other less fortunate Americans. Whatever method is ~~used~~ used to accomplish this objective, I ~~am~~ certainly am very much in favor of such action.

President Nixon ~~last~~ last week also turned his attention to a stepped-up war on organized crime.

Perhaps few Americans realize the extent to which organized crime victimizes all Americans, and especially the poor--those whose hopeless lives ~~make~~ make gambling and the use of drugs an attractive escape.

If we are to ~~cut~~ cut the cost of crime in America, we must raise the ~~cost~~ <sup>increase</sup> of fighting it. So I am going to back ~~strongly~~ <sup>strongly</sup> President Nixon 100 per cent <sup>in</sup> the requests



he has made of Congress to help fight organized ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ crime. This will mean a doubling of present Justice Department funds for ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ <sup>a</sup> war against the racketeers but I believe it will pay off by putting the leaders of the Mafia behind bars.

This ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ is your congressman, Jerry Ford, ~~reporting to you from Washington.~~

I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

#####



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ wheels are turning in Congress now, as ~~XXXX~~

*up pretty fast*

President Nixon ~~XXXX~~ begins sending legislation to Capitol Hill to carry out the program he recently outlined in a kind of State-of-the-Union Message.

This past week the President gave us the specifics on his crusade against organized crime. I was very much impressed by the legislation and so I joined with Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee in introducing the Administration's anti-crime bill.

*believe the*  
I ~~think~~ prospects ~~XXXX~~ that Congress will approve the Nixon attack on organized

crime are good. One ~~XXXX~~ reason to believe so is that Rep. Emanuel Celler, of New York, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, joined with committee Republicans in sponsoring the legislation.

The Nixon anti-crime bill focuses on big-time gambling and organized crime. It would strike at bribery and corruption--the grease-the-palm-with-silver stuff which makes it possible for the gamblers to carry on their operations ~~XXXX~~ in large-scale fashion.

It's tough to fight ~~gambling~~ <sup>illegal</sup> because the typical reaction you get from many Americans is: So what if ~~XXXX~~ people place a \$2 bet on a horse or buy a numbers slip or a football card? How does that hurt anybody?

*One*  
~~XXXX~~ answer is that illegal gambling channels huge sums of money into the pockets of the overlords of organized crime, the ~~XXXX~~ Cosa Nostra leaders, the Mafia. Those millions ~~XXXX~~ *of dollars* are used to buy hard drugs like heroin which then pass from the drug pushers to the dope addicts. That's part of the overall operation.

Even at that point some Americans say, "So what? What people are really concerned about is crime in the streets--the muggings, ~~XXXX~~ robbery, the holdups."



<sup>absolutely</sup>  
They're right, of course. But what they are forgetting is that ~~there~~ a large number of the holdups now taking place daily in cities throughout the country are committed by drug addicts who have to steal in order to support their habit.

In addition--and little attention has been placed on this as yet--the President is asking ~~the~~ Congress to provide the states and local law enforcement agencies with every possible bit of assistance in fighting ~~the~~ the ordinary garden-variety <sup>kind</sup> of street crime.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act Congress passed last year authorized ~~to~~ <sup>in fiscal 1970,</sup> an appropriation of up to \$300 million for ~~the~~ law enforcement ~~assistance~~. This is aid ~~provided~~ in addition to the attack now being mounted by ~~the~~ President Nixon on organized crime. And President Nixon is anxious to see that the full amount of <sup>this</sup> law enforcement aid is made available to local police forces.

So what we will have, <sup>Will, a</sup> is a three-pronged attack on crime under the Nixon Administration. We will ~~also~~ <sup>aid local police forces,</sup> expand the FBI, establish so-called strike forces in major cities throughout the nation to track down and bring to justice the leaders of organized crime, and ~~also~~ employ ~~new~~ new laws--if Congress concurs--to ~~also~~ cut off the flow of illegal gambling revenue to Mafia leaders by wiping out ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> bribery and corruption on which ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> rackets feed.

If the profit can be taken from illegal gambling, we can dry up the funds used to finance such deadly activities as narcotics traffic. This would be a tremendous blow for ~~the~~ order and decency.

President Nixon also is ~~also~~ getting ready ~~to~~ to swing another haymaker at ~~the~~ vice. He is preparing a Presidential message dealing with obscenity.



As it ~~is~~ now is shaping up, this proposed obscenity legislation  would ~~list~~ list materials that could not be sold to minors. It would be based on a New York ~~statute~~ statute which ~~last~~ last year was upheld by the United States Supreme Court. The legislation as drafted ~~also~~ also would strengthen the present law  providing a means for stopping the mailing of obscene  ads to people's homes.

This is your ~~congressman~~ congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I'll be talking with you against next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

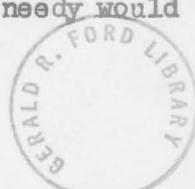
I am sure ~~every~~ <sup>every</sup> man <sup>and</sup> woman in America ~~who~~ would ~~like~~ like to see poverty wiped out in our country. It is, of course, <sup>a great,</sup> a tremendous problem. We must not make glowing promises to the poor or to the Nation as a whole. We must ~~do~~ do the best we can. We must do the best we know how.

It was in that spirit that President Nixon this past week announced plans to expand the food stamp program--to virtually double it, ~~in fact--~~ and to launch an attack on malnutrition in America.

It is in that spirit, too, that the President has asked for only a one-year extension of the present Economic Opportunity Act. We are ~~going~~ coming to know the strengths and weaknesses of our various anti-poverty projects as we go along. <sup>do</sup> during the year that the present Anti-Poverty Act is extended, President Nixon will develop and suggest all possible means of sharpening ~~the~~ the attack on poverty in America.

Meantime, the President has mapped a large-scale expansion of our food distribution programs and ~~has~~ has taken other steps to deal with the serious problem of malnutrition in America. I strongly support ~~the~~ the Administration's move to <sup>develop</sup> ~~develop~~ programs aimed at ending hunger and malnutrition in <sup>America</sup> ~~our country~~.

The House of Representatives last week took a related action by extending and enlarging the school milk program. I was happy to be among those voting for the measure. The House rejected a move to restrict milk at a reduced price <sup>exclusively</sup> to needy children. The ~~two~~ reasons were that all children should be encouraged to drink milk, which is the near-perfect food, and to restrict reduced-price milk to the needy would be to stigmatize those youngsters.



The Congress currently is embroiled in controversy over a Nixon

Administration move to close down some of our Job Corps centers. These centers

are being closed ~~because~~ simply because they have not measured up in terms of job

placement of trainees and in terms of  
giving the taxpayer a good return on his <sup>tax</sup> dollar. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
President Nixon therefore is standing firm on his proposal--which ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

calls for a ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ net ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ reduction of 29 in the number of our Job Corps

centers.

Fifty conservation centers, plus two men's urban centers and seven women's

centers will be closed...and the trainees shifted to other facilities. Fifty-four of

the present Job Corps centers will be kept open, and the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Nixon Administration ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ also

will ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ establish 30 new centers...in or near cities.

So any charge that the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Nixon Administration is killing the Job Corps is

false.

What is happening is that the Labor Department is consolidating all of its

manpower training programs, and the Job Corps will be part of the overall picture.

The objective is to provide the best and most suitable training <sup>for</sup> our disadvantaged

young people and hard-core unemployed and ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ to try to make sure there's a good job

waiting for them when they finish ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ their training.

The ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ truth is that the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Administration is ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ expanding manpower training

opportunities and job opportunities for our youth and ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ others.

One example of this is the fact that ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ President Nixon has expanded the

Job Opportunities In The Business Sector Program from 50 cities to 125, including

Grand Rapids and Flint. I urged that the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ J.O.B.S. program be extended to

Grand Rapids and was most pleased when ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ this was done.



The key elements in keeping America growing <sup>are</sup> to train, educate and upgrade our people, ~~keep~~ keep the economy ~~is~~ sound and thriving, and create hundreds ~~of~~ of thousands of new jobs each year.

The Nixon Administration is dedicating itself to those objectives and to keeping America strong.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

I am in favor of ending the draft, *and I favor eventually an all volunteer army* I have long urged an all-volunteer military

force for the United States. But it is also clear to me that it is necessary to continue the draft as long as ~~the~~ this Nation is at war.

We are at war, and so the draft must go on ~~as long~~ as long as the war goes on.

I want to see the Vietnam War ended as soon as possible. I think it will be possible to end it on the basis of an honorable negotiated peace.

Meantime, the draft ~~is~~ continues as the war continues. And so the draft must be made as fair as possible for all of our young men.

President Nixon this past week sent Congress a plan ~~to~~ to reform the draft.

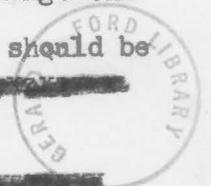
I think it is a plan which makes the draft as fair as possible--and so I will support the President's draft reforms as vigorously as I ~~can~~ can.

There is no question that the draft is ~~is~~ a terribly disruptive force in ~~the~~ a young man's life. *It was during WWII, It was during Korea, and it's the same today.* It wrenches ~~him~~ *a young man* out of civilian life and places him in a totally new and far different environment. It places him in a situation where ultimately his life may be at stake.

This is why I say that there is no issue *more* important to a young man and his parents than the draft when this country is at war--and we are at war.

So we must do everything we can to erase the inequities in the present draft laws. ~~I think~~ President Nixon's draft reforms have given Congress the ~~the~~ blueprint to do exactly that.

The ~~the~~ President's proposed ~~the~~ draft reforms ~~are~~ are based on two fundamental concepts--that the period in which a young man may be drafted should be limited to one year of his life; and that selection of draftees should be by "lot" *... by* random choice.



The idea is to eliminate present inequities under the existing birthday system and not to keep a man in suspense during his entire draft-eligible period of age 19 to 26.

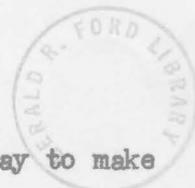
Under the President's plan, the period in which a young man would most likely be drafted would be normally limited to the 12 months following his 19th birthday. The exception would be a student deferred to go to college. He would be liable for the draft after he finished school-- in line with how high a number he drew when he was 19.

Here is how the system would work: At age 18, the young man would register for the draft. At age 19, he would become eligible for callup in the Selective Service Year that began after he reached his 19th birthday. He would be eligible for callup in accordance with the number he drew in the lottery. If he were not called up during his maximum eligibility year--age 19 to 20--he normally would not be called at all. However, a young man drawing a high number but getting a student deferment would become vulnerable for callup on the basis of that high number immediately after finishing college.

The need for a lottery system to achieve the greatest possible fairness becomes obvious when we consider that about 2 million men reach age 19 each year but draft callups are running about 265,000 men a year.

I believe prospects that Congress will approve President Nixon's draft reforms are good. The key man in the House, Armed Services Committee Chairman Mendel Rivers of South Carolina has said he is open to persuasion. He said he sees no obstacle to random selection of draftees unless there are other offsetting disadvantages.

If we have to employ the draft--and currently we do--then the only way to make



the system work ~~currently~~ sensibly is to spread the risk of induction equally among all who are eligible. This cannot be done unless we change from the present birthdate system to the random selection system proposed by ~~the~~ President.

*and obviously I welcome*

I welcome any suggestions you may have--~~or~~ any criticism. Please write and

let me know ~~what you think about the proposal~~ how I can be of service to you.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

#####



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

The action scene in Washington has been changing even faster than the weather.

There have been many developments--most of them of major importance to every man, woman and child in Kent and Ionia Counties as well as the rest of the <sup>nation's</sup> country.

President Nixon has ~~embarked~~ embarked on new initiatives for peace in Vietnam and has struck a responsive chord throughout the ~~non-Communist~~ non-Communist world. In fact, there is every reason to believe that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong are seriously considering Mr. Nixon's Eight Points, as his peace plan is being called. I say this because the other side has simply sought to rebut the President's proposals but has not rejected them outright. When ~~you~~ you are dealing with the Communists, that ~~is~~ <sup>signals possible</sup> movement toward meaningful peace negotiations.

I know there are some Americans who believe ~~we~~ we should no longer take any kind ~~of~~ of offensive action in Vietnam. But the problem is that the only way we can achieve ~~even~~ even the modest peace goals ~~outlined~~ outlined by President Nixon is to convince Hanoi that the cost of continuing the fighting is <sup>far</sup> too great. We cannot do that ~~simply~~ simply by becoming sitting ducks--the everyday targets of enemy rockets and suicide charges.

The greater the support we give President Nixon the sooner we can end the war. Those who seek political advantage from the war will not bring peace any closer. ~~It is not the military that will bring peace.~~  
As President Nixon said in his Vietnam speech to the Nation, Hanoi's only hope for a military takeover in Vietnam is a collapse of the public will in America. And that must never happen.

While the war goes on and we work unceasingly for peace, we must also impose some discipline on ourselves as a Nation. That is why I very strongly ~~supported~~ supported ~~the~~



a congressional ceiling on federal spending despite the fact that Budget Bureau Director Bob Mayo seemed greatly pained by it.

I think there are many benefits to be derived from putting a lid on spending by the ~~Executive~~ Executive Branch of the ~~Federal~~ Federal Government.

I can understand why Mr. Mayo would be aggrieved. He believes he did a good job in cutting \$4 billion out of former President Johnson's fiscal 1970 budget. And I *think he did.* ~~do, too.~~ But a congressional ceiling on spending will serve to hold down expenditures far more effectively than ~~any~~ any budget review, ~~any~~.

We need to enforce policies of restraint on spending and credit in order to bring inflation under control. A lot of people will be ~~hurt~~ *harmed to some extent* in this country if prices keep going up 4 per cent or more a year indefinitely. In fact, the ultimate result *probably quite seriously* of uncontrolled inflation will be a recession *or even possibly* and deep unemployment.

What I want to see is a gradual easing off--a gradual return to price stability without a recession and *without* heavy unemployment.

~~involves~~  
If that ~~holding~~ holding down on federal spending, including spending by the Defense Department, then that is exactly the course we should follow.

I want to say at this point that I am extremely disturbed by such developments as the sinking of the nuclear submarine, Guittaro, and the ~~the~~ obviously excessive costs of the C-5A *transport* <sup>*transport*</sup> plane. I ~~also~~ also would like it known that I applaud Defense Secretary Baird's decision to cancel the Cheyenne helicopter contract on the basis of excessive costs. *to the Fed. Gov.*

As ~~a~~ former senior Republican on the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I am keenly aware of the close watch that should be kept on military procurement practices and the cost of new weapons and equipment. It is only fair to mention ~~that~~ that the disturbing developments I have cited originated with the previous



administration. *They were contracts signed, sealed, and delivered before*  
*— — — — —* *Stij hand took over.*

We are tightening up on federal spending. We are moving against inflation.

We are acting to combat crime. We are stepping up training of the hard-core

unemployed. We are creating more jobs. We are moving ~~to~~ to end the war in

Vietnam and to achieve sound prosperity.

*These are objectives all Americans*  
*seek.*

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll

be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

#####



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

As the Nation marked Memorial Day this year, the thought struck me that for the first time in the last four years there appears to be <sup>an atmosphere of cautious</sup> ~~real~~ hope for peace in Vietnam.

I believe that ~~because I feel~~ that President Nixon has truly made a case in the court of world opinion and that the ~~crushing~~ crushing burden of guilt for continuing the tragic war in Vietnam rests squarely on the North Vietnamese.

As we observed Memorial Day, I uttered a prayer ~~that~~ that ~~it will not be many more months~~ it will not be many more months ~~before~~ before the guns will be silent in Vietnam and the work of building peace in that part of the world can proceed.

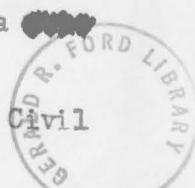
This past week the attention of the Congress turned to a major domestic concern--the staggering problems ~~of our~~ <sup>that plague us because we continue to run</sup> our Post Office Department as an outmoded political ~~institution~~ institution.

President Nixon sent the Congress a plan ~~to~~ to put the Post Office Department on a business basis--convert it into a government-owned corporation dedicated to efficiency and the best possible service to the public.

But I will be frank to say that ~~no~~ nobody gives the President's postal reform legislation much chance of winning congressional approval.

I ~~will~~ will be ~~equally~~ equally frank and say that ~~Mr. Nixon's~~ Mr. Nixon's postal reform bill probably won't even get out of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee--at least not in any form ~~resembling~~ resembling the original proposal. *This is unfortunate.*

This is because ~~representatives~~ representatives of postal unions would rather bargain with the Post Office and Civil Service Committees than with a non-political board of directors. And some members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committees ~~want~~ <sup>political</sup> want to keep the power they now wield.



Those are the political facts in the situation.

There are other facts, of course--facts that should persuade postal workers that they would be better off under business-type management. After all, they would retain their Civil Service annuity rights, veterans preference and other benefits. At the same time they would for the first time enjoy true collective bargaining power, with a provision for binding arbitration when agreement could not be reached.

Some union representatives have been quoted as saying that they won't go for the business-type postal service proposal unless postal employees are given the right to strike. I am opposed to giving postal employees the right to strike. I think binding arbitration is a reasonable answer to an impasse between postal employe bargainers and the government. A strike against the public is not.

What about the public? Where do the people stand on this question of reforming the postal service, improving mail delivery, erasing our postal deficits that cost the taxpayer nearly a billion dollars a year?

President Nixon's postal reform plan is a proposal which would benefit both the postal employees and the public--and I think the people ought to be heard from. I think there should be a spontaneous outpouring of letters to members of Congress from the people, letting the Congress know that the people want the last vestige of politics removed from our postal service.

In 1830 the great Daniel Webster described the Federal Government as "the people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people."

If the people want postal reform--and they make their wishes known--I think Congress will respond.



Whenever there is a tremendous public demand for legislation to remedy a problem, the Congress eventually complies with the public will.

The United States House of Representatives has been called "the people's House." I hope the people let their men in Washington, their men in ~~the~~ "the people's House," know ~~that~~ they want ~~the~~ reform of our postal service.

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to ~~you~~ you from Washington. I'll be talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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SCRIPT TAPED FOR USE THE WEEKEND OF MAY 31--JUNE 1, 1969 BY FIFTH DISTRICT  
RADIO STATIONS.

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I believe that because President Nixon has truly made a case in the court of world opinion and that the crushing burden of guilt for continuing the tragic war in Vietnam rests squarely on the North Vietnamese.

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\*\*\*



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from the Nation's capital.

The biggest news ~~in recent days~~ in recent days was, of course, President Nixon's announcement that <sup>the U.S.</sup> we will withdraw 25,000 American troops from South Vietnam starting next month.

I do not want to appear overly ~~optimistic~~ optimistic, but I feel that this development ~~is~~ is far more significant than it has been described by many other members of Congress.

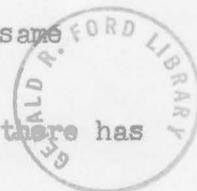
I say this because the United States is--after all--taking ~~some~~ some troops out of Vietnam for the first time since ~~our~~ former President Johnson began our ~~massive~~ massive troop buildup there in February, 1965.

Let's get this clear. This action by President Nixon marks a beginning of American de-escalation in South Vietnam--a reduction ~~in our role~~ of our role in the war <sup>wey out</sup> there.

While it is true that the figure of 25,000 ~~is~~ is small in relation to our overall troop commitment of ~~538,000~~ 538,000 up to this point, this initial withdrawal nevertheless constitutes an important beginning.

It is a beginning ~~pointed~~ pointed ~~toward~~ toward the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Vietnam. It is a beginning aimed at giving the ~~Vietnam~~ Vietnam War back to the South Vietnamese. It is a beginning that spells de-Americanization of the war at least in small part--~~a~~ a movement that we hopefully can continue in sizable fashion as we move into 1970. It <sup>mark the</sup> ~~may~~ ~~be~~ ~~the~~ beginning of truly meaningful negotiations in Paris.

Unfortunately, the ~~Communists~~ Communists are pursuing the same fight-and-talk strategy in Vietnam that they followed in Korea. But ~~there~~ there has



been a significant ~~change~~ change in the Vietnam situation since President Nixon took office. There has been a shift in world opinion to the side of the United States and this has in turn produced a change in atmosphere at ~~the~~ the bargaining sessions in Paris.

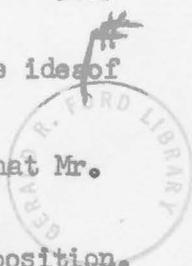
By this I mean that the Nixon Administration has ~~been~~ pursued a strategy which has squarely fixed the blame for continuation of the Vietnam War on the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

We have done this by ~~employing~~ <sup>applying</sup> restraint in the face of Communist rocket attacks on South Vietnamese cities and suicide-style attacks on American outposts, both aimed at breaking down the American will to achieve ~~our~~ our simple, fundamental goal in ~~the~~ Vietnam: national self-determination for the South Vietnamese people.

President Nixon has held down the level of fighting in Vietnam except for maintaining pressure on the enemy, a strategy I feel we must continue to employ.

Mr. Nixon has made it clear that all the United States wants in Vietnam is a fair election in which the South Vietnamese will decide--at the polls and not at the point of a gun--what kind of government they ~~are~~ are to have.

Certainly the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese have scoffed at President Nixon's announcement that we will pull out 25,000 American troops beginning next month. They ~~are~~ have been waging a desperate propaganda campaign directed toward the American people--a campaign intended to make the American people so impatient with the Vietnam situation that ~~we~~ the demand ~~will~~ will be for a massive unilateral withdrawal of American troops. They ~~don't~~ <sup>Communist</sup> like the idea of taking their chances in a free election in South Vietnam. And they know that Mr. Nixon's ~~withdrawal~~ <sup>now</sup> withdrawal of 25,000 U.S. troops places them in a difficult position, psychologically--a difficult position in the court of U.S. and world opinion.



The meeting of President Nixon and President Thieu on Midway Island may well have ~~marked~~ marked a turning point in the Vietnam War. I had that feeling ~~in~~ ~~in~~ talking with ~~Mr. Nixon~~ Mr. Nixon immediately after his return to Washington-- a meeting at which the President gave me and other congressional leaders a detailed run-down on the Midway Island conference. What is needed now is widespread support of the President by the American people. I hope it is forthcoming.

This ~~is~~ is your congressman, Jerry Ford, ~~reporting~~ reporting to you from Washington, D.C. I'll be talking with you again ~~next~~ next week--same time, same station.

#####



This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington.

Each year there is a special day when we reaffirm our belief in the ideas and aspirations we Americans share as a ~~people~~ people who live in the finest country on the face of this earth.

It ~~is~~ is Flag Day, a day we mark on June 14th. It was President Woodrow Wilson who in the midst of World War I proclaimed June 14th as Flag Day. The year was 1916.

In simple yet eloquent words, President Wilson made clear what Flag Day meant <sup>to Americans</sup> ~~to Americans~~ 53 years ago when it was first observed and what it means to us today. He said:

"The things that the Flag stands for were created by the experiences of a great people. Everything that it stands for was written by their lives. The Flag is the embodiment, not of sentiment, but of history. It represents the experiences ~~made~~ made by men and women, the experiences of those who do and live under the Flag."

Perhaps many Americans today do not know why President Wilson designated June 14th-- that particular date--as Flag Day. The answer is that it was on June 14, 1777, that the Continental Congress decided ~~the~~ the form ~~of~~ of the Flag which was to be the proud emblem of ~~the~~ what was to become the greatest Nation in the world.

The Continental Congress resolved: "That the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be 13 stars, white on a blue field, ~~representing~~ representing a new constellation." The stars were arranged in a circle so ~~that~~ that no colony would take precedence over another.

Under this Flag, the American revolution ~~was~~ was fought to a glorious end, and the first President of the United States was inaugurated.



George Washington described the symbolism in the Flag. He said: "We take the stars from heaven, the red from ~~our~~ our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down in posterity representing liberty."

Now, 192 years since ~~the~~ the Continental Congress first proclaimed a design for our Flag, we have 50 stars on the Flag's field of blue to represent our 50 states, and our proud banner has ~~been~~ flown ~~throughout~~ throughout the world.

There are those in our country today who sneer at patriotism and others who go so far as to defile our Flag. I feel pity for them. Their hearts and their minds must be empty places.

I do not believe patriotism and love of our Flag is dead in America. It is not ~~always~~ always ~~so~~ wildly evident, but the deep love that our people feel for our country is there ~~nevertheless~~ nevertheless.

Henry Ward Beecher wrote: "A thoughtful mind, when it sees a Nation's flag, sees not the flag only, but the Nation itself, and whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag the Government, the principles, the truths, the history which belongs to the Nation that sets it forth."

And so it is when we Americans look at our Flag. We see it as the symbol of our values, our principles, and our determination to succeed as a free and democratic people. It is a symbol that guides us through the darkness of hatred and ~~our~~ divisiveness. Ours must continue to be a patriotism that stands not only for love of country but for love of people. For that is the great strength of America--the generosity and good sense of its people.



In these days when some of our young men have waved the Viet Cong flag and  
*Communist victory*  
called for a  in  Vietnam, it is appropriate to recall the  
words of President Theodore Roosevelt when he said: "We have room in this Country  
for but one flag, the Stars and Stripes...We have room for but one loyalty--loyalty  
to these United States."

This is your congressman, Jerry Ford, reporting to you from Washington. I'll be  
talking with you again next week--same time, same station.

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Ladies and gentlemen, this is Congressman Jerry Ford with your weekly radio program from the Nation's Capital.

On this program I've asked Congressman Clarence Brown of the State of Ohio who is a member of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to discuss with me legislation which the House considered and approved this past week in reference to stiffening the advertising requirements as far as cigarettes are concerned. Nice to have you on the program.

Jerry, nice to be with you. It is a pleasure to have the chance to talk to people in Michigan.

Mr. Ford -- Well, you're an expert in this area on this important legislation which your committee recommended and the House approved. Will you give us the benefit of your analysis of this legislation.

Brown -- I think that the most significant thing that the average citizen will note as a change ~~XX~~ as a result of this legislation is the fact the warning on the cigarette pack will be a lot stiffer than it was. The warning will now say that the surgeon general has determined that smoking cigarettes is dangerous to your health and may cause lung cancer ~~XXX~~ and other diseases. Currently the warning just says, "Cigarette smoking may be dangerous to your health." The reason for the legislation is that there has been quite a controversy on the degree of danger ~~XXX~~ <sup>/in</sup> the smoking of cigarettes and the ~~XXX~~ use of other tobacco products. Of course, this is a multi-billion dollar industry, and there are a lot of people in the country that make a lot of money growing tobacco, and making cigarettes and selling tobacco. And the economic effect of it has to be given consideration. And then the issue was whether or not the Federal Trade Commission should ban the advertising of cigarettes or whether the Federal Communications ~~XXXXX~~  
~~ben~~  
~~XXX~~

Commission should ban the advertising of cigarettes on ~~TV~~ television and radio, the agencies of communication licensed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Ford -- Wasn't one of the issues here whether one or more Federal administrative agencies should exercise prerogatives which the Congress itself felt it ought to decide to exercise.

Brown -- That's right. The agencies still have the authority to limit advertising terms and some of the things that go on radio and television. But the fact of the matter is that there still is a controversy of the degree of danger of cigarette smoking. I'm a former cigarette smoker myself. I decided it was not the best thing in the world for you and gave it up. But we got very controversial testimony ~~XXX~~ on our committee on just how dangerous cigarettes are and what the real causes of lung cancer can be. And you know there are a lot of things in this world that are dangerous. ~~XXX~~ Automobiles made in Michigan and Ohio are dangerous, but the question is whether you should ban them. Whether it's an undue intrusion.....

Mr. Ford -- Certainly whether Congress or an administrative agency in the federal government should exercise the prerogative in the first instance.

Brown -- That's correct. Because there was considerable doubt that we felt that the Congress ought speak to this subject. And of course the Congress has the control over these administrative agencies when it wishes to exercise it. But in order to expedite our work, we give to the administrative agencies the right in certain instances to go ahead and take action in our name. ~~LXX~~ Well, this was one of those instances where they were going to take action in our name that the Congress felt they should not take. So in effect, the legislation basically prohibits

the agencies from taking action except as the Congress prescribed. And here again, we prescribed a firmer label on the pack, but we did not allow the agencies or it was decided that we would not permit the agencies to ban all cigarette advertising, for instance.

Mr. Ford -- And in addition, I think it ought to be pointed out. Isn't there expanded research going on at the present time as to whether or not and to what degree there is a connection between cigarette smoking and lung cancer and many other diseases.

Brown -- There is -- There has been ever since the attorney general's report which initially raised this question and since that time the results of such research have not been very definitive. Another thing come out of the subcommittee hearings and the full committee hearings, and that was that the advertising agencies, the television program people themselves should restrict their practices and try to clean up the advertising they do.

Mr. Ford -- Well, thank you very much Congressman Clarence Brown of Ohio and member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for being on this program. I'm very grateful.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is your Congressman Jerry Ford signing off ~~XN~~ until next week, same time, same station.