

If Wallace Splits The Presidential Vote...

Electoral College And House Could Both Be Deadlocked--Griffin

An unprecedented political fight could hit the U.S. after this presidential election, all brought about by the candidacy of Dixiecrat George Wallace.

U.S. Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., explained how in his Lincoln Day speech last week before Oakland County Republicans.

The essence of Griffin's analysis is that (1) Wallace could hurt Republicans in the South, (2) he will take away Johnson votes in Northern cities, (3) no candidate may get a majority of the electoral college, (4) the election could be tossed into the U.S. House of Representatives, and (5) the House itself may be unable to get a majority of the 50 states behind one candidate without a lot of "wheeling and dealing" with Wallace.

Here is the text of Griffin's remarks:

"The candidacy of George Wallace is a development which must be taken seriously, particularly by Republicans. It now appears that Wallace will be on the ballot in all but two of the 50 states. He will win the electoral votes of at least four or five Southern states--electoral votes which might otherwise go to the Republican presidential candidate.

"With George Wallace on the ballot, it should be obvious that the so-called Southern strategy, which misjudged too

many Republicans in 1964, can have no place whatever in Republican thinking for 1968--not if we really intend to win...

"The real battlefield, then, of the 1968 election will be right where it has been throughout recent history--in the large industrial states of the North.

"If we are going to win in 1968, the best strategy for Republicans is to nominate a ticket that can run a good race in the big cities of the North. Of course, Wallace cannot win there, but his candidacy may turn out to be a real advantage for Republicans in the North. He will probably draw off 15 or 20 percent of the votes in the big cities, perhaps more. Most of those votes that normally would go to the Democratic candidate.

"By drawing off even 10 percent of the votes or less, the Wallace candidacy can shift all of the electoral votes of a close Northern state from one major party to the other.

"UNLESS THE '68 election turns in to a landslide, one way or the other, there is a real and rather frightening possibility that George Wallace will achieve a major objective of his candidacy--to throw the selection of the next President into the House of Representatives for the third time in history.



SEN. ROBERT GRIFFIN
What If There's A Deadlock?

"From your study of government, you will recall that to be elected President, it is not enough for a candidate to receive the largest number of votes in the electoral college; he must receive a clear majority of the electoral votes.

"The more electoral votes gathered up by Wallace, the greater the likelihood that neither of the major candidates will receive a clear majority--in which event the President would be selected by the newly elected House of Representatives from among the top three candidates who receive electoral votes.

"If this day and age, when there is so much talk about 'one man-one vote,' most Americans would be shocked if they stopped to realize how the selection in the House would actually be made.

"If and when such a ballot is taken, each Representative will not have one vote. Instead, the Constitution provides, in such a situation, that each state shall have one vote.

"This means that the State of Nevada, with one Congressman, would count as much as Michigan with 19 Congressmen.

"Consider the situation where the delegation in the House from a particular state

happens to be evenly divided--half Republicans and half Democrats (and this is the case now with Illinois, Oregon and Montana). Presumably, the people of such a state would end up with no voice at all in the final selection.

THE PARTY WHICH happens to control a majority of all the seats in the House of Representatives is not necessarily the party which would be able to select the next President. For it is altogether possible that the minority party in the House could be in a position to control the vote of 26 of the states...

"It is altogether possible, assuming that some votes go to Wallace, that neither of the major candidates would receive the necessary 26 votes to have a clear majority.

"I'm sure it doesn't take much imagination to visualize the 'wheeling and dealing' that could go on in smoke-filled rooms if such a situation should actually develop. Would one of the major candidates make a deal with Wallace and his supporters? What would be the price?

"Of course, it is just possible that the House of Representatives might deadlock, with none of the top three being able to get the necessary 26 votes to become President. In that case, the Vice President of the United States would be selected by the

Senate (each Senator having one vote) from the top two candidates for that office--and then HE would be installed as President.

"If all this suggests to you that our whole electoral college system is a bit archaic and in dire need of reform, I would hasten to add my wholehearted agreement.

AT THE PRESENT time, the Democrats control the delegations of 29 states, Republicans control only 18 states, and three states have delegations that are evenly divided.

"But the outlook is not quite as bleak as it might appear. There are seven states where Republicans can take over control of a state delegation by winning just one additional Congressional seat. And, there are a number of other states where Republicans can take control by winning two additional seats in the state. (Vop. will recall that in Michigan we picked up five Congressional seats in 1966.)"

For Non-Public Schools

Aid-Seekers Tell Strategy

Area meetings to encourage more mail to lawmakers kicked off "phase two" Thursday for the Redford School District in its role of an extensive, highly organized effort to get state aid for non-public schools.

The "mail-in" is part of a statewide concerted plan aimed at influencing Lansing lawmakers who are now preparing an education grant bill that would put \$21 million in state funds into private school education next year.

CHIEF BACKERS of the proposal, known as the Brown-Traxler bill, are the Citizens for Educational Freedom (CEF) and the Michigan Association of Non-Public Schools.

At a kick-off session Thursday night, Rev. Thomas J. McAnoy, CEF regional coordinator of the drive, traced the progress of "phase one" for the 60 parents who attended the meeting, sponsored by the Our Lady of Loretto School Board.

During "phase one," more than 70,000 hand-written letters have flooded the Capitol, according to Father McAnoy, who is principal of the new Bishop Borgess High School in Redford Township.

Phase two will concentrate on mail to district state senators, representatives and key legislative committees, he explained.

Redford Rep. John Bennett reportedly already has received 400 letters urging passage of the bill when it is introduced, Father McAnoy reported.

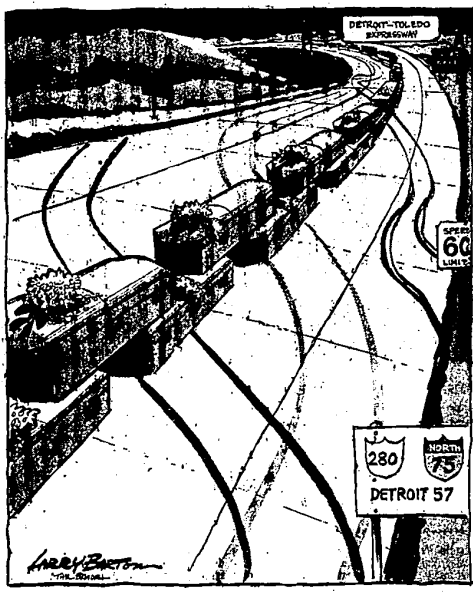
Besides the "mail-in," CEF tactics in the Redford district will include participation in a

series of public forums to be held throughout the area.

Grants to parents eliminates

the need on the part of the legislature to underwrite directly part of the cost of non-public school education, thus separating church and state, Father McAnoy pointed out.

Median Barrier



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Social Security

Medicare Benefits Gets A Boost

Editor's Note: This is the start of a series of articles by Sam F. Test, Jr., Editor, Detroit News, on the Social Security amendments of 1967 made to you and your family.

Here are some of the more important improvements in the Medicare program under the social security amendments signed by President Johnson on January 2, 1968.

PAYMENT FOR DOCTOR BILLS: Medicare beneficiaries whose physicians prefer to bill them directly instead of billing Medicare will no longer have to pay the bill and get it re-imposed before they can collect Medicare payments.

Under the old law, if the doctor did not want to submit his bill to Medicare, a Medicare beneficiary had to pay the bill and get it itemized and re-imposed in order to claim payment from Medicare.

Now, beginning January 1, 1968, all the patient needs to send in with his request for payment is an itemized bill, even if he has not yet paid the doctor.

If the doctor's office will fill out the bottom part of the standard Request for Payment form, this will serve as the itemized bill.

MORE HOSPITAL DAYS COVERED: Beginning January 1, a person covered under the hospital insurance part of Medicare will be eligible for 60 additional days of care partly paid for by Medicare.

This is a "lifetime reserve" does not end until a 60-day period has passed during which you were not a patient in any hospital or skilled nursing home. When a spell of illness ends, you again become eligible for up to 90 days of hospital insurance benefits.

The 60-day reserve, however, is a lifetime reserve, and none of it is replaced after you use it.

SERVICE IN NON-COVERED HOSPITALS: Also, the Medicare program may now make partial payment of bills for treatment before January 1, in hospitals not participating in the Medicare program.

If you had to pay a hospital bill because you were treated in such a hospital, it may be possible for you to be reimbursed, if the hospital meets

certain minimum standards, i.e., it is licensed as a hospital; has a full-time nursing service; and provides medical care under the supervision of a doctor.

During the first year of Medicare some hospitals were not able to take part in the Medicare program, and others have not chosen to take part, for one reason or another.

A special provision for payment in emergency cases helped many people, but there were some hospitals which did not qualify even under the emergency provisions. And some people covered by Medicare and admitted to these hospitals when there was not medical emergency provision mistakenly believed that Medicare would pay their bills.

If you were a Medicare beneficiary between July 1, 1966, and December 31, 1967, and could not earlier get payment under Medicare for a stay in a hospital that did not take part in Medicare, ask the hospital or your social security office to help you pay for benefits.

MORE BILLS PAID IN HOSPITALS: Starting April 1, the Medicare insurance part of Medicare will pay the full reasonable charges of radiologists' and pathologists' services while

you are a hospital inpatient, if you are enrolled for medical insurance. Under the old law, Medicare paid only 50 percent of the charges after the \$50 deductible had been met.

Under the old law, if you were in a hospital or extended care facility and were not eligible for hospital insurance payments -- because you had used up all your hospital insurance benefit days, or because you did not enter the extended care facility within 14 days after a hospital stay of at least three days -- services such as X-rays and laboratory services were not covered either by hospital or medical insurance.

As of April 1, medical insurance will cover such services if you are in a hospital or extended care facility. These services would ordinarily have been paid for as part of your doctor's bills if you had not been in the institution.

PHYSICAL THERAPY PAYMENTS BROADENED: Another change in the Medicare program provides payments for physical therapy under medical insurance, in your home or elsewhere, if it is furnished by an approved hospital, clinic, rehabilitation center, or public health agency.

3 DAYS ONLY AT SINGER

Washington's Birthday SALE

THURSDAY, FEB. 22nd THRU SATURDAY, FEB. 24th

Only 99¢ USED SEWING MACHINES

Only \$88 ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE WITH CASE!

FREE balloon on Feb. 22nd, to first 50 children accompanied by an adult

SINGER

FREE balloon on Feb. 22nd, to first 50 children accompanied by an adult