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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SECOND DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME X

The conference report on the omnibus Agriculture Bill was brought up yesterday and adopted with a majority of 54 votes. Ordinarily, conference reports are not contested and very few ever go on the rollcall. This did not apply when the conference report was called up for action, and the rollcall vote clearly showed that agriculture is in a little more trouble today than it was a year ago. Certain Members of the New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania delegations, who are staunch Democrats and always supporting agriculture in the past, voted against the conference report. This is a clear sign that should be observed and every consideration must be given to holding the city vote in the future for agriculture because without this segment of the House, agricultural programs, generally, are doomed.

We authorized an additional expenditure of over a billion dollars for missiles and materiel to be used by our armed forces. This is in addition to the bills and resolutions that we have passed following President Kennedy's speech.

At least, we are not asleep and are watching the trend and turn of events much more carefully than we did prior to the outbreak of our previous wars.

The action of the Congress together with this Administration's prompt action to meet Khrushchev's threats apparently has set the Soviet Union back on its heels. If words may be taken at face value, Khrushchev apparently does not want a military explosion to result from the crisis he has manufactured over Berlin.

Judging from reports on Khrushchev's meeting in Moscow with Italian Premier Fanfani, he affirmed his belief that the present situation will not lead to war and that negotiations for mutually satisfactory settlement are both 'opportune and possible.' At the same time, the Soviet Premier was adamant in his determination to sign a peace treaty with East Germany at a date already fixed. This statement of Khrushchev may be even more significant than it is interesting. The 'ifs' involved are very big, of course. President Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk have left no room for doubt that the United States has kept the door wide open to reasonable and honorable negotiation designed to keep the Berlin crisis from getting any hotter than it already is. According to the statements yesterday, new high-level East-West talks conceivably might be worth trying.

The first test of President Kennedy's concept of a Western Hemisphere 'alliance for progress' will take place during the coming fortnight meeting in the resort community of Punta del Este, near Montevideo. Delegations representing nations stretching southward from the United States would attempt to set up a realistic and meaningful program of economic and social development for each of the needy participating countries. The meeting starts tomorrow, and our delegation is headed by Secretary of Treasury Dillon.

The trouble in Bizerte appears to be much better today. President Bourguiba's offer to drop Tunisia's demand for United Nations condemnation of France is indicative of an encouraging resurgence of reasonableness in a very dangerous situation.

An article appeared in the Washington paper entitled - "Two Cities and U. S. Policy" - which pertains to certain limitations that we may have today that will be all-important from here on in. This article is as follows:

"The limitations of United States foreign policy will start to appear next week in two widely separated cities: Paris and Montevideo.

In the French capital, Secretary of State Rusk will lead the delegations which will try to persuade other nations of the North Atlantic Treaty organization to raise their military sights. He will plead for a degree of action and firmness at least commensurate with what this country is doing.

The object of course is preparation for defense of the West's rights in Berlin.

In Montevideo, the next ranking Cabinet officer, Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, will try to get the Alliance for Progress started and promote to the best of his ability joint action by all the American states in hemispheric affairs. Mr. Dillon has the further advantage of experience as Undersecretary of State.

His goal is likewise plain. It is to shore up democratic governments and help them to reduce the danger of Castro-style revolutions which persuade the poor that their only hope lies in violence.

Mr. Dillon has been warned that he may find himself facing Mr. Castro in person, though official word is still that only a delegation will be sent from Havana. Should the bearded dictator appear, the dignified banker might well steal the headlines from the European sessions.

Even before the latest hi-jacking episode, the administration found it difficult to keep Cuba in perspective. It is close; the fiasco of last spring is not the less humiliating because of the passage of time, and Castro is personally offensive.

All this appears clearly in the angry outbursts in the House which came even before all the facts of El Paso were in. As a curtain raiser for the Montevideo conference, the whole affair could not be more unwelcome.

Another difficult coincidence is that debate on the foreign aid bill will be in process. This means that Senators and Congressmen who already have doubts about foreign aid will be to an unusual degree looking over the Rusk-Dillon shoulders for such justification or lack of it they can discern.

At this point, no competent judge here will admit to optimism or pessimism about what the two Secretaries can achieve. At the very least their labors should enable them to determine for the information of the President and the country what can be expected in the way of support for the United States' position and plans.

The President is privately much criticized for lacking a foreign policy. Perhaps he has been waiting on some such assessments of the facts at the showdowns which are about to take place.

United Nations Ambassador Stevenson will not be thrown into either of these cockpits. His ordeal starts next month, and he already knows it will be a harsh one."

August 7, 1961

There is no longer any doubt about Gagarin's space flight around the earth. The Soviet Union was quite secretive after Gagarin landed and this caused considerable doubt in this country.

Today, The Soviet Union's second astronaut, Major Gherman Titov, completed his 17th orbit of the earth after nearly 24 hours in outer space. In his 17 swings around the globe, Titov and his 5-ton spaceship covered 654,800 kilometers - or about 406,000 miles. This is considerably more distance than from the earth to the moon. In orbiting the earth, Titov, while over the United States, sent greetings from Khrushchev and called upon our people to consider making every effort for peace. It was the most unusual thing to think of this man orbiting the earth making speeches, eating and sleeping! During the 24 hours that he was in outer space, the Russian astronaut had meals, slept for a little over 8 hours and talked repeatedly to the earth observing the globe from 3 portholes. He was constantly observed by television and at 5:45 a. Moscow time had a good breakfast which was his third meal aloft. He landed safely and according to reports was in the best of health.

This is one of the great scientific achievements of all times.

President Kennedy's aid plan for Latin America will require a massive investment of about \$20 billion over the next 10-year period. This is the total estimated by authoritative United States sources at the inter-American economic meeting now being held in Uruguay.

The Chief of the Space Agency's manned flight program here in our country said yesterday it would be quite some time before the United States can hope to duplicate Russia's latest space achievement and he added that there was no way to speed up the American program. He said that our program is being pushed hard but that it simply cannot go faster than it already is travelling. Certainly, this is an important matter to our country today, and, we should very frankly understand that a satellite of this size could be utilized as a very dangerous weapon.

Today in Tokyo there are 10 million people and so far this year 7,000 have been killed in traffic accidents in the city. Over 3,000 were killed by hit and run drivers; and watching pictures on TV of traffic conditions in this city is unbelievable.

The chief course that we are following today is our intention to demonstrate forcefulness and strength to the Soviet Union to accent the theme of self-determination for appeal to the under-developed nations. It seems that Russia's course is to flex its muscles to impress the West and at the same time speak of negotiation to reassure the Neutrals.

Khrushchev's peaceful co-existence according to recent statements means struggle against the West by all means short of war. The 5-year plan have not succeeded in Russia and recently Khrushchev announced a 20-year plan. Many promises are made to the wives and workers concerning modern conveniences and other matters which will take place soon.

Some of our leaders are still hopeful of adjournment by Labor Day - but this seems to be a little optimistic. We have passed bills for the relief of the depressed areas; extended minimum wage legislation; granted temporary unemployment benefits; and upgraded the agricultural program. In the field of National Defense, we have appropriated over \$47 billion which includes a billion more for heavy bombers than the Pentagon requested.

Yesterday, the Chairman of my Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Otto Passman of Louisiana appeared on the program "MEET THE PRESS". He defended his position, which, by the way, is almost completely against all foreign aid proposals and generally handled himself pretty well. On Saturday at noon, Part I, which contains several overall general statements was released to the press. In making certain observations to Secretary Rusk, my chairman, Mr. Passman said

"Now, I would not mention this matter if you had not made certain comment in your own statement. A very able Member of Congress came to me and said, 'I will tell you how you can please the Department and save a lot of trouble in the future.'

He said, 'Two representatives of the ICA came to me and said, "If Passman will resign his chairmanship, we will withdraw our request for long-term aid."' "

I would not have mentioned that fact if you had not said this:

I recognize that this proposal is of direct interest to this subcommittee. I know it is said that its purpose is to avoid coming to this committee for funds for economic assistance; this is not its purpose."

This was publicized in all of the papers and stirred up quite a ruckus. On the program, he was interrogated concerning this matter and refused to divulge the name of the Congressman.

August 9, 1961

The \$95 million contained in the authorization bill for Atomic Energy for FY 1962, which was to be used in constructing a reactor at Hanford, Washington, was defeated in the House today on a rollcall vote - that portion of the conference report concerning the Hanford reactor was deleted; and the House conferees were named and instructed to stand firm with the Senate conferees. This was quite a defeat for the Administration and shows what happens when the Republicans are almost solid to a man and take with them a number of Southern states. Six (6) from Kentucky voted to delete the \$95 million and two (2) voted for the item.

Under Major Legislative Actions for National Defense and Internal Security for the First Session of the 87th Congress, we have the following:

- S. J. Res. 120..Authorizes the President to call up to 250,000 Reservists and National Guardsmen for active duty of not more than 1 year and to extend training periods
- S. 2311..Authorizes a second increase, in the amount of \$958 million, for planes, ships and missiles in fiscal 1962
- S. 1852..Authorizes \$12.5 billion additional for fiscal 1962 for construction of aircraft missiles, and naval vessels; continues B-52, B-58 bomber production programs; provides for 2 new nuclear-powered missile frigates; and steps up Polaris submarine production to 29 by 1964, instead of 1967.
- H.R. 5000..Authorizes \$893.9 million for construction and improvement projects at military bases at home and abroad,

including missile sites and nuclear submarine bases; provides for 7,000 new housing units

H.R. 6874... Authorizes \$1.7 billion for National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1962; includes increases for manned moon-orbiting project and for research on solid and nuclear propellants

H.R. 7576... Authorizes \$226.4 million for Atomic Energy Commission construction projects; extends date for approval of cooperative power reactor demonstration proposals 1 year to June 30, 1962

Under International Affairs, we have:

H.R. 6518... Effectuates previously authorized Latin American program (P.L. 86-735) by appropriating \$600 million; includes \$100 million disaster relief for Chile, \$394 million for loans by Inter-American Development Bank, \$6 million for social and economic programs of OAS, and \$100 million for loans and grants by ICA

H.J. Res. 384... Provides for acceptance by the United States of agreement with France, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom for establishment of the Caribbean Organization to promote the progress and development of the area

S. 1720... Extends indefinitely the President's authority to use surplus farm products to aid the people and economy of underdeveloped nations and permits broadened program

H.R. 6611... Reduces from \$500 to \$100 value of goods returning Americans may bring back duty free from abroad

S. 610... Establishes a U.S. Travel Service in the Department of Commerce to promote and encourage tourist travel from abroad

Under National Economy, we have:

- H.R. 4806...Authorizes \$928 million temporary program to provide 13 weeks' additional unemployment compensation up to June 30, 1962, for jobless whose payments expire; increases tax on employers by four-tenths of 1 percent for 2 years beginning January 1, 1962
- H.R. 4884...Authorizes temporary grants to States to finance inclusion of dependent children of unemployed under Federal State assistance program for 15 months to June 1, 1962
- H.R. 3935...Increases \$1 minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, extends coverage to 3.5 million additional workers by gradual wage step-ups; amends Fair Labor Standard Act
- S. 1.....Establishes Area Redevelopment Administration in Department of Commerce; authorizes \$300 million loans and \$94 million grants for industrial plants and public facilities in areas of economic distress; provides for technical assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and subsistence grants for persons undergoing retraining; terminates program June 30, 1965
- H.R. 7446...Extends to July 1, 1962, the 52 percent corporate income tax rate and the existing schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, automobiles, parts and accessories; also continues 10-percent tax on transportation of persons and levy on local telephone calls
- H.R. 7677...Raises temporary limit on national debt by \$5 billion, from \$293 billion through June 30, 1962

H.R. 6713 ... Authorizes additional \$1.5 billion for completion of Interstate and Defense Highway System as scheduled by 1972, and to bring Federal appropriations for primary, secondary, and urban programs, from \$925 million to \$1 billion annually; fixes Federal gas and diesel tax at 4 cents per gallon, raises levies on tires, tubes, retread rubber, and on heavy trucks and buses

H.R. 1163 ... Extends for 27 months, to June 30, 1968, authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to make loans to railroad

Under Social Security, Health, and Welfare, we have:

H.R. 6027 ... Raises minimum monthly old-age insurance payments under Social Security Act from \$33 to \$40; increases benefits to widows; provides male worker may draw reduced benefits upon retirement at age 62; liberalizes disability provisions; increases tax for worker and employers by one-eighth of 1 percent each

S. 1922 ... Authorizes 4-to-5-year \$4.9 billion housing programs for: low and moderate income families on liberalized terms; urban renewal; open-spaces development in cities; college dormitory construction loans; 100,000 new units of public housing; community facilities. Extends farm housing program, increases funds for housing for the aged, and provides for loans to cities to acquire mass transportation facilities

- S. J. Res. 89..Provides interim \$1 billion increase
in FHA mortgage insurance authority
- S. 278.....Extends for 4 years, to June 30, 1966
\$5 million a year program for grants
and scholarships for training of
practical nurses under Vocational
Education Act of 1946.

Under Governmental Reorganization, we have:

S. 153...Authorizes President, to June 1, 1963, to
submit reorganization plans which become
effective 60 days after presentation
unless disapproved by simple majority
of House or Senate

H. Doc. 152..Reorganization Plan No. 3, 1961. Same
authority as above granted the Civil
Aeronautics Board

H. Doc. 159.Reorganization Plan No. 4, 1961. Same
authority as above granted to Federal
Trade Commission

S. 912.....Creates 63 additional U. S. District
Court judgeships and 10 in Circuit
Courts to meet increasing caseloads

H. R. 6169..Amends National Aeronautics and Space
Act to make the Vice President,
instead of the President, Chairman
of the National Space Council

Under Veterans and Servicemen, we have:

H. R. 5723...Extends direct and guaranteed home
loan programs for World War II
veterans to July 26, 1967, and for
Korean conflict veterans to February
1, 1975; authorizes additional \$1.2
billion for direct loan program
through fiscal year 1967

- H.R. 845 . . . Increases to \$100 per month special pension to holders of Congressional Medal of Honor
- S. 1173. . . . Restores rank of General of the Army (five stars) to former President Eisenhower

Under Agriculture, we have the following:

- S. 1643. . . . Cuts wheat acreage 10 percent for 1961-crop year, offers payment for additional reductions and price support averaging \$2 per bushel; continues present program of voluntary acreage cuts for feed grains including barley, and fixes minimum price support at 65 percent
- H.R. 4510. . . Provides for 1-year voluntary cut in acreage and crops of feed grains; increases price-support payments to participants for corn, grain sorghums other feed grains, and soybeans
- H. R. 5463. . . Extends Sugar Act of 1948, fixing quotas of domestic and foreign producers, for 15 months to June 30, 1962; continues President's authority to exclude Cuban sugar imports and reallocate its quota
- S. 1027. . . . Authorizes disposal of additional \$2 billion in surplus commodities under provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act
- H. R. 1822. . . . Increases proportion of appropriated farm loan funds available for individual farms with debt over \$10,000 from 10 percent to 25 percent

Under Natural Resources, we have the following:

- H.R. 6441. . . Expands water pollution control program increases grants to State and interstate agencies from \$3 million annually to \$5 million for operations through June 30, 1962, and from \$50 million

to \$100 million annually for construction of treatment works; substitutes sliding-scale formula for present 30-percent limitation on Federal grants

S. 449 ...Extends to January 31, 1962, time for Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to submit final report

We have passed the following appropriation bills in the following amounts:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 3d Supplemental, 1961..... | \$1,694,055,637 |
| Interior..... | 779,158,650 |
| Latin-American Program..... | 600,000,000 |
| Legislative..... | 135,432,065* |
| Agriculture..... | 1,397,934,500* |
| Commerce..... | 573,052,800) |
| Related Agencies | 55,575,000) |
| Executive Office of President..... | 12,708,000) |
| 4th Supplemental, 1961..... | 47,214,000 |

*-(awaiting President's signature)

**-Does not include authorization--4B

August 10, 1961

General Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff under General Eisenhower in Europe during World War II and later one of the Under Secretaries of State died after a heart attack last night. He was in an ambulance on his way to Walter Reed Hospital.

A wild-eyed French Algerian with a pistol hi-jacked a Pan American World Airways DC-8 Jet Liner over Mexico yesterday and forced it to fly to Havana with 81 aboard. The plane was released and returned to Miami at 11:48 p.m. EDT.

Last week, another airliner was hi-jacked in California and a man and his son attempted to have this plane fly to Havana over Texas. The gas supply became exceedingly low and the plane had to land. The passengers were discharged and the hi-jackers still attempted to

take off for Havana. FBI agents and others shot the tires down and disabled the plane from taking off.

This hi-jacking of planes has become a serious matter and with pistols firing in pressurized compartments, the lives of all the passengers and the crew are at stake.

Late yesterday afternoon, the White House called and said the President wanted to see me at 5 o'clock. I checked this matter carefully and found out that 3 or 4 other Members of my Committee were also called at the last minute and that this meeting was arranged by White House Assistants so that the President could talk with a few Members about his request for a 5-year long-term economic assistance loans in the Foreign Aid Program. I was unable to attend and regretted and the same applied to the other Members invited from my Committee. This has reached the point now where the Members are simply saying "no" and are not attending. This procedure is certainly not good and it is really embarrassing to the Members and should be to the Staff at the White House.

WATERSHED PROJECTS UNDER P.L. 566
IN 2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Beginning in 1956 and extending up to the present time, and are as follows:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Co.</u> | <u>Acreage</u> | <u>Apvd for Operatic</u> |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cypress Creek-Union- | | 32,424 | May 3, 1957 |
| Canoe Creek | Henderson | 76,643 | June 19, 1958 |
| Mud River | Butler, Logan Muhlenberg & Todd. | 240,033 | July 17, 1958 |
| Crab Orchard Creek | Union Webster Hopkins | 96,893 | August 31, 1959 |

Watershed Projs. - contd.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Acreege</u> | <u>Apvd. for Operation</u> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Caney Creek | Ohio, Grayson, & Butler | 97,310 | April 17, 1961 |
| Big Reedy | Grayson Edmonson & Butler | 26,390 | in process of approval |

Other Projects approved for Kentucky are:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Beaver Creek | - | 33,848 acres |
| Donaldson Creek | - | 47,010 acres |
| East Fork of Clarks River | - | 201,441 acres |
| Meadow Creek | - | 9,862 acres |
| North Fork of Little River | - | 37,611 acres |
| Obion Creek | - | 207,108 acres |
| Twin Creek | - | 17,418 acres |
| West Fork of Clarks River | - | 148,640 acres |

In 1955, my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations appropriated the necessary funds to start the small watershed projects. In addition to those located in my District, I have had quite a bit to do with the others in Kentucky.

August 11, 1961

Starting on Monday of next week, we will begin general debate on the "Mutual Security Act for 1961." This Administration is moving 'heaven and earth' to secure approval of

its proposal for a long term 5-year economic assistance program which will not be submitted to the Congress for approval of the Appropriations Committee each year. The proposal provides for the borrowing of \$8.8 billion from the Treasury to be used in making development loans in under developed countries over the next 5-year period. Every Department in the Government and every employee who has any connection with a Member of the House or the Senate has been instructed to go all out to secure votes for this program. Never, since I have been a Member of Congress have I seen such pressure.

Yesterday, in going from my Committee room, which has under consideration the Foreign Aid Appropriations request for FY 1962, I was stopped by the Speaker and requested to serve as Chairman on the bill from the Armed Services Committee which provides additional rights for officers who have had 10 years of aeronautical experience and for some reason are no longer retained in service. With all the strain and stress of the Foreign Aid Appropriations hearings, I had hoped to avoid serving as Chairman on this particular occasion.

During the hearings, I had pointed out to Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of the Treasury Dillon and Secretary of Defense McNamara that one of the main reasons why our Foreign Aid program has failed to accomplish desired results in a number of instances is due to the fact that we have failed to concentrate in certain countries in each hemisphere. It is my contention that certain countries in Africa, the Near East, Far East, Latin America and in other hemispheres should receive foreign aid appropriations according to a set plan and program which will make this particular country stronger economically and from the standpoint of health, education and sanitation with the results witnessed and appreciated by other countries on the same continent. Countries such as India and Brazil are examples of what I have in mind.

During the hearings, I pointed out very carefully to the Secretaries that a spirit of jealousy has built up among the 87 nations of the world who are recipients of our foreign aid and each country is attempting to secure its full share. The full share terminology, of course, is the recipients' own phraseology.

At the present time, the Inter-American Economic Conference, which is underway in Uruguay clearly demonstrates rivalry among countries of foreign aid procedures. Latin America's small nations yesterday were challenging their bigger neighbors to make sure they get their share of President Kennedy's \$20 billion Alliance for Progress Aid Program. Uruguay, which is the smallest country in South America, is leading the campaign based on evident fears that otherwise the big nations will reap most of the benefits from the United States drive to bolster Latin America against threats of Communism. From the news reports, we are standing on the sidelines a benevolent neutral during this hassle as to who gets what of our money. Our neutrality, of course, is a mistake and insofar as receiving benefits in the future, a program should be inaugurated for Latin America and concentration of funds programmed for countries such as Brazil.

August 14, 1961

POST OFFICE FACILITIES SECURED FOR
THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT FROM
January 1, 1951 to August 1, 1961

ALLEN COUNTY

Scottsville - New quarters - 20 yr lease

BUTLER COUNTY

Morgantown - New quarters - 20 yr lease

(Post Office Facilities - Cont'd)

DAVISS COUNTY

- Maceo - Other quarters in remodeled building
- Owensboro - New quarters - 20 yr lease
- Utica - Other quarters in existing building
- Whitesville - New quarters - 10 yr lease

GRAYSON COUNTY

- Caneyville - New quarters - 10 yr lease

HENDERSON COUNTY

- Henderson - New quarters - 20 yr lease
- Robards - Other quarters in existing building

HOPKINS COUNTY

- Dawson Springs - New quarters - 10 yr lease
- Morton's Gap - Other quarters in existing building

MCLEAN COUNTY

- Island - Other quarters in existing building
- Rumsey - Other quarters in existing building

OHIO COUNTY

- Beaver Dam - New quarters - 10 yr lease
- Hartford - " " " " "
- Horse Branch - Other quarters in existing building
- McHenry - Other quarters in existing building

UNION COUNTY

- Sturgis - New quarters - 10 yr lease
- Uniontown - Other quarters in remodeled building

(Post Office Facilities - Contd)

WARREN COUNTY

Bowling Green - New quarters - 20 yr.
lease

WEBSTER COUNTY

Clay - New quarters - 10 yr.
lease

Dixon - New quarters - 10 yr.
lease

Providence - New quarters - 10 yr.
lease

Sebree - New quarters - 10 yr.
lease

Starting tomorrow, we will begin general debate on the "Mutual Security Act of 1961".

The pressure continues and without any fear of contradiction, I am positive that more pressure has been used to secure approval of the 5-year proposal included in this bill than at any other time since the close of World War II. The Byrd Amendment was defeated in the Senate and the 5-year proposal adopted. The balance of the proposals will be agreed upon and the Senate should pass their bill either today or tomorrow.

This is really a test for the leadership in the House. Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, still with considerable influence among the Members will in every instance go to the well when a close controversial measure backed by the Administration is up for consideration. I have witness a number of pleas from the Speaker which were not heeded by the Membership of the House. The last controversial measure before us was the Hanford Reactor Project which was defeated by 71 votes.

Neither the Speaker nor the Majority Leader, John McCormack, went to the well. Our Majority Leader has been a Member of the House since November 6, 1928. Mr. Rayburn has been a Member since March 4, 1913; Carl Vinson of Georgia since November 3, 1914; and my Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri since March 4, 1923; Emanuel Celler since March 4, 1923; John Taber since March 4, 1923; and Joseph W. Martin, Jr. since March 4, 1925.

During his long tenure, John McCormack has remained strong in his Congressional District and is strictly an organization man. Quick, very intelligent and with an Irish temper, the Majority Leader will not go to the well in controversial matters which appear to be lost, and, in fact, have never seen him really place his influence on the line. In a great many instances when close controversial matters are up and even though strongly backed by the Administration when the Democrats are in power, the Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack, will simply not stake his prestige and go to the well. He is an outstanding man but this one weakness keeps him from being an outstanding Majority Leader. In fact, I have always believed that this failure to actively participate in controversial matters has kept the Speaker and our Majority Leader from being too close personally.

The Majority Leader as well as the Speaker will have an opportunity this week to exercise their influence in the House.

August 16, 1961

Today, we read the Mutual Security Bill for 1961 for amendments. The bill is in serious trouble from the standpoint of the 5-year long term assistance loans. During the past few days, our Speaker and the Majority Leader have issued statements to the effect that under no circumstances would they agree to accept any period of time other than the 5-year period because they had enough votes in the House to pass the bill in its entirety. Yesterday, it just occurred to the leadership that they are about 37 votes short, and, in my opinion, will not succeed in completely going around the Committee on Appropriations with any 5-year proposal or a proposal that exceeds 2 years. The House is in the proper frame of mind today to even refuse a 2-year period.

The bill, from the standpoint of the leadership and the White House, has been very poorly handled. A number of calls have been made from the White House demanding that certain Members discuss the bill with the President, and the Members have refused. This has occurred according to my information in over 40 instances - and certainly is not a compliment to the President.

If Congress should adopt a 5-year long term loan provision, it would be a violation of the Constitution. I am delighted that this maneuver will probably fail; and even though my friend, the Speaker, and my friend, the Majority Leader, still believe this morning that they will muster enough votes to carry the 5-year provision, they will be sadly mistaken.

The Committee on Ways and Means has just about closed out all hearings and action on pending bills. The tax bill providing for a more equitable tax on savings and loan associations and providing for withholdings of dividends and interest was shelved yesterday in the Committee. This clearly indicates that we are on the "adjournment road" and as soon as the Mutual Security Appropriations bill, which we will complete during the present month, passes, this Session of Congress will adjourn sine die.

The Berlin situation remains critical and those in charge of East Germany have closed the East Berlin exits with concrete walls and barb wire. The Members of the House know full well that the situation in the world is critical today and they are willing to appropriate every dime necessary to protect the freedom of this country and of the free countries but they are not in favor of any crisis placing the Chief Executive in the position of forcing the Legislative Branch of the Government to absolutely abandon its prerogatives, duties, and rights as provided for under the Constitution. At no time, since I have been a Member of the House have we had such a test and unless I am absolutely, badly, fooled, this maneuver will fail.

August 17, 1961

President Kennedy's "new approach" foreign aid program encountered stunning reverses on both sides of the Capitol yesterday. The House voted tentatively to wipe out long-range aspects of his 5-year 8.8 billion dollar bill and the Senate approved cuts totaling more than \$1 billion

The 197 to 185 House teller vote to limit the program to one year is not final and the Administration has two chances to recover. The scuttling amendment may still go to a rollcall vote in the House and a second chance will come when the bill goes to conference with the Senate.

The crippling blow struck swiftly when a House coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats threw its strength behind an amendment by Representative D. S. Saund, Democrat of Calif., who, by the way, is a naturalized American citizen born in India. Judge Saund is a Member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and his move came as quite a surprise to the leadership.

Up to the very last minute, the leadership on our side believed that they would win this teller vote. The big black cadillacs are really parked up and down the street this morning. Everyone from every Department including Cabinet Office officials who have any influence with the Membership in the House are really working overtime this morning to attempt to change this vote. I have never witnessed as much pressure in my life and even though there is a good chance to change this vote on a rollcall, I have my doubts that the leadership will be able to accomplish this change.

August 22, 1961

On Saturday of last week 100 trucks carrying 1500 combat-ready infantrymen crossed East Germany to West Berlin. This group will reinforce the Berlin garrison and succeeded in crossing East Germany without any difficulty. The Berlin crisis still remains serious.

Vice President Lyndon Johnson spent the

weekend in West Berlin and in the following short speech informed the world that we intend to stand firm:

"I come here at a moment of tension and danger - in your lives, the lives of my countrymen and the common life of the free world.

"To the survival and to the creative future of this city we Americans have pledged, in effect, what our ancestors pledged in forming the United States: 'our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.'

"A barrier of barbed wire has been thrown across your city. It has broken for you, and more important, for your brethren to the east, vital human and communal ties - ties that reach back into the lives of families and friends and into the long life of this great city.

"I understand the pain and outrage you feel.

"I understand the anger you feel as the Communist authorities and their hirelings congratulate themselves on having throttled the flow of men, women and children who could stand it no longer and have come to the West, even at the cost of abandoning their homes, the familiar places and all they have created.

What a Victory

"What a victory they claim. What a failure they prove.

"I tell you the Communists congratulate themselves too soon. Stop for a moment and consider what this crisis is about.

"This crisis has arisen because of a massive fact of history.

"The free men of Germany - both here and in West Germany - have succeeded in these years since the end of the war beyond our most optimistic hopes.

"I am not referring only to their economic success, which all the world knows and admires. They succeeded in far more important ways. They have built a vital democratic life. They have accepted with admirable self-discipline restraints on their military establishment. They have played a great constructive role in building a united Europe. They are now coming to play a major role in the world scene - from India to Bolivia.

"Meanwhile, in East Germany there has been a terrible and tragic failure. Despite every instrument of force and propaganda, despite every asset of German skill and German resources, the Communists have not been able to create a life to which men can commit their talents, their faith and the future of their children.

"Make no mistake. This fact of history is well understood in the Kremlin. What they are trying to do now is to interpose barbed wire, bayonets and tanks against the forces of history.

Universal Effort

"In the short run, the barbed wire is there, and it will not go away by a wave of the hand. But in the long run this unwise effort will fail.

"Lift your eyes from these barriers and ask yourselves: who can really believe that history will deny Germany and Berlin their natural unity; who can really believe that the German people will choose communism after what they have seen on their own soil.

"This is a time, then, for confidence, for poise and for faith - for faith in yourselves.

"It is also a time for faith in your allies everywhere - your lives are linked not merely to those in Hamburg, Bonn and Frankfurt. They also are linked with those who live in every town of Western Europe, Canada and the United States, and with those on every continent who live in freedom and are prepared to fight for it.

"I repeat: This is a time for confidence, for poise and for faith - qualities with which you have associated the name of your city, from one end of the world to the other, since 1945.

"What President Kennedy said on July 25 to his fellow countrymen I now say to you: 'with your help and that of other free men, this crisis can be surmounted. Freedom can prevail - and peace can endure.'"

Every so often a great man passes along the Road of Life. One of these was Learned Hand. On Friday of last week, Learned Hand died at the age of 89. He was often referred to as the most distinguished living, English-speaking jurist. Quite often he was known as the tenth member of the Supreme Court. During his tenure as District Federal Judge and Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, he handed down some 2000 opinions. Associates often said that he had a lovely tune in his head and quite often it was translated into words. One of the many examples of this was his definition of "the spirit of liberty." Learned Hand said, "The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which weighs their interests alongside its own without bias.

"The spirit of liberty remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded. The spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, near 2000 years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned but has never quite forgotten: that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest."

For all his extraordinary eminence and authority as a jurist, Learned Hand's richest legacy probably is the more generalized expressions of his views as a philosopher. He was, by every standard, a great judge and he was a lawyer's lawyer.

The largest man-made lake in the world today is located in Southern Rhodesia. This is the Kariba Dam and it covers 230 square miles in the large section of the lake.

Today it is no longer a thing of beauty, due to the *Salvinia Auriculata*. This is a floating aquatic fern. It probably started from small pieces in goldfish bowls that were carried into Rhodesia. Small boats are unable to push through this fern and in many sections it is so thick that small trees are growing on top and men are able to walk for miles without going down too deep into the water.

The pressure remains at a fever point on the Mutual Security Authorization bill and when Secretary Dillon returned from Uruguay, the President again stated that "under no circumstances could we turn down our long-term economic assistance development loan program." This is the five-year authorization for treasury borrowing, totaling \$8.8 billion. The bill is now in conference and, unless something takes place that is more than unusual, the House will remain firm and refuse the President's request for long-term economic assistance.

In the Congress today we have a number of unusual men and women. For instance, we have Carl Albert, the Majority Whip from Oklahoma, who is a very small man and one of the best qualified men in the House from the standpoint of education and training. He is a Rhodes scholar and is one of the best-liked members in Congress.

From Toledo, Ohio, we have a man by the name of Ashley, who succeeded one of the finest men that ever served in the Congress. This fellow has been hauled into court a number of times during the past few months by his former wife for non-support of his two infant children. It seems that he and his wife had been separated over a number of months and the second child

was born during this separation. During his last appearance in the Federal Court here in the District of Columbia in the past month, he denied the second child. The Judge threw the largest book he had available at this right unusual fellow and Ashley is now promptly paying a reasonable amount to take care of his two children.

From West Virginia we have a man by the name of Cleveland Bailey who, for a number of years has lived in one district and represented an adjoining district. On many occasions, when appropriation bills are brought to the floor for action, Mr. Bailey, who is in his late seventies, rises and inquires very emphatically as to what amount, if any, is in the bill for West Virginia. He is one of the loyal coal mining section Members and is as aggressive as any bulldog that ever lived.

A fine young Member from Kansas City, Missouri, is Richard Bolling. He is a close friend of former President Harry S. Truman and as a member of the Rules Committee, is one of the staunchest supporters of the present Administration. He is one of the Members who, some day will be considered for Speaker of the House.

A large man from Alabama, with a flowing mane of grey hair and with large spectacles held by a silk ribbon, signs his name all over the page - Frank Boykin. He is worth many millions of dollars and his slogan in every campaign is "Everything is made for love."

Occasionally the Chairman of the Public Works Committee, Mr. Buckley of New York City, comes to the floor of the House. Prior to his election as Chairman of the Public Works Committee, which he obtained as a result of

long service, the members of the Committee said that he had only attended one or two meetings each year during his long tenure. He is the Democratic boss of the Bronx and is probably the most powerful man, politically, in New York City.

My Chairman, Mr. Cannon, from the State of Missouri, is a former Administrative Assistant of Champ Clark; Parliamentarian of the House; House Member for over 30 years; and now Chairman of the most powerful Committee in the Congress.

We have a number of Jewish Members of Congress and I guess the outstanding Jewish Member is Manny Celler, of New York City. He has the best vocabulary of any man I have ever met and is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House.

In a number of instances, able Members in the House are defeated by flukes. On the Democratic side today we have a man by the name of Coad, who is a young minister, and after divorcing his wife in Alabama and marrying the wife of his Administrative Assistant, who was also an employee in his office, he has, of course, announced his retirement from Congress. This man is from the Republican State of Iowa and for a year or two made a right good impression.

Harold Cooley, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, is from North Carolina and is one of the great lawyers in the House. His Committee is divided right down the middle and dissension prevails at all times. He succeeded to the Chairmanship during the 84th Congress. In the 83rd Congress, Clifford Hope, one of the great men in agriculture, was Chairman of this Committee.

The present Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is Wilbur Mills of Arkansas. He is a lawyer and one of the ablest men in the House. He will be seriously considered for the Speakership some day and the only thing that will probably disqualify him is his location. Arkansas has segregation, school construction, medical assistance to the aged, and foreign aid appropriations problems.

One of the kindest and nicest men in the House is William Dawson from Chicago. He is colored and is a perfect gentleman. He has been a Member for about 30 years and is Chairman of the Government Operations Committee and, in addition, is one of the most powerful figures, politically, in the State of Illinois.

Just to the contrary is another colored Member from Detroit. His name is Diggs. An undertaker by profession and, together with his father, operates the largest colored undertaking establishment in the United States. Rich, insolent, and not too well qualified.

When I was first elected, a man by the name of Dingell was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was a quiet little man with a lot of friends in the House. He was succeeded by his son, who is loud and noisy and simply a labor baiter.

Another nice Member of the House is Harold Donohue, from Massachusetts. A bachelor, some 57 or 58 years old, well dressed, a perfect gentleman and a hard working Member of Congress. Nothing spectacular, but consistent all the way.

From California we have a man by the name of Doyle who, by the way, is the only other Member of Congress foolish enough to keep a

journal. His journal, according to my information, is quite voluminous and he is a member of that controversial committee of the House, the Un-American Activities Committee.

When I was first elected, one of the three greatest Members of the House was Jere Cooper of Tennessee, one of the ablest men in the House and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Probably the best presiding officer in the House at the time of his death. His district could point with pride to their Member because he was recognized throughout the United States as being an outstanding statesman and a great American. He was succeeded by a man who attempted to defame him on one occasion and this man is "Fats" Everett. Weighing some 320 pounds, with no ability and with just a lot of noise, he lumbered along representing the former district of Jere Cooper.

In 1941 I was President of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky and, during the National Convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, I served as Chairman of the Credentials Committee and presided over most of the sessions. One of the delegates that caused more trouble than anyone else attending the Convention was a man named Dan Flood from Pennsylvania. He is now a Member of Congress and has served in the House for a period of about 12 years. A waxed mustache, white suits, blue ties and tan shoes.

From Rhode Island we have a man by the name of Fogarty, who is a Member of the Committee on Appropriations and a former bricklayer. Highly intelligent and very able.

One of the real small men in the House when I was first elected was a man by the name of

Franklin from Philadelphia. Of course, he was a member of the Philadelphia organization and simply voted. When he died, he was succeeded by his wife, who is a very lovely lady. She takes quite an active part in the House and especially when her Committee brings bills to the floor for action. This is so unusual when we realize that her husband simply sat on the back row and voted.

The Philadelphia Delegation is headed by a man by the name of William Green who is a Member of the House. He has served in this capacity for a long time and while under indictment the Federal Court was transferred from the Committee on Armed Services to the Committee on Ways and Means. This was quite a promotion and for awhile it appeared that he might be found guilty while serving as a Member of Congress. He was tried for using Congressional influence in certain contracts involving government matters. He was acquitted, and with his ban still flying heads the Philadelphia organization.

A former police judge from Detroit, Michigan is now a Member of the House and her name is Martha Griffiths.

For a number of years in Kentucky one of the Assistant Attorneys General was a man by the name of Holifield. He was born and raised in Mayfield, Kentucky, and he has a nephew named Chet Holifield from California. Chet Holifield is an able Member and he, too, was born in Mayfield. He is Chairman of the Atomic Energy Joint Committee and probably the outstanding authority in Congress on atomic energy.

One of the hard working Members in the House with a fine personality and a lot of

influence is Bob Jones from the State of Alabama.

Some of the most arrogant and meanest Members in the House who I know anything about are former Administrative Assistants. They simply cannot stand prosperity and at all times are just "big Congressmen." In this category we have people such as Frank Karsten of Missouri and Frank Bow of Ohio.

With some sixteen women in the House a great many of them are former wives of Members.

John Kee was Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for a number of years and at the time of his death he was succeeded by his wife, Elizabeth Kee, who is just barely able to distinguish between a quorum call and a roll call vote.

Paul Kilday of Texas is one of the learned Members of the House and only recently he was named as one of the judges on the Military Court of Appeals. At the close of this Session he will retire from the House.

A man in the House loved and respected by all, with only a sixth grade education, is Mike Kirwan of Ohio...all the way an Irishman and just as game as they come. He is Chairman of the House Congressional Election Committee and one of the powerful members of my Committee on Appropriations.

During the 84th Congress one of our Members, Tom Lane of Massachusetts, was convicted in Federal Court on an income tax evasion matter, and, while serving a term in the Federal penitentiary, was reelected to Congress and is still a Member of the House.

John McCormack of Massachusetts is Majority Leader and one of the unusual men in the House...politically minded and able to take care of himself in the great State of Massachusetts.

The second man on the Committee on Appropriations today in the House is George Mahon of Texas...industrious, very able, cautious, and scared of his shadow. Before too long he will succeed to the Chairmanship of our Committee and the Lord only knows how he will be able to wrestle with all of the problems confronting the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Jimmy Morrison of Louisiana is one of the men frequently publicized in the Drew Pearson column. According to newspaper reports, this man has skated on thin ice ever since he has been a Member of Congress, and apparently none of his acts are considered serious by his constituents.

A former Sheriff of Cook County who rules the Chicago Delegation with a firm hand and one of the long time Members of the House is Tom O'Brien. According to rumor, he became a rich man while serving as Sheriff of Cook County. He votes for all Administration measures in the House and expects the Chicago Delegation to do likewise.

The only Spanish-American War veteran in the House is Barratt O'Hara of Chicago. Real old, kind, and almost pitiful, he takes the floor and makes speeches that are not too well received by the Members.

Suede shoes, dark trousers, white coats with buttons the size of 50¢ pieces and with

a Harlam swagger is Adam Clayton Powell. A Baptist minister who recently divorced his wife and married a Puerto Rican, he is Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor and quite a sight to behold.

From Brooklyn comes John Rooney, an organization man strictly and an able man.

"Elect Roosevelt - the wife you save may be your own." This was the slogan in the first campaign of James Roosevelt, son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. From California, he is a hard working Member of the House and on many occasions votes alone and is considered very much of a left winger.

Our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, was elected to the House on March 4, 1913. He has served from the 63rd Congress up to the present time. By the way, Mr. Rayburn is a sick man, and for the past three weeks has looked awful. His ruddy complexion has completely disappeared and his color is not good. Yesterday he was absent from the House, and, according to a newspaper release, he spent the day in Baltimore on personal business. He is a great man, and as Speaker occupies the second most important position in the government of our country. Ahead of the Speaker is only our President.

Judge Saund, born in India and now a Representative from California, is the author of the famous Saund Amendment that has caused so much trouble during the past few weeks in the Mutual Security authorization bill.

A man by the name of Shelley from California is a labor leader and has been a Member of the House for a number of years.

Mr. Spence, 89 years of age, from Fort Thomas, Kentucky, is the oldest Member in the Congress. He is Chairman of his Committee on Banking and Currency and is quite an unusual man.

Arends of Illinois is the Republican Whip and one of the weak Members in the House.

When I first arrived Mrs. Bolton from Ohio and her son from Ohio were both Members. This is the fine little lady who inherited some eight or nine million dollars from an uncle and the same Member who contributes from \$35 to \$50 thousand a year to the Republican National Party. Her son suffered a slight heart attack and dropped out of Congress. She is still very much a Member and you should see her each morning in her Cadillac on her way to work.

Digger Byrnes from Philadelphia is an undertaker and is a member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

One of the doctors in the House is Dr. Fenton from Pennsylvania, a member of my Committee and a fine gentleman.

One of the able young Members on the Republican side is Jerry Ford of Michigan who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member on the Republican side on the Subcommittee on Defense.

Another bachelor in the House is Fulton from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the owner of several newspapers and a man of means. He owns a small home which is completely void of furniture and simply filled with geraniums. Every room has row after row of geraniums in the windows, in boxes, flower pots and other containers. He is very fond of this particular flower and wealthy enough to promote his hobby.

Halleck of Indiana is the Minority Leader and one of the rough and tough fighters in the House - an able speaker and a right mean man.

A fruit farmer from Washington is a member of my Committee by the name of Horan, and he is a loyal member of the Republican party and a good House Member.

Dr. Judd of Minnesota served as a medical missionary for many years and he was the keynote speaker at the last Republican National Convention: a noted authority on foreign affairs and an able Member of the House.

In calling the House roll the first name called is Abbitt of Virginia. Very, very seldom does this Member ever vote "aye". As one of the conservative Members from Virginia he always, with few exceptions, votes "no".

Alford, of Little Rock, Arkansas, is a doctor and he is the Member who defeated Brooks Hays in a write-in vote, the first time this has happened in many, many years.

James C. Davis of Atlanta, Georgia, is a former Judge and a bulldog insofar as segregation is concerned. He has waved this particular banner for five long years.

A Member of the House married one of the Ringling girls of the famous circus family, and, in his race for election his first term, he said that he had husbanded his assets to the extent that he felt he could reasonably be elected to Congress and serve his District well. This Member's name is Jim Haley of Florida.

Another fine lady in the House is Leonor Sullivan of St. Louis. She is the widow of John Sullivan who served so ably for a number of years.

Albert Thomas of Texas, a member of my Committee, is one of the able Members of Congress and a right sick man at the present time. A great lawyer and a former District Attorney.

From Texas we also have a man by the name of Thompson who married a very, very wealthy woman and their home here in Washington is known as the Texas Embassy.

Udall of Arizona is the brother of the Secretary of the Interior and the same Secretary who formerly served in the House.

Carl Vinson, next to the Speaker, has had the longest tenure in the House. He is a gruff, right mean old fellow and Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. Called "Admiral" by all of the Members who knew him when he was Chairman of the old Naval Affairs Committee.

Francis Walter of Pennsylvania is one of the ablest Members in the House, a great presiding officer and Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"The Talker" - this is the title given Joe Martin of Massachusetts when he was Speaker of the 83rd Congress by my two nephews, Doug and Chuck Reardon of Philadelphia. One of the outstanding men of all time insofar as the House is concerned, he is a former Majority and Minority Leader and Speaker of the House. Kind, considerate and loyal - this is the best description that I can give for Joe Martin - a great House Member.

Phil Landrum of Georgia, one of the authors of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Bill, is right noisy with very little depth and is strictly a political opportunist.

John McMillan, another Administrative Assistant, who now through long service is Chairman of the House Committee on District of Columbia. He was written up considerably last week over a Cadillac which cost \$5100.

Tom Murray of Tennessee has been in Congress for a great many years and is Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. A cantankerous old bachelor who is just as honest as the day is long and just as determined. No one ever puts any pressure on Tom Murray.

Otto Passman of Louisiana reminds me somewhat of a waterbug. Chairman of the famous Passman Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and very much against all appropriations for foreign aid.

A fine little lady in the House is named **Gracie Pfoest**...married when she was 16 years of age and a fine schoolteacher.

A noisy Member in the House is **Bob Poage** of Texas...the second man on the Committee on Agriculture and strictly a Texan.

When I think of the Pickwick Papers and that period of time in England I am reminded of **Howard Smith** from Virginia...a former judge and banker, Chairman of the Rules Committee, polite, kind, considerate and very, very able. Also a bulldog, and the man who goes home when he gets tired of pressure and takes it easy down on the farm in Virginia. The papers say that **Howard Smith** is back home putting up the hay when the pressure becomes too great on the Chairman of the Rules Committee.

A friend of the farmers is **H. Carl Anderson**, always battling for agriculture and right successfully.

From East Tennessee we have Howard Baker, a man worth millions, and Mrs. Carroll Reece, also worth millions. Mrs. Reece succeeded her husband who served in the House for about 30 years.

One of the aristocratic ladies in the House is Mrs. St. George of New York. Born in England, very, very nice, and with a wonderful education, she is a member of the Rules Committee which is a right high assignment for any woman Member of the House.

One of the freaks in the House is my friend Eugene Siler of Kentucky. He is more of a preacher than a lawyer, and, in spite of his pious qualities, leaves Washington many times when controversial votes are up in the House.

"No-pockets Hoffman" of Michigan is about 84 years of age. Clare Hoffman is one of the great Members of the House. An able parliamentarian and a fine lawyer, he is highly nervous and has his suits tailored with only two pockets - a watch pocket and a hip pocket in the trousers.

Former Governor Tuck of Virginia is a Member full of funny stories, kind and considerate and a real conservative Virginian. As Cleve Bailey says, neither Governor Tuck nor any other Member from Virginia has had an original thought in 75 years.

Jaimie Whitten of Mississippi is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and one of the ablest Members in the House.

A right mean, cantankerous man is John

Bell Williams of Mississippi. He is distinctly related to one of the all time great Senators - John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

One of the happy Members in the House is a man by the name of Kearns, from Pennsylvania, and he enjoys Bourbon whiskey just about as much as any man I have ever met in my life.

A former vice president and general counsel of AT&T is Mr. Ray, of Staten Island, New York. After serving a long career as an able corporation lawyer, his people, upon his retirement, asked him to come to Congress and he has now served for about 12 years.

Over on the Senate side we have a few right unusual people, too.

Senator Douglas of Illinois is pro-labor and a former college professor.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is Fulbright of Arkansas. The originator of the Fulbright Scholarships and a right learned fellow.

When Arizona was admitted to the Union, the first Congressman was Carl Hayden. He served for a number of years in the House and is now Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He has served longer in the Congress than any other man in the history of this country. He outranks our Speaker by about seven months.

Lister Hill, of Alabama, was named after Dr. Lister, a famous British surgeon. He is the son of Dr. Luther Hill and, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, Education and Welfare.

A right sound Senator.

Large, boisterous and extremely wealthy is my friend, Senator Kerr of Oklahoma.

A maverick from the State of Ohio, who votes with the Republicans as often as he does with the Democrats, is a man by the name of Lausche. A former Governor and very much a man of unknown quantity.

The present Majority Leader is Senator Mansfield, from Montana, a former Member of the House and one of the able Members of the Senate.

Lee Metcalf was a Member of the House when I was elected and now he is a Member of the Senate. An outstanding young man and a former Supreme Court Justice in Montana.

First elected a U.S. Senator on the Republican ticket and now serving as a U.S. Senator elected on the Democratic ticket is Wayne Morse of Oregon, strictly a maverick.

One of the nice little Senators is Senator Pastore from Rhode Island....a neat dresser, extremely kind and nice, and a former Governor of his home state.

One of the ablest Members on the Republican side is Senator Aiken of Vermont - a great friend of the farmers and a great Senator.

John Sherman Cooper from Kentucky has a right unusual record and has come a long way.

The Minority Leader in the Senate, Senator Dirksen from Illinois, served a great many years in the House and is an able Senator.

Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia is a small carbon copy of Carter Glass. Always urging the saving of money and each year carrying huge baskets on both shoulders to be filled to go back to the State of Virginia.

Jim Eastland of Mississippi is Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and a bulldog.

One of the great exponents for public works for rivers and harbors is Senator Ellender of Louisiana - a real friend of Kentucky.

Senator Long is the son of Huey Long of Louisiana, and is one of the weak Members of the Senate.

Probably the outstanding U.S. Senator on the Republican side is Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts, a perfect gentleman and a former Governor of the great State of Massachusetts.

Javits and Keating and Morton and Scott are all about in the same bracket.

Senator Robertson of Virginia is a follower of Senator Byrd of Virginia, and the Pages tell the story that when the roll is called in the Senate and the tally clerk marks Senator Byrd's vote as given, he then immediately moves down to the Rs and makes the same mark for Robertson, for he knows what will happen.

To me, the great man in the U.S. Senate today is Richard Russell of Georgia, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee and a member of the Appropriations Committee. A man who has been considered for the position of President on a number of occasions and was simply eliminated each time by virtue of being from the Deep South, he is able, courageous and a great American.

Talmadge, from Georgia, is a rabble-rouser and strictly on the lower limb.

For the first time since the days of the reconstruction period, Texas elected and sent to the Senate a Republican by the name of Tower. He is a little bitty man, but just about as smart as they come.

Senator Chavez of New Mexico loves his whiskey and is really a politician.

Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota is a former Member of the House and, during the Kennedy campaign, said that he should be the nominee because he was twice as liberal and twice as Catholic as Kennedy. Later he had to deny making this statement.

August 23, 1961

The situation in Berlin appears to be somewhat better.

Our Secretary of the Army, Elvis Stahr, stated in Miami Beach this week that if there were to be a war in West Berlin it would have started on Saturday when the troops were moved in by the United States. This statement, of course, is right optimistic and certainly must not meet with the approval of the President. President Kennedy in order to push through his long-term foreign aid request and the balance of his program is stressing the Berlin crisis and the world situation generally.

I sometimes marvel at the men selected by President Kennedy for his Cabinet. So far Secretary McNamara of Defense has made the best impression on Congress and the people

generally. Secretary Dillon of the Treasury was on the third team in the Eisenhower Administration, and, notwithstanding the fact that he played only a minor roll with former President Eisenhower, is now occupying the number two position of importance at the White House. Secretary Rusk is certainly no Dean Acheson or John Foster Dulles. Secretary Ribicoff is a hard worker and is doing a right creditable job. Under Secretary McNamara, we have Stahr and the others in the Navy and the Air Force. None of these Secretaries are outstanding men and are, in the main, political opportunists. Secretary Hodges of the Commerce Department is only fair, to say the least. Secretary Freeman of Agriculture certainly is just fair. Bobby Kennedy, the President's brother, never practiced law a day in his life, and certainly has a lot to learn while serving as Attorney General. Secretary Day of the Post Office Department is apparently afraid of the Republicans because they are still operating his Department. Secretary of the Interior Udall, a former Member of the House, has foot and mouth disease trouble, and as soon as he succeeds in pulling out of one scrape immediately jumps into another with loud noises. Secretary of Labor Goldberg is, of course, a former labor attorney for the AFL-CIO and is swayed back and forth in most of his decisions.

All in all, President Kennedy's Cabinet suits him since there are very few of them who would cause too much difficulty in formulating and carrying out this Administration's program.

The Constitution of the United States specifically provides that all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the

people. Under this provision of the Constitution, we should continue to have States Rights but during the past 25 years so much of the legislation enacted by Congress has removed a lot of the important rights from the States until today States Rights are almost forgotten.

For instance, today we passed H.R. 468, which provides that whoever moves or travels in interstate or foreign commerce with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, under the laws of the place from which he flees, for a crime, or an attempt to commit a crime, punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of the place from which the fugitive flees, or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of an offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year is charged, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This is a bad bill and if a roll call vote had been held I would have voted on the roll call against this legislation. Only a few Members were present on the Floor and the bill passed on a voice vote.

The second section of the bill is the part that bothers me, and as a matter of protection the request should be made by the State.

August 24, 1961

From time to time in the House we have fine things happen. For instance, during general debate on the Mutual Security Authorization Bill for fiscal year 1962, my neighbor, Representative Conte, of Massachusetts, was recognized and, directing his remarks to the Chairman, stated

that he would like to read a few excerpts from a speech made to the House by a distinguished American and, when he concluded, would inquire as to how many Members could tell just who made that particular speech. In quoting from the Congressional Record, he read certain statements from the speech to the House which stated very emphatically that the particular speaker was very much in favor of a billion dollar reduction in the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1951 and, in addition, was in favor of several other cuts which would prevent the squandering of hundreds of millions of dollars throughout the world. The statements were very positive ones and were very much against the Mutual Security Program, with certain observations made that it was impossible to buy friends and the sooner we learned this in our country the better off we would be. When Mr. Conte concluded, he then inquired of the Members as to how many thought they could tell him who made that speech. He turned to the Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack, of Massachusetts, and inquired directly of the Majority Leader if he had any idea who would make such a speech. Mr. McCormack jumped to his feet and said, yes, he knew that speech had probably been made by the President of the United States, the Honorable John F. Kennedy, but at the time he made the speech he was much younger than he is now, and down through the years he has acquired much more knowledge of this wonderful program and, with many other adjectives, he proceeded to explain away the President's speech of record. The House just howled, because at the present time, President Kennedy is moving Heaven and earth, not only to secure an authorization bill from the House for long-term economic assistance loans, but is asking a record amount for the Foreign Aid Program. Time changes a lot of things and our Majority Leader certainly did not win this argument.

The following day, in attending hearings of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on the amounts requested for fiscal year 1962 in the Mutual Security Program, Representative Conte dashed into the Committee Room without his coat. After sitting down, he discovered that he did not have his coat on and was very much embarrassed. He immediately phoned his office and had one of his staff members get in his car and go to his home to get his coat. We told him that Mr. McCormack had gotten his coat in the debate on the floor the day before, and if he was not careful the next time it would be his pants.

My good friend, Louis Rabaut, of Detroit, was Chairman of the Special Committee set up by the House to work with a similar committee in the Senate at the time the White House was repaired during the Truman Administration. I have heard my friend, Congressman Rabaut, refer to the fine job accomplished and the fact that the White House was just about ready to fall down at the time the repairs were made. Repairing the White House cost several million dollars, and a number of right unusual things were discovered in making the repairs. For instance, the masons who put up certain portions of the brick wall and foundation, together with the huge sills in the basement section of the White House, all had their initials and their place of residence carved into the wood, brick and cement. This, of course, was all in the sections down below and could not be discovered until repairs were made. Certain parts of the building had to be removed to make the repairs and were very carefully numbered and lettered, piled and later replaced. Meticulous care was taken and, during this period of time, Mr. Truman and his family resided in Blair House.

The large, beautiful chandeliers and huge mirrors, presented to the presidents from abroad down through the years, were almost completely removed from the White House and brought to the Capitol and scattered throughout the Committee Rooms used by the Committee on Appropriations. For instance, in our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations room we have a chandelier that has over 3000 pieces and is about 6½ feet high and 5½ feet wide. It is one of the most beautiful things I have ever seen in my life. Of course, all of the chandeliers and beautiful mirrors and other articles should never have been brought up on the Hill. Now, Mrs. Kennedy is attempting to make the White House more presentable and is acquiring furniture of the early American period and other articles, which will at least help some. The White House is much more beautiful on the outside than it is on the inside. In fact, it is in a horrible condition. The furniture on the first and second floor levels is quite ordinary and considerably abused. In yesterday's paper appeared a picture of the President with the Sprayberry family, of Rome, Georgia, who happened to be the millionth tourist to visit the White House this year. Of course, I am in favor of the people of this country visiting their Capitol and having full advantage of all the beautiful buildings, but to me this is quite a hardship on a building that is in the condition that the White House is in at the present time.

It seems to me that Western diplomacy is floundering at the present time. Certainly nothing has come up by way of a solution to the policy that should be pursued in Berlin. Today 17 million human beings in East Germany have just been imprisoned in a huge concentration camp by order of the Soviet Government. They can not see their relatives or friends who happen to live, in some instances, just across the street. They are even sent to jail for looking

at a bulletin board which gives the news of the world. Meanwhile, the United Nations is floundering. Under its charter, certainly it is interested in violations of human rights, but so far nothing has been done about the Berlin problem.

August 28, 1961

As a Member of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget for the Committee on Appropriations in the House I understand some of the many problems confronting the District of Columbia and, at the same time, know of the impatience of the pressure groups to obtain additional funds which, in many instances, are not required.

A former Member of the House from Kentucky, Ben Johnson, who was from Bardstown, served for a number of years in the House and finally became Chairman of the Legislative Committee for the District of Columbia. This fine old gentleman was a fighter of the old school and, when permitted, was certainly a Kentucky gentleman. In a number of instances delegations from the District would appear in his office and make demands that could not be fulfilled. On more than one occasion the pressure groups threatened the old gentleman politically and otherwise. Representative Johnson became very much incensed on one

occasion and ordered a group out of his office just before a fist fight occurred. The next morning he bought a loaded shotgun and during the balance of his time in the House this loaded shotgun stood against the wall within reach of the Congressman's desk, and he issued a statement to the effect that the next time anyone appeared from the District to cause him trouble he intended to use the shotgun. According to Carl Vinson, who told me this story, the pressure groups soon learned to leave the old gentleman alone.

When Senator Barkley died, Governor Chandler named his Highway Commissioner, Robert Humphreys to serve until the next regular November election. Senator Clements was then the senior Senator from Kentucky and, after presenting Senator Humphreys in the well of the Senate for the swearing in ceremony, a luncheon was given in Skeeter Johnson's office. Attending this luncheon in addition to Senator Humphreys and Senator Clements, were the House Members from Kentucky, the Majority Leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, the Minority Leader, William Knowland of California and Senator Walter George

Senator George sat almost directly in front of me at the table and we laughed and talked about amusing instances which had happened during his career in the Senate. There is one story he did not tell but it is a true story. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt decided to purge Senator George he made a speech in Georgia at Warm Springs and, standing almost beside him was Senator George. The President stated emphatically that he considered Georgia his second home, and that if he were permitted the right to vote he would cast his vote against Senator George. When the President concluded, Senator George, in a very dignified, quiet way, walked over and shook the President's hand and said, "Mr. President, I accept your challenge". History records the fact that Senator George beat the very life out of his opponent and the country generally favored this action. President Roosevelt made a number of mistakes and this, of course, was one of his big ones.

This past weekend, in reading "All In One Lifetime" by James Byrnes, I came across the George story and after the election took place Senator George, while talking with another Senator in

the Senate Cloakroom, overheard another Senator say that President Roosevelt was his own worst enemy. Senator George, in his usual quiet way said, "No, not as long as I am alive."

The 1961 version of the Twenty-Third Psalm is as follows:

The Government is my shephard,
I need not work,
It allows me to lie down on
good jobs;
It leadeth me beside the still
factories,
It destroyeth mine initiative,
It leadeth me in the paths of a
parasite for politics sake.
Yea, though I walk through the
valley of laziness and
deficit spending,
I will fear no evil, for the
Government is with me.
It prepareth an economic utopia
for me,
By appropriating the earnings of
my own grandchildren.
It filleth my head with false
security;
My inefficiency runneth over.
Surely, the Government shall

care for me all the days
of my life,
And I shall dwell in a fool's
paradise forever.

Author Unknown

August 29, 1961

Military and political leaders are desperately seeking to settle Brazil's crisis which was brought on by the resignation of President Quadros. After serving for seven months, the President suddenly announced that his opponents from within and outside the Government were defeating his program and that he would resign. Yesterday the President, with the members of his family, boarded a ship for London, England, and the Military is in charge until the Vice President returns from his visit to Red China. The War Ministry, under the leadership of General Denys, is opposed to Vice President Goulart, a member of the leftist Labor Party, taking over the Government. The War Ministry has issued a statement to the effect that now is the time to settle once and for all the direction in which Brazil intends to travel, either down the Communist road or to continue on the road to Democracy. The Vice President will apparently experience some difficulty, upon his arrival back in Brazil, in attempting to take over the office of President.

Brazil is the largest country, population-wise and in every other way, in South America, and certainly our country must watch this situation carefully.

Yesterday in the House an authorization bill, calling for an expenditure of \$20 million for use in constructing an aquarium for the District of Columbia, finally passed. Before this bill passed, Representative Gross, of Iowa, and the other member of his Party, Representative Hoffman, of Michigan, made every attempt possible to defeat this bill. These two Republican members are against all expenditures, with the exception of vital defense appropriations. In some instances they do a lot of good and in others they are simply against progressive measures which are required by our country at this time. Before the aquarium bill passed, my good friend, Representative Kirwan, of Youngstown, Ohio, stated that the only aquarium now available in the District was located in the basement of the Commerce Department, and Gross immediately jumped to his feet and said that we should take a look at the basement of the Treasury Department to ascertain if the \$20 million was available to build such a fish tank.

Mike Kirwan has been a member of my Committee for a great many years and is Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior Appropriations. Ordinarily, he would be very much against the expenditure of \$20 million for the construction of another building here in the District of Columbia, and the Membership was amazed when he introduced such a bill. A lot of water will have to be placed in this tank before this money is finally appropriated.

Khrushchev still indicates that he is ready to meet with the Western allies for a discussion of the Berlin crisis, and we are today sounding out the Soviet Union on the possibility of a mid-September Foreign Ministers' meeting in New York on the Berlin crisis.

Yesterday the Speaker designated Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania, to serve as Speaker pro tempore during the day. The Speaker is not well by any means and we are all considerably worried about his present condition.

Senate conferees on the controversial foreign aid authorization bill are still searching for a compromise that would enable President Kennedy to make long-range commitments for loans to undeveloped countries without the Treasury borrowing to which the House objects. A possible solution may be the using of contract authority in place of Treasury borrowing, with the main difference between the two approaches being that, with contract authority, the Administration each year would come to the Appropriation Committees for funds to meet contract installments.

The President's proposal, which has for its purpose the elimination of the necessity to go before the Appropriation Committees each year, simply goes beyond the provisions of the Constitution concerning the duties and powers of the executive and legislative branches of our Government. The present crisis confronting this country and the world generally may be sufficient for passage of such legislation, but the outcome today is still very much in doubt.

From time to time you receive right unusual letters from constituents. Apparently, some Member of the House received the following:

"Dear Congressman:

How do you feel about whiskey?

Dear Friend:

I had not intended to discuss this controversial subject at this particular

time. However, I want you to know that I do not shun a controversy. On the contrary I will take a stand on any issue at any time, regardless of how fraught with controversy it may be. You have asked me how I feel about whiskey. Here is how I stand on this question.

If, when you say whiskey you mean the Devil's brew, the poison scourge, the bloody monster, that defiles innocence, dethrones reason, destroys the home, creates misery and poverty. Yea, literally takes the bread from the mouths of little children, if you mean the evil drink that topples the Christian man and woman from the pinnacle of righteous, gracious living into the bottomless pit of degradation and despair, shame and helplessness and hopelessness, then certainly I am against it with all my power.

But, if, when you say whiskey, you mean the oil of conversation, the philosophic wine, the ale that is consumed when good fellows get together, that puts a song in their hearts and laughter on their lips and the warm glow of contentment in their eyes; if you mean Christmas cheer; if you mean the stimulating drink that puts the spring in the old gentleman's step on a frosty morning; if you mean the drink that enables a man to magnify his joy, and his happiness and to forget, if only for a little while, life's great tragedies, and heart-breaks and sorrows, if you mean that drink, the sale of which pours into our treasuries untold millions of dollars, which are used to provide tender care for our little crippled children, our blind, our deaf, our pitiful aged and infirm, to build

highways, hospitals and schools, then certainly I am in favor of it.

This is my stand, and I will not compromise.

Dear Congressman:

Thanks a lot for your letter, but I still want to know one thing - are you for or are you against whiskey?

Dear Friend:

I am!"

August 30, 1961

I still have a lot of faith in the Congress of the United States. As one of those who believes that our founding fathers knew what they were doing when the Constitution was prepared and approved, I have always believed that there should be no usurpation of the legislative power by the executive. The true test was the foreign aid authorization bill which passed the Senate in a gallop and, with a majority of the Senators acting under pressure and under the Berlin threat, granted a long term 5-year economic assistance authorization to the President, with Treasury borrowing totaling \$7.2 billion. This absolutely removed the total amount authorized from the legislative committees of the Congress and simply violated that provision of the Constitution which provides that the Congress shall appropriate the money expended by this Government.

President Kennedy suffered his worst defeat yesterday when the House-Senate conferees

approved a 5-year \$7.2 billion authorization for use in making international development loans, but rejected his request for Treasury financing of the program. The net result was a compromise empowering him to make long-term foreign aid commitments in advance of appropriations, but still complying with that provision of the Constitution which makes it mandatory that this money be appropriated on an annual basis after approval by a committee on appropriations and the Congress. I know that the President must have been disappointed but, after serving in the House and the Senate, he should have realized that pressure in politics was not enough for the House to absolutely violate the provisions of the Constitution and give up legislative rights which should not be under the control of the executive. According to the press, the White House described the conference as "wholly satisfactory" and "an important decision for the United States and the free world."

This is another good reason why I would never cast the vote of my people for a constitutional amendment which sets the term of the House Members for 4 years. I was elected for a 2-year term and, although you never stop running the men who prepared our Constitution certainly were right in formulating this policy because the people should have the right to take out one House long before a 4-year or 6-year term expires. This is good government, and to show you the bad effects sometimes from a 6-year term is the Senate vote on the long-term economic assistance program which was disapproved by the House.

A watered down school aid bill that almost nobody likes was approved by the House Education Committee yesterday along party lines and sent

to the floor for action today. It provides for general aid to help build public schools, with \$325 million authorized. In addition, the bill contains an extension provision of the impacted area aid program and the college student loan section of the National Defense Education Act. This bill also has a chance of going down in defeat.

I presume the leadership thought this was a good time, just before a long weekend Labor Day period, for this type of legislation. This bill will have considerable difficulty when a vote is held on the adoption of the rule.

The Legislative Committee on Agriculture in the House today approved the Big Reedy Creek Watershed Project in my district. The 26,390-acre watershed is located in Butler, Edmonson and Grayson Counties and will cost \$960,840. The Federal Government's share is \$655,980. This is a pilot watershed under P. L. 566.

The pilot watersheds in operation in Kentucky today, with the acreage in each, are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Beaver Creek | 33,848 |
| Caney Creek | 97,310 |
| Canoe Creek | 76,643 |
| Crab Orchard Creek | 96,893 |
| Cypress Creek | 32,424 |
| Donaldson Creek | 47,010 |
| East Fork of Clarks River | 201,441 |
| Meadow Creek | 9,862 |
| Mud River | 240,033 |
| North Fork of Little River | 37,611 |
| Obion Creek | 206,108 |
| Twin Creek | 17,418 |
| West Fork of Clarks River | 148,640 |
| Big Reedy Creek | 26,390 |

The House killed a watered-down version of President Kennedy's school construction bill yesterday by refusing to discuss it. The vote came on a non-debatable motion to consider the bill and, upon a roll call vote, it was defeated by 242 to 169. This vote ended efforts this year to pass a bill for school construction, and the President issued a statement to the effect that an attempt would be made next year for school construction legislation. Before we adjourn, a bill will probably be presented extending the impacted area provision of the Law. This provision comes under the National Defense Education Act and, unless this extension is made, a great number of school districts around military installations and Washington, for instance, will certainly be in difficulty.

One of the great World War II heroes was General Lucius D. Clay. He was in charge of the airlift at the time of the Berlin blockade in 1948-1949. Yesterday the President announced that he has named General Clay as his personal representative in West Berlin.

Today we mark up the foreign aid appropriation bill for fiscal year 1962. The House and Senate conferees have reached a decision on the authorization bill and, since we concluded hearings several days ago, we are now permitted to mark up our bill and present it to the floor for action.

In the morning's mail I received a formal invitation from the President and Mrs. Kennedy, inviting Virginia and me to the White House for dinner on September 19th. This is a very formal, white-tie affair, and certainly if we adjourn on either the 14th, 15th or 16th, I will again be in a dither as to just what action to take regarding our inability to attend at the time indicated.

After the school construction vote yesterday, which followed the announcement that the House and Senate conferees had reached a decision in the mutual security authorization bill, since the adjournment machinery began to make noises in the House. Senator Mansfield, Majority Leader in the Senate, immediately announced a stepped-up schedule through September 9th, with a possibility that Congress might be able to adjourn by the 14th or 15th, but he said it was his guess that October 1st would probably be the date of adjournment.

Saturday, September 9th, is the opening date of the Senate proposal to tighten anti-filibuster rules and this may continue for days.

The House and Senate conferees agreed on the sum of \$4,253,500,000 for the foreign aid authorization for fiscal year 1962. This compares with \$4,762,500,000 requested by the President, \$4,368,500,000 voted by the House, and \$4,076,500,000 approved by the Senate. \$380 million was granted for development loans, \$5 million for investment surveys, \$153,500,000 for international organizations, \$465 million for supporting assistance, \$300 million for the President's contingency fund, \$1.7 billion for military assistance, and \$50 million for administrative expenses.

September 1, 1961

We won a battle but we may have lost the war. Yesterday we marked up the foreign aid appropriation bill and made a number of cuts which may not stand. When the bill was first submitted to us, the amount requested was \$4,775,500,000. The amount authorized for

fiscal year 1962 was \$4,253,500,000. The amount we appropriated and will recommend to the full committee this morning at 10 o'clock is \$3,555,245,000. The following amounts were authorized, and also set forth are the amounts we recommend:

| | <u>Estimate</u> | <u>Granted</u> |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Development Loans | \$1,200,000,000 | \$1,025,000,000 |
| Development Grants | 380,000,000 | 259,000,000 |
| Investment Surveys | 5,000,000 | 0 |
| Research | 20,000,000 | 0 |
| International Organizations | 153,500,000 | 153,500,000 |
| Supporting Assistance | 581,000,000 | 400,000,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 500,000,000 | 175,000,000 |
| Military Assistance | 1,885,000,000 | 1,300,000,000 |
| Administrative Expense | 51,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Ryuku Islands | 6,835,000 | 6,089,000 |
| Export-Import Bank | 3,010,000,000 | 3,010,000,000 |
| Investments in Inter-American Development Bank | 110,000,000 | 110,000,000 |

| | <u>Estimate</u> | <u>Granted</u> |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Subscriptions to the International Development Assoc- iation | \$61,656,000 | \$61,656,000 |
| Peace Corps | 40,000,000 | 20,000,000 |

The Soviet announcement this week that it will resume nuclear testing should warn us without any doubt that we are rapidly approaching the time when war is certainly possible. This action simply means that there will be no agreement on test suspension and that there will be no disarmament in the foreseeable future. Without any doubt it could mean that the world has been moved much closer to the consummate disaster of nuclear war.

Brazil may soon be faced with a civil war over the resignation of her president and the adamant attitude of the vice president, Goulart, who is on his way back to Brazil.

During the past few hours the Soviet Union tested the largest bomb which, according to claims, contains the explosive force of 100 million tons of TNT.

Our Speaker is still a right sick man and yesterday left for Texas. Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, our Majority Leader, was elected Speaker Pro Tem of the House, to serve during the absence of Mr. Rayburn. Our Speaker is 79 years old and has been suffering from trouble with his back and simply looks awful. His trouble apparently started some three weeks ago and was very sudden. He has never been sick to any degree during his lifetime and is right pitiful at the present time.

President Kennedy's invitation to Virginia and me to attend a formal, white-tie dinner on the evening of September 19th, to be given in honor of the President of Peru and the President wife, has caused me considerable worry. I know full well that such invitations are commands, to a great extent, and certainly this would be an outstanding event enjoyed both by Virginia and me. It will be impossible for Virginia to attend, due to the fact that she has to return to Kentucky to help Louise get ready for her sophomore year at the University of Kentucky, and on the 19th it is my guess that the House will have adjourned. Even though I am very much embarrassed over this invitation, I must regret.

September 6, 1961

We had a good test in the House yesterday. The "Mutual Security Appropriations Bill" for Fiscal Year 1962 finally passed at 9 o'clock last night. The bill that we presented provided \$3,555,245,000 of the budget estimate originally made of \$4,993,991,000, the amount authorized for FY 1962 - \$4,253,500,000; and the overall amount finally approved by the House was \$3,855,245,000. This bill was strongly contested before the full Committee last Friday and again on the Floor yesterday. The Chairman of my Subcommittee, Mr. Passman of Louisiana, agreed to increase military assistance by \$175 million. The only money amendment adopted was a substitute for the \$175 million which provided for an additional \$125 million making the overall increase in military assistance \$300 million. This carried the \$1,300,000,000 figure up to the authorized amount for military assistance of \$1,600,000,000.

Today, we report the Public Works Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1962. This will be a good bill insofar as Kentucky is concerned and tomorrow I will record all of the amounts in the projects.

Khrushchev is still rattling his saber and yesterday the third atomic bomb test was made by the Soviet Union since the Berlin crisis. President Kennedy yesterday late announced that an underground atomic test would be made by us immediately.

After reporting the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1962, Virginia and I drove up to Rehoboth Beach and spent four lovely days. The weather was unusually nice and we paraded the boardwalk, swam, attended the antique auction and had a good time generally. Louise is spending several days with Celeste and now is with Fred Reardon and his family at Stone Harbor. She will be back down on Thursday of this week and next week starts to school at the University of Kentucky.

September 7, 1961

PUBLIC WORKS BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Yesterday, our Committee on Appropriations reported the Public Works Bill for FY 1962 and again Kentucky leads in the amount to be received for Corps of Engineers projects. Kentucky's share is \$73,829,900. In second place is South Dakota with \$63,110,000; Oregon is next with \$56,262,000 and California is fourth with \$48,749,000.

In the Second Congressional District, we have one of the two new construction projects for FY 1962. This is the Hawesville-Cannelton Locks and Dam on the Ohio River. In addition, we have the new Floodwall Project at Sturgis for \$10,000.

The Kentucky projects are:

| | <u>Amount</u> |
|--|------------------|
| 1. NOLIN RIVER RESERVOIR | \$ 7,200, |
| 2. BARREN RIVER RESERVOIR | 4,500, |
| 3. HAWESVILLE-CANNELTON LOCKS AND DAM | 750, |
| 4. PANTHER CREEK SURVEY | 7, |
| 5. GREEN RIVER LOCKS & DAMS NOS. 3 & 4 WITH NO. 3 LOCATED AT ROCHESTER, KY. AND NO. 4 LOCATED AT WOODBURY, KY. | 25, |
| 6. STURGIS, KENTUCKY FLOODWALL | 10, |
| 7. UPPER GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR | 119, |
| 8. CAPT. ANTHONY MELDAHL LOCKS & DAM (NEW RICHMOND) | 17,500, |
| 9. LOUISVILLE LOCKS AND DAM NO. 41- McALPINE | 5,500, |
| 10. MARKLAND LOCKS AND DAM | 13,700, |
| 11. GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM | None Nec- ary |
| 12. BARKLEY DAM | 22,000, |
| 13. LAUREL RIVER | 123, |
| 14. CORBIN (LITTLE SAND RIVER & TYGARTS CREEK) | 60, |
| 15. FISHTRAP RESERVOIR | 1,780, |
| 16. SALT RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES | 15, |
| 17. BUNCHES CREEK (Cumberland River) | 30, |
| 18. LICKING RIVER | 35, |

(Kentucky Projs. Contd)

| | <u>Amount</u> |
|--|---------------|
| 19. BIG SANDY RIVER | \$ 20,00 |
| 20. ROCKCASTLE RIVER | 20,00 |
| 21. UNIONTOWN LOCKS AND DAM (Advance Engineering and Design) | 125,00 |
| 22. GRAYSON RESERVOIR (Added as a new project) | 100,00 |
| 23. KINNICONICK CREEK (Started as a new flood control project) | 10,00 |
| 24. AUGUSTA LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT | 15,00 |
| 25. HUMPHREY CREEK PROJECT | 10,00 |
| 26. OHIO RIVER BASIN REVIEW | 500,00 |

Two Virginia projects which are of great benefit to Kentucky are:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. POUND RIVER RESERVOIR | 4,200,00 |
| 2. NORTH FORK RIVER | 147,00 |

President Kennedy on Tuesday of this week ordered the resumption of nuclear weapon tests by our country. He specified that these tests should take place underground with no fallout. This decision was reached soon after the Atomic Energy Commission announced that the Soviet Union had exploded a third nuclear device in five days. Apparently, the Soviet Union is testing a missile destroyer.

Since I have been a Member of the House, I have attempted to secure not only for Kentucky but for every state necessary public works projects which would produce benefits from the standpoint of navigation, flood control and soil and water conservation. We are repeatedly reminded that there could be an acute and harmful shortage of fresh water. During our debates this year on the proposed 10-year program for desalting sea water and brackish water, it developed that water consumption during the next 15 years will rise to 435 billion gallons per day. At the present time, we are consuming approximately 250 billion gallons per day and the firm national supply of water is only 515 billion gallons per day.

Flood control reservoirs will conserve water and since we are conserving only some 10 percent of our surface water with the ocean receiving the runoff, every effort must be made not only to hold back surface and subterranean water but to place it strategically so that it can be used when the emergency arise.

The past 10 days has been of great importance in the history of Brazil. It has also been very baffling, frightening and dangerous in this 10-day period with the resignation of President Quadros after only 7 months in office. It ended with his legal successor, the Vice President, taking over the Office of President. Latin America for a great many years has been notable for the importance role played by individuals as against political parties or movements. The Brazil case is one of the more striking examples of this phenomena.

During the past week, some 24 neutral nations of the world met at Belgrade, Yugoslavia. These nations were represented by their leaders and are: Cuba, Algeria (rebels), Morocco, Mali, Guinea, Ghana, Sudan, U.A.R. (Egypt)(Syria), Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, India, Ceylon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia. They maintain that they speak for one-third of the world's population and that now is the time for every effort to be made to avoid a nuclear war. International tensions and the arms race should be stopped. Colonialism and racial discrimination should also be solved. For some reason or other, they failed to speak out when the Soviet Union decided to begin nuclear tests. The neutral nations were in session and were bemoaning the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union were rapidly approaching a world war.

It now appears that we will adjourn sometime about September 22nd or 23rd. School construction, medical assistance to the aged, long term borrowing from the Treasury have all been shuttled aside for the time being. In addition, the President's tax proposal has also been set aside until next year. Billions of tax money is not collected due to the fact that the reporting process and check-up methods in use today are wholly inadequate.

Our Speaker is still in Bonham, Texas but according to reports is feeling much better. Our Majority Leader, Mr. McCormack is serving as Speaker pro tem and the Majority Whip, Carl Albert of Oklahoma is serving as Majority Leader. Mr. McCormack is not too popular and would have considerable difficulty in leading the House in case of an emergency.

This Administration is causing the National Society for the Preservation of the English Language some difficulty. Today, we have certain multi-gigaton words which are confusing to say the least. For instance, "automation" today means an industrial trend when Machines will be asked not what their country will do for them, but what they will do for their country. The word "irresponsible" apparently today is described as any course of conduct likely to cost you votes in the next election. The "Harvard Group" is a collection of assorted professors with entrée to all of the Departments. "Geneva Conference" could be described as a sweet way of life which allows diplomats to live, love, marry, rear families, grow old and die in pleasant surroundings while preserving insoluble international problems on ice.

September 8, 1961

When it was finally decided that Kentucky would lose one House seat, Representative Chelf of the 4th District introduced a bill which provided for an increase in the House Membership of from 435 to 453. Passage of this legislation would have meant that Kentucky and 12 other states would not have lost a seat in the House. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee is Emanuel Celler of New York City and shortly after Frank introduced his bill, Chairman Celler announced he was against the legislation. He based his attitude upon the request of the Speaker that no such legislation should be reported out to the House. This caused quite an uproar and Frank immediately introduced a discharge petition which after several months was signed by 155 members. In order to discharge the bill, it requires the signature at the present time of 219 Members.

With the discharge petition failing and with a number of states refusing to redistrict indicating that the Members would run for the state at large, a move suddenly started in the House to force the Judiciary Committee to consider the Chelf bill. This also applied to other bills which were introduced having for their purpose an increase in the Membership of the House. Finally last week, the Subcommittee after hearing Frank and the other Members who introduced bills argue their case for an increase in the Membership reported the bills to the full Committee. On Wednesday of this week, the full Committee by a vote of 15 to 14 refused to report any of the bills out for action. Some think that the House Judiciary Committee took the only reasonable course in burying all of the bills to enlarge the House of Representatives. Congress has declined for over a half a century to expand the Membership of the House and while no one can deny that the loss of Congressional seats creates problems for states who do not keep pace with the national rate of growth, this is, in my opinion, minor compared to the difficulties that would arise from increasing the Membership of the House.

The terrific noise yesterday in New York City was the crushing political defeat of Carmine DeSapio boss of Tammany Hall for two decades. DeSapio was defeated for the Democratic leadership of his assembly district in Greenwich Village by a Harvard educated businessman James S. Lanigan. Mayor Robert Wagner, the son of Senator Wagner, the working man's loyal friend was elected Mayor by the Tammany Hall crew and then after a falling out turned on the bosses and said that the City of New York must drive out the rats. The Kennedy Administration has been treading on thin ice throughout this contest but hoping all the while that Wagner would win.

Wagner was backed by Eleanor Roosevelt, former Senator Herbert Lehman, former Air Force Secretary Thomas Finletter and former Democratic National Chairman, James A. Farley. This is the group known as the "reform group" and Wagner defeated the Tammany Hall candidate State Comptroller Arthur Levitt after one of the bitterest primary campaigns in recent years. With returns in from 4585 of the City's 4700 election districts, the vote for Wagner was 439,398 and for Levitt 286,580. Now Mayor Wagner has issued a release that the bosses must go. Here is where the fun begins.

In the House, we have a Representative by the name of Buckley of New York City who after a long tenure has finally succeeded in becoming chairman of the Public Works Committee. This man is a Jew and a road contractor. For months at a time you do not see Mr. Buckley on the Floor of the House and according to my information when he was finally elevated to the position of chairman of his committee the Members were somewhat amused due to the fact that he had only attended a very few meetings during his entire tenure as a member of the committee. This man, Buckley, is one of the bosses. He is the boss of the Bronx.

In Brooklyn, we have a right unusual Member in the House by the name of Rooney. He is a member of my Committee on Appropriations. The boss in Brooklyn is a man by the name of Shakey and Rooney of course, is a member of this Brooklyn organization.

"Manny" Celler is Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and he is under the jurisdiction of Tammany Hall and directly under DeSapio.

I could take up each member of the New York City delegation for the Democratic side and show "just what the bosses must go" would mean to the Membership of New York City.

We are now informed by some of our American scientists and weapons experts that the Soviet Union may next detonate a 100 megaton nuclear device over the mid-Atlantic or mid-Pacific to terrorize the free world. They believe that the detonation of such a warhead over one of the oceans would be visible to a good part of the world and the shock quotient would be great.

The United States and France have signed an agreement under which French NATO troops in West Germany would be trained in the use of American owned atomic weapons. The United States would retain control of the weapons.

The business outlook is looking up. Secretary Hodges, a couple of weeks ago, said that the gross national product would reach 540 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of this present year.

September 9, 1961

For well over 100 years the Senate was considered the conservative branch of the Congress, but this certainly does not apply today. Beginning along about the second Roosevelt term, the House started withholding approval on a great many liberal measures passed by the Senate without sufficient hearings, and in many cases disregarding completely the provisions of the Constitution. The House is more conservative today than it was about 5 years ago and the true test of the past 20 years occurred under the present Administration. When President Kennedy attempted to force through Congress his long-term economic assistance, Treasury-borrowing proposal over a 5-year period, the House slammed the door on this proposal. Concurrence with the Senate, which adopted the proposal without too much difficulty, was simply a violation of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitutio

specifically provides that appropriation measures must originate in the House and that Congress shall appropriate the money necessary to operate our Government. This means in substance that we, as Members of the Congress, have no legal right to permit any President, regardless of his party, to avoid coming to Congress annually for appropriations.

President Kennedy's long-term proposal created more resentment in the House than any request that has come to the Hill since I have been a Member of Congress. The fact that the appropriation bill was cut by the House from \$4.2 billion to \$3.8 billion is the best indication that I can give that the House completely resented such a request, and this especially applied to the members of my subcommittee on the foreign aid appropriations.

Down through the years the Senate has passed housing bills and, in some instances, none of the Members of the Senate could tell you exactly how much money was involved in such legislation. The Senate has also passed school construction legislation, legislation which provides that the Executive may borrow from the Treasury, and the number of bills along this line total over 20.

Under the Senate rules everything is almost germane, and insurance matters may be hooked on to authorizations for purchases of land to be used as part of a national park, et cetera. Under the House rules this would not be germane and, since I have been a Member of the House, the Senate, in its liberal way, has attempted to avoid every rule in the book to pacify and comply with the request of the Executive.

President Eisenhower made a number of requests that were not granted by Congress and,

according to my information, his boiling point was extremely low, but never did he attempt to violate the provisions of the Constitution in any proposal which had for its method avoiding the Congress of the United States. He was advised on several occasions to try certain proposals and on one or two was rebuffed, but never a proposal or a refusal such as the long-term proposal of President Kennedy.

I am amazed that Jack Kennedy, with all of his experience in the House and the Senate, would believe for one minute that the House of Representatives would ever approve any proposal which permitted the Executive to violate the provisions of the Constitution and to take over the legislative power of this country. Some day a newspaper reporter will write a story about the change in the House and Senate philosophy over the years and, in my opinion, the House will be the conservative body in the article and the Senate will be very much the liberal body.

September 11, 1961

Khrushchev is still testing President Kennedy's nerve. His strategy of terror is based on the question of just how much more, if any, President Kennedy will give in the Berlin crisis. This move is one of the more serious moves on the part of Khrushchev because with Europe today strong economically and industrially, it gives only a little time to the Soviet Union to make its demands known and accepted through the use of military power alone. Red China is very much overpopulated and is generally recognized eyeing the open spaces of Russia. Khrushchev must move fast now if he is to win the world, as he expresses it. Great Britain will continue to clamor for some sort of a deal to be made. France is bogged down in Algeria and Italy is very much on the side lines. Khrushchev knows full well that it is now or never for the Soviet Union. Summit meetings will have little if any

benefit and, further, Khrushchev knows that Russia would be blown off the face of the earth and we might too in a nuclear war. He is really in a predicament and, certainly, our country should remain firm.

In attempting to negotiate with the Soviet Union either at a Summit meeting or at any sort of a meeting, the main question, of course, is "What on earth is there to negotiate about?"

There was considerable relief in the Military Services of this country when Khrushchev announced he would resume testing of nuclear weapons. We have seen our lead in nuclear weapons slip considerably during the past three years due to the fact that we were unable to test our weapons.

President Kennedy is described by some around the White House as becoming less sensitive to criticism than in the early months of his Administration.

It now appears that the Republican Party has forced Richard Nixon to run for the Governorship of California and such an announcement will be made between now and October 1st.

The President's youngest brother, Ted Kennedy is busy making his plans to run for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Massachusetts in 1962.

It now appears that President Kennedy's plan to "get along with Castro" as much as possible is based on the idea that at this time it is best to have a little quiet near our home front.

Today is my birthday. I am 52 years old and my health is exceptionally good and only on rare occasions do I feel 62.

I have received a number of birthday greetings - one of which was from the President of the United States. I have been right embarrassed over some of the invitations I have received from the White House the past two ^{years} and when this greeting arrived, I was just a little afraid that maybe it was another invitation.

My mother's birthday is September 13 and I only wish that I was back in Bowling Green so that we could have our birthday party on the 13th. My mother's health is good and she is enjoying life to the fullest.

Tuesday, we take up the Public Works Appropriation Bill for FY 1962 and on Thursday of this week, the Kentucky delegation goes before the Bureau of the Budget for a discussion of the requests for FY 1963.

Speaking of age - this man, Leo Carrillo died this week and a great many of his close associates and friends believed he was in his early 60's and it developed that he was 81 years old--and this comes as quite a surprise to everyone in this country. He was a most active man and one of the best actors of our group and I can still see him during the past few years riding a horse in Western pictures. He was unusually active for a man his age.

Hurricane "Carla" is howling across the flooded Texas coast with 150 miles an hour of fury. Damage is estimated in the hundred of millions of dollars from the storm that slammed winds and floodwater into the interior of Texas, Louisiana, coastal areas and then swirled into the interior of Texas sending tornadoes out ahead of it.

Today, 38 Republican Freshmen in the House visited former President Eisenhower and made a tour of the Gettysburg battlefield with the former President. President Eisenhower still remains active and, of course, is very much respected.

The State Department replied today to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's new bid for discussions on Berlin declaring that the United States stands ready to enter meaningful negotiations.

The ladies in my office gave me a real nice surprise birthday party and we all enjoyed a lovely cake, ice cream and coffee.

September 18, 1961

My good friend, Overton Brooks, a Member from Louisiana for a period of 24 years died suddenly last Saturday. He had recently had his gall bladder removed and was doing fine, but he developed a bronchial difficulty. He returned to Bethesda Hospital and died of a heart attack Saturday about Noon. In 1958, when the Select Committee on Astronautics and Outer Space was set up under the chairmanship of our Majority Leader, John McCornack Overton Brooks was the ranking Democrat next to chairman. I certainly enjoyed my service with him on this Select Committee for a period of a year. This Committee, of course, was operating virgin territory - and we set up the law which created the present Space Agency.

Mrs. Ruth T. James, the widow of Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky died yesterday at her home here in Washington. She married Senator James in 1903 when he was a newly elected Congressman from Kentucky's first District. Eight years later, Mr. James was elected to the Senate but did not live to complete his term.

The baseball season is rapidly coming to a close and before too many days, we will have the World Series. Roger Maris of the New York Yankees had hit his 57th home run on Saturday of last week and again climbed one game ahead of Babe Ruth's record pace of 1927. Maris has blasted 57 home runs so far and in 1927 in a 154 game year, Ruth had 60. Maris still has 3 games left in which to either tie or break Ruth's mark.

On Saturday just before the announcement of Overton Brooks' death, I called up the Conference Report for the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for FY 1962. My chairman, Mr. Rabaut, is back in Michigan sick and was unable to be present. As the second Member on the Democratic side next to the chairman, I was in charge of the House Conferees at the Conference, and we had a fine conference. For the first time in a great many years, the Senate accepted the amount of the Federal payment approved by the House and the Conference only had a few items to resolve. After the Conference, Senator Byrd of West Virginia requested me to join with him in a statement to the press. He seems to think that this is very important with this particular bill. An article appeared in Saturday's paper entitled "District Cautioned On Welfare Growth". This article was in the WASHINGTON POST and is as follows:

"The men who hold the city's purse strings warned yesterday that there must be a 'serious reexamination' of the District welfare program.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D.W.Va.) and Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) leaders of a House-Senate conference on the city's annual budget, issued the warning.

(District Cautioned on Welfare Growth - Contd)

They issued a joint statement in which they said that House-Senate conferees were 'profoundly disturbed' over the growth of the welfare budget, which has increased by \$6 million a year since 1956.

After approving the city's \$270 million budget for this year, Byrd and Natcher urged a 'greater and more firm determination' by city officials to 'clean welfare rolls of all undeserving persons.'

Byrd conducted lengthy hearings recently on the city welfare program for this year which was cut back by almost half a million dollars.

But when Natcher joined with Byrd in his statement it was clear that the welfare budget would be in for a rough time at the hands of the House Appropriations Committee next year.

NATCHER spoke yesterday for the House conferees in the continued absence of Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich.), chairman of the House District Appropriations subcommittee. NATCHER is likely to handle the District's budget requests next year. Rabaut has been ill and is at his home in Michigan.

Of concern to the two Congressmen yesterday was whether all welfare programs here 'are worthy of the continuing and accelerated expansion that has been taking place over the past several years.'

The conferees, the statement said, believe city officials should examine each one of the various public assistance programs because there may have been a 'mushrooming' of some programs 'without regard to the District's financial situation.'

(District Cautioned on Welfare Growth - Contd)

Clear was their warning that 'all welfare items in the fiscal 1963 (next year) budget will have to be carefully and explicitly justified when presented to both houses of Congress.'

Although there were sharp cuts in the welfare program for this year, the amount voted actually exceeded last year's appropriation by more than a million dollars.

Byrd has urged the city to place a ceiling of \$200 a month on welfare assistance benefits to individual families. There is no ceiling now."

* * *

During the past week, bitter fighting flared again in the Congo. Katanga troops fired on United Nations aircraft and battles were fought with the United Nations troops. The radio announced this morning that Dag Hammarskjold was missing and that the plane could not be located. As the representative of the United Nations, he was in the territory during the past weekend.

During the past several months, a trial has been under way in Turkey by a revolutionary court of six civilian and three military judges. Fifteen former Turkish officials including former Premier Menderes and former President Bayar were convicted. A number were hung and Bayar was sentenced for life. There were 32 life sentences and 447 prison terms ranging from 4 to 15 years. The charges were to the effect that all of these people were guilty of crimes against Turkey in that their policies and programs had brought economic disaster to the homeland. It was a sort of treason; but the Lord is the only one who can see that men like Bayar and others who were tried saved Turkey at the close of World War II.

On Saturday, the House congratulated in his absence Sam Rayburn on the 21st anniversary of his election as Speaker. Mr. Rayburn was elected Speaker on September 16, 1940 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Bankhead of Alabama. He has held the post since except for two-year periods -- 1947-49 and 1953-55 -- when the Republicans were in control. Mr. Rayburn was elected to Congress on March 4, 1913.

The Soviet Union announced on Thursday of last week that Foreign Minister Gromyko would meet with Secretary of State Rusk in New York to discuss the Berlin crisis. The Soviet action followed a suggestion by President Kennedy on Wednesday for such bilateral talks.

The Senate on Friday voted a \$4.2 billion foreign aid appropriation bill. All of the cuts made by the House with the exception of \$63 million were restored. The conferees will really have a battle!

I still am of the opinion that we in America hold in our hands the hope of the world and that we must make no mistakes.

September 19, 1961

Our attempt to maintain peace in the world suffered two serious blows this week. On Sunday of this week, Adenauer, the 85-year old German Chancellor was deprived of a parliamentary majority which will now force a coalition with the powerful Socialists. It appears that the popular Ludwig Erhard will become Chancellor. West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt was unable to obtain the necessary majority to unseat Adenauer.

Yesterday, Dag Hammarskjold died in a plane crash in Northern Rhodesia. The death of the U. N. Secretary General is a severe blow coming at this time. The Soviet Union has made an attempt to drive Hammarskjold out of his office and with the veto power, it will almost be impossible to elect a successor. Russia, of course, will use her power of veto if a strong man is nominated.

We are moving right fast along the "adjournment road".

So far this Session, we have enacted the following major legislation:

- Depressed Areas
- Minimum Wage
- Temporary Unemployment Aid
- Social Security Changes
- Dependent Children Aid
- Sugar Act Extension
- Feed Grains Program
- Omnibus Farm Bill
- Foreign Aid
- OECD Treaty
- Reorganization Act
- Judgeships
- Highway Financing
- Water Pollution
- Tax Extension
- Omnibus Housing

The House nailed down President Kennedy's major defeat of the session yesterday by sending him an education bill containing almost nothing he wanted. The bill extends for two years without change the impacted-area aid program which he wanted trimmed and the National Defense Education Act which he wanted expanded. It provides nothing for general aid to schools which was the heart of his program. The 2-year extensions reflect a desire of certain Congressmen to put off another school fight until 1963.

President Kennedy has extended an invitation to each Democratic Member of the House to attend a meeting at the White House tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. This is the first time I have ever heard of all of the Members of either Party attending a meeting at the White House. With 263 Democrats, I presume chairs will be set up on the first floor level.

The situation in Berlin ^{and} with the United Nations organization has reached a real crisis and these developments together with the fact that the Foreign Aid Conference Committee will meet tomorrow afternoon is probably the reason for the called meeting at the White House.

One day last week, Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press stopped at my office and inquired about my voting record. He had just left the House where I had presided for two days during general debate on the bill, H. R. 7500 which created the Peace Corps. He was very complimentary on the way I presided and said that he wanted to talk a little bit about my voting record and other matters which he believed would be of interest in a short story. Beginning yesterday, the Kentucky and Tennessee papers carried a story "NATCHER MAINTAINS PERFECT RECORD OF ANSWERING ROLL CALLS SINCE '53". The story is as follows:

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Kentucky's Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER claims a record of never having missed a roll call vote in his eight years in Congress, but more than once he has run up an \$85 taxicab fare to be on hand on time to vote.

It's not that the Bowling Green Democrat, who celebrated his 52nd birthday and answered his 200th roll call of the year last week, thinks answering all roll calls is the sole test of a good congress man.

But, he said, 'it is the fair thing to your country and the people you represent to stand up and be counted.'

NATCHER represents approximately 315,000 people in Kentucky's 2nd District.

Those big taxicab fares were run up in racing from his home at Bowling Green to Louisville to make non-stop plane connections for Washington.

"But the closest I ever came to missing a vote was right here in the Capitol," he relates.

He was attending the dedication of a bust of the late Alben Barkley, former Kentucky senator and vice president, when a surprise roll call caught many members off the House floor.

NATCHER ran all the way from the Senate rotunda and 'sailed in the door' of the House just as the speaker was announcing the result of the vote. He won a parliamentary ruling that he could still cast his vote since the tally had not actually been announced.

"It's a good thing nobody got in my way," he said of his dash through the Capitol, "because I was running so fast I would have knocked them down

The tall, distinguished looking Kentuckian also is proud of the fact that he frequently has been called upon to preside over the House ever since his second year in Congress.

He wielded the gavel during recent House debate on President Kennedy's Peace Corps proposal.

"It's a distinct honor to preside over the House, which I consider the greatest deliberative body in the world," he said.

"It's a job that requires all of your wits. There are a lot of parliamentarians on the floor and they raise every point in the manual."

But probably the work closest to his heart is helping formulate and guide legislation for development of Kentucky's water resources.

When he first came to Congress in 1953, only a little more than \$2 million was budgeted that year for projects in Kentucky, which has the largest system of navigable waterways of any state in the nation -- more than 800 miles.

Assigned at first to the Veterans Affairs Committee, NATCHER said "I learned long before my first year was out that in order to represent my people in the way they deserve to be represented I would have to get on a much bigger committee."

Appropriations was his choice and he got it. Since being named to that powerful group, he has carried the ball in the House for the massive water resources development program now under way in the state.

The 1962 appropriation measure now pending in the Senate carries a record \$73.8 million for Kentucky projects.

One of his proudest possessions is an aluminum shovel he used to turn the first spadeful of earth on one of the big multi-purpose dams under construction in the state, the Barren Reservoir in Allen County.

Waterways development has led to increased exploitations of a prime Kentucky resource - coal

"Not a lump of coal was moving on the Green River," when he first came to Congress, he said, but now seven million tons a year are shipped up the Green to the Ohio River, where it enters the mainstream of water transportation to industrial centers of the nation.

NATCHER keeps tabs on progress of Kentucky water programs on a home-made plywood map devised by himself and his youngest daughter, Louise, 17. They keep it up to date with red, green and blue legends and NATCHER says proudly in looking at it "Now we've got a program."

NATCHER doesn't take full credit for the comprehensive program. He works closely with Kentucky's two Republican senators as well as fellow House members in an example of congressional teamwork he believes can serve as an object lesson to other delegations in promoting the best interests of their states.

"Those states whose members -- be they Democrat or Republicans -- fail to agree on measures benefitting their states place themselves in the position of receiving nothing from the leadership in Congress," he says.

* * *

September 21, 1961

Tunisia's Mongi Slim yesterday was unanimously elected President of the new 16th General Assembly session and immediately began his term by assuring his war-worried UN colleagues that there was no problem however complicated "that persistent effort and good will could not solve."

Another development yesterday which was good news was the announcement by President Tshombe of Katanga that a cease-fire between his troops and UN forces was to take effect at midnight. This cease-fire was negotiated with a UN team.

During the troubles in the Congo, reports of horrible crimes have persisted long before the Belgians left. Women were raped and murdered and many other horrible crimes took place - and only during the past few weeks reports were received in this country that some of the tribes in the Congo have killed and eaten some of their enemies and a few of the white settlers.

President Kennedy's meeting this morning with the Democratic Members of the House was well attended. A number of the Members were back home but all in all the attendance was good. The President informally talked with the Members about present world conditions and some of the domestic requests which should be granted before we leave for home.

Marian Davies, 61, was given final rites of the Roman Catholic Church yesterday. She was one of the beautiful women of all time and an outstanding movie actress. Her life story is right unusual to say the least.

September 25, 1961

We are still in session and the Members in the House who are still here are completely worn out and mad. I have just received a telegram from the Majority Leader, which, by the way, was sent to all of the Members to the effect that the Members should remain in Washington because roll call votes are expected on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. This indicates to me that we may not adjourn until the latter part of the week.

The Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield was quoted as saying that he did not expect to kill the Members of the Senate during this week and those who were sick and quite old could expect from him as Majority Leader the proper treatment. He maintained that since we were here, the Senate's business would be taken up in an orderly manner.

President Kennedy today addresses the 99-Member General Assembly of the United Nations organization. This is a critical speech and one that will go a long way toward solving some of our present day problems.

Considering everything, President Kennedy during the past 247 days has been able to secure passage of a great portion of his legislative program. Mr. Kennedy points with pride to the list which includes the most comprehensive housing bill ever passed; a \$1.25 minimum wage law; area redevelopment legislation; Social Security expansion, including lowering of the male retirement age to 62; extension of the Highway Act with more of the cost shifted to users; temporary unemployment compensation extension; aid to dependent children of unemployed; creation of 72 new judgeships; extension of the Civil Rights Commission; water pollution control; the saline water project; \$6 billion for defense buildup; civil defense shelter authority; Reservists recall authority; three anticrime bills; and an expanded Federal Aviation and Airport Act. Also "new idea" bills as the Peace Corps and the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, put through in the closing days. The Latin-American aid program and "Alliance for Progress" also provided new concepts of social reform and self-help.

September 27, 1961

The House adjourned sine die at 4 o'clock and 21 minutes a.m. Prior to adjournment, our Speaker pro tempore, John W. McCormack of Mass., made the following statement:

MR. McCORMACK: Mr. Speaker, the 1st session of the 87th Congress is about to close. Without now going into detail as to its accomplishments, this session will compare most favorably with any first session of any preceding Congress. This is not an occasion for any observations that might be considered political or controversial of any nature. The first session of this Congress met at a time and at a tense and trying period in the history of this world era. Confining myself to the field of national defense and foreign policy, this Congress has cooperated effectively with President Kennedy in providing funds for greater national defense and supported the President in a firm foreign policy. The Members can go home with the knowledge of a job well done.

In the temporary absence of Speaker RAYBURN and acting for him, I convey to you the sincere thanks of the Speaker for the many considerations you have shown him, and I say this without regard to party affiliation. I extend the Speaker's thanks to the leadership on both sides of the aisle to CARL ALBERT, Democratic whip and now acting majority leader, the duties of which position he has performed in a superb manner; and to the able and understanding leaders of the Republican Party, CHARLIE HALLECK and LES ARENDS.

The health of Speaker RAYBURN, thank God, is improving and I know I express the thoughts of my colleagues when I send to Speaker RAYBURN the message that we are looking forward to next January when he will be back with us again.

Without regard to our party affiliation, we are all proud of Speaker RAYBURN, one of the greatest Americans in our country's history.

As a Member of the House, but particularly as majority leader, I express my sincere thanks to each and every one of you for the many kindnesses to me. On the leadership level, I am most grateful to CHARLIE HALLECK and LES ARENDS, my Republican friends, for their understanding cooperation, and to CARL ALBERT for the great support he has constantly given to Speaker RAYBURN and to me. The three of them are leaders, real leaders living up to the high traditions of the great leaders of yesterday.

To our Chaplain, Reverend Braskamp, I express our sincere thanks for his inspirational invocation which appeal to all of us without regard to our religious convictions.

To the one and only Lew Deschler, the No. 1 parliamentarian of the world, I extend my sincere thanks as well as the thanks of the Speaker and of the leadership and the Members on both sides of the aisle for his notable contributions. What a book some qualified person could write about Lew Deschler, not only a book about the No. 1 parliamentarian of the world, but a book about his years of experience and wisdom and the powerful behind-the-scene influence in the legislative history of our country that he has exercised for many years in the Halls of Congress.

To the other officers and employees of the House -- all of them including the fine young pages who will be among the future leaders of America, I extend our thanks.

For the Speaker and myself, I wish every Member and your loved ones a happy and a restful period between now and next January.

For Speaker RAYBURN and myself, I again thank you for the considerate cooperation you have extended to us.

I have the pleasure now of conveying to the Members a personal message from Speaker RAYBURN.

About 10:30, last evening Washington time, Mrs. McCormack and I called and talked with the Speaker. We had a chat with him. The Speaker asked me to tell you that he is proud of the record that this session of the Congress has made. But I know you will all be very happy to hear the following message he asked me to give you. The Speaker asked me to tell you, and I quote:

His doctor says he is getting better every day and before many days, he will be himself again and he will be back here next January.

The Speaker also asked me to convey another personal message to the Members, and I quote:

To say, "Hello," to all the boys and the ladies in the House and he is sorry he is not with us in the closing days of this session, but he will be with us next January.

Godspeed to all of you and your loved ones.

* * *

October 3, 1961

Congress ended its longest session in ten years at dawn on September 27 with the Senate very much in a dither over the supplemental appropriations bill. The House Committee on Appropriations sent this bill to the Senate with some \$700 million in funds for a great many agencies of the government. The Senate added a little over \$300 million, making the total over \$1 billion. Some 85 items were in controversy, and at the time of the Conference which took place early in the morning of the last day of the session most of the controversial items were stricken and since the House had accepted the Senate's adjournment resolution several hours before, the supplemental Conference Report was immediately adopted and the House adjourned. The Senate was very much up in arms due to the fact that a number of the Senators were not in favor of the action of Senate managers on the Conference. It was simply too late to do anything about it, and this little lesson was long overdue. The Constitution provides that all appropriation measures must originate in the House, and for a number of years the Senate has attempted in every way possible to abrogate the provision of the Constitution. The Majority Leader in the Senate and others complained long and loud over the fact that we had adjourned. Under the circumstances, all the Senate could do was accept the Conference Report and approve the Bill.

The most famous newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST carried an editorial the next day entitled "Arbitrary House". The first paragraph of this editorial is as follows:

"The slick maneuver which brought the first session of the 87th Congress to a close is indicative of a growing arbitrariness on the part of the House. It was stubborn insensitivity to the national welfare on the part of the House that killed the aid-to-educ

bill, cut deeply into the foreign-aid program and doomed vital legislation for the District of Columbia. Then at the last minute the House double-crossed the Senate by writing offensive provisions into the catch-all appropriations bill and adjourning before the Senate could do anything about it."

* * *

After we adjourned, the COURIER-JOURNAL and the ASSOCIATED PRESS call to inquire as to how I felt about the first session of the 87th Congress. I prepared a short statement, and some of this statement was used in the article which was carried by the AP entitled "Representative Natcher Says Session Productive". This article is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) -- Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D-Ky) said today the recent session of Congress was one of the most productive in a decade including a domestic program "which will bring many benefits to Kentucky."

NATCHER, who returned to his district today, said before leaving that President Kennedy obtained the major portion of his legislative programs, including bills setting up the Peace Corps and the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency.

"Certainly the members of Congress on both sides of the aisle," NATCHER said, "stood firm with our President during the crisis now under way in Berlin and throughout the world generally."

Of particular interest to Kentucky, he said, was legislation carrying forward "our navigation and flood control program."

Kentucky projects will receive \$73,921,900 for fiscal 1962 under the bill, the largest single slice of any state and also a record amount for Kentucky.

"Considering everything," NATCHER said in his summary, "this administration during the past 252 days was able to secure passage of a great portion of its program. A few important measures were not approved and their future rests with the second session of the 87th Congress."

* * *

The Senate adjourned at 6:16 A. M. and we adjourned at 4:21 A.M. The last day of the Session started at 11:00 A.M. and one of the most important Bills approved was the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill which provides for \$3,914,600,000. This is considerably less than the \$4,870,000,000 originally requested.

The Foreign Aid Appropriation was exactly \$860,900,000 short of Mr. Kennedy's original request and \$83,000,000 more than we voted last year.

President Kennedy got about everything he wanted to strengthen U. S. Defenses as the Berlin crisis grew hot. This included authority to extend enlistments for one year and to summon 250,000 reservists and National Guard to one year active duty.

October 10, 1961

My good friend, Mr. Rayburn, is a sick man.

Shortly after arriving back home in Texas, it was decided that Mr. Rayburn should undergo tests at the hospital and this past week it was announced that he had incurable cancer. Yesterday President Kennedy flew to Texas to visit him and judging from the newspaper reports it may not be too long.

An article carried in the Madisonville Messenger dated October 7, entitled "Mr. Sam" is good. This article is as follows:

Mr. Sam, as his colleagues in the House of Representatives call their speaker, the Hon. Sam Rayburn of Texas, will never again preside over a session, to the sorrow of a lot of people who called Mr. Sam their friend.

Among the people who sorrow at the present condition of the Texan, and the certainty that he has ended his long and successful career in politics, is our Second District congressman, WILLIAM H. NATCHER of Bowling Green.

CONGRESSMAN NATCHER, who knows his way about Washington as well as any man, values his long friendship with the Texas Democratic leader and will tell you, when he has time to reminisce, about the times he went to Mr. Sam to consult with him on legislation or to ask his advice. Always CONGRESSMAN NATCHER will tell you, the Texan would listen carefully, and then come up with comment which was very much to the point, the speaker being a practical and experienced man.

Mr. Rayburn made one visit to Madisonville during his long career, speaking in Hopkins County courthouse in the fall of 1948 in behalf of the Truman-Barkley ticket, the winner that year. Mr. Rayburn was brought to Madisonville by Circuit Judge Clifton J. Waddill, who made a trip to St. Louis to meet the Taxan, and those who remember the speech will tell you that it was a fine sample of the Rayburn style -- persuasive and plain and down-to-earth.

The news from Texas about Sam Rayburn is all bad, and so we are witnessing the passing from the national political scene of a man of tremendous influence in his time -- a man who will not be easy to replace, despite the variety of talent which is evident these days in the House of Representatives.

The House, by the way, has become the conservative branch of Congress, which marks a great change from the old days when the Senate was considered a sort of conservative brake upon the House, whose representatives were always considered more responsive to the immediate demands of the electorate.

Be this as it may, THE MESSENGER is numbered among the host of people who deeply regret the fatal illness which has seized upon the 79-year-old Speaker of the House, Mr. Sam Rayburn of Texas. He is a grand old man, and we wish he had been spared a few more years. The President of the United States needs his sage and practical advice, and fully appreciated it. Countless others need it, too, but it will be available no longer.

* * *

Since I have returned to Kentucky, I have dedicated the new post offices at Providence, Dawson Springs and Owensboro. On Friday night of last week I spoke at the annual Farm Bureau Banquet at Brownsville, and on Saturday night of this week I will deliver the principal address at the Democratic Fund Raising Dinner at Leitchfield.

October 13, 1961

Recently, an article appeared in one of the newspapers stating that some 379,714 veterans had made application for the Kentucky bonus. This bonus will cost the State of Kentucky something over \$300,000,000, and we will have the 3% sales tax for many years to come. As a veteran, I served long enough to receive the maximum, but am right proud of the fact that I never made application for any bonus.

The World Series was completed last week and the Yankees won four out of seven games, defeating Cincinnati. Before the season was over, Roger Maris hit 61 homers in a 162 game season. This, of course is an all-time record insofar as a season is concerned, but does not exceed the record set by Babe Ruth of 60 homers in 154 games.

The National Tobacco Research Center at the University of Kentucky is finally under way. A bid of \$317,378,000 was accepted on Wednesday with this amount to be used in constructing three greenhouses and a headhouse.

My good friend, the Speaker, is still critically ill, and yesterday he apparently was out of a coma and recovering to a certain extent from pneumonia. The cancer treatments used brought about the pneumonia and it appeared that he would only last a few days. According to reports I received yesterday, he may live for several weeks. A number of fine articles have been written about Mr. Rayburn, and one was in the pen of James Reston, one of the fine newspapermen in this country who is connected with the New York Times. His article is entitled "RAYBURN BREAST NEARLY EXTINCT" and the article is as follows:

Washington, Oct. 10.--The capital's sense of loss in the illness of Speaker Rayburn goes beyond its respect and affection for Mr. Sam. For what is passing in Texas is not only a great man but one of the last of the old frontier breed of American politicians.

The New Frontiersmen of President Kennedy's generation are quite different. Like the President himself, they have crossed that Atlantic maybe even more than they have crossed the Alleghanies. They are largely city-bred and trained, better educated perhaps, and more sophisticated, a machine-tooled generation of the industrial urban North.

The Old Frontiersmen were from the land, usually born in poverty, matured slowly like good mountain whisky, educated in the little colleges and night schools or not at all, and full of common sense and the rhythms of the Bible.

Mr. Sam was a plain, serious, natural man who lived in a modest, almost shabby-genteel unfashionable apartment just off du Pont Circle. He was not a great admirer of the rising generation of politicians, with their polished ghost-written speeches and their fine clothes and elegant manner, but he didn't say much about it either.

It was not that he did not respect them; they were simply of another generation and time he did not quite understand.

Frederick Jackson Turner, in his famous essay on "The Significance of The Frontier," observed that it was to the frontier that the American intellect of the last century owed its striking characteristics.

He defined them as follows:

"That coarseness and strength combined with acuteness and inquisitiveness; that practical,

inventive turn of mind, quick to find expedients that masterful grasp of material things, lacking in the artistic but powerful to affect great ends that restless, nervous energy; that dominant individualism, working for good or evil, and with that buoyancy and exuberance which comes with freedom--these are the traits of the frontier or traits called out elsewhere because of the existence of the frontier."

Give or take a word of two and this was a fairly good description of Mr. Sam. It would probably not be right to say that he is a deeply religious man, though he did slip away back home just a little while ago and formally joined the Primitive Baptist Church.

But a straight and blunt man up here he was with fierce eyes, and a savage sense of loyalty and patriotism.

When he goes, the Texas dynasty on Capitol Hill will come to an end. Mr. Sam has been in the House of Representatives for almost 49 years which is more than a quarter of the history of that institution. He was speaker for 17 years and while he did not always have his way, it was never because he lost the respect of either part in the chamber.

Now other leaders will take over and will doubt develop their own techniques for running the highly complicated and personal machinery of the Congress, but they will not be like Rayburn because of the conditions of America that produced him are passing away.

When he was 8 years old, in 1890, the rural population of America outnumbered the urban by almost 2 to 1 - 40,841,449 on the land; 22,106,000 in the towns. Now the population is almost three

times as large as in 1890, and the ratio has switched - 125,268,750 in the towns and cities in 1960 and 54,054,425 on the land.

In political terms, the rural areas still retain a power far beyond their numbers in both the state and national legislatures, but the old story-telling, gavel-pounding types, are passing.

Like every other generation, they had their faults and their phonies, but Mr. Sam wasn't one of them. They got their early training in the lonely places where the church was the center of both spiritual and social life. In that simpler day they had to provide their own entertainment and learned to speak extemporaneously in a way that is no longer common.

For these men from the one-party districts of the nation, politics was not a side line but a life career, and when they left here they went back home to the uncomplicated places.

When Mr. Sam's friend, Alben Barkley, died, the Speaker went into the well of the House and said so-long to his old companion. "God Bless his memory he said. "God comfort his loved ones. God comfort me."

* * *

David Lawrence, the editor of U. S. News and World Reports, wrote a fine article about the Speaker entitled "President's trip to dying Rayburn symbolizes interest of nation in longtime public servant". The article is as follows:

Washington -- Once again a President of the United States goes to the sick bed of a valuable member of his Administration to say farewell. Mr. Eisenhower's parting with his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, three years ago was a sad moment. Today tragedy recurs, and President Kennedy has made a flying trip to the hospital at Dallas where Speaker Rayburn is slowly moving to the end of his life.

Just two weeks ago, Sam Rayburn gave what may be his last interview. He gave it to W. B. Ragsdale of the staff of U. S. News & World Report, whom he has known for many decades. Mr. Ragsdale waited for nearly a week at near-by Dallas before Mr. Rayburn felt strong enough to talk at his home in Bonham.

After the interview was transcribed the next day, he went over it carefully. The concluding paragraphs may well prove to be Sam Rayburn's parting words to posterity:

"I have absolute faith in the American people. I believe that more than 95 per cent of the American people have more good in them than bad. And, when properly appealed to, they will respond -- now as they have in the past.

"The American people have never failed to respond to the best interests of the country when this country was in danger and in a crisis. I just know they will do it again if they are called upon.

"The great body of the American people is sound, patriotic and willing to sacrifice to the limit to preserve, protect and to perpetuate the great future of this great country.

"I have never doubted the patriotism or the willingness of the American people to sacrifice and do the right thing. I think we will come through in a fashion that will make us all proud.

"So I look forward to living in this country at peace, I hope, and in friendliness for all good peoples of the world. We want other people to have their real life, and we want ours.

"We do not want to interfere with the affairs of other Governments. And we want to stay at home and attend to our own business, and to build our own structure without interference from anybody else."

Speaker Rayburn has been present at many a conference of party leaders that President Kennedy has held at the White House and, indeed, at many held by President Eisenhower. Presidents, irrespective of party, gave him their confidences because they knew he would respect them. He was always objective in his comments.

Though inclined toward the conservative side, he frequently repressed his own political feelings as he steered legislation through Congress that President Franklin D. Roosevelt sought. He helped the New Deal immeasurably. He was also a close friend and coworker of President Truman. He favored Lyndon Johnson for the Democratic presidential nomination at the 1960 convention at Los Angeles, but quickly announced his support of Senator Kennedy when the latter won the nomination.

Mr. Rayburn has served as Speaker of the House longer than any man in history. Had anything happened to sweep away a President and Vice-President, he was next in line for the presidency. Up until illness took him away from Washington this summer, his age - 79 years was not regarded as a handicap. It was rarely mentioned. He looked vigorous and acted accordingly.

The Texas congressman has been a natural leader, a capable public servant, and he has won the respect of both parties. He has always been a man of his word -- something that is deeply respected by members of Congress, so many of whom know the wiles and equivocations of party politics and maneuvers.

Mr. Kennedy's trip to Dallas is symbolic of the interest of the nation in the man who has served the people so well in the House of Representatives these many years. Lots of men aspire to the presidency and some achieve renown because they hold the highest office in the land.

Speaker Rayburn will live long in the history of his country as a constructive leader of the House of Representatives. While he may not have been known by as many people as acclaim a President of the United States, Sam Rayburn will be remembered in the annals of the national capital as a great servant of the best interests of the United States.

* * *

Tomorrow night, I speak at the fund raising dinner in Leitchfield. Leitchfield and Grayson Counties generally are improving. The Nolin River Reservoir in Edmonson County and Rough River Reservoir in Grayson County will bring great benefits to this particular community.

October 20, 1961

For the past several weeks, President Kennedy has made every effort possible to convince the American people that since we are committed to use the nuclear weapon in case of an attack, air raid shelters are now necessary. Not only at private homes, but with the government participating in a great many instances in cities and points where large numbers of employees are gathered during the day at work. For some time now Khrushchev has insinuated that we were only bluffing in regard to the nuclear weapon because our civil defense program was extremely weak and no provision was being made for air raid shelters in this country. After receiving incorrect information for a period of over four years concerning what is taking place in Russia at the present time in regard to civil defense and air raid shelters, we were suddenly apprised of the fact that Russia for several years now has been constructing air raid shelter and has a civil defense program in full swing.

One day last week former President Eisenhower made the statement that under no circumstances would he have an air raid shelter at his Gettysburg farm because if his family happened to be out and he was in the air raid shelter when the attack was taking place that he would not want to live and would simply walk out of the air raid shelter. This statement came as quite a shock to President Kennedy and certainly has been of no benefit to the present move under way in regard to civil defense and air raid shelter construction.

Former Vice President Richard Nixon is now an announced candidate for Governor of California and as always he is in a ruckus with former Governor Goodwin Knight over certain offers which were allegedly made Knight if he would not be a candidate on the Republican ticket.

There is considerable speculation today to who will be the new Speaker of the House provided Mr. Rayburn is unable to serve. I have believed for several months that at least for the balance of this Session and maybe for the 88th Congress, Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts should be selected as Speaker.

President Kennedy may be in for a rough time in the State of Massachusetts next year in the Senatorial campaign. His brother Edward Kennedy is an aspirant and John McCormack's favorite nephew, the present Attorney General of Massachusetts, Edward McCormack is also an aspirant. The present Senator who is filling the unexpired term of President Kennedy and who, in the way, is the President's good friend, Ben Smith, now would like to run for the full term. This, of course, was not the agreement at the time he was named to fill out the unexpired term.

President Kennedy is running into complaints from Party leaders over the attitude of the State Department in regard to patronage. It seems that the bureaucrats in the State Department are not in favor of taking in new employ

I presume that Castro is somewhat incensed over the idea of having to pay in "hard" currencies instead of Cuban pesos for the arms he is purchasing from the Soviet Union.

The Republicans are predicting many victories in the House elections next year and seem to be inclined to believe that they will take over control of the House of Representatives. The redistricting throughout the United States unless carefully handled will be a great advantage to the Republican Party.

The total debt of the United States government on October 9 was \$293.6 billion. This is \$24.2 billion more than it was on June 30, 1961, after the close of World War II. Six times in the last 15 years we have made some reductions only to boost expenditures in the next year and wipe out the sums curtailed. Public confidence in the dollar today rests on the belief that the United States government not only will pay back its current borrowings from investors but sooner or later will make a sizable reduction in the debt.

October 31, 1961

My good friend, the Speaker, is still a sick man. To me, he is one of the most unusual men that ever lived in this country, and just another example of this is a letter that he directed to Susan Monagan, the new daughter of Representative and Mrs. John S. Monagan of Connecticut. Notwithstanding the fact that he is taking radiation treatments for incurable cancer, he took the time to marvel at the wonder of new-born life while his own remarkable career was in serious danger of ending. This letter is as follows:

"Bonham, Texas
September 28, 1961

Dear Susan:

I want to welcome you into this big, wide, wonderful world, and I know you will make your fine parents very happy and very proud of you in the years to come.

This world in which you are a new-comer has plenty of worries and trouble, but no generation has ever had such wonderful opportunities as yours will have, and it is hard to imagine what strides the human race may take during your lifetime.

I trust your life will be one of service and great happiness, and I wish for you all the good things of life.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Rayburn

Miss Susan Monagan
c/o Honorable and Mrs. John S. Monagan
103 Buckingham Street
Waterbury 10, Connecticut"

November 3, 1961

For the past several weeks, I have travelled over my District and since dedicating new post offices at Providence, Dawson Springs and Owensboro have made speeches before Farm Bureau organization Political Rallies and Industrial Meetings. Last night, I spoke in Butler County before the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau organization, and Tuesday night I spoke at a political rally in Glasgow.

I have made speeches in Owensboro, Providence, Dawson Springs, Bowling Green, Leitchfield, Henderson, Beaver Dam, Brownsville, Capital Hill and Glasgow.

From Pittsburgh to Cairo, the Ohio River is booming as it never has before. Freight carried on the river has more than doubled during the past decade and today some 80 million tons are hauled back and forth each year. Agricultural products which once played such an important role in river traffic now constitute only a small percentage of the freight on the Ohio. One-half, or about 40 million tons of freight on the river is bituminous coal coming from the fields of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Petroleum and petroleum products consume another 17 million tons. Sand, gravel and stone make up 10 million tons; iron and steel 3 million tons; chemicals 2.5 million tons; grains 2.5 million tons with the 5 million ton balance being miscellaneous. The Ohio River is pretty much the project of the Army Corps of Engineers which in 1929 opened the lock and dam system which is now being replaced by a new set of locks and dams. The present work will not be completed before 1975 when the old 47 lock system will be completely replaced by 19 larger and better locks.

Since I have been a Member of the House, we have started and in some instances completed a number of locks and dams on the Ohio River. Greer Markland, New Richmond, Lock and Dam 41 at Louisville, Hawesville-Cannelton Lock and Dam and the Uniontown Lock and Dam all fall in this category. This past week, I was notified by the Corps of Engineers that the site had been selected for the proposed new lock and dam at Owensboro and Newbur. This is the fourth of a series of five from Louisville to the mouth of the river. The five will replace the existing 11 locks and dams.

Mr. Rayburn has been removed home to the hospital. He said that he wanted to return to the community where his friends and neighbors have been good to him down through the years. He is still in serious condition and it seems only a matter of time. Speaking of Mr. Rayburn's career calls attention to an office that is the most influential after the presidency. The Speaker of the House can make or break a legislative program. One President, James K. Polk, previously served as Speaker, but other Presidents of this office has not led to the high position of President. Henry Clay with his ten years as Speaker, held the record until Mr. Rayburn came along. Henry Clay, of course, failed in his attempt to be elected President. James K. Polk, Thomas B. Reed, Champ Clark and John N. Bricker all aspired to the Presidency though only Polk got as far as the nomination.

Stachel Paige, the negro baseball player, says that if you avoid friend meats with the blood; if your stomach disputes you, eat and pacify it with cool thoughts; keep your blood flowing by jangling around gently as you go lightly on the vices such as carrying on in society; avoid running at all times; do not back because something might be gaining; and all will all go to make for a long and healthy life.

November 9, 1961

The roof really caved in on Louisville, Kentucky Tuesday of this week. The Republicans threw the Democrats out of the Mayor's office and the Court House in a landslide victory. All candidates won in the races for the Mayor, Louisville, County Judge, Sheriff, Board of Commissioners and all other offices at stake except the House of Representatives. William H. B. B. won for Mayor, Marlow W. Cook was the winner in the County Judge's race and this man, by the way, is Congressman Frank Burke's law partner. The outcome of this election certainly must

water for the 1962-63 political campaigns in more ways than one. For a number of years now the Louisville situation has been bad, and the outcome of this particular election comes as no surprise to a great many people.

In the Second District, we had a few upsets. In Ohio County, which by the way is the strongest Republican County in our District, a Democrat won for County Attorney and also for County Judge. This is the first time that such an upset has occurred in this particular county for over fifty years. In Edmonson County a Democrat won for Sheriff. This is another strong Republican County and comes as quite a surprise. In Allen County, we have also a Republican County and a Democrat won for Sheriff. Grayson County which also is a Republican County elected a Democrat for State Representative and a County Judge. Damon Majors was elected Representative and Charles Bratcher, County Judge.

President Kennedy travelled into New York City and into the State of New Jersey campaigning for the incumbent Mayor Wagner and for the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey. President Eisenhower went into New Jersey and also New York City and he made a vigorous speech for former Secretary of Labor, James Mitchell, who was the candidate for Governor of New Jersey. The Democrat, a former State Senator, by the name of Hughes won in New Jersey. This must be quite a surprise to the Republicans. Mr. Hughes was the underdog and was given no chance whatsoever. Former President Eisenhower is having bad luck in his campaign travels.

Prime Minister Nehru of India is visiting President Kennedy in Washington at this time. Mr. Nehru is of the opinion that we are making a mistake in our actions insofar as Berlin and certain other sections of the world are concerned

President Kennedy hopes to reach a quick agreement with German Chancellor Adenauer later this month on issues that the Western Powers may negotiate with the Soviet Union in a search for a peaceful solution of the Berlin crisis. Adenauer succeeded in joining with a Minority Party in the German Parliament and is in again for a four-year term as Chancellor.

Celeste and Jim White will take a trip down into the Caribbean before too many weeks and Jeffery will stay with us and James Huston will visit with his Aunt during this time. Virginia and I are really looking forward to this visit.

Since I have been home, we have worked on a number of projects which have been delayed during the past few years. My mother, for a long time, has insisted on the establishment of a family burial ground on her own property. Finally, we settled upon the plan of cutting off a strip on the rear portion of my mother's farm which is adjacent to the Fairview Cemetery and deeding of one-half of this property to the City. The strip of land is 32.08 wide and extends for a distance of 935 feet. The lower one-half of the strip of land was given by my mother to the City with certain provisions in the deed with the City to maintain forever the balance of the land which was retained. This deed is recorded in the Clerk's office of the Warren County Court in Deed Book 320 at page 4. The upper section of the land which contains 32.08 feet and extends for a distance of 467.5 feet was retained by my mother and the section next to the Catholic Cemetery Road containing approximately 100 feet long has been set aside as a Natcher family burial ground.

This is a beautiful strip of land and is quite a large plot for a family burial ground. In fact, this is the only family burial ground located in any of the cemeteries in this section of Kentucky that I know anything about. During the past few weeks the City has constructed a new fence incorporating this strip of land all along into the Fairview Cemetery, and we had my father moved from the lot in the Fairview Cemetery over to the new burial ground. He is now located on property that he and my mother owned and which was a part of their farm. Yesterday, the new monument was completed and located on the family burial ground. It is a granite monument eleven feet eight inches long, sitting on a thirteen foot granite base. The center section is thirty-seven inches high and the wing on either side is about thirty-three inches high. This is one of the most beautiful monuments I ever saw and is large enough to be used for a family burial ground. No member of the Natcher family will be buried directly in front of the monument. When we moved my father over, a new marker of granite to match the monument was cut and on this marker we have my father's name, date of birth and date of death. This is the same system that will be used for each member of the Natcher family that wants to be buried in the Natcher family burial ground. The monument is so located and of sufficient size to serve for the entire burial ground regardless of number who are buried there.

We have a new sidewalk placed in front of our home at 638 East Main Street, and also in front of one of the buildings that we own on the square. We have completed a number of other projects concerning our property which have been delayed during the last few years and so far have had a successful fall.

November 15, 1961

On Sunday of last week, I lost a real friend and our country lost an outstanding statesman. The Chairman of my subcommittee on District of Columbia Budget, Louis C. Rabaut, died on Sunday night of a heart attack while attending a testimonial dinner in a Detroit Suburb honoring his good friend, Thaddeus Machrowicz, a former Member of the House, who recently received an appointment to the Federal bench. Louis Rabaut was one of the kindest, most sincere men that I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. He was the father of nine children and the grandfather of twenty-five.

On Monday of this week, you would think that I had been elected President of the United States judging from the Washington newspapers. A front page story appeared in THE EVENING STAR on Monday, November 13, together with my picture. The story is entitled: "Natcher to Get Job Controlling District Funds". This story is as follows: -

"Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER, a Democratic lawyer from Bowling Green, Ky., will become chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee for the District when Congress returns in January.

The 52-year-old Kentuckian will become what is perhaps the most important voice in the financial affairs of the city government as a result of the death yesterday of Representative Rabaut, Democrat of Michigan.

Chairman Clarence Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee told The Star from Elsbury, Mo., today he will name Mr. Natcher to the key post when the second session of the 87th Congress opens. Mr. Natcher is now second in seniority of the District subcommittee, ahead of Representative Santangelo, Democrat of New York.

It is in the House Appropriations subcommittee that all appropriations for the District government originate, giving the House a slight edge over the Senate, which can only make change in the bills it receives from the other side of the Capitol. Thus Mr. Natcher will have the most to say about the contents of the District's next budget and the amount of the Federal contribution toward running the city.

MR. NATCHER, reached by The Star in his office at Bowling Green, indicated he would accept the chairmanship with pleasure. He recalled that he had been on the subcommittee since 1955 and said, "It is an interesting assignment. I have seen many improvements and benefits since I began working in connection with District fiscal affairs."

MR. NATCHER, described himself as intensely interested in District affairs, particularly in matters involving the welfare and police departments. In 1958, he advocated taking policemen out of the scout cars and sending them to trouble spots. He also recommended setting up a flexible police unit which could be moved to any quarter of the city as need developed.

"But regardless of how good law enforcement is," MR. NATCHER said today, "It cannot help much unless the courts in sentencing convicted criminals keep in mind the rights of the people as well as the rights of defendants."

The chairman-to-be said he has taken no stand on home rule for the people of the District and added he has not signed any of the discharge petitions for home rule legislation because of his close connection with the District budget.

He commented that he feels the amount of the Federal payment to the District should be determined by the type of budget submitted and justified by the city government.

"This has always been a controversial item in the House," he said. "This year we authorized a \$5 million increase from \$20 million to \$25 million because we thought it was justified. That does not mean we would approve a larger authorized sum unless the District budget demonstrated the need. I don't think the authorized amount should be approved automatically."

MR. NATCHER, married and the father of two girls, lives in the Berkshire Apartments here when Congress is in session. He was born in Bowling Green on September 11, 1909, and received an A.B. degree from Western Kentucky State College there and his law degree from Ohio State.

He entered the practice of law in 1934 and later served as a Federal conciliation commissioner, County Attorney of Warren County, Ky. for 12 years and Commonwealth Attorney of the 8th Judicial District for two years.

He was elected to Congress in 1953 and first served on the Veterans Affairs Committee. In the Appropriations Committee, he also serves on the Foreign Aid and Agricultural subcommittee. He is a Baptist, a Kiwanian, an Odd Fellow, an American Legionnaire, a member of the 40 and 8 and a veteran of the Navy."

* * *

Also in THE EVENING STAR on Monday, on the obituary page is an article entitled "Louis Rabaut of House Dies; Held D. C.'s Purse". The article is as follows: -

"Representative Louis C. Rabaut, a man who showed both affection for and irritation with Washington over the many years he controlled the purse strings of the city government, died last night of a heart attack while attending a testimonial dinner in a Detroit suburb.

The 74-year-old Michigan Democrat collapsed while walking to the speaker's podium in Hamtramck, where he was about to speak at a dinner honoring Federal Judge Thaddeus Machrowicz, a former Member of the House.

A doctor tried to revive him and last rites of the Roman Catholic Church were administered but Mr. Rabaut apparently died while on the way to the hospital. He had suffered from a heart ailment since 1955.

It was his ranking position on the House Appropriations Committee that made Mr. Rabaut one of the most important men to the city of Washington. Not only did he ride herd on the District of Columbia's annual budgets for many years as chairman of the appropriations subcommittee, but he also headed the public works subcommittee in charge of such costly projects as atomic energy and rivers and harbors.

He first was elected to the House in 1934 and became a member of the Appropriations Committee in his first term. He had served continuously in the House except for one two-year term.

He was sometimes known as "The Singing Congressman" because of his vocal renditions, although they were infrequent.

Mr. Rabaut was a man of Belgian descent and of considerable emotional range. He could be brusque with witnesses who appeared to him to be unprepared or making exorbitant demands on the Treasury. And he could show great fondness for Washington, the city he referred to as his "second love".

He was an exponent of self-government for the District. He was an opponent of the 10-cent meter parking fee.

There were two sides to his nature when it came to District spending. He ran the cycle from hero to villain, as a Star editorial once pointed out.

A man who had nine children and 29 grandchildren, he opposed welfare cuts that penalized children and once declared, "I am not going to deny money for the poor" at a welfare budget session.

On the other hand, he persistently claimed that taxes were too low in Washington and resisted all efforts to permit the District use of the full authorized Federal payment toward upkeep of the city.

On one occasion, he warned Washington to be grateful that the Federal Government is here. "You'd just be a little town on a river," he said were it not for the fact that the seat of Government is here.

Mr. Rabaut was a sharp critic of the Redevelopment Land Agency and once pushed through the House a bill that would have revamped the entire urban renewal setup. Critics said the bill would have damaged redevelopment irreparably but the Senate passed the bill by in favor of an investigation. However, he almost single-handedly revived a piece of legislation that helped speed up Southwest rebuilding last year and urged no more wasting of time in that area.

As the man who had most to say about how the District spent its money, he caused the Commissioners this year to set aside plans for making municipal birth control services available at city maternal and child welfare clinics. As a Catholic, he was an implacable foe of birth control.

His widest national recognition was achieved perhaps by his authorship of the amendment that placed the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. He also had the words "pray for peace" put on postage cancellations.

Mr. Rabaut's death after 13 terms in the House reduces the Democratic total to 261. The Republicans hold 174 seats and there now are two vacancies.

He was born in Detroit on December 5, 1886 and attended parochial schools and was graduated from Detroit College. Later, he obtained a law degree there.

He was admitted to the bar in 1912 and began practice of law in Detroit. Mr. Rabaut also was engaged for a time in the building business. After his marriage to the former Stella M. Petz, also a Detroit native, Mr. Rabaut and his family made their home in suburban Grosse Pointe.

He first was elected to Congress when Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was at its height but he acquired a reputation for having a mind of his own by voting as often against the administration as for it. An isolationist before World War II, he later voted for all war appropriations.

His district was the 14th Michigan, including Detroit's "Gold Coast," plus Grosse Pointe, Harper Woods and three wards of the city.

Mr. Rabaut's only defeat was his loss of bid for re-election to the 80th Congress, but two years later he was back again.

His survivors include his widow, with whom he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary last June, and nine children, four of whom are in religious orders of the Catholic Church. One son is a priest and three daughters are nuns. The children are: The Rev. Francis Demott Rabaut S. J.; Sister Mary Palmyre, Sister Stella Marie, Sister Martha Marie, Louis III; Vincent; Mrs. M. Jane Amato, Mrs. Joan Marie Barrett and Mrs. Julia DePorre.

Funeral arrangements have not been announced.

* * *

In Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL on Tuesday appeared an article: "Natcher To Head Unit on Capital's Budget: This article is as follows:

Washington, Nov. 13--Representative William H. NATCHER will become what is perhaps the most important voice in the financial affairs of the nation's capital when Congress returns in January.

The Bowling Green Democrat will take over as chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee for the District of Columbia as a result of the death Sunday of Representative Louis C. Rabaut (D. Mich).

Chairman Clarence Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee announced Monday that he will name Natcher to the key post when the second session of the 87th Congress opens. Natcher is now second in seniority on the subcommittee.

All appropriations for the District Government originate in the House appropriations subcommittee, and thus NATCHER will have the most to say about the contents of the District's next budget and the amount of federal contribution toward running the city.

The budget this year is \$275,000,000, with \$25,000,000 coming from the Federal Government. The City Government, whose day-to-day operation is handled by three District commissioners, employs 24,000 people.

There was intense interest in NATCHER'S appointment here Monday. The Evening Star displayed his picture on the front page, together with a long interview.

During his six years as a member of the subcommittee, Natcher has taken particular interest in the operation of the District's Police and Welfare departments.

He is concerned about the crime rate here, which rose 11 percent last year, and has taken several judges to task about passing out light sentences.

He indicated Monday he will ask the chief of police to use more foot patrolmen, fewer men in patrol cars.

"A patrolman walking his beat is the best deterrent to crime I know of," NATCHER said Monday. He also hopes to bring the City's police force up to its full complement of 3,000 and set up a flexible police unit that could be moved to any quarter of the city as the need developed.

NATCHER said he is also concerned about the high rate of illegitimate births in the district. Unwed mothers accounted for one out of every five births here in 1959.

The chairman-to-be has purposely taken no stand on the touchy subject of home rule for the district, and doesn't want to take one now, he said, because of his close connection with the District budget.

Washington's population is about 54 percent Negro, and Southern congressmen have traditionally opposed giving the Capital home rule for fear it would elect a Negro mayor.

If NATCHER'S stand was not to their liking the Deep South legislators might retaliate by slashing the District's budget.

NATCHER, married and the father of two girls, lives in the Berkshire Apartments here while Congress is in session. He was elected to Congress in 1953, and also serves on the foreign-aid and agricultural subcommittees of the House Appropriations Committee.

He was on the Warren County Budget Commission during his 12 years as County attorney there.

* * *

November 16, 1961

Our Speaker died this morning at 6:20 A.M. Our country has lost one of its great leaders and I have lost a true friend.

November 17, 1961

An editorial appeared in the Washington Post on November 14 entitled "Louis C. Rabaut". This editorial is as follows :

"Rep. Louis C. Rabaut had nine children and 25 grandchildren and, as his last official biography observed, he knew 'family problems'. In the years that he was the chief Congressional influence on the District's budget, he was a warm-hearted defender of this city's children. When, last June, a witness before the House Appropriations Subcommittee attacked the local program for aid to dependent children, Mr. Rabaut replied: "It's easy enough to find fault. I'm looking for solutions. What are we going to do with the children?" When another witness suggested cutting back aid in cases of illegitimacy Mr. Rabaut declared: "You aren't going to hurt those children."

He was interested in public health, and his investigations four years ago led to a sharp improvement in conditions at D. C. General Hospital. He was interested in education, and sometimes held his school budget hearings at night so that parents could appear. His definition of liberalism included the staunch defense of individual whom he considered wronged by a big city government. When this newspaper objected last year to his urban renewal bill, commenting that it gave too much weight to the complaints of individual property owners in one project area, Mr. Rabaut wrote back: "Nowhere in this country do citizens have less recourse in grievances of such a local nature than they have in this city. Do you want me to turn a deaf ear?" His reductions in budgets, and particularly his reluctance to increase the Federal payment, often seemed excessive. Yet he was respected at the District Building as a technician whose decisions were rarely arbitrary.

Mr. Rabaut died Sunday at a testimonial dinner in Detroit, near his 14th Congressional District. The monument he leaves behind him is here, where he dealt in good faith with this city and its people.

* * *

In the same paper appeared an article entitled: "Rep. Natcher to Fill Rabaut's House Post". This article is as follows:

"Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER, (D-Ky.), 52-year-old lawyer serving his fifth term in the House, will be the next chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that watches over District government spending.

NATCHER will succeed Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich), veteran chairman of the District Appropriations subcommittee, who suffered a fatal heart attack Sunday night.

As second ranking Democrat on the subcommittee NATCHER was in direct line for the post. It was made official yesterday by Rep. Clarence Cannon (D.Mo), chairman of the House appropriations committee.

NATCHER was commonwealth attorney in Warren County, Ky., when he won a special election to Congress in 1953. For three years he has been actively interested in District fiscal affairs, although his participation in setting the limits on annual District spending had been largely overshadowed by the dominant personality of Rabaut.

NATCHER anticipated by more than a year the "hard look" at the city's spiraling welfare budget taken this year by Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D.-W.Va.) chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee.

In February 1960, NATCHER told the House that city officials were not coming to grips with the community's basic problems, the increasing number of low income families.

He said then that it was time Congress and District officials learned whether the District is to be a model city or a "roosting" place for low income families attracted by welfare and other spending programs.

NATCHER and BYRD issued a joint statement last September saying they were "profoundly disturbed" by the growth of city welfare programs.

NATCHER as chairman of the spending subcommittee will have a decisive voice in shaping the city's budget.

The new chairman is married and has two daughters. The family lives here at the Berkshire Apartments. Natcher, a native of Bowling Green, Ky, won an AB degree at Western Kentucky State College and a law degree at Ohio State University. He served in the Navy during World War II.

Commenting yesterday on the death of Rabaut, Cannon said: "It is the greatest misfortune, Louis was the best friend I had in the House. It will be impossible to replace him." His sentiments were echoed by Gov. John Swainson of Michigan and Sen. Phillip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

The funeral for Mr. Rayburn will be held tomorrow in Bonham, Texas. A fine article was written by Douglas B. Cornell of the Associated Press entitled "House Speaker Sam Rayburn Dies Today." This article is as follows:

BONHAM, Tex. (AP)--Sam Rayburn, who served longer as House speaker than any man, died today in the home town he loved.

Cancer and its complications caused his death. He would have 80 on Jan. 6.

The White House was notified immediately. So was Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democratic leader of the House.

McCormack was the man Rayburn chose to serve temporarily as speaker when "Mr. Sam" had to leave Congress before it closed because of what he called lumbago.

But even then, his doctor believes, he knew he had cancer.

The physician, Dr. Joe A. Risser, and members of the speaker's family and staff stood by the bedside in Risser Hospital as Rayburn faded away.

"It was a very easy death for a very great man," Dr. Risser told reporters.

Asked about the immediate cause of death, Risser said that: "He just quit breathing."

Then, in more formal language, he put it this way:

"At 6:20 this morning Mr. Sam passed away. He died quietly. He showed no evidence of pain line in his face. He seemed to be as one in sleep."

Rayburn had been unconscious for about 36 hours before his death. The doctor and family had spent two near-sleepless nights at the hospital.

Authorities here said the funeral will be at 1:30 p.m. CST Saturday at the First Baptist Church in Bonham.

The body will lie in state from 9 a.m. Friday until 9 a.m. Saturday in the Sam Rayburn Memorial Library.

Mr. Sam was taken to the Wise Funeral Home shortly after the family left the hospital in the dawn of a windy, gray day.

The funeral services will be conducted by Elder H. C. Ball, minister of the Primitive Baptist church of Toga, Tex. Rayburn joined the church some years ago.

The chaplain of the House, the Rev. Bernard Braskamp, will assist.

Dr. Risser told reporters that the family decided that they would prefer that people remember the Rayburn Foundation, which supports the library, instead of sending flowers.

The burial services will be held immediately after the church services at Willow Wild Cemetery. These, as well as the services at the church, will be open to the public, Holton said.

The burial will be in the family plot, perhaps three-quarters of a mile from the center of this northern Texas town of 7,000 where Rayburn was the outstanding citizen

President Kennedy is expected generally to attend the services. He will have to shuffle arrangements for a four-day Western trip to do so.

The first telephone call from the little yellow brick hospital after Rayburn died went from Dr. Risser to Kennedy's physician in Washington, Dr. Janet Travell.

This was by long-standing prearrangement. The President had asked that he be kept in touch with Rayburn's condition.

The sergeant-at-arms of the House, Zeake Johnson, was told promptly that the man who wielded the gavel there more than twice as long as any other was dead and it was for him that the first word of Rayburn's death came out.

Rayburn was elected speaker Sept. 16, 1940, after the death of Speaker William B. Bankhead.

He had served as speaker ever since, except for the congressional sessions of 1947-48 and 1953-54, when the Republicans controlled the House.

At Rayburn's bedside here when he yielded to cancer were members of his family, doctors on the hospital staff and several nurses.

The members of the family left the hospital shortly after his death.

Rayburn achieved one wish concerning his death but failed in another.

"I want to die with my boots on and with my gavel in my hand," the venerable dean of 20th century politics told friends when he left Washington at the end of August for what was to be his final departure.

"They're going to have to carry me out of here, God willing. I love this house," he said.

Later, when illness ravaged his body, his associates quoted him as saying he wanted to return to this community, his hometown to end his days among "those friends and neighbors who for so long have given me a love and loyalty unsurpassed in any annals."

He was brought to this town of 7,000 persons Oct. 31 from Baylor Hospital in Dallas, 75 miles southeast of here.

A diagnosis of cancer was made shortly after he entered Baylor Oct 2 for a series of tests to determine what was causing a chronic back ailment.

The ailment, originally described by Rayburn as lumbago, forced him to abandon his post as boss of the House almost a month before the last session of Congress adjourned.

It was an unprecedented thing for "Mr. Sam" to do, and friends immediately suspected that Rayburn himself feared the worst.

The family would not permit doctors or associates to reveal whether Rayburn had been informed of the hopelessness of his illness.

At one point, when he had wasted away from 176 pounds to 130, he told a great-nephew, Robert Bartley, Jr., 23, that "this is the dammedest thing that ever got a hold of me."

Four days after he entered the hospital, doctors announced that he had incurable cancer of the lymph system, which roughly parallels the blood system throughout the body.

His condition took a sudden turn for the worse Oct. 11 when he contracted pneumonia. Doctors said at first he was unconscious, then said he was in a coma, a technical medical difference. Persons in a coma do not react to stimulus.

He revived the following day after use of antibiotics and special breathing aids.

The day after doctors reported cancer, his longtime personal friend and political protege, Vice President Lyndon Johnson, flew to his bedside. After that, Johnson visited Rayburn as often as his national duties permitted.

President Kennedy flew 3,000 miles round trip for a 14-minute visit with Rayburn on Oct. 9. They talked about politics, said the President.

Then came Rayburn's old political crony, former President Harry S. Truman, on Oct. 13.

"He told me where to get off just like he did when I was in the White House. I was so happy at the way he treated me," said Truman.

"Sam Rayburn means everything to me that one man can mean to another," said the former president.

During this period Rayburn became progressively worse as expected with his form of cancer. On Oct. 15 doctors said he "had some periods of confusion" and was weaker, but he rallied during the day.

Doctors finally were forced to stop therapy designed to prolong Rayburn's life because of the unwanted side effects of the treatment on a person so gravely ill.

Last Saturday, his doctor said Rayburn had only hours or days to live. He lapsed into increasing long periods of semiconsciousness or unconsciousness.

Before returning to his Bonham farm for a rest Rayburn arranged for McCormack to take over the speakership on a temporary basis. That act put McCormack in line for formal election as speaker when the House reconvenes Jan. 10, four days after what would have been Rayburn's 80th birthday.

Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. W. A. Thomas of Dallas and Mrs. S. E. Bartley of Bonham, and his brother, Richard Rayburn of Bonham. They are the last of a family that once numbered 11 children.

A bachelor, Rayburn's only marriage was dissolved several months after it took place in 1927.

He detested Washington's social whirl of which he had to be a part and preferred to spend his leisure evenings in his homey rooms in a Washington apartment hotel.

There he would sit for hours with friends, nibbling at a steak and sipping bourbon in moderation while watching television. He was an avid boxing and wrestling fan. He loved good food and good drink and enjoyed sharing it with his intimates.

Rayburn considered the fancy victuals served at most Washington social affairs as "stuff for the birds."

Friends suspected that Rayburn would have been a good, if doting, father. He loved children, especially boys.

"God," he once confided to a friend, "what I would give for a tow-headed boy to take fishing."

Fishing was his favorite form of relaxation. He would go anywhere the fish were reported biting. To him, landing a scrappy bass was an accomplishment.

He was sensitive about two things, his lack of hair and his ill-starred marriage. He often accused photographers of focusing cameras in such a way as to emphasize his complete baldness."

He wouldn't discuss his marriage to Miss Met Jones of Valley View, Tex., a sister of former Rep. Marvin Jones of Texas. They married on Oct 15, 1927, and several months later the marriage was dissolved. She now is Mrs. Jeff Nelly of Amarillo, Tex.

Although a God-fearing man and a respecter of all religions, Rayburn did not publicly embrace any religion until he was 74 years old. At that age he was baptized into the Tioga, Tex., Primitive Baptist Church.

In a private hideaway in the Capitol, Rayburn spent many sociable hours with his intimates - known as the "Board of Education," the hideout was a gathering place for a select group of friends the close of almost every daily session of the House.

Discussions covered a wide range of subjects: politics, family matters, sports, current events, legislative strategy. Harry S. Truman was enjoying a social drink there late in the afternoon of April 12, 1945, when he received word the President Franklin D. Roosevelt had died.

Rayburn enjoyed so-called "shaggy dog" stories but didn't like jokes "that reflect on womanhood

Rayburn's down-to-earth political philosophy could be summed up this way:

"In politics you have to know how the people feel and what they are thinking. If you don't feel what you can't see, you are dead. You have to be fair. You have to have vision. You have to learn to give and take. You must compromise when necessary. You have to work hard and keep in touch with your people. You have to have faith in the people because they are good and fair. Having good common sense isn't enough; you have to exercise it."

It was this philosophy which made Rayburn's name synonymous with American politics and helped him scribe a lasting page in congressional history.

His records were not only those of longevity—he served in the House more than 48 consecutive years and was its speaker more than twice as long as the previous record-holder, Henry Clay.

He left his imprint on far-reaching legislation. The Rural Electrification Administration, the rural highway program, the Securities and Exchange Act, the Federal Communications Act and antitrust laws were among his legislative children.

November 20, 1961

Our Speaker, Sam Rayburn, was buried on Saturday of last week. Attending the funeral were a great many outstanding people from all over the country. President Kennedy, Vice President Johnson, former President Truman, and former President Eisenhower were all present.

I have this day received a telegram from my friend, Carl Albert, informing me that he is a candidate for Majority Leader. According to the newspapers his opponent will be Richard Bolling of Kansas City. I am just wondering who the Whip will be and just what effect a Majority Leader's fight will have in the Democratic caucus.

Since we adjourned, Representative Machrowicz of Detroit has resigned and accepted a Federal Judgeship. Representative Frank Kard of Texas has resigned to accept an appointment as Executive Vice-President of the American Petroleum Institute; Representative Paul Kilday of Texas has resigned to accept a Judgeship on the Military Court of Claims, and our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, of course, died, and my good friend, Louis Rabaut of Detroit died.

Nehru's visit to this country probably accomplished very little insofar as the neutral nations of the world are concerned. According to the newspapers Nehru together with Tito and Nasser are to meet and discuss Nehru's visit to President Kennedy.

The Congo is still on fire and the Secretary-General U. Thant, who, by the way, took Dag Hammarskjöld's place, on Wednesday took personal charge of the situation in the Congo and authorized United Nations forces to take every measure possible to put down a mutiny believed led by leftists.

November 21, 1961

On several occasions I have made speeches in the House on subjects pertaining to agriculture and other matters with a portion of the speech directed toward the United States' balance of payments deficit. Evidence was presented to my Committee on Appropriations to the effect that during the early part of last year claims totaling \$9 billion in gold were held by foreign countries and this simply meant that our total

of \$19,500,000,000 in gold would not be sufficient to back up the currency of this country if the claims totalling \$9 billion were called. On one occasion, I discussed the Common Market Agreement and the Outer Seven Agreement and the effect these two combined were having on our balance of payments deficit. It is well known that we have placed Europe on its feet since the close of World War I and our situation is now serious from the standpoint of trade. A fine editorial appeared in the WALL STREET JOURNAL on Wednesday, November 15, entitled: "Deepening Dollar Difficulties." This editorial is certainly apropos at the present time and presents one of the more serious problems confronting our country today. This editorial is as follows:

"No one can any more doubt the seriousness of the threats to the dollar. What must be doubted is that the Government, despite many words on the subject, is dealing with this problem with anything like the seriousness required.

It is not only that the U. S. balance-of-payments deficit is swelling again--to an annual rate of \$3 billion in this year's third quarter. That is bad enough; what is worse is that there is little now visible to suggest improvement over a longer term, much less a final licking of the deficit.

The essence of the problem is domestic inflation. Over the year inflation has driven up many prices and so curbed our export potential. It is fear of renewed inflation here which makes other nations uneasy about their own financial stability and which has led to our heavy loss of gold.

Plainly this situation cannot be allowed to continue. And yet what is the Government actually doing about it? Its words have rung louder than its actions.

The incoming Administration's pledge last winter that the international value of the dollar would not be changed probably had a useful psychological effect at the time. An important recent development is the Administration's announcement that it will balance the fiscal-1963 Federal budget to be presented in January; this at least indicates a desire to prevent inflation.

The trouble is that so far it is only a promise, and one which it is difficult for anyone, including foreign money managers, to be especially sanguine about. For what are we seeing in the current fiscal year? A surplus originally projected at \$1.5 billion transformed into a deficit of \$6.9 billion--and many suspect that the actual red-ink figure for the year will be greater than that.

The same pressures which wrought this change will be operating next fiscal year. Not only that; a lot of spending legislation approved over the years provides for increased future spending. As has been all too apparent during the past generation, Government spending has a built-in upward momentum.

Now the Administration has retreated somewhat from an unequivocal pledge of a balanced 1963 budget. Certainly the stock markets are not counting on a successful flight against inflation; whatever else accounts for the current boom, the public expectation of inflation is one factor.

None of this is a matter of predicting anything one way or another; it is simply a question of observing what has been happening. And one of the clearest things has been the refusal of Government Congress as well as the Administration--to make the necessary choices in the national interest.

Military spending abroad has been increased; foreign economic aid flows undiminished. Both are elements in the payments deficit. And yet we are told foreign aid can't be cut and that we can have, on top of sharply boosted defense outlays, expanding domestic subsidies as well. This is scarcely the stance of a Government determined to halt inflation and solve its balance-of-payments problem.

The need is not only for a balanced Federal budget next fiscal year; it is also for a cold new assessment of Federal spending, with the objective of cutting back unnecessary projects at home and abroad. In that context it would be possible to achieve a non-inflationary tax structure that could spur instead of inhibit both domestic growth and profitable economic activity abroad.

That, perhaps, is too much to ask. But so long as the Government is unwilling to come to grips with the problem, it is permissible to doubt that words will make the payments deficit disappear.

November 22, 1961

Every Member of the House soon learns that there are just as many smart men on one side of the aisle as on the other. Some of the outstanding Members of the House today are Republicans. Men such as John Taber the ranking Republican on the Committee on Appropriations who for a great number of years now has represented the 36th District of New York. Mr. Taber is 82 years of age and with no difficulties mentally and very few physically. From time to time he has served as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations when the Republicans were in power. In today's mail, I received a copy of his announcement which states that he will not be a candidate for reelection next year.

Mr. Taber, on a number of occasions has vigorously fought amendments and bills that I have been in favor of and especially those concerning the development of our waterways. He sincerely believes that our government is spending too much money and has done so for a great many years. In all of his engagements he has been sincere and regardless of the fact that at the time I was not only confronted with an able opponent but by a man who honestly believed that he was right. Upon receiving Mr. Taber's announcement in today's mail, I wrote to him as follows:

"Honorable John Taber
Member of Congress
Auburn, New York

Dear Mr. Taber:

In today's mail I received a copy of your announcement which states that you will not be a candidate for reelection.

I sincerely hope that the people of your District and of the State of New York generally convince you that you should change your mind and continue representing your people.

Since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations, you have saved the people of our country millions of dollars and your services are needed today more than at any time since you have been a Member of the House. You are not only one of the outstanding members of our Committee, but every Member of Congress, regardless of politics, knows full well that you are one of the great men in the Congress today.

I was sorry to receive your announcement and I do hope that you change your mind.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

William E. Natcher, M. C."

November 28, 1961

Senator Styles Bridges, one of the outstanding Republican Members of the United States Senate died on Sunday of last week. Senator Bridges was the ranking Republican Senator in the Senate and was one of the outstanding Members on his side of the aisle.

He was a member of the Appropriations Committee and I presume now that a number of his colleagues will fight over this vacancy. With the Republicans very much in the minority in the Senate, only on rare occasions do vacancies occur on Appropriations Finance and Foreign Relations.

During the past several days the attention of the people in this country has been called to the search for Michael Rockefeller which is now underway in the jungles of New Guinea. Michael is the son of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and while on a Harvard Anthropological Expedition was upset in a boat off of the coast of New Guinea and was swimming through shark infested waters for a distance of two miles to obtain help for his companion who remained with the boat. He was either lost or upon reaching the dense swampy coast which is literally covered by crocodiles probably lost his life. Only a faint hope exists today that he was able to survive the swim and to walk through the swamp to one of the native vailages. Governor Rockefeller and one of his daughters who is a twin to Michael have set up headquarters on New Guinea and with the officers of the Dutch government and of our government every effort is being made to locate this young man. Shortly before Michael disappeared,

Governor Rockefeller and his wife announced that they were obtaining a divorce. This came as quite a shock and, of course, in the minds of a number of people in this country removes the governor from future speculation insofar as the office of President is concerned.

I am still travelling in the District, and making speeches almost every day. I spoke last night before the annual dinner meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Franklin and speak tonight before the annual meeting of the Doctors and Lawyers in Owensboro. On Saturday of last week, I spoke before the largest crowd that I have ever seen in Brownsville at their Farm-City Week Program.

November 29, 1961

This is an unusual world in which we are living today. It now appears that scientists in Europe have succeeded in growing human embryos in a laboratory. Some of the people abroad believe that since children can now be had without being conceived working mothers need not be afflicted by childbirth.

Hundreds of thousands of people in Communist Red China are starving today. They are unable to produce enough food to take care of their people. Here in our country 9% of our people are producing enough for themselves and enough for all of the rest of us. In the Soviet Union, 50% of their people reside on farms and are unable to produce enough for all of the people. In Communist Red China today Chinese musicians as well as painters, sculptors and other artists have complained due to the fact that they are forced to go into the fields and factories to help increase production. In order to go along with the government the Communist Party Committee at the Peking Central Music Conservatory several days ago announced that heavy labor is good for artists. It seems that there is nothing like pick-and-shovel work to pep up violinists.

December 1, 1961

The United States rocketed an ape named Enos twice around the world on Wednesday of this week and then named Astronaut John H. Glenn to travel the same trail. Glenn is 40 years old and a Marine Lieutenant Colonel. He is one of the astronauts who has been in training for a great many months for our outer space attempt. The Soviet Union, according to their reports, have succeeded in placing a man into orbit around the earth and successfully retrieving him. According to our people we too must place a man in orbit this year.

President Kennedy informed his press conference this week that he believes the Federal Government should have central responsibility for providing community fallout shelters and does not believe the government should engage in building shelters for each individual home. In adopting the community shelter program the Administration is trying to put a stop to the confusion and controversy that has surrounded the "do it yourself" approach to civil defense.

Recent deaths of top ranking Congressional leaders combined with a record-breaking resignation roll has sadly depleted ranks of the present Congress. Representatives Paul J. Kilday of Texas, Thaddeus Machrowicz of Michigan, and Lester Holtzman of New York have resigned to accept other employment and Representatives Moulder of Missouri, Coad of Iowa, Gray of Illinois, and John Taber of New York have been redistricted out. Thompson of Wyoming, Norrell of Arkansas, Mumma of Pennsylvania, Reece of Tennessee, Brooks of Louisiana, Rayburn of Texas, Rabaut of Michigan, and Bridges of New Hampshire have all died. Walter of Pennsylvania, Scherer of Ohio, Harrison of Virginia, Coad of Iowa, Taber of New York, Mason of Illinois, Gray of Illinois and Moulder of Missouri and Peter Mack of Illinois have all indicated that they will retire.

Acting Majority Leader Carl Albert is gaining ground in his campaign for the position of Majority Leader. Albert is being challenged by Representative Richard Bolling of Missouri. Albert Rains of Alabama is still considering running against Representative McCormack of Massachusetts for the Speakership.

A special election has been set in Michigan to fill the seat of my friend, Louis C. Rabaut. The special election will be held on January 23 of next year and Louis C. Rabaut, Jr., 37 years old, is favored to win.

Generally favored to take over former Speaker Sam Rayburn's House seat is his long time campaign manager, R. C. Slagle, Jr. of Sherman, Texas.

December 8, 1961

Last night I entertained my Fortnightly Club and had the program. The subject was "The First Session of The 87th Congress." At noon yesterday I spoke before the Kiwanis Club and on Wednesday night I spoke before the Barren River Development League dinner at the Helm Hotel. Some 250 people gathered for the dinner and we had Colonel J. L. Lewis together with members of his staff from the Corps of Engineers Office. We discussed the reconstruction of Locks and Dams 3 and 4 on Green River and placing the Upper Green River Reservoir under construction next year. We received a good report from Colonel Lewis and it appears that our chances are still about 50-50 for reconstruction of the locks.

An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL yesterday entitled "'62 Start Possible on Green Reservoir" which is as follows:

"Bowling Green, Ky, Dec 6--Construction of the upper Green River Reservoir could start next year.

And a firm indication of the economic feasibility of navigation improvements for the upper Green and Barren river may come quickly, too.

Col. James L. Lewis, chief of the Louisville District Office of the Army Corps of Engineers, made that report here Wednesday night.

He addressed about 200 persons from 10 counties at a dinner sponsored by the Barren River Valley Development League and the Warren County Barren River Valley Development League.

Colonel Lewis said advanced engineering design on the upper Green Reservoir should be completed this fiscal year. He said the start of construction would depend on appropriations by Congress.

The dam site is about half a mile east of KY55. It would be about 10 miles east of Greensburg, downstream from the mouth of Robinson Creek and above the mouth of the Little Barren River.

Colonel Lewis said the amount of coal reserves available and the amount that would be barged seems to be the critical factor in determining feasibility of the upper Green and Barren navigational improvements.

And he said a study on this should be completed soon.

The proposal calls for reconstructing Green River Locks and Dams 3 and 4 and capping Barren No 1.

Lewis said 3 and 4 possibly could be replaced by one modern structure.

Senator Thruston B. Morton said later that "It seems to be a poorly guarded secret here tonight that the navigation potentials are exceeding expectations . . .

"I personally am optimistic about what the evaluation studies will show."

"There are no projects in Kentucky more important" than reconstruction of the locks and dams, said REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. NATCHER.

He said "no domestic program is presented to Congress that is more important" than that for water-resources development.

NATCHER called for continued efforts by citizen river-development organizations to back up Kentucky's Congressional delegation.

Lewis also reported that Nolin Reservoir should be completed in two more years and Barren Reservoir No. 2 within three years.

Charles Stewart, Bowling Green, President of the Barren River League, presided.

* * *

December 18, 1961

I am still travelling in the district, and before I finish will travel some 7500 miles.

For the past two and a half weeks, Virginia and I have had a wonderful visitor. His name is Jeffery Hays White and he is my youngest grandchild - ten months of age, and one of the best babies I have ever seen. He is a fine looking child and stayed with us without any difficulty whatsoever while Celeste and Jim took a trip down in the Bahamas. His older brother, James Huston White, stayed with his aunt in New York. Virginia and I really had a field day and on one or two occasions just for a second or so, Jeffery indicated a little displeasure and on those occasions I informed his fond grandmother that he was just like her. On other occasions when he was real good, he was just exactly like his grandfather.

We are looking forward to Christmas and the children will all have a good time.

We put Louise and Jeffery on the plane Saturday in Louisville and they flew on into Philadelphia. Louise had no trouble whatsoever and with the aid of the stewardess had a good time all the way up with Jeffery.

After seeing Louise and Jeffery off on the plane, Virginia and I went over to Frankfort and spent the weekend with Governor and Mrs. Combs. We had a wonderful weekend and enjoyed our stay immensely. By the way, the mansion is a long way ^{down the Camp} ~~off from~~ our home here in Bowling Green, but it is in much better condition than it was several years ago.

December 26, 1961

The campaign for Governor is again up for discussion in the press in Kentucky and on December 22, an article appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal entitled "Postcards Ask Who's Strongest To Run Against Chandler In '63."

This article is as follows: -

"Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 21--An effort to ascertain which of six men would make the strongest Administration candidate for governor in 1963 has been started through a postcard poll.

Whether Governor Combs is a party to the project is not indicated, but both he and his political advisers are bound to have an interest in the results.

The cards are being mailed from Louisville. The return card is addressed to the Taxpayers Information Committee, P. O. Box 7324, Louisville

Asks 6 Questions

A Democratic Party official in Louisville said he did not know who was taking the poll.

Six questions are asked. The hicker question is:

"Of the following men who have been mentioned as potential candidates to oppose Chandler in the 1963 primary, which do you think is the strongest politically?"

Then listed are the names of six men most often mentioned as a possible choice of Combs to oppose former Governor A. B. Chandler in the 1963 Democratic race.

Public Service Commissioner Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, Jr., Highway Commissioner Henry Ward, Attorney General John B. Breckinridge, Appellate Judge John S. Palmore, United States Representative William Natcher, and Smith Broadbent Jr., president of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.

The committee asks the receivers of the cards to name their personal choice among the six.

Chandler, already actively campaigning for an unprecedented third term, said in Versailles that some of the recipients have been sending reply cards to him with their answers filled in.

He gave as an example the card of State Senator Rex Logan, Smiths Grove.

"Logan tells them that none of those mentioned has a chance," Chandler said. "He wrote that he has never voted for Chandler before, but that plans to vote for him without fail in 1963."

Other questions asked are these:

"How are you registered, Democrat or Republican?"

"Are you generally satisfied with President Kennedy's administrative ability and program?"

"Do you favor the present State programs now being financed by the sales tax?"

"Would you support a candidate for governor who opposes these programs?"

Past and present legislators and newspaper editors are among those receiving cards."

* * *

I am a candidate for re-election to the Bus and still am of the opinion that I am in a position to do more for our people generally in Kentucky than I would be if I succeeded in being elected Governor.

The WASHINGTON POST continues with articles concerning my new assignment as Chairman of the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Budget. An article appeared in the December 17 issue of the WASHINGTON POST entitled: "NATCHER NO STRANGE TO D. C. BUDGETS." This article is as follows:

"Rep. William H. Natcher (D.-Ky.) spent most of his life in the small city of Bowling Green, Ky but he is no stranger to the complexities of big city budgets like the District's.

So nobody is looking for any violent dust-raising when Natcher moves into the chairmanship of the House District Appropriations Committee in January. The Committee gets first crack at the city's annual spending bill.

The changes to come, initially at least, will be those of tone and emphasis rather than substance. They will, Natcher revealed, deal largely with the problems of the blighted down-town section of Washington and the school, welfare and police departments.

NATCHER, 52, worked closely for nearly five years with the late Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D. Mich) the man he will replace. They worked on budgets as bewildering as any other city's, at times more so. NATCHER doesn't figure to be surprised or shocked by the size or the shape of anything the District Commissioners throw at him in January. He knows Washington is not Bowling Green.

He also has another thing going for him: After working with NATCHER for years, the budget makers at the District Building "dig" him. They see him as a hardworking, intelligent Congressman who will invariably reach for the scalpel instead of the hatchet when fat-trimming time rolls around.

In recent years Rabaut was almost obsessed with the failure of Southwest redevelopers to get taxable buildings quickly back on the city tax rolls. He once backed legislation to halt all anti-blight action elsewhere in the city until Southwest was largely rebuilt.

NATCHER is also interested in Southwest Washington, but he is more interested in the "serious deterioration of the downtown business district."

There, he believes, lies the hard core of the city's tax revenue and he is appalled by the indifference of Congress, the District Commissioners and business toward its declining health.

Unless the decline is checked the tax bounty of the central city will be a thing of the past--and somebody else will have to shoulder the burden. NATCHER sees this leading inevitably to progressive increases in property taxes driving more property-owning middle and upper income families from the District.

He believes the greatest blow Washington suffered in the past decade was the flight of the well-heeled to the suburbs.

Congress during the last session did not extend itself to help the city, he believes, when it badly kicked around proposals to spread the tax burden to such items as liquor and cigarettes. While Congress fumbled, the District Commissioners in self defense, raised the real estate tax rate by 20 cents per \$100 valuation, the only tax they are privileged to raise without Congressional approval.

NATCHER, as a member of an appropriations committee, would not recommend specific tax proposals. That is the job of the House District Legislative Committee headed by Rep. John L. McMillan (D.-S.C.) and NATCHER won't step on the tail of McMillan's coat.

But a "head tax" on those who "squawk the loudest about poor District services. . . and do nothing but eat their lunches here"--the suburbanites--might be one form of taxation suitable for the District, NATCHER observed.

The new subcommittee chairman takes a dim view of the Topsy-like growth of the welfare budget in recent years. He thinks there is a direct connection between that and the spiraling rate of crime here.

But although last summer he joined Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D. W. Va.), chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee in "Deploring the sharp rise in welfare costs--and plans to hold extensive hearings on welfare problems--NATCHER said he would not take the easy way out by beating the bushes for "scapeboats."

The "pilot-project" approach to some welfare problems interest NATCHER, particularly one dealing with the mounting problem of illegitimate children. Mothers of such children are permitted to pay the city part of their public assistance grants in return for city-care of the children while the mother is training for productive and, hopefully, self-sustaining employment.

NATCHER'S mind is open on the value of pilot projects to dig out the causes of crime. It may cost more now to look for answers, he believes, but the pilot programs appear to offer the only hope, however slim, of reducing in the long run the cost of welfare and law enforcement.

Meantime, NATCHER said, he is prepared to go out for more police protection dollars. He thinks that District residents and the millions of visitors to the Capital deserve nothing less. Like Rabaul, NATCHER will insist that funds for additional policemen be used to recruit new men, not pay veteran policemen to work an extra day each month."

I am still travelling in the district and it now appears that it will take me several more days to complete my annual tour. The speeches that I have made slowed down my travelling generally, and in order to go into each county and spend one or more days seeing the people, it has forced me to travel hard during the past several days. I am a little tired now and will be glad when I have completed my tour through the district.

December 30, 1961

I spent the day yesterday in Henderson County. I met a lot of new people and saw a great many of my old friends. The Editor of the Gleaner and Journal had lunch with me and she positively stated that before too many days passed she would prepare and publish a strong editorial informing the Governor of Kentucky that the people in my district did not want me to run for Governor. The editorial would state that I could do more for our people and for the country generally at the present time in the House of Representatives.

We are still working on the Tradewater River Reservoir Project, and this past week another meeting was held for consideration of this matter in Madisonville, Kentucky. The coal interests are very much in favor of a canalization project because the Tradewater River travels 92 miles up through the largest coal region in this section of the United States. In addition Alcoa has purchased nearly 15,000 acres of land in Union and Webster Counties and if we are successful this company will build a large aluminum plant near Sturgis, Kentucky which will employ hundreds of people. This will be a 200,000 ton capacity plant. This is one of the main reasons why this company has crossed the river from Warren, Indiana. We have the coal and the water and there is no reason why Reynolds Aluminum and Alcoa do not finally locate large plants in the Green River Valley.

January 4, 1962

The good year, 1962, has crossed the threshold and I hope and pray that during the next twelve months we will succeed in obtaining some sort of a moratorium insofar as certain hot spots abroad are concerned - peace, if possible - and a good domestic program for our country during the second session of the 87th Congress.

A right good resumé of some of the events taking place during the year of 1961 are set forth in an article entitled "Year Hard On Big Shots And Big Nations As Events Took Goofy But Original Twis". This article was written by James Reston of the NEW YORK TIMES, and is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 30--Well, 1961 was different anyway. It was the year of the wall, and the twis and the shelter, and the electric toothbrush, obviously the greatest invention since the double be

There were new styles in almost everything: girls, politics, art, houses, and hairdos. For some reason things suddenly seemed to get turned around this year.

The natural girl went out of fashion for the first time in 1,000 years and took the curl out of her hair with glue and put black shoe polish on her eyes. Nobody knew why, but men seemed to like it anyway.

The male, on the other hand, went plain, narrow and soft in 1961: soft shoulders, plain vests, narrower lapels, trousers, ties, and minds.

It was a hard year on big shots and big natic Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev exploded a 55-ton bomb and everybody in America was supposed to be scared to death, but the Americans produced more babies and more glass houses than in any other year in the history of the republic.

Some little country was always telling some big country to go climb a tree. Cuba defied the United States, Albania defied the Soviet Union, Algeria defied France, Formosa threatened to invade China, and Katanga thumbed its nose at the Congo and the whole United Nations.

In fact, nothing in international politics followed the usual script.

Wall Built To Keep Angels In

The weaker France became, the more it provoked the Soviet Union and its own allies. The Russians built a wall in Berlin, not to keep the invaders of heaven but to keep the angels in.

Jawaharlal Nehru gave the world a new definition of passive resistance by invading Goa, and Khrushchev, of all people, said publicly that it was sometimes possible for him to be wrong.

Art had a big year in America. Pablo Casals and William Shakespeare replaced Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians in the White House. People who in the 1950's didn't listen to good music or regular high-fidelity records, didn't listen to it in 1961 on stereophonic records. And the manufacturers of modern art achieved a triumph when even the Museum of Modern Art in New York hung "what's-it?" by Matisse upside down.

The English language made a comeback this year not only in Washington but at Harvard, which is about the same thing. The President of the United States, for the first time in eight years, was heard to arrange a subject, verb and object in proper order in a single sentence and, on the way, he was not only grammatic but epigrammatic.

At Harvard, President Nathan Pusey dropped Latin and substituted English on the university's diplomas. This naturally produced a student demonstration and a charge by The Harvard Crimson that Pusey was changing "alma mater" to "foster mother." But Pusey had the last word. He said: "What's pat in the Latin / or chic in the Greek / I always distinguish / more clearly in English."

The United States was never more affluent or resourceful than in 1961. Saks Fifth Avenue sold Mark II after-shower cologne in a solid gold splasher and a rosewood box for \$2,500; Black Star and Gorham took a two-column ad in The New York Times to advertise a "flawless blue marquise diamond," nicknamed the Vega, for \$123,000, and Nieman Marcus in Dallas offered "his" and "hers" airplanes for \$176,000.

\$20,000 'Shelter For Living' Offered

It was the shelter craze, however, that brought out the true genius in the American entrepreneur this year. Hammacher Schlemmer in New York, the Tiffany's of civil defense, displayed a \$20,000 "shelter for living" which was "comfortably furnished with various decorative and functional.. comforts."

Of course there were some "extras" for the shelter -- a cordless television with an 8-inch screen (\$249.95), presumably to catch all those late-late-late shows during the Soviet air raids, and a transistor clock-radio (\$68) guaranteed to help you survive on time.

The poor people, however, were not forgotten. A hardware-storeman here -- the optimist of the year -- proved that the country was democratic by selling security on the installment plan -- shelter for \$20 down and 20 years to pay.

This was not all that happened in 1961, how

Piracy spread from ships to jet airlines, and those perennial pirates, the politicians, were of course extremely active.

The right wing replaced the left wing as the most prolific pamphleteers in America and, as if this was not hard enough on the Republican Party the G.O.P. produced the Ev and Charlie television show, which was often funnier than Jackie Gleason

The Democrats, not to be outdone, agreed to replace Sam Rayburn with John W. McCormack of Massachusetts as speaker of the House of Representatives, and this was widely regarded as the worst trade since the Kansas City Athletics sent Roger Maris to the New York Yankees.

Then, of course, there was Jackie herself. all in all, it was quite a year -- a little good maybe, but original anyway.

* * *

The Kentucky legislature convened on Tuesday of this week and it appears that Governor Bert Combs and his administration are very much in control. A good re-districting Bill should pass during the latter part of this session or at a special session of legislature. The question of the Administration's candidate for Governor will be is still very much in discussion today and the Henderson Gleaner and Journal on Tuesday, January wrote an editorial entitled "Keep NATCHER in Congress". This editorial is as follows:

"CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM NATCHER has been mentioned in important quarters as a candidate for governor

The feeling expressed in both eastern and western parts of Kentucky is that NATCHER would be a formidable Democratic candidate.

We have no doubt that NATCHER would make an outstanding candidate for governor.

However, before anyone jumps into the fray to boost NATCHER'S candidacy, a look at his work in Congress is in order.

NATCHER is a ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee. This committee, in the last session of the Congress, appropriated \$89.1 billion. He is one of twelve committee chairmen.

When he was elected to Congress in August 1952 he soon became a member of Appropriations, but stood fiftieth on that committee. Now he ranks twentieth.

As a ranking member of Appropriations, he serves on important subcommittees (especially important to Kentucky and the Second District which he represents). These subcommittees include the agricultural appropriations subcommittee where he ranks as the Number 2 man, and the Foreign Aid subcommittee, where he ranks as the Number 2 man.

In addition, NATCHER chairs the D. C. budget subcommittee, where he acts as kind of mayor for Washington, D. C.

The arrival of MR. NATCHER on the Appropriations committee marked the first time in 50 years that our district was so represented.

What does this mean to Kentuckians, and to the citizens of the 15 counties in the Second District? For one thing, it means that Mr. Natcher is in the thick of discussions about expenditures for water ways, flood control, and dam projects.

MR. NATCHER'S role on the important agricultural subcommittee cannot be underestimated. He has been a powerful friend to the farmer, and has worked hard to get a tobacco research facility at the University of Kentucky.

As far as the future of Henderson, Union, and Webster counties are concerned, we are quite certain that MR. NATCHER'S work in the Congress will be of far reaching importance to all of us.

There are an abundance of able and qualified men who can qualify as the Democratic standard bearer in 1963, some of whom come from Henderson County. And it is true that the next governor of Kentucky will be chosen from "west of Louisville."

But this newspaper--and many of CONGRESSMAN NATCHER'S friends will have to agree--that the Congressman will serve the interests of Kentucky best if he remains in the halls of Congress.

We feel that Congressman Natcher would make a fine governor, but we're just a little selfish about him. We feel that he is more important to his constituents as a Congressman.

You can't buy seniority in the House (and the House of Representatives becomes more and more important in the workings of our government each year). And you can go far before you find a man who'll match the talents of BILL NATCHER'S.

For all of these reasons, the GLEANER AND JOURNAL urges Kentuckians to allow MR. NATCHER to remain in the Congress."

* * *

My good friend, John Riley of South Carolina, died on Tuesday of this week. He was the 15th man on the Democratic side on our committee on appropriations in the House. An outstanding southerner and one of the nicest men that I have ever met.

January 8, 1962

Sometimes it is easy to discover just who the Editor of a newspaper is for when you mention the gubernatorial race of 1963. For instance, THE ELIZABETHTOWN NEWS over in the Fourth District carried an editorial this last week entitled "Choice". After reading this editorial, you can see that this fine newspaper apparently is right strong for A.B.C. in 1963. This editorial is as follows:

"SOME GROUP, EVIDENTLY not alien to the Combs administration, is conducting a postcard poll to arrive at a conclusion as to who is the strongest man among the names submitted to run for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Although the pollsters do not say so, the man would be chosen to oppose former Gov. Chandler for the nomination.

Without being personally disagreeable, The News' opinion is that some of the names, respectable and worthy as they may be, are ridiculous as candidates for Governor. There are 10,000 or more Democratic voters in Hardin County, and we doubt if two or three of them are actually known to as many as 50 of those 10,000 voters. Several of them the people have never heard of, and not one out of 100 Democrats in the county could say what county these men came from or what offices they now hold.

The distinct exception is REPRESENTATIVE NATCHER, of the Second District. Any man who has been in Congress for several terms has something of a State-wide reputation, and MR. NATCHER'S reputation and popularity are both above average in this regard.

Anyone is going to have a hard time in defeating Gov. Chandler, but NATCHER is the only one included in the poll who has even an outside chance."

* * *

January 9, 1962

During the year of 1961, John F. Kennedy was elected President - and he is the first Catholic ever elected President of the United States.

Alan Shepard was America's first manned sub-orbital spaceman with this flight taking place in May.

In Berlin, the East Germans erected a barbed wire and stone wall dividing the city.

The two Russian officers, Gagarin and Titov, made space flights around the world during the year of 1961.

One of the great Americans of all time, Sam Rayburn, died at the age of 79 after serving longer than any other man in history as Speaker of the House.

Dag Hammarskjold died in a plane crash in Northern Rhodesia in September.

The Dominican Republic was in a state of upheaval after the May slaying of Rafael Trujillo

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro ended his third year of rule and only recently announced the fact that he was a Communist.

Adolph Eichmann charged with the mass murder of millions of Jews was found guilty at his trial in Jerusalem.

The Congo was aflame and is still that way with Katanga resisting the U.N. forces.

Princess Margaret and her husband Anthony Jones became the proud parents of a baby boy.

Freedom Riders converged on Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia and caused great commotion in bus terminals and in other public places of business.

Tomorrow, we begin the 2nd Session of the 87th Congress. Every effort will be made by the Administration to pass a medical assistance bill for the aged, a liberalized reciprocal trade agreement act, obtain authority to purchase \$100 million of U.N. bonds, pass tax revision proposals and justify the largest peacetime budget in the history of this country.

In travelling about 6500 miles in Kentucky from adjournment time and up to the time I returned to Washington of Sunday, January 7, of this week, I discovered that the people, generally, are very much concerned over the world situation, federal spending, our trade problem which was brought about as a result of a deficit in the balance of payments and the common market, and civil defense

This afternoon at 2:30 P.M. a caucus of the Democratic Members of the House will be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for Speaker of the House. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts will be selected as Speaker at the Democratic caucus and will be elected tomorrow at our first day of the session.

For several weeks, it appeared that Richard Bolling of Kansas City would be a candidate against Carl Albert of Oklahoma for the Majority Leader. It now appears that Richard Bolling has withdrawn and Carl Albert who has served as Democratic whip will be selected as Leader.

Hale Boggs of New Orleans will be selected by the Speaker and the Majority Leader as the Democratic whip.

Carl Vinson of Georgia who is now the Dean of the House will introduce a resolution naming the three House Office Buildings for Speakers who were serving at the time each was constructed. The new building now under construction will be named after Mr. Rayburn. The building we now refer to as the "New Building" and now occupied will be named after Nicholas Longworth of Ohio and the "Old House Office Building" will be named for Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois.

The President invited the Democratic and Republican leaders to the White House for breakfast yesterday and discussed generally the world situation and his program for the Second Session of this Congress.

This morning, the President had the Democratic leadership down for breakfast.

The Republicans will make a move to adopt a compromise bill for medical assistance to the aged with this bill accepting social security financing; but persons wishing to receive private insurance could get a refund of up to \$100 a year on this tax paid to social security.

The HERALD-NEWS of Breckinridge County in its January 5, 1962 issue carries an editorial entitled "Natcher Is Needed In Washington". This editorial is as follows:

"The name of Second District CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM H. NATCHER is high on the list whenever prospective candidates for Governor of Kentucky are mentioned. His outstanding record in Congress makes him a strong candidate for any office to which he might aspire. Few men have ever found such approval for their stewardship in office from Democrats and Republicans alike as Natcher enjoys.

He would make an outstanding chief executive for our state, but his services are needed more on the Washington scene. We do not mean by that that he should remain in the House of Representatives. He should be rewarded for his years of faithful service by being advanced to the Senate.

No Democrat will deny the fact that the party is badly split in Kentucky. Natcher is the one man who can heal that breach in this year's election. He has not aligned himself too strongly with any faction. His service in Congress has been performed with the best interests of his district and state always overriding any other consideration.

Kentucky could not do better than to send Congressman Natcher to the United States Senate. It could, on the other hand, do much worse and the Democratic party could do worse by nominating a candidate who could not unite his party."

The Minnesota legislature really decided to do something great when they redistricted placing their two outstanding Members in the same district. This action is as hard for me to understand as substituting a man like "Fats" Everett for a "Cere" Cooper. Fred Marshall on the Democratic side and a member of the Committee on Appropriations is one of the outstanding advocates of agriculture in the House. He is a sound representative and one of the real good members on our committee. H. Carl Andersen of the Republican side and also a member of our Committee on Appropriations has been one of the best friends the American farmer has had for over 20 years. A hard worker and a man that stands all of the tests in good shape. It seems to me the Minnesota legislature decided to just put these two gentlemen together thereby eliminating one Member in the quickest manner possible. Either one of these men could serve as chairman of my committee and certainly both are head and shoulder above the other representatives from Minnesota. By way of explanation, it seems that some of the Farmer Democrats were against Marshall and a great many of the Republicans were against Andersen. With this in mind, a quick deal was made and the two were placed in the same district. The above is one of the good examples of just why a redistricting each ten years works an extreme hardship on the people in this country. A great many members will be eliminated who in turn should stay in the House and some of those will remain who should never have been elected.

January 10, 1962

At the Democratic caucus yesterday, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts was selected as Speaker of the House and Carl Albert of Oklahoma was chosen as Majority Leader.

After Mr. McCormack's name was placed in nomination by Tom Lane of Massachusetts and the usual seconding speeches were made, the new Speaker went to the well and proceeded to read a typewritten speech of acceptance. This, to me, was quite unusual when I recall many times that Mr. Rayburn addressed the House without prepared speeches and with no notes whatsoever. Some of Mr. Rayburn's speeches at the close of each session of Congress were masterpieces. I was extremely disappointed because I am very fond of John McCormack.

After the nominating speech and the usual seconding speeches, Carl Albert also proceeded to the well and with a typewritten speech accepted the office of Majority Leader. He is a Rhodes scholar and on a number of occasions has addressed the House without a prepared speech. Here, again, I was surprised and sincerely believe that each of these men should have briefly accepted the honor without reading a prepared speech of acceptance.

I have said on several occasions that one of the best speeches delivered to a Joint Session of Congress was delivered by General De Gaulle of France. Without notes or a prepared speech, he stood erect and delivered a masterpiece. This is one of the few times and, in fact, the only other speech to a Joint Session that I recall which was not read or at least copious notes used. It was the time when the Prime Minister of Austria addressed a Joint Session.

I do hope that John McCormack makes a good Speaker because he is following in the footsteps of one of the great men of all time. An article

entitled "John W. McCormack Has Much In Common With Late Sam Rayburn" appeared in several of the Washington papers and this article is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 6--"Everyone knows," the tall white-haired congressman purred, "that I have a minimum high regard for the gentleman."

The words rolled out graciously and smoothly during a debate in the House of Representatives. The man talking was Rep. John William McCormack, who this week is to become a speaker of the House.

The gentleman being needled was Rep. Clare Hoffman (R.-Mich), a crusty old veteran with a reputation for making his colleagues lose their tempers.

McCormack is a hard man to shake. Many have learned this the hard way.

An able, tough and resourceful politician, McCormack is a skilled debater who can switch from verbal attack to persuasive charm with the speed of lightning.

A smooth operator on the floor as well as in the back-rooms of Congress, he's also a resonant, cigar-smoking backslapper who usually can be heard before he's seen.

At 70, he's fit, hearty and on the lean side for a politician. He glories in the title of "The Fighting Irishman from South Boston." And he has much in common with the man whom he is in line to succeed, the late Sam Rayburn of Texas.

Since 1940, McCormack has been following in Mr. Sam's political footsteps. The two formed a working combination that was the pride of the Democrats and the despair of the Republicans. In that year, Rayburn moved from the majority leadership to the speakership, and McCormack succeeded him as floor boss.

Rayburn's death last Nov. 16 cleared the path for McCormack's elevation to the top position when the House reconvenes next Wednesday.

It also etched a hot political spot for McCormack to occupy, for the speaker is responsible for steering the administration's legislative program through the House when his party controls the executive branch.

Some of McCormack's colleagues believe his major problem will be to learn to be a good listener, instead of a good talker.

"Mr. Mac" loves to talk and associates at times have trouble getting in a word of their own, Rayburn, on the other hand, spoke little and always seemed to have time to listen.

Also, with the firm-handed Rayburn gone, many House members are likely to insist more than ever before on their individual rights to stand up on their own, rather than follow the leader.

Those politicians who have been pleased with previous successes of a conservative House coalition indicate they are expecting even greater gains from now on.

The coalition, led by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R.-Ind) and Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va), has at times dominated the House despite its normal control by Democrats. But Rayburn was able on occasion to win over enough Southerners to save legislation which the coalition was fighting.

At the end of the last session, McCormack managed to irk the Senate leadership to end something that Rayburn probably would have avoided. With McCormack in charge, the House passed an appropriation bill, sent it to the Senate on a basis of take it or leave it, and adjourned for the year.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader didn't mention McCormack by name--he didn't have to--when he told his fellow "We have taken a shellacking and I think it is outrageous. We have to swallow it. We have no choice, but I think it is a poor sign of the comity which should exist between the two bodies

There was no outpouring of support for McCormack from the Kennedy New Frontier when it became known that the speakership would be open. On the other hand, President Kennedy maintained that filling the job would be strictly up to the House, and the administration made no apparent moves to head off McCormack.

The Kennedys and McCormacks have had differences before in Massachusetts politics and the possibility of another cleavage exists. This could come about if Edward M. Ted Kennedy, brother of the President, and Edward J. McCormack, a favorite nephew of Rep. McCormack, should contest this year for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator.

McCormack insists that any differences between himself and the President have been minor and local.

"There's never been any feud between us, despite what has been said and written," he said. He went on to note that he has supported Kennedy every time the latter ran for public office. He backed him for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination in 1956 and he was Kennedy's convention floor manager in 1960.

McCormack has a routine which he follows almost without fail when in Washington. He starts his day by having coffee with friends in the House restaurant, goes to his nearby office for several hours and spends the rest of the day on the House floor until adjournment time.

He has missed the morning coffee session on occasion but claims he has never failed to have his evening meal with Mrs. McCormack, whom he married in Boston 41 years ago. His wife, the former Harriet Joyce of South Boston, accompanies McCormack on all his travels. He steers clear of all but the more important stagg affairs. He doesn't drink intoxicants.

The McCormacks have no children but have done considerable child welfare work. They avoid Washington's social whirl as much as possible.

McCormack's hobbies are reading and card-playing. He reads newspapers, current event publications, historical works and biographies.

Although his formal school ended when he was 13 and he had to go to work to help support his widowed mother and two younger brothers, McCormack is a well-educated man.

He earned his law degree at the age of 21, he holds numerous honorary degrees.

He has been honored by foreign governments by the Catholic church. On the basis of Library of Congress records, he would be the first Catholic to be speaker.

The majority leader of the Senate, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) is likewise a Catholic, and so is President Kennedy. Thus a really unusual situation, from the standpoint of religious and political results.

McCormack lost little time getting into politics after he reached voting age. His first political post was as a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1917. After three years of service in World War I he served seven years in the Massachusetts Legislature, two of them as Senate majority leader.

From the statehouse he came to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1928 and has been there since. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee until his election as majority leader in 1940. In 1947-48 and 1953-54 when Republicans controlled the House, McCormack was assistant minority floor leader under Rayburn.

Last Sept. 26, on the 21st anniversary of his becoming the Democratic leader of the House, McCormack was granted a privilege that comes to few.

He heard then, from men who had known him, had worked with him and against him, eulogies that usually are held back until after a man is gone forever.

* * *

An editorial appeared in THE WASHINGTON POST entitled "Cooperation, New Leaders Hold Key to the District." The editorial is as follows:

"The Big Legislative issue for the District this year is whether Congress and the White House can cooperate to clear the decks of many vexing problems, mostly holdovers from previous administrations and Congresses.

It is clear that if congressional leaders and the White House want to work together on the city's problems, it can be done. But unless they do, the city is in for another year of falter and frustration.

The District Commissioners see revenue as their major problem. Inadequate financing will devastate plans to improve the quality of city school instruction, health and welfare programs.

Other issues also are involved, including the effectiveness of the city's juvenile court, the delicate balance between good law enforcement and civil liberties, jobless pay and transportation.

Self-government for the District, with which the Senate has come to grips in one form or another during the past decade or more, may produce a major contest again in the House before the 87th Congress ends.

Some new influences come to bear on District affairs in this Congress. One, of course, is House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D.-Mass.) who as Speaker will assume a key role in local as well as national legislation. Another is REP. WILLIAM NATCHER (D-Ky.) who is the new chairman of the powerful District Appropriations Subcommittee of the House.

The self-government question is already before Congress in the form of a bill sent up by President Kennedy. It would create a city political system consisting of an elected mayor and city council. It also proposes a nonvoting delegate in the House.

The bill would have moved through hearings in the Senate District Committee last year--and very likely have passed the Senate--except for fear that it would upset the timetable on creating machinery for the District's first presidential election, in 1964.

That problem is out of the way and the word is that the White House will push for a self-government bill. There is also the prospect of a separate bill giving the District a nonvoting bill in the House. This could entail an exciting jurisdictional battle. Backers want to avoid the dead-end road of the House District Committee, preferring instead to move it through the Committee on Judiciary.

A hard push by the President on the recurring problem of the Federal share of running the Nation Capital, could cause a break-through on the city's numbing revenue problem.

There is reason to hope that the White House will make a strong effort to persuade Congress to raise the Federal payment to the city from \$32 million to \$36 million.

The five-year struggle to expand the city juvenile court, first to two and then three judges is one the President knows first hand. As a Senator he was in the middle of the fight four years ago. Informed sources say he is still interested and that White House support can be expected for the measure when Congress returns this week.

The court bill was created to ease the huge backlog of unheard cases--some 2000--and thus improve local law enforcement.

Proper rehabilitation of delinquents must await action on their cases.

The bill passed the Senate with ease, but ran into Rep. James C. Davis (D. Ga.) chairman of the District Subcommittee. Davis has rewritten the bill to destroy, in effect, the court's autonomy, making it an appendage of the Municipal Court for the District.

A push from the White House and congressional leaders could bring forth a bill more nearly in line with the one Senator Kennedy supported only a short time ago. Davis will be tough to crack but there are no laws in Congress against end runs.

MAJORITY LEADER McCormack, who is to be named successor to the late Speaker Sam Rayburn could well be the key congressional figure to open some new doors for District legislation.

Should he gear his thinking to that group with which he has been identified throughout his long career--the Northern liberals--there is hope for a forward looking legislative year for the District.

But the outlook is glum if in maneuvering for the broadest base of support in his drive for the Speakership he has passed out IOBs to such legislators as Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) or even John L. McMillan (D.-S.C.) chairman of the District Committee.

Smith has gone to bat for the city in the past when it needed financial help, but as a rule he has been no help on bogged-down social legislation. Smith's secondary interest is the District Committee; he has more and bigger fish to fry with the powerful Rules Committee, which he heads. He does loom large in District affairs when he wants to.

McMillan is unpredictable, swinging this way and then that, except on the self-government issue on which he has a consistent record of opposition.

The late Sam Rayburn never cottoned to the home rule idea--if he had the city likely would now have some form of self-government. Much now depends upon whether McCormack has the will and, importantly, the freedom, to get a bill out of the House.

One source believes that unless the Kennedy national legislative program gets off to a good start, there will be little boat-rocking on District affairs that conceivably could "stir up the animals," even if McCormack is friendly.

REP. NATCHER, who has replaced the late Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D. Mich.) as chairman of the District Appropriations Subcommittee, also will play a key role.

Last year he signed with Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D. -W.Va.) a statement deploring the rise in city welfare costs here and promising to air the problem this year.

City officials have noted the fact and if they don't go to the Capitol prepared to defend their welfare budget with the most detailed presentation they may have to accept further cuts. Indications are that they will be prepared.

NATCHER has no fixation on the welfare problem. He has said he was interested in "pilot-project" programs designed to rehabilitate families who never seems to get off welfare rolls.

And NATCHER reportedly disagreed sharply when Byrd declined last fall to let the city continue paying public assistance grants in full to large families here. The payments had been cut back earlier when welfare money threatened to dry up.

NATCHER is less emotional than Rabaut was, and probably will be less easily pulled off central issues to explore minor city projects.

NATCHER also is interested in the city school system. He will likely be receptive to proposals to extend the intensified education program of the Amundson School throughout the city school system.

School officials will seek money for about 250 more schoolteachers and probably more courses to improve instruction.

BUT THE CENTRAL ISSUE before the NATCHER SUBCOMMITTEE will be the money paid by city taxpayers to support the city, and the size of the Federal share. Last year the subcommittee, then headed by Rabaut, agreed to a \$30 million Federal payment. The full authorization is \$32 million and NATCHER is likely to feel his way carefully before going for the full amount in his first year as chairman. Few members of the Appropriations Committee make their mark by being tagged as "spenders."

Later in the session, if the move to raise the annual Federal share to \$36 million is approved the committee will go over the whole problem again.

The success of the Commissioners' appeal to NATCHER'S subcommittee will depend to a great extent on how much tax money the city may expect next year.

At the moment, the Commissioners have a spending budget of about \$298 million, and about \$263 million in revenue appears to be available. About \$12 million of the \$35 million deficit is deferred spending which means it won't be paid for until 1963. The remaining \$23 million is wrapped up in a revenue bill blocked last year by McMillan. There are now signs of that on the revenue bill and it is on this that the Commissioners pin their hopes.

However, it may be necessary to send two budgets to NATCHER'S subcommittee this year, one contingent on approval of the revenue bill by McMillan's committee and the House.

SEN. BYRD "SHOOK DOWN" last year in his first try as chairman of the Senate Appropriation Subcommittee. He provided the most detailed scrutiny of a city spending bill by a Senate subcommittee in many moons. He bore down on welfare spending--and can be expected to do it again.

Byrd is expected to have other city departments such as health and law enforcement in his sights for this session of Congress.

Also playing a major role in District affairs this year will be Sen. Alan Bible (D. Nev), chairman of the Senate District Committee, and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who figured last year in impasses involving several bills of interest to the district.

He held out on the Senate's jobless pay bill which carried weekly benefits of \$47 for 34 weeks as opposed to the House version--virtually written by the Washington Board of Trade--which provided for \$38 in weekly benefits for 26 weeks. The present law provides \$30 a week for 26 weeks.

Morse also is a key figure in the revenue bill maneuvering and some move must be made to raise liquor and other taxes before he will consent to a one-cent increase in the city's two-cent sal tax.

The Oregon Senator also will continue to oppose bills to amend laws dealing with the insanity plea as a defense in major crimes, and with admissions obtained during delays in arraigning suspects.

Another measure long stymied by Morse would abolish the mandatory death penalty here. Morse wants to abolish the death penalty--period.

Bible is expected to push for early consideration of the District self-government bill, and join in the move to break the impasse on the tax-revenue bill. McMillan has said his committee year will be devoted largely to "investigations," the meaning of which must await the unfolding of the congressional session.

###

January 12, 1962

President Kennedy's state of the Union message was well received by the Members of Congress.

In the international field, he called for a new 5-year trade expansion act aimed at gradual elimination of many tariffs and reduction of others to help expand American exports. The bill proposed will permit the gradual elimination of tariffs here in the United States and in the common market on those items in which we together supply 80 per cent of the world's trade. He also proposed a special \$3 billion fund to give long-term support to the Alliance for Progress Program in Latin America.

In the domestic field, the President asked for standby authority to cut income taxes and step up public works as part of a 6-point program to strengthen the nation's economy and protect against recession. He promised to submit to Congress a proposal providing for a new "common sense" farm program and a new public welfare program stressing service instead of support. He renewed his pleas for social security, health insurance for the aged and for his public aid bill, plus new aid program for college buildings and scholarships.

Mrs. Kennedy appeared in the Gallery beautifully dressed and quite stunning. She received probably more applause than the President did at certain times during his speech.

A new United States B-52H jet Superbomber travelled from Oknawa to Madrid, Spain a total of 12,519 miles without refueling. This should be an additional warning to the Soviet Union.

The Kennedy Administration shows up well on Gallup polls today and I hope that it succeeds in winning the confidence of the businessmen of this country. The unemployment problem is still quite serious and the stock market is sagging. Another steel strike may be in the offing and there appears to be general anxiety among the businessmen of this country.

Yesterday, our new Speaker, John W. McCormack, presented the President at the Joint Session - and, I believe that he will make a good Speaker.

January 15, 1962

Dick Harwood, the news reporter for the LOUISVILLE-TIMES requested that I prepare a short memorandum for him concerning my membership on the Committee on Appropriations and some of the things we have accomplished during the past few years. This memorandum is as follows:

1953 - 1962

MEMORANDUM OF KY PROJECTS TOGETHER WITH EXPLANAT

Our present day navigation, flood control and multi-purpose program for Kentucky started in the year 1953. At this time, we succeeded in placing in the budget the sum of \$2,223,000 for Kentucky projects. For Fiscal Year 1962, we succeeded in placing into the Public Works Appropriations Bill the sum of \$73,829,900.

Kentucky is a part of the Ohio River Valley and our state is divided into a number of river valleys such as the Green River Valley, the Kentucky River Valley, the Big Sandy River Valley et cetera

In starting our program, we started in the Green River Valley and on the Ohio River. We first started on the Ohio River with the Greenup Locks and Dam and in the Green River Valley with the reconstruction of Lock and Dam No. 1 on Green River and Lock and Dam No. 2 on Green River. In addition we set up a canalization project on Green River beginning at the mouth and extending to Mile 103. Green River at this time had only a little river transportation and this consisted mainly of gasoline and oil. No coal was transported on the river and as the direct result of the reconstruction of Locks and Dams 1 and 2 and the canalization of the river for 103 miles, we are now transporting over 7 million tons of coal annually. In addition to bringing new industry into the Green River Valley and to Kentucky, generally, we are conserving our soil and saving millions of dollars annually a year in flood damage.

In the bill for Fiscal Year 1962, we have the following twenty-five (25) projects:

1. Nolin River Reservoir
2. Barren River Reservoir
3. Hawesville-Cannelton Locks and Dam
4. Panther Creek Survey
5. Green River Locks & Dam Nos. 3 & 4 with
No. 3 located at Rochester, Ky. and
No. 4 located at Woodbury, Ky.
6. Sturgis, Kentucky
7. Upper Green River Reservoir
8. Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks & Dam (New
Richmond)
9. Louisville Locks and Dam No. 41 - McAlpine
10. Markland Locks and Dam
11. Greenup Locks and Dam
12. Barkley Dam
13. Laurel River
14. Corbin (Little Sandy River & Tygarts Creek)
15. Fishtrap Reservoir
16. Salt River and Tributaries
17. Bunches Creek (Cumberland River)
18. Licking River
19. Big Sandy River
20. Rockcastle River
21. Uniontown Locks and Dam (Advance Engineering
and Design)
22. Grayson Reservoir (Added as a new project)
23. Kinniconick Creek (Started as new Flood Control
Project)
24. Augusta Local Protection Project
25. Humphrey Creek Project

In addition to the above projects, we have completed the following projects since our program began in 1953:

- (1) Lock and Dam No. 1 on Green River
- (2) Lock and Dam No. 2 on Green River
- (3) Canalization of Green River up to Mile 103
- (4) Rough River Reservoir
- (5) Buckhorn Reservoir
- (6) Jackson Cut-Off
- (7) Barberville Floodwall
- (8) Hawesville Floodwall

The above projects in the bill for 1962 and the eight projects completed total approximately \$760 million.

In addition to our navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations serving on the subcommittees of agricultural appropriations, foreign aid appropriations and District of Columbia budget, I have been very much interested in small watershed projects provided for under Public Law 566 which was passed by Congress in 1954. Today in Kentucky, we have under this pilot watershed program 14 projects in the operational stage. Money for this program comes from the Committee on Appropriations and from the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. In Kentucky, we have the following projects containing the following acreage and costing from \$670,000 to \$3,500,000. The largest watershed listed below is the Mud River watershed containing 240,033 acres located in Butler, Logan, Muhlenberg and Todd Counties. These watersheds and acreages are as follows:

| | (Name) | (Acreage) |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Cypress Creek | 32,424 |
| 2. | Canoe Creek | 76,643 |
| 3. | Mud Creek | 240,033 |
| 4. | Crab Orchard Creek | 96,893 |
| 5. | Caney Creek | 97,310 |
| 6. | Big Reedy Creek | 26,390 |
| 7. | Beaver Creek | 33,848 |
| 8. | Donaldson Creek | 47,010 |
| 9. | East Fork of Clarks River | 202,111 |
| 10. | Meadow Creek | 9,862 |

(watersheds cont'd)

| (Name) | (Acreage) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 11. North Fork of Little River | 37,611 |
| 12. Obion Creek | 207,108 |
| 13. Twin Creek | 17,418 |
| 14. West Fork of Clarks River | 148,640 |

The Green River Valley contains 9,273 square miles. All of the Second District is located in the Valley and our small pilot watershed program is of great importance to this Valley and also the Kentucky River Valley and the Big Sandy River Valley. In the small watersheds, we have terracing, reforestation, small retarding structures, and construction of sod grass banks which absorb the water and prevent soil erosion. These projects all become a part of our over-all program and fit in perfectly with our navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects of the Corps of Engineers.

By virtue of a full and complete development in the Green River Valley, we succeeded in obtaining the Paradise Steam Plant on Green River along the section canalized. As soon as we succeeded in overriding the President's veto and putting the Barren River project in the bill, TVA announced the location of the Paradise Steam Plant. This steam plant will generate approximately 1,300,000 kilowatts and will be the largest in the world. This is one of the results of the Water Resource Development program.

For the first time in many years our towns and cities in the Green River Valley have an adequate water supply.

New industry is moving into Kentucky along our streams.

Since the close of World War II, \$10 billion worth of new industry has located on the Ohio River along the Kentucky border.

The Ohio River now has more river tonnage than any river in the United States.

In the Green River Valley section of Kentucky, we have a coal reserve of 13,926,864,000 tons. Today, we are mining and selling ^{almost} as much coal as in Eastern Kentucky.

You will not know the Green River Valley in the next ten years and the same applies to all of the Kentucky River valleys that are now being developed.

As the direct result of our Water Resource Development program including the Corps of Engineers projects and small watersheds, we are saving millions of dollars in damage to our land each year. No longer do we lose 5 million tons of top soil in the Green River Valley alone annually.

In the development of the over-all program above, I have worked with five Senators; namely, Clements, Cooper, Barkley, Humphrey and Morton. In addition, all of the House Members have worked together and by virtue of the complete harmony down through the years, we have succeeded in placing Kentucky to the forefront in the development of our natural resources.

I.

NOLIN RIVER RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is in the 3rd year of construction and is one of a series of four - Nolin, Rough River, Barren River, and Upper Green River Reservoirs which take the place of the one large Mining City Dam which was under construction at one time.

Nolin River Reservoir is in the 1962 bill for \$7,200,000. This Reservoir is located on the Nolin River, a tributary of Green River, about 7.8 miles above the confluence of these streams. Authorized in 1938 at an estimated cost of \$14,400,000.

II.

BARRON RIVER RESERVOIR

This Reservoir is in the 2nd year of construction, located in Allen and Barren counties on the Barren River, a tributary of Green River with the dam located 79.2 miles above the mouth of the Barren River and 10 miles east of Scottsville. Authorized in 1938 at an estimated cost of \$23,600,000.

III.

HAWESVILLE-CANNELTON LOCK AND DAM

Authorized in 1938 at an estimated cost of \$55,000,000. Located at Hawesville, Kentucky and Cannelton, Indiana on the Ohio River.

IV.

PANTHER CREEK SURVEY

Located in Daviess County, Kentucky with Panther Creek emptying into the Green River. This is a study to determine whether improvements for flood control and major drainage are advisable at this time. This project is in the 3rd year of study.

V.

GREEN RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS NOS. 3 AND 4

These Locks and Dams are located at Rochester (No. 3) and Woodbury (No. 4). These two Locks and Dams were constructed in the year 1837 with slave labor by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and both are obsolete.

VI.

LOCKS AND DAMS NOS. 1 AND 2

These Locks and Dams are located on the Green River at Spottsville (No. 1) and Ramsey (No. 2). These two projects were started in the year 1954 and completed in 1955 at a total cost of \$9,370,000.

VII.

CANALIZATION OF GREEN RIVER BEGINNING
AT THE MOUTH OF GREEN RIVER AND EXTENDING
TO MILE 103.

Canalization began in 1954 and was completed in 1955 at a cost of \$2,550,300.

VIII.

STURGIS, KENTUCKY FLOODWALL

Study now underway to determine the necessity of constructing a Floodwall on the Tradewater River at Sturgis, Kentucky - Tradewater bucket up in flood time by the Ohio - at an estimated cost of \$778,000

IX.

UPPER GREEN RIVER RESERVOIR

Authorized in 1938 at an estimated cost of \$8,470,000. Located on the Green River in Taylor County.

X.

GREENUP LOCKS AND DAMS

In final year of construction. Located on the Ohio River 340 miles below Pittsburgh in Greenup County, Kentucky at an estimated cost of \$57,600,000.

XI.

BARKLEY DAM

Located on the Cumberland River 306 miles above the mouth in Lyon and Livingston counties, Kentucky at an estimated cost of \$182,000,000. To be completed in 1966 and is in the 3rd year of construction.

XII.

LAUREL RIVER

Located on the Laurel River near its confluence with the Cumberland River in southeastern Kentucky. Authorized in 1956. To determine the necessity of constructing a flood control dam.

XIII.

CORBIN PROJECT

Located at Corbin, Kentucky and is a flood control project.

XIV.

FISHTRAP RESERVOIR

Located on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River in Pike County 2.5 miles upstream from the mouth of Russell Fork. Authorized in 1938 at an estimated cost of \$39,400,000

XV.

SALT RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

To determine the advisability of improvements for flood control and allied purposes on Salt River and tributaries in north central Kentucky.

XVI.

MUNCHES CREEK

Located in southeastern Kentucky and is a flood control project.

XVII.

LICKING RIVER

To develop a general plan for flood control and allied purposes in the Licking River Basin in eastern and northern Kentucky

XVIII.

BIG SANDY RIVER PROJECT

To determine the advisability of replacing obsolete navigation facilities on the Big Sandy River and at Tug and Levisa Forks and providing improvements for flood control, hydro-electric power and water supply in the Big Sandy River Basin

XIX.

ROCKCASTLE

Located on the Rockcastle River in eastern Kentucky and is a flood control project

XX.

UNIONTOWN LOCKS AND DAM

Located on the Ohio River near Uniontown, Kentucky in Union County at an estimated cost of \$52,750,000.

XXI.

GRAYSON RESERVOIR

Located in southeastern Kentucky and is a flood control reservoir.

XXII.

KINNICONICK CREEK

To determine the feasibility of providing flood control on Kinniconick Creek in Northern Kentucky

XXIII.

AUGUSTA LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT

This project located in Bracken County some 43 miles upstream from Cincinnati. Estimated cost \$1,340,000.

XXIV.

HUMPHREY CREEK PROJECT

To develop plans for the alleviation of flood damage on Humphrey, Clanton and Shawnee Creeks in Ballard County on the Ohio River.

In addition to the above, the following projects completed since 1953:

I.

LOCK AND DAM NO. 1 ON GREEN RIVER
(See above)

II.

LOCK AND DAM NO. 2 ON GREEN RIVER
(See Above)

III.

CANALIZATION OF GREEN RIVER UP TO MILE 103
(See Above)

IV.

ROUGH RIVER RESERVOIR

This Reservoir completed and one of a series of four. Located on Rough River just above the Falls of Rough in Grayson County at a total cost of \$9,700,000. Authorized in 1938.

V.

BUCKHORN RESERVOIR

Located on the middle fork of the Kentucky River just above the town of Buckhorn, Kentucky. Authorized in 1938. Constructed at a cost of \$10,300,000.

VI.

JACKSON CUT-OFF PROJECT

Located on the north fork of the Kentucky River at Jackson. Built at an estimated cost of \$155,000. Cut Oxbow loop out of the Kentucky River to avoid flooding Jackson.

VII.

BARBOURVILLE FLOODWALL

Project located at Barbourville, Kentucky and completed at an estimated cost of \$2,185,000.

VIII.

HAWESVILLE FLOODWALL

Located at Hawesville, Kentucky on the Ohio River. Constructed at an estimated cost of \$1,037,000.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, I placed in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1961 the sum of \$250,000 to be used in starting a research laboratory at the University of Kentucky. The 1962 bill contains \$215,000 and it will be a regular line item in the future. Kentucky is the second largest tobacco producing state of the 22 tobacco producing states in this country. For a great number of years research laboratories for other commodities have been established and with tobacco producing \$2½ billion in taxes and being the 5th largest commodity sold each year from the standpoint of dollars a research laboratory was justified. Tobacco over the years was neglected in terms of an adequate research program. We know the tobacco industry is undergoing scientific and technological changes that have so significantly affected agriculture as a whole that it is now necessary to step up our research for this commod

Mammoth Cave National Park consists of 51,000 acres of land and is located in the Second Congressional District. Beginning in 1954 we started our program to have Great Onyx and Crystal Cave purchased. Crystal Cave contains 285 acres and Great Onyx Cave contains 245 acres. Both cave properties are located almost in the center of the 51,000 acres of land and for a great many years dissension resulted from the private operation of these two cave properties within the National Park. In February of last year the Federal government paid \$650,000 for these two properties and same are now a part of Mammoth Cave National Park.

I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House since January 1955. I have never missed a roll call vote since I have been a Member of Congress.

In 1957 and 1958, the sum of \$889,000 was appropriated to build a new Visitors Center at Mammoth Cave National Park, the new Snowball Dining Room in the Cave, new wiring, and additional trails. The cost of the Visitors Center was \$352,900.

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In travelling throughout my district during adjournment of Congress, I discovered that the people were very much concerned about some of the problems that we will have before this Second Session of the 87th Congress. An article was written by an Associated Press Correspondent entitled "Kentuckians Aware Of World Problems". This article is as follows:

"WASHINGTON (AP)--Kentuckians, aware 'we are passing through the most crucial period in history of our country,' want to know what Congress intend to do about the most pressing problems, says Rep. WILLIAM H. MARCER, D-Ky.

* * *

NATCHER interviewed on the eve of the new congressional session, said Kentuckians he talked to in 43 counties recently were more aware of world problems than ever before.

They are chiefly concerned about "the situation abroad--Berlin, Laos, Cuba," and what the United States is doing to meet the threat of communism, he said.

The next most talked about issues are rising federal spending and the upcoming battle in Congress to liberalize foreign trade policies, he said.

Kentuckians "understand full well that trade is not a one-way street" and that "we must buy as well as sell to remain strong economically," but they also want to know what affect liberalized trade policies will have on such Kentucky industries as tobacco, coal and oil, he said.

NATCHER said he believes "our present system must be changed, made more liberal," to compete with other countries and achieve a more favorable balance of trade.

This would injure some domestic industries and "the next question is what is going to be done to help them," he said.

* * *

Civil Defense is another subject much on the minds of people in Kentucky, NATCHER said. "They want to know about fallout shelters, not just individual shelters, but community shelters," and "how far the government intends to go to provide them."

NATCHER said he found people vitally concerned about these problems when he traveled 6,100 miles in his 15-county 2nd District, in addition to visiting 28 other counties to inspect water development projects. He made 71 speeches to a wide cross-section of Kentuckians, he said.

"People know what's going on and are very much concerned. They'll discuss it with you in detail," he said.

* * *

January 17, 1962

When I was elected a member of the Committee on Appropriations, it never occurred to me that some day I might be chairman of the full committee. Since I have been a member of the Committee, eight (8) Democratic Members have died and two (2) were defeated in their races for re-election. I am now No. 19 on the Committee and ahead of me we have a number of Members who are having redistricting problems and only recently Sidney Yates of Chicago has announced for the Senate. In addition to those with redistricting problems, we have a number who are well over 70 years of age and their health is not too good.

Grassroot pressures rather than congressional pleas may determine the kind of trade program that Congress will approve this year. Although a liberalized trade program is the No. 1 national legislative issue, many Members will look with a jaundiced eye on any proposal which might create unemployment in their districts.

Shortly after being named as Chairman of the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Budget, I was called up by one of the members on my Committee for assistance in one of the contracts now pending in the District. I wondered how long it would be before someone called upon me for such a request, and it was only a few days after we started this Session. This Member of Congress wanted me to call one of the Commissioners setting up an appointment for two of his constituents who had a contract in

the District at the present time on one of the new bridges. It seems that the contractors are in difficulty on their contract and a little pressure was desired. This Member is one of my good friends and I have worked with him on a number of matters since I have been a member on the Committee on Appropriations. It was exceedingly difficult for me to say no, but "no" is the answer, and I would like to be able to say that this Member fully understood why I could not enter into this proposal but this is not the case. He was somewhat disappointed and clearly indicated his disappointment.

One of the new committee rooms in the East Front of the Capitol has been set aside for the District of Columbia Budget Committee. This room is beautifully furnished and is a real improvement over the other rooms that we have used since I have been a Member of the Committee. Assigning a room just for this Subcommittee is a new innovation and certainly appreciated.

The WASHINGTON POST for a great many years has taken upon itself the duty of running the City of Washington, D. C. The operators of this newspaper become very much incensed when their every wish is not granted by Congress and the Commissioners. In a strongly worded editorial on Sunday, the POST blames Congress for the city's welfare program and bitterly protest the neglect of this particular program on the part of Congress. The paper further stated that the District Commissioners have developed a bad habit of backing nervously away from their critics - and that they have repeatedly declined to state the city's requirements unequivocally and to do battle for them. I imagine that this type of editorial concerns the Commissioners somewhat, but, certainly, it makes no impression on the Members of Congress.

January 18, 1962

The budget for Fiscal Year 1963 was released today and the following navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects are in for Kentucky:

| | <u>Amount</u> |
|---|----------------|
| I. | |
| Nolin River Reservoir | \$ 2,536,000 |
| II. | |
| Barren River Reservoir | 10,110,000 |
| III. | |
| Hawesville-Cannelton Locks and Dam | 2,750,000 |
| IV. | |
| Panther Creek Survey | None necessary |
| V. | |
| Green River Locks and Dams No. 3 and No. 4 with No. 3 located at Rochester, Ky. and No. 4 located at Woodbury, Ky | 30,000 |
| VI. | |
| Sturgis, Kentucky Floodwall | None necessary |
| VII. | |
| Upper Green River Reservoir | None |
| VIII. | |
| Captain Anthony Meldahl Locks & Dam (New Richmond) | 10,200,000 |

IX.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Louisville Locks and Dam No. 41 - Mc-Alpine | \$3,500,000 |
|---|-------------|

X.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Markland Locks and Dam | 7,977,000 |
|------------------------|-----------|

XI.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Greenup Locks and Dam | None necessary |
|-----------------------|----------------|

XII.

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Barkley Dam | 31,200,000 |
|-------------|------------|

XIII.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Laurel River | 450,000 |
|--------------|---------|

XIV.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Corbin (Little Sand River & Tygarts Creek) | 200,000 |
|--|---------|

XV.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Fishtrap Reservoir | 4,650,000 |
|--------------------|-----------|

XVI.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Salt River and Tributaries | 25,000 |
|----------------------------|--------|

XVII.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Bunches Creek (Cumberland River) | 10,500 |
|----------------------------------|--------|

XVIII.

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Licking River | 38,000 |
|---------------|--------|

XIX.

Big Sandy River \$ 49,200

XX.

Rockcastle River 23,000

XXI.

Uniontown Locks and Dam (Advance
Engineering and Design) 200,000

XXII.

Grayson Reservoir 250,000

XXIII.

Kinniconick Creek 23,000

XXIV.

Augusta Local Protection Project None necessary

XXV.

Humphrey Creek Project 19,000

XXVI.

Cave Run Reservoir 75,000

January 22, 1962

During the past few days, the Kennedy Administration suggested that an additional 20 million acres of land be added to the Nation's parklands and recreation areas. The President in his message on natural resources will propose that several hundreds of millions of dollars be spent in the next 8-year period purchasing this land. A new type of financing will be used to defray the cost. A \$2.00 fee will be charged for automobiles using the national parks and with the number estimated at 20 million annually, this would produce some \$40 million. Certain fees would be charged in addition to the car fee.

It seems to me that with our country today owning 26 percent of all the land in the 50 States, that we should go slow in acquiring any additional land at this time.

Last week, the common market countries agreed on a general agricultural policy which paves the way toward eventual free trade in Western Europe.

President Kennedy's first year in office has been marked by a series of crises in foreign affairs. When an inquiry was made as to his achievements for the year, President Kennedy states that his biggest disappointment was our failure to bring about a complete halt in nuclear testing.

Before too many days pass, we will start general debate on several important bills. Tomorrow, we take up a postal rate increase bill which is due for a very close vote.

On Friday night of last week, I attended the Kentucky Society Dinner and had an exceptionally nice time.

On Saturday night I attended the Democratic Congressional Campaign Dinner which was held at the National Guard Armory here in Washington. 6200 tickets were sold at \$100 each.

Danny Thomas, Rosemary Clooney and others entertained the audience before speeches from President Kennedy, Vice President Lyndon Johnson, Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, Democratic National Chairman John Bailey and former President Harry S. Truman. President Kennedy stated that the Democrats are dedicated to moving ahead and that there was no room in the United States for two parties that believe in lying at anchor. Former President Truman asked for public support of President's Kennedy's program.

Fighting continues in the Congo and before too many weeks pass, we will decide as to whether or no this country should purchase \$200 million worth of United Nations bonds.

Generally, in Kentucky the people should be well pleased with the amount contained in the President's budget for development of our waterways. An article appeared in the January 19 COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "President Includes \$65,822,700 for River Projects In Kentucky." This article is as follows:

"Washington, Jan. 18.--President Kennedy's budget contains \$65,822,700 for work on river-development projects in Kentucky for fiscal 1963.

The State's Congressional delegation was generally pleased with the figure, which was the fourth largest in the nation. Arkansas is at the top of the list with \$72,955,000.

Kentucky received no new construction starts in the budget, but Representative William Natcher (D., Bowling Green) said he believes an adequate amount will be included in the public-works-appropriations bill to place the upper Green River reservoir under construction. Planning has been completed on the project, which is located in Taylor County.

NATCHER is a member of the House Appropriations Committee which has the power to reduce or increase the Budget Bureau's recommendations.

Largest item in the Kentucky budget was \$31,200,000 to continue construction of Barkley Dam on Cumberland River in Western Kentucky. This project, to be completed in 1966, will cost \$182,000,000.

Second largest sum for Kentucky is \$10,200,000 to continue construction on the Capt. Anthony Meldahl locks and dam. This project, which is to replace locks and dams Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34, is on the Ohio River near Augusta, Ky.

Third place in the sweepstakes went to the Barren River Reservoir. The budget contained \$10,110,000 to continue construction on that project, located in Allen and Barren Counties.

Another \$10,927,000 is slated for advance engineering and design and continued construction on three Ohio River projects which will benefit Kentucky but are credited to Indiana. These are the lock and dam at Hawesville, Ky. and Cannelton, Ind; Markland locks and dam at Warsaw, Ky., and Uniontown Locks and dam, near Uniontown, Ky.

NATCHER pointed out that if these projects were credited to Kentucky the state would rank first in the country in terms of money budgeted.

Other construction allotments for the State were:

Nolin River reservoir, \$2,536,000; Louisville Locks and dam, \$3,500,000, and Fishtrap reservoir \$1,650,000.

Funds were included in the budget for several surveys. A new one is a flood-control study of Salt River and its tributaries in North Central Kentucky, for which \$25,000 is budgeted.

A study to determine the feasibility of reconstructing locks and dams 3 and 4 on the Green River was allotted \$30,000.

Other studies were:

Laurel River, \$450,000; Corbin, \$200,000; Bunches Creek, \$10,500; Licking River, for advance engineering and design, \$38,000; Big Sandy River, \$49,200; Rockcastle River, \$23,000; Grayson Reservoir \$250,000; Kinniconick Creek, \$23,000; Humphrey Cree \$19,000, and Cave Run Reservoir, \$75,000.

Construction money was budgeted for two Virginia projects which affect Kentucky. They are John Flanagan Reservoir, \$3,200,000, and Pound Reservoir, \$500,000.

* * *

The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1963 calls for a total expenditure of \$92.5 billion. This budget is predicated upon estimated budget receipts totalling 93.7 billion. Of course, this is hinged upon the National economy remaining strong and several bills to be passed by Congress such as a postal rate increase. Fifty-three cents (53¢) of every dollar comes from individual income tax; 28 cents from corporation income tax; 11 cents from excise taxes; and 8 cents from other sources. Sixty-three cents (63¢) of every dollar is to be expended for National defense; 10 cents of every dollar for payment upon the interest on our National debt; 6 cents for veterans; 6 cents for agriculture 6 cents for health and welfare and 9 cents for all other purposes.

This budget must be reduced.

The COURIER-JOURNAL Bureau here in Washington is headed by Robert L. Riggs. His assistant is Worth Bingham, the son of the owner of the COURIER-JOURNAL.

Richard Harwood is the representative of the LOUISVILLE TIMES and is now located in the same offices with Riggs and Bingham.

For a number of years there has been a misunderstanding between Riggs and Earle C. Clements - and on more than one occasion, Riggs has been called by Clements on articles which he has written or directed which are not complimentary to say the least. During the past weekend, our Governor Bert Combs and Earle C. Clements met for a period of some four hours on Saturday and discussed politics generally. These two men have had a right bitter misunderstanding and it was hoped for all of us that the meeting would produce results. In Sunday's COURIER-JOURNAL appeared a story to the effect that all prospective candidates for Governor were not eliminated and that in the long meeting held by Clements and Combs, it was agreed that the Administration's candidates would either be the Highway Commissioner Henry Ward or Representative John C. Watts. The COURIER-JOURNAL is strong for Ward and this article was simply written in such a way to eliminate all other candidates. This paper knows that John C. Watts will not be a candidate and they simply surmised and stated certain things took place at the meeting that did not occur. In Monday's COURIER-JOURNAL, Clements emphatically stated the story was not true and that it was the figment of someone's imagination. In Tuesday's COURIER-JOURNAL, Combs denied the report that he and Clements reached any agreement on the Governor's race and confirmed Clements' statement.

We have up today the Postal Rate increase on final passage. This is the first bill up this session.

One of the fine Republican Senators, Andrew Schoeppel died last week. He was from the State of Kansas and was a member of the Committee on Appropriations. My Chairman, Mr. Cannon, is sick and the second man on our Committee, Harry Sheppard of California, who by the way is 79 years of age, is in the hospital quite ill.

As a matter of survival, the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads are requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the necessary authority for a consolidation.

It seems that the airlines are in similar trouble and Eastern and American have today requested a consolidation.

At the present time, Senator John Stennis of Mississippi is holding hearings concerning proper procedure by the military in speeches and through printed matter for arousing the people generally as to communism.

Former President Eisenhower and Admiral Burke testified yesterday that under no circumstances should the military be muzzled by the Executive Branch of the Government.

The death of Mrs. Natalia Trotsky in Paris, France yesterday at the age of 79 finally brings to a close the Trotsky story. Mrs. Trotsky was born in Russia in 1882 and first met her husband in 1902 in Paris where they were married. From that time on her life was mostly a series of exile homes. At the time of the death of Lenin,

Trotsky and Stalin disagreed and while exiled in Mexico, Trotsky was killed by a paid Communist assassin. The man's name was Mornard and after serving a 20-year sentence disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

Mrs. Trotsky, in addition to blaming Stalin with the death of her husband, blamed him for the death of the Trotskys' two sons, Leon and Serge; who both died under mysterious circumstances, one in Moscow and the other in Paris.

January 26, 1962

Sterett Cuthbertson died at the age of 79 this week. He was an unusual man and was one of the best read men that I have ever met in my life. He had a wonderful vocabulary and knew what was going on in the world. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Beauchamp Cuthbertson died in 1958. She was a cousin of Champ Clark. Champ Clark was, of course, Beauchamp Clark and he was right fond of Mrs. Cuthbertson.

Virginia and I really had a good time when we had as our visitor our grandson, Jeffrey Hays White. A little poem appeared in a publication the other day entitled "Ode To A Grandson". This poem is as follows:

ODE TO A GRANDSON

Lock doors and drawers and look
to their latches,
Up with the pipe-rack and hide
all the matches,
Lower the mainsail and batten the hatches,
For I'm to keep Jeffrey today!
Hide the dog's biscuits and watering pan,
Barricade stairway and unplug the fan,
Lock the piano and move the trash can,
For Jeffrey is coming today.

Ode to a Grandson - Cont'd

Dust off the dearest of old lullabies,
To sing as long lashes slow-shutter blue eyes
While my arms cradle quicksilver,
 roses and sighs
Of Jeffrey -- all mine for today.

Yesterday, President Kennedy sent us his message on the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program. The proposals contained in this message will be discussed considerably before any 5-year extension is passed by the Congress.

January 29, 1962

Weather forced a postponement on Saturday of our attempt to place Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr. into orbit around the earth. According to reports another attempt will be made on Thursday or Friday of this week.

On Saturday, our space scientist shot a Ranger-3 rocket at the moon and it appears it may miss by about 20,000 miles. The missile took a right turn about 100,398 miles from the earth and increased its speed from 5,418 to 5,498 miles an hour.

Last week our representatives in the Organization of American States urged that strong action be taken against Communist Cuba. Several leading Latin American countries, however, were reluctant to support our stand.

President Kennedy in a special message urged Congress on Thursday of last week to provide a wholly new instrument to allow him to cut tariff and replace our "obsolete" trade policy.

According to Mr. Kennedy, five fundamental new and sweeping developments have made our trade policy obsolete. They are: the growth of the open common market; the growing pressure on our balance of payments position; the need to accelerate our own economic growth; the Communist trade and aid offensive; and the need for new markets for Japan and the developing nations. President Kennedy's proposal authorizes the President to reduce tariffs across the board over a five-year period up to 50 per cent; and in cases of articles controlled and manufactured by this country the common market countries in a percentage of at least 80 per cent, then the President would have the right to completely remove the tariff. Under the present law which expires June 30, cuts up to 20 per cent in tariff on individual items are permitted. Under the new tariff-setting procedure presented by the President, the President would refer to the United States Tariff Commission the list of items to be negotiated; the Commission would conduct hearings to determine the effect of concessions on these products. It would next report to the President on its findings of how new imports might lead to the shutting down of productive facilities and the inability of domestic producers to operate at a profit. It would not as it does now set specific duty points. The President finally would report to Congress on his action after completion of negotiations.

The redistricting question has made the COURIER-JOURNAL right unhappy. First here in Washington, and then next in Frankfort, they have had their reporters guess at what is to take place and even has gone so far as to

that five of us have agreed to put Spence and Chelf together. A right unusual editorial appears in today's COURIER which I will receive tomorrow. This editorial is one of the mean John Ed Pearce type of editorials.

January 30, 1962

The Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL from time to time takes a meat ax to the Members of Congress the Governor and others when their policies are completely ignored. In the re-districting of Kentucky, this particular paper has made up its mind that it, alone, should re-district and after sending up 3 trial balloons of proposed districts during the past 10 months finally sent one up which they said had been agreed to by 5 of the Democratic Members. The 5 Members very politely said that THE COURIER-JOURNAL's story was not true and, in fact, a complete fabrication. The AP carried an article entitled "5 Demos Deny Redistrict Plan". This article is as follows:

"LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26 (AP)--Five U. S. representatives from Kentucky have denied a published report they have agreed on a plan to re-district their home state.

The report, published in the Courier-Journal today, said the congressmen -- all Democrats -- had agreed to a plan to reduce Kentucky from eight to seven congressional districts and would present the proposal in the near future to Gov. Bert Combs and the state legislature.

Reps. Carl Perkins, Hindman; Frank Stubblefield, Murray; WILLIAM NATCHER, Bowling Green; Frank Burke, Louisville, and John Watts, Nicholasville, the congressmen named, said they knew nothing of any such agreement.

"That's ridiculous," Watts said when asked about the reported proposal.

Stubblefield, NATCHER and Burke said "They didn't know what sort of agreement they could make.

Perkins said ". . . If they've made an agreement, they've made it without Perkins."

Kentucky is due to lose one seat in the House because its population growth did not keep pace with that of the rest of the nation.

Under the plan reported by the COURIER-JOURNAL present districts would be enlarged with the exception of the 4th and 5th -- represented by Democrats Frank Chelf and Brent Spence -- which would be combined, and the 3rd (Jefferson County) which would not be changed.

* * *

Not to be outdone, the COURIER-JOURNAL WHEN rebuffed then turned to its fancy editorial writer, meat-ax specialist John Ed Pearce who wrote an editorial which appeared in the Monday issue of THE COURIER-JOURNAL entitled: "Code: Operation Survival". This editorial is as follows :

"A funny thing about the re-districting plan that has popped up in Frankfort: no one knows anything about it. Though its outline was approved in Washington and its details were drawn in Frankfort, everyone from congressman to governor adviser piously deny any knowledge of it. It isn't hard to see why. It doesn't flatter its authors.

Re-districting, we know, must meet the demands not of idealism but of raw political survival. But this does not excuse the blatant unfairness that this proposed plan would work on Kentuckians. According to law, the Legislature must divide Kentucky into seven congressional districts (we have eight now but must lose one because Kentucky has not grown fast enough) of approximately equal population. The average district should contain about 434,000 people. Under this proposed plan, the First District would contain 344,000, the Second 355,000. The Third 610,000, the Fourth 450,000, the Fifth 411,000, the Sixth 455,000 and the Seventh 408,000.

The First and Second would thus be far too small, the Third more than 50 percent too big. One vote in Paducah would carry almost as much weight in congressional elections as two votes in Louisville. No matter how you look at it, that's pretty raw.

There is no point, of course, in complaining about the Third District. The only way to make the District conform to the average would be to split the County, making Louisville one district and giving the rest of Jefferson County to another district. No one in Jefferson County, Democrat or Republican, wants to see this done, and if it were done it would set off a political free-for-all that might endanger the whole re-districting effort.

The Political Facts of Life

Only the naive expect re-districting to be accomplished without due regard for political considerations. Because it provides for the survival of the faithful and recognizes the political facts of life, the plan that nobody knows is likely to receive the support of Governor Combs and the approval of the Legislature in somewhat its present form. But even

the most politically-minded observer must admit that something needs to be done to bring the First and Second districts more into line with the other districts.

Admittedly, this new grouping protects and pleases six of our present congressmen, including all who have stood in the ranks for the Combs Administration. The new First is safely Democratic for Congressman Frank Stubblefield. The Second is shaped to assure survival of WILLIAM NATCHER. Louisville's Frank Burke will retain his old district -- a tough one to win but impossible to improve. John Watts in the new Fifth will have his usual strongholds, and will be spared from having to run in the labor-conscious counties of Northern Kentucky, where his conservative record might not sit well. Carl Perkins keeps the mountain counties in which he has been unbeatable. And both Democrats and Republicans, including Congressman Eugene Siler, are pleased with the new Seventh, which lumps the Republican counties into one safe district, and removes bothersome Republican areas from Mr. Perkin's new Sixth.

In fact, the proposed plan pleases everyone except Congressmen Frank Chelf and Brent Spence, who will be lumped into the new Fourth District. Both say they will run for re-election. One must lose. And if this brings no great joy to Frankfort, it will cause fewer tears than any other visible arrangement.

Spence is 88, has been an outstanding congressman and has surely earned retirement if he should lose. Furthermore, Mr. Spence stood aloof from the battle when Governor Combs was fighting the Chandler forces. Congressman Chelf was a Chandler supporter in 1955 and played coy in 1959. If he should be the one to go, most Combs people would manage to control their grief.

It could be a rough fight. The new Fourth would contain 190,000 people from Chelf's old district, 250,000 from Spence's. Even if he should survive, Mr. Chelf would face an uncertain future. A conservative congressman, he has made his appeal mainly to the rural counties in the southern part of the new Fourth. His appeal to the labor vote in Kenton and Campbell counties would not be strong.

It is the uncertain voting pattern of these Northern Kentucky counties that dictated much of the proposed re-districting. The new districts could have been more logically and fairly drawn had three counties been taken from the Second and given to the First, and three of the southern counties in the new Fourth been given to the Second. But this would have complicated the problem of shaping the new Fifth without giving Congressman Watts the Northern Kentucky counties. Mr. Watts, an administration man, was spared.

As a result, only three of the seven proposed districts are logical or fair in shape and size the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth. The rest, though they may represent some shrewd balancing of political forces, resemble the work of a drunken wit. Conceding that idealism must give way to realism in such matters, we still contend that some re-alignment is needed to enlarge the First and Second Districts. Fairness to Kentucky voters demands this much at least.

* * *

Today, we have up in the House the bill pertaining to the College Academic Facilities Act. Under this bill, the Federal Government makes certain provisions concerning laboratories and training for special students.

February 1, 1962

Yesterday, President Kennedy sent to his message on agriculture. For a great years we have appropriated large amounts for research, marketing programs, and soil conservation programs. For quite a while it that our farm land would be inadequate to care of our population needs. We have co our soil and water under the different pr enacted by Congress since 1935. As the r of a good research program and initiative the part of our farmer, he is producing c ably more per acre than at any time during past 20 years. One or two statements mad the President in his message were right u for instance, he stated that our ability produce more than the market can absorb w tinue as far into the future as we can sa predict outpacing population growth. He stated that instead of a shortage of crop as many have long predicted, it now appea by 1980, we will need 50 million fewer ac than we have today. In addition, the Pre cited the four independent studies recentl pleted by Cornell University, Iowa State sity, the Joint Economic Committee of Con and the Senate Committee on Agriculture a try which show how rapidly farm income wo drop generally if the present day farm pr were abandoned. These studies show that prices would be sliced about in half, oat 25%, barley 28%, soybeans 38%, grain sorg 22% and dairy products 17%. In addition, studies point out that livestock commodit ould drop 24%. The President further re the fact that beginning in 1961, we had n loans and inventories through the CCC griculture and carrying costs exceeded \$ year.

In his message, the President stated that the time had arrived for the American people to make maximum use of their productive abundance. This, of course, means our "food for peace" program and other programs. In addition, he stated that we must seek a balance between production and demand. Programs such as rice, peanuts and tobacco are now in balance and the other commodities should be rapidly placed in the same position. Land and water not needed to produce food and fiber should be directed to other uses; and that we must initiate and expand programs for the development of human resources and renewal of rural commodities. From this point on, the President then made certain recommendations which go before the Committee on Agriculture today.

Our space flight with our astronaut has been postponed until February 13.

President Kennedy's Executive Order setting up a new "Urban Affairs and Housing Department" at Cabinet-rank level has really stirred up the Deep South and the Republicans. A great many Members are questioning the creation of such a new Department from the standpoint of merely building a new bureaucracy. The President, in his statement at the time of the Executive Order, emphatically stated that he would appoint a Negro to this position. The present Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency is a colored man by the name of Robert C. Weaver.

For the past several months this JOURNAL has suffered considerably due to the fact that I have gotten a little lazy and this volume will contain mostly newspaper articles.

Here comes another one entitled "\$760,000,000 Bargainer, Natcher Helps Hold U. S. Purse", written by Richard Harwood of the LOUISVILLE-TIMES. This article is as follows:

Washington, Jan. 29--Somebody may write a history of Kentucky politics in the distant future and dub WILLIAM H. NATCHER "The Father of Waters."

It would not be an inappropriate nickname.

NATCHER, perhaps more than any other Kentuckian in Congress in recent years, has devoted his time, his considerable influence, and his inexhaustible energies to the development of Kentucky's vast water resources.

Largely through his efforts, the Federal Government has poured \$760,000,000 into the Kentucky river development plan since NATCHER entered the Congress as a brash, almost cocky, freshman House member in 1953.

He arrived from Bowling Green at the age of 44, and very shortly every one on Capitol Hill knew he was around. He was handsome enough to have been a refugee from a Hollywood casting office.

And he was as self-confident as, say, Paul Hornung of the Packers.

Less than 90 days after he had been assigned to the Veterans Affairs Committee, a fairly important but uninspiring unit of the House, NATCHER trotted up to the office of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn and said something like this:

"Mr. Speaker, I want a big job in this Congress. Will you put me on the Appropriation Committee?"

This was sort of like an office boy asking the company president to put him on the board of directors. The Appropriations Committee is one of the citadels of power and influence in the United States Congress. It turns the federal money spigot on and off, through its control of the \$90,000,000,000 budget.

Rayburn chuckled at NATCHER and replied:

"Well, now, you come back and see me in about six or seven year and I'll think about it."

NATCHER is the sort of fellow, however, who doesn't fold up easily. He told Rayburn he was serious and that unless Rayburn forbade it, he would try to get elected on his own. Rayburn told him to go ahead and try.

When the Democratic caucus met to pick new members for the Appropriations Committee, NATCHER turned up with 86 votes, not enough to get elected but quite enough to impress Rayburn.

Within a year Rayburn put him on the Appropriations Committee. NATCHER has made the most of the assignment, using the enormous bargaining powers available to him.

Within the House, great issues are quite often resolved through the ancient system of barter. Each of the House committees ordinarily has some kind of leverage to use in negotiations with every other committee. And no committee has more leverage than Appropriations.

Let us say, for example, that an important member of the Public Works Committee, which recommends river projects throughout the United States, declines to give his approval to a project desired by an important member of the Appropriations Committee.

The Appropriations Committee member may reply:

"Okay, my friend, but don't hold your breath until we appropriate the money for the projects you want."

In the same way, Appropriations Committee members can shake up the man in the White House

This happened last year. President Kennedy used all of his arts of persuasion and applied every pressure he could apply to NATCHER and other committee members in a vain effort to get approval of his plan for so-called "back-door financing" of the foreign aid program.

Kennedy tried to get NATCHER, among others the committee, to come up to the White House and talk it over. NATCHER declined that invitation and he declined to go along with Kennedy's proposal. The result was that Kennedy didn't get what he wanted.

One of the main reasons Kennedy lost this battle was that his plan would have enabled him to bypass Congress and the Appropriations Committee in financing the multi-billion-dollar foreign assistance program. Automatically, this would have diminished the Appropriation Committee's power to veto and hence would have diminished the committee's bargaining power with the White House.

For the same reason, there is virtually no possibility that NATCHER and his fellow committee members will go along with Kennedy's current request for authority to appropriate money for public works projects in periods of high unemployment.

The committee, says NATCHER, simply is not going to give up any of its powers. The Ways and Means Committee, on which Kentucky's John Watts serves, takes the same position on Kennedy's requests last week for authority to cut taxes in periods of economic recession. Ways and Means writes all the tax bills and it is going to continue to do so, it appears, despite the President's feelings in the matter.

Since his appointment to Appropriations in 1954, NATCHER has risen steadily toward the top. He is not going to become chairman of the committee anytime soon, because on the seniority rules that dictate such appointments. But he has already become a subcommittee chairman and, in that capacity, is now the unofficial mayor of Washington.

His subcommittee controls the budget for the nation's capital. NATCHER doesn't particularly relish his new job. It carries with it an enormous variety of headaches.

People already have started calling him to express their interest in the fat construction contracts constantly being awarded in the district. He refuses to discuss such things, no matter who calls.

He has, unwillingly, been drawn into a minor local spat over birth control because the district budget contains a small appropriation for the purpose of contraceptives to be dispensed through the public hospital here.

He has to worry about urban renewal, the flight of Washingtonians to the suburbs in Maryland and Virginia, juvenile delinquency, rising welfare costs. In short, he has on his back all of the financial problems involved in the management of a great city.

These new responsibilities, however, have not sidetracked him from his main interest which is the development of Kentucky's water resources.

A conversation with NATCHER leads to the conclusion that he has water on the brain, in a nonmedical sense, of course.

He reels off, without reference to notes or memoranda, the whole history of the development of the Ohio, the Green, the Salt, the Barren, the Big Sandy, the Kentucky and all the other major rivers in the state.

Kentucky has more miles of inland waterways than any state in the Union and NATCHER'S mission for years has been to see to it that this invaluable resource is protected and exploited for economic development.

He claims no special credit for the \$760,000,000 poured into river development in Kentucky since he came to the Congress. Every member of the Kentucky delegation, he says, deserves equal credit.

It is nevertheless a fact that when NATCHER came to Washington in 1953, river appropriations for Kentucky totaled only \$2,223,000.

This year the appropriation is nearly \$74,000,000, the biggest appropriation for any state.

During his years on the Appropriations Committee, the Federal Government has built the big new lock and dam on the Ohio at Louisville, has launched the \$182,000,000 Barkley Dam project in Western Kentucky, and has dredged a new channel in from the mouth of the Green River de into the heart of the Western Kentucky coalfield.

The latter project is directly responsible for the location in Mühlenberg County of the Valley Authority's \$189,000,000 Paradise Plant, the largest steam power generating in the world.

There have been scores of other river projects, costing hundreds of millions of dollars which have led to extensive industrial development in several river valleys.

From all this, it is obvious that NATCHER sits in one of the catbird seats up here and this can be attributed in large measure to his willingness to go along with the national policy of the Democratic Party in making a political record.

Like his colleague Watts, NATCHER's political instincts are conservative. He has voted with the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition on issues of less than monumental consequence. He is decidedly lukewarm toward sweeping civil rights legislation and gives fair marks on the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s legislative scorecard.

But, again like Watts, when the chips are down, as in the House Rules Committee last year, Natcher lines up with the Northern end of the party. He backed Kennedy 93 percent of the time on foreign policy votes last year and 76 percent of the time on domestic votes. He consistently supports federal welfare legislation, agricultural subsidies and the like.

A great many congressmen would be glad to occupy NATCHER'S niche in Washington in the latter part of their lives. He has, in the jargon of the society pages, arrived.

But NATCHER has always had an itch for the Senate and the balm of his prestigious House hasn't cured it.

He won't run this year against Republican Thruston Morton. Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt has first claim on that assignment. But when 1966 rolls around and Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper retires, as he expects to do, NATCHER may very well be found at the starting gate.

* * *

February 2, 1962

We have now reached the point in this session when decisions must be made concerning certain controversial bills which were left over from the last session of the 87th Congress. Legislation such as "Medical Assistance to the Aged". Here we have a bill pending before the Committee on Ways and Means with the 25 members of this committee almost evenly divided down the middle. All 10 Republicans together with 3 Democrats are opposed to the bill and, so far, have succeeded in holding the bill in committee. The chairman of this committee is Wilbur Mills of Arkansas and, so far, this year he has been called to the White House on three or more occasions to discuss with the President not only this particular bill but measures concerning tax proposal revisions and increasing the debt limit.

Wilbur Mills is one of the able Members of Congress - and since Arkansas loses two seats, one of the Members by the name of Alford has been placed in the Mills' District. This man is right popular and if he runs against Mills, he will cause considerable trouble. Oren Harris, the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, is also from Arkansas and Mrs. Norrell, one of our fine Members, has been placed in his District. The political facts of life will be squarely faced by the chairmen of these two committees and some of the most controversial legislation pending before the House is now being considered by the committees mentioned above.

In my opinion, President Kennedy will not succeed in receiving from the Committee on Ways and Means some of the bills that he is very much interested in at this time. Chairman Mills is bitterly to medical assistance to the aged and is the sole hope of the American Medical Association at this time.

February 5, 1962

At the time we started the Marshall Plan, foreign aid money was appropriated for use in sending technicians, seed and fertilizer to teach and supply certain countries abroad in the tobacco producing field. As a result of this start, several countries including Egypt began producing large quantities of tobacco. Now we are confronted with severe competition. Our burley tobacco program has reached the point where we are not producing enough to satisfy our demands at home and abroad. Several days ago we appeared before the Secretary of Agriculture urging that a six per cent increase be granted in the burley tobacco acreage allotment for the year of 1962. Last week, the Secretary announced that the six per cent increase was granted and the acreage would be increased from 329,025 to 348,711. This should help our import situation.

February 7, 1962

Last week John Uelses, one of our Marines stationed at Quantico, established a world's pole vault record by clearing the bar at 16 feet 4 inches. Subsequent to this feat, one or two of the old track trainers have complained due to the fact that Uelses used a fiber glass pole which they maintain is the equivalent of a whip. Up to this time the pole vault record was about 15 ft. 11 in. established with a bamboo pole.

On Sunday of last week, Earle C. Clements, A. B. Chandler, Harry King Lowman, James Gordon Clifford Smith, Joe Leary and Geneva Blue met at the Standiford Motor Hotel adjacent to the airport and formulated plans for Harry King Lowman's entrance into the United States Senatorial campaign. Wilson W. Wyatt, the present Lt. Governor of Kentucky, is the Administration's candidate for the Senate and for many months now has been very coy about announcing. Although, he has been running for many months no official announcement has been made - and, for just as long the opposition has been attempting to secure an opponent. Harry King Lowman is the Speaker of the House which is now in session in Kentucky and Wilson W. Wyatt as the Lt. Governor is the presiding officer of the Senate. This action has created quite a sensation in Kentucky and could cause considerable trouble during the balance of the regular legislative session.

February 12, 1962

It seems to me that big powers are losing control over the world. I remember when the big nations controlled the world but certainly our troubles in Latin America and in Africa today clearly emphasize the fact that this is not the condition at the present time.

Our Ambassador in Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson, is one of those people who firmly believes that Nikita Khrushchev is the best bet for the West as Premier of Russia. It seems to me the Ambassador by his actions believes that we should help Khrushchev show success for his policy of "peaceful co-existence" against Chinese Communists. Our friends in West Germany believe this is a dangerous doctrine to follow.

President Kennedy's determination to be the first President to name a Negro to the Cabinet may be successful after all. His Executive Order setting up a Department of Urban Affairs will, of course, fail in the House but a move is under way at the present time to give every assistance to Secretary Ribicoff of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in his proposed race for the United States Senate from Connecticut. It seems that the White House is determined that we put a candidate against Prescott Bush, and this, of course, would create a Cabinet vacancy - and Robert Weaver who would head the new Department of Urban Affairs could then be placed in the Cabinet.

The political pot continues to boil in Kentucky and this past week we held a meeting with Governor Combs here in Washington. We had a fine meeting and, I firmly believe a good re-districting bill will pass in this session of the Legislature. An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL about this meeting, and is entitled "6 Democratic Congressmen And Combs Fail to Draw New 7-District Map of State." This article is as follows:

"Washington, Feb. 8--Six Democratic members of Kentucky's Congressional delegation met with Governor Combs Thursday in a futile attempt to iron out the State's redistricting problems.

Though they were unable to draw up a map portraying seven new districts instead of the eight present ones, the legislators pledged Combs the support in getting some sort of redistricting bill through during this session of the legislature.

The meeting was in an 11th-floor meeting room of the Atomic Energy Commission's headquarters here. In attendance were Combs and Representative Frank Chelf of Lebanon, Frank Stubblefield of Murray, William Natcher of Bowling Green, Frank Burke of Louisville, John Watts of Nicholasville and Carl Perkins of Hindman.

Representative Brent Spence (D., Fort Thomas) was invited to the meeting, but chose not to attend. "It is my sincere belief that congressmen should not attempt to redistrict the state," Spence said, "That's a legislative function."

Representative Eugene Siler (R., Williamsburg) apparently was not invited. It is generally conceded that Siler's Eighth district will be left largely intact in any redistricting scheme. "There's not much you can do to him without making him stronger," Combs said after the meeting.

The 90-minute meeting took place in the same room where Combs had signed the State's nuclear controls agreement with the A.E.C. a few hours before.

A map showing Kentucky's 120 counties but not its Congressional districts was passed around an oblong table. Combs asked the legislators to mark off seven new districts on the map.

There was general agreement that Chelf would have to be lumped in with Spence in a new Fourth District, but a dispute arose over what counties should be included in the district.

Chelf, who seemed resigned to running against the 87-year-old Spence, wanted two counties from Watts' district to offset the heavily populated Northern Kentucky counties of Kenton and Campbell which now belong to Spence.

NATCHER supported Chelf in his plea, but Watts was generally unsympathetic and specifically refused to give up Boyle, one of the larger counties in his Sixth District.

A map which appeared in THE COURIER-JOURNAL January 26 then came into the discussion and Chelf produced a copy of it.

Combs said THE COURIER-JOURNAL map is not the official version, but he indicated that the Assembly will get a redistricting plan very similar to what was published.

Stubblefield, NATCHER, and Burke said they would be satisfied with THE COURIER-JOURNAL's version of the redistricted state, but Watts and Chelf remained obdurate.

Though they could not agree on what form the bill should take, all the lawmakers promised the Governor they would do their best to get the bill passed.

Afterward Combs said the only agreement at the closed-door session was that a redistricting bill must be passed at this session of the Legislature.

"I don't know who will draw up the bill, but we're all reasonable men and we're going to approach it as reasonable men and good Kentuckians," he said.

* * *

Recent polls in California indicate that former Vice President Nixon is in serious trouble in his race for the Governorship against Democratic Governor Pat Brown.

Every indication shows that the year 1962 will be a good business year. This should help in the elections and especially in the Senatorial campaigns.

The United States has forged ahead in missiles of all ranges leaving the Russians far behind.

Low living standards persist in Russia with shortages of food, clothing and consumer goods.

Moscow's control of Communists is breaking down. It now appears that "Reds" in Asia and Europe are going their own way.

Europe's Common Market bloc is a new power and is an unwanted obstacle in the course of the Soviet Union. To a certain extent communism has been checked in the past 14 years with only Cuba going down the Communist road. With Cuba at our back door, of course, this is a major problem.

It seems that Russia's high command is divided by factional fights which should react to the free countries in the world.

In the House of Representatives, today, we have a Member from the Eighth District of Kentucky, Eugene Siler. He is a very religious man and on some occasions is just a little on the pious side. I like Siler but fall out with him sometimes when he goes to Kentucky and is not here to vote on controversial issues. He is strictly a mountaineer and one of his extensions of remarks in the Appendix of the "Record" on January 29 entitled "Kentucky Mountains Marksmanship" is a good example.

This extension of remarks is as follows:

MR. SPEAKER, this is terrible. We shot at the moon last week and missed it more than 20,000 miles.

Now the moon is tremendous. It is over 2,000 miles wide and that is quite a target. It is usually shining like a new dollar most any time when you might want to shoot at it. But why anyone should ever want to shoot at the moon is beyond my comprehension. The moon is beautiful and romantic. It is friendly and inspiring. It is helpful and generous. It gives light and affects the tides. It promotes courtship and saves electricity. And if you should actually hit the moon as a target, what would you accomplish? You really ought to feel sick in the stomach and woe-begone like that time when you shot a doe, a young debutante deer. It was so helpless and beautiful, a creature of the Lord. And yet you shot it.

But what I started out to deplore was aiming at a bright, 2,000-mile-wide target and, of all things, missing it by 20,000 miles. I think the Lord may be shaming us. Like the current best-seller says, "You may shoot at bluejays, but to kill a mocking bird is a sin." So, we may well shoot at Castro and Khrushchev and poverty and unemployment, but to shoot at the moon may well be a sin.

Now the Kentucky mountain people thrust me into orbit and landed me up here in Washington. It was no trouble at all. They are deadeye dick on hitting their target. I actually have people in Clay County, Ky., that can drop a squirrel out of a tree at 100 yards. I have one girl that can hit a running rabbit with a rifle at a hunter's reasonable distance. What would they think if I told them that some experts down in Florida

fired a big shot at the big moon way out yonder and actually missed it by more than 20,000 miles distance from the bull's-eye target? Some of them would say, "What's the country coming to-- shooting at the moon? And where has marksmanship gone--missing an elephant's south end while swinging at it with a big bass fiddle?"

Well, if we should pull off this foolishness again at the cost of more millions of dollars to taxpayers, then I suggest we call in the shootingest men we got, the squirrel hunters from Southeastern Kentucky or maybe a few World War I veterans from Breathitt County, Ky., where they had no World War I draft whatever because their boys came out of the hollows, volunteered and filled up the quotas without any law at all except the law of self-respect, the law of Americanism, and the law of real good marksmanship that has always marked the men of the Kentucky mountains.

* * *

The United States and the Soviet Union traded convicted spies on Saturday of last week. The United States returned Soviet Secret Agent Colonel Rudolph I. Abel and the Soviet Union U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.

From the time that U-2 pilot Powers was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in August of 1960, there has been continual speculation that a swap involved him and Colonel Abel. Both men were espionage agents entrusted with the most delicate kind of work. Colonel Abel was the traditional spy acting as a Brooklyn artist living in a studio that was secretly equipped with a short wave transmitter with all the sabota tools necessary. Powers flew a U-2 plane over Russian territory to take films of missile bases and to tape record Russian radio signals.

February 15, 1962

The 1961 burley tobacco crop brought a record of \$401,669,463 to the tobacco producers. A new high average per hundred pounds was set of \$66.46. The money yield was some 55 million dollars more than growers got for the huge 1954 crop and 77 million dollars more than last year's crop.

February 20, 1962

The sun is out and we are having a beautiful day in Washington. The final countdown for Astronaut John H. Glenn started at 11:30 P.M. last night and shortly after 9 o'clock this morning was placed in orbit. So far he has circled the earth twice and within the next hour and a half will make his landing. If all goes well, this will be one of the great days in the history of this country!

Yesterday, Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona completed 50 years service in the House and the Senate. He is 84 years of age and was elected to the House in 1912 at the time Arizona was admitted to the Union. He is the first Member of Congress to serve 50 consecutive years; and, before too many months pass, Carl Vinson of Georgia will complete 50 years in the House.

February 21, 1962

Not only John H. Glenn was in orbit yesterday because I know of eight other people who were very much in orbit - the eight were the present eight Representatives from the State of Kentucky.

Governor Combs introduced the redistricting bill yesterday and the majority leader in the House immediately dropped this bill in the hopper. Kentucky loses one seat in Congress and we must now make 7 out of 8 under the redistricting bill introduced yesterday. Congressman Chelf of the present 4th District and Congressman Brent Spence of the present 5th District go together. I lost Butler, Simpson and Allen Counties to Congressman Stubblefield of the First District and my District picks up Metcalfe, Barren, Hart and Meade Counties from the present 4th District. Meade County was in our District in 1956 and are very much elated over the fact that they are now coming back home. Northern Kentucky is very unhappy notwithstanding the fact that Kenton and Campbell Counties remain together. They wanted Representative Chelf completely annihilated so that the counties along the Ohio River would control the District. The leadership in Kentucky together with the Governor tried to balance out the new 4th District in such a way that Congressman Chelf and Congressman Spence would be about equal.

Astronaut John H. Glenn whipped three times around the world yesterday in just under 5 hours to establish America as a strong contender in the space race. After what Glenn, himself, called a real fireball re-entry into the earth's atmosphere, the astronaut's capsule descended by parachute into the Atlantic Ocean 166 miles due east of Grand Turk Island in the Bahamas. His Friendship VII Capsule was fished out of the Ocean by the USS Destroyer NOA within 21 minutes after coming down at 2:43 P.M. with the astronaut reporting that he was in good condition. He flew about 81,000 miles during his 4 hour and 56 minutes flight.

President Kennedy expressed the Nation's pride and thanksgiving for this outstanding feat. On Friday, the President will fly to Cape Canaveral to see Lt. Col. John H. Glenn and Glenn is invited to come to Washington on Monday or Tuesday of next week for a parade along Pennsylvania Avenue.

Today, we take up the first controversial measure so far during the Session. This will be the President's proposal establishing a new Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. According to my information the Executive Order will be vetoed in the House by approximately 30 votes.

Yesterday, President Kennedy appealed to Congress to approve a pay system in line with private industry for 1,640,000 white collar federal employees which would provide an average increase of 10% over a 3-year period to start January 1. The eventual cost would be over \$1 billion annually.

In the WASHINGTON POST today appears an editorial entitled "Go!". This editorial is as follows:

"The first hope that filled the hearts of the millions who watched the television broadcasts of the earth-orbiting flight of Astronaut John H. Glenn surely was the hope that this brave man might complete his incredible mission through space with safety. The fulfillment of that hope surely suffused with relief the minds of those who attended his long ordeal with an intensity of interest that could hardly have been increased if all had ridden with him in his capsule. Indeed, it is probable that the voyageur himself experienced more calm than the multitudinous spectators who vicariously shared his adventure.

These first conquests of space by American and Soviet astronauts raise hopes less personal than those that concern the safety of heroes. They suggest that man again is upon the threshold of experiences that will broaden his horizons, multiply his perceptions, expand his knowledge and open up new vistas of achievement. We dare to hope that they and the greater conquest to come will put into the hands of man greater power to govern his environment than he ever has hitherto possessed, and that this power may be used for human betterment.

There is something in the very air of this space age that is not unlike the climate of another great age of discovery which took place in the fifteenth century. Then, as now, man was in a period of depression and anxiety. Samuel Eliot Morison has described that doubting decade that closed the fifteenth century.

At the end of 1492, most men in Western Europe felt exceedingly gloomy about the future. Christian civilization appeared to be shrinking in area and dividing into hostile units . . . Institutions were decaying, well meaning people were growing cynical or desperate . . . Islam was expanding at the expense of Christendom. Every effort to recover the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, touchstone of Christian prestige, had been a failure. The Ottoman Turks, after snuffing out all that remained of the Byzantine Empire, had over-run most Greece, Albania, and Serbia; presently they would be hammering at the gates of Vienna.

The Nuremburg Chronicle, in a colophon dated July 14, 1492, left six blank pages on which to record the events from that date until the day of Judgment, Morison recounts.

Then came an event that to Fifteenth Century Europe must have been quite as astonishing and breath-taking as the voyage of the Friendship VII. Into Lisbon harbor, came the Nina, sailing before a wintry gale to bring news of the discovery of the new world. That news changed the spirit of Europe. In Morison's words: "New ideas flared up throughout Italy, France, Germany and the northern nations; faith in God revives and the human spirit is renewed.

So must these ventures into our space environment revive and renew the human spirit. And we are at the beginning. There will be dates as historic as those that mark the voyages of Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Balboa, Megellan, Hudson and the Cabots. And there will be revolutions as great in human thought, science, philosophy and religion.

The achievement of Astronaut John H. Glenn and his colleagues fulfill ambitions of the noblest sort. Francis Bacon has rightly said that ambitions are of three types: "The first is of those who desire to extend their own power in their native country, which kind is vulgar and degenerate. The second is of those who labor to extend the power of their country and its domination among men. This certainly has more dignity, though not less covetousness. But if a man endeavor to establish and extend the power and dominion of the human race over the universe, his ambition (if ambition it can be called) is without doubt both a more wholesome thing and a more noble than the other two."

The whole endeavor in outer space is marked by this nobility and lifted by it onto a plane that distinguishes all its exertions from those that attend the petty struggle for private place or public power. And such nobility, given expression in such spectacular achievements, surely must raise among

men a standard more inspiring than any that derive from national, racial and territorial ambition. What mortal competition can compare with that engendered by the endeavor to be the first to do the most for all mankind. Let there be more of such competition. Wherever men of courage and genius gather to advance these ends, may all the conditions of their enterprise have appropriate summary in the magic word that described throughout Colonel Glen's triumphant flight: "GO."

* * *

February 23, 1962

In presenting the redistricting plan to the Legislature, Governor Bert Combs made an impartial and excellent statement concerning the problems in redistricting Kentucky at this time. An article appeared in the February 21 issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "Redistricting Plan Offered by Governor". This article is as follows:

Frankfort, Ky, Feb. 20--Governor Bert Combs laid his congressional redistricting proposal before a joint session of the Kentucky Senate and House Tuesday.

It would:

1. Transfer Butler, Simpson and Allen Counties from the present Second Congressional District to the new First District.
2. Transfer Barren, Hart, Meade, and Metcalfe from the present Fourth into the new Second.
3. Leave Jefferson County as the Third District

The new Fourth District would put together Congressmen Frank L. Chelf, Lebanon, and Brent Spence, Fort Thomas, 87-year-old dean of the State's delegation in Congress.

Combs told the legislators this was the one district that failed to fall into his attempted pattern of taking into account area, economic, social, and cultural aspects.

"In that district," he said, "we have attempted to strike a balance between the north-central industrial region along the Ohio River and the south-central agricultural counties in such a way that neither region would necessarily be predominant."

Kentucky's failure to show a population increase commensurate with that of the nation during 1950-61 is the reason the Legislature must cut from 8 to 7 the number of Congressional districts.

It is the fourth time in the past 20 years that the State has been forced to reduce its representation in Congress for lack of sufficient population growth.

Nothing that redistricting is thus a duty imposed on the Legislature by federal law, Combs cautioned:

"There are those who would have us shirk this duty and permit Kentucky's members of the United States House of Representatives be selected from the state at large.

"This is the counsel of temporary expediency, because the next General Assembly and the next Governor would have to face the responsibilities which we are by law obliged to assume."

4. Combine these counties of the present Fourth District and Fifth District into a new Fourth District: Anderson, Boone, Bullitt, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Green, Hardin, Ken LaRue, Marion, Mercer, Nelson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Taylor, Trimble, and Washington.

5. Change the designation of the present Eighth District to the new Fifth District and transfer to it Adair from the present Fourth, and Casey and Estill from the present Sixth.

6. Transfer Bracken, Grant, and Pendleton from the present Fifth to a new Sixth.

7. Transfer Lewis, Fleming, and Mason from the present Fifth to the new Seventh.

Coombs told the legislators his plan does not represent "the whim or caprice of a single individual."

"Before making them (the recommendations), I carefully consulted with the members of our Congressional delegation, with many of you, and with interested citizens from all parts of the Commonwealth.

"The result represents the best consensus which in my opinion, can be achieved at the present time

Population of the proposed districts, using 1960 census data, would be:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| First District..... | 350,839 |
| Second District..... | 357,627 |
| Third District..... | 610,947 |
| Fourth District..... | 478,783 |
| Fifth District..... | 365,140 |
| Sixth District..... | 411,545 |
| Seventh District..... | 463,275 |
| STATE total..... | 3,038,156 |

This was an obvious reference to Representative John Young Brown, Lexington Democrat, who has suggested that an at-large race for Congress would strengthen Democratic chances of defeating Republican Senator Thruston B. Morton for reelection in November.

Brown's reasoning is that seven Democratic Congressional nominees running at large along with the senatorial nominee would generate more Democratic enthusiasm.

Opponents of Brown have countered that an at-large race also would risk all seven Congressional seats falling into Republican hands.

Combs told the legislators it was impossible to draft a redistricting plan that would please everyone.

"The overriding purpose which, I think, should guide us is the achievement of the most equal distribution of population consistent with the traditional ties of cultural, economic and emotional sympathy.

"They cannot be broken too abruptly without impairing the harmony and tranquility of the commonwealth."

He cited Jefferson County as an example, with its 1960 population of 610,947.

"There is no possible way in which Kentucky's population can be equally distributed among seven Congressional districts without dividing Jefferson County," he said.

The alternatives, therefore, would be either to divide Jefferson into more than a single Congressional district -- or perhaps even more than two -- or to leave in existence a district with a population substantially in excess of the average Kentucky district.

"It is apparent to all that the people of Jefferson County, in both parties, with virtual unanimity, would prefer to remain as they are rather than be divided.

"It is also apparent that Jefferson County can not be divided without impairing the economy of that metropolitan area."

Another important consideration, Combs said, was this:

"We had to consider Kentucky's prestige and influence in Congress. Our congressmen, through years of service in Washington, have acquired seniority and risen to positions of prominence in the Congress. Their positions are important not only to Kentucky but to the nation.

"It was desirable that we arrange the district in such a manner that none of our congressmen would be arbitrarily eliminated."

* * *

Lt. Col. John Glenn's orbital flight consisted of 3 orbits around the earth consuming 4 hrs. and 56 minutes in a capsule named Friendship VII weighing 3,000 lbs., 9½ ft. high and took place on February 20, 1962. If the statements made by the Soviet Union are true, Gagarin's flight of one orbit around the earth consumed 108 minutes in a capsule weighing 10,395 lbs. named Vostok I, 20 ft high and took place on April 12, 1961.

The other alleged flight by the Soviet Union was made by Titov and consisted of 17 orbits around the earth consuming 25 hrs, 18 minutes in a capsule named Vostok II, weighing 10,395 lbs. 20 feet high and took place on August 6 and 7 of 1961.

February 26, 1962

Today was John H. Glenn, Jr. day in Washington. He rode up Pennsylvania Avenue before a reviewing crowd of 250,000 people. We had some rain but this did not stop the crowd at all. Lt. Colonel Glenn together with his wife, two children, mother and father and mother and father of his wife received a wonderful ovation from the Congress of the United States. In addressing the House he made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress, I am only too aware of the tremendous honor that is being shown us at this joint meeting of the Congress today. When I think of past meetings that involved heads of state and equally notable persons, I can only say I am most humble to know that you consider our efforts to be in the same class.

This has been a great experience for all of us present and for all Americans, of course, and I am certainly glad to see that pride in our country and its accomplishments is not a thing of the past.

I still get a hard-to-define feeling inside when the flag goes by--and I know that all of you too. Today as we rode up Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House and saw the tremendous outpouring of feeling on the part of so many thousands of our people I got this same feeling all over again. Let us hope that none of us ever loses it.

The flight of FRIENDSHIP 7 on February 20 involved much more than one man in the spacecraft in orbit. I would like to have my parents stand up, please. (Mr. and Mrs. John Glenn, Sr., stood and received the rising applause of the Members)

My wife's mother and Dr. Castor. (Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Castor stood and received the rising applause of the Members.)

My son and daughter, David and Carolyn. (David and Carolyn Glenn rose and received the rising applause of the Members).

And the real rock in my family, my wife Annie. (Mrs. John H. Glenn, Jr. rose and received the applause of the Members).

There are many more people, of course, involved in our flight in FRIENDSHIP 7; many more things involved, as well as people. There was the vision of Congress that established this national program of space exploration. Beyond that, many thousands of people were involved, civilian contractors and many subcontractors in many different fields; many elements--civilian, civil service and military, all blending their efforts toward a common goal.

To even attempt to give proper credit to all the individuals on this team effort would be impossible. But let me say that I have never seen a more sincere, dedicated, and hard-working group of people in my life.

From the original vision of the Congress to consummation of this orbital flight has been just 3 years. This, in itself, states eloquently the case for the hard work and devotion of the entire Mercury team. This has not been just another job. It has been a dedicated labor such I have not seen before. It has involved a cross cut of American endeavor with many different disciplines cooperating toward a common objective.

FRIENDSHIP 7 is just a beginning, a successful experiment. It is another plateau in our step-by-step program of increasingly ambitious flights. The earlier flights of Alan Shepard and Gus Grissom were steppingstones toward FRIENDSHIP 7. My flight in the FRIENDSHIP 7 spacecraft will, in turn, provide additional information for use in striving toward future flights that some of the other gentlemen you see here will take part in.

Scott Carpenter here, who was my backup on this flight; Walt Schirra, Deek Slayton, and one missing member, who is still on his way back from Australia, where he was on the tracking station, Gordon Cooper. A lot of direction is necessary for a project such as this, and the Director of Project Mercury since its inception has been Dr. Robert Gilruth, who certainly deserves a hand here.

I have been trying to introduce Walt Williams. I do not see him here. There he is up in the corner.

And the Associate Director of Mercury, who was in the unenviable position of being Operational Director. He is a character, no matter how you look at him. He says hold the count-foul, and one thing and another.

With all the experience we have had so far, where does this leave us?

There are the building blocks upon which we shall build much more ambitious and more productive portions of the program.

As was to be expected, not everything worked perfectly on my flight. We may well need to make changes--and these will be tried out on subsequent 3-orbit flights, later this year, to be followed by 18-orbit, 24-hour missions.

Beyond that, we look forward to Project Gemini--a two-man orbital vehicle with greatly increased capability for advanced experiments. There will be additional rendezvous experiments in space, technical and scientific observations--then, Apollo orbital, circumlunar and finally, lunar landing flights.

What did we learn from the FRIENDSHIP 7 flight that will help us attain these objectives?

Some specific items have already been covered briefly in the news reports. And I think it is of more than passing interest to all of us that information attained from these flights is readily available to all nations of the world.

The launch itself was conducted openly and with the news media representatives from around the world in attendance. Complete information is released as it is evaluated and validated. This is certainly in sharp contrast with similar programs conducted elsewhere in the world and elevates the peaceful intent of our program.

Data from the FRIENDSHIP 7 flight is still being analyzed. Certainly, much more information will be added to our storehouse of knowledge.

But these things we know. The Mercury spacecraft and systems design concepts are sound and have now been verified during manned flight. We also proved that man can operate intelligently in space and can adapt rapidly to this new environment.

Zero G or weightlessness--at least for this period of time--appears to be no problem. As a matter of fact, lack of gravity is a rather fascinating thing.

Objects within the cockpit can be parked in midair. For example, at one time during the flight, I was using a hand held camera. Another system needed attention; so it seemed quite natural to let go of the camera, take care of the other chore in the spacecraft, then reach out, grasp the camera and go back about my business.

It is a real fascinating feeling, needless to say.

There seemed to be little sensation of speed although the craft was traveling at about 5 miles per second--a speed that I too find difficult to comprehend.

In addition to closely monitoring on-board systems, we were able to make numerous outside observations.

The view from that altitude defies description.

The horizon colors are brilliant and sunsets are spectacular. It is hard to beat a day in which you are permitted the luxury of seeing four sunsets.

I think after all of our talk of space, this morning coming up from Florida on the plane with President Kennedy, we had the opportunity to meet Mrs. Kennedy and Caroline before we took off. I think Caroline really cut us down to size and put us back in the proper position. She looked up, upon being introduced, and said "Where is the monkey?"

And I did not get a banana pellet on the whole ride.

Our efforts today and what we have done so far are but small building blocks in a huge pyramid to come.

But questions are sometimes raised regarding the immediate payoffs from our efforts. What benefits are we gaining from the money spent? The real benefits we probably cannot even detail. They are probably not even known to man today. But exploration and the pursuit of knowledge have always paid dividends in the long run--usually far greater than anything expected at the outset.

Experimenters with common, green mold, little dreamed what effect their discovery of penicillin would have.

The story has been told of Disraeli, Prime Minister of England at the time, visiting the laboratory of Faraday, one of the early experimenters with basic electrical principles. After viewing various demonstrations of electrical phenomena, Disraeli asked, "But of what possible use is it?" Faraday replied, "Mister Prime Minister, what good is a baby?"

That is the stage of development in our program today--in its infancy. And it indicates a much broader potential impact, of course, than even the discovery of electricity did. We are just probing the surface of the greatest advancements in man's knowledge of his surroundings that has ever been made, I feel. There are benefits to science across the board. Any major effort such as this results in research by so many different specialties that it is hard to even envision the benefits that will accrue in many fields.

Knowledge begets knowledge. The more I know, the more impressed I am--not with how much we know, but with how tremendous the areas are that are yet unexplored.

Exploration, knowledge, and achievement are good only insofar as we apply them to our future actions. Progress never stops. We are now on the verge of a new era, I feel.

Today, I know that I seem to be standing on this great platform--just as I seemed to be in the cockpit of the FRIENDSHIP 7 spacecraft. I am not. There were with me then--and with me now--thousands of Americans and many hundreds of citizens of many countries around the world who contributed to this truly international undertaking voluntarily and in a spirit of cooperation and understanding.

On behalf of all of those people, I would like to express my and their heartfelt thanks for the honors you have bestowed upon us here today.

We are all proud to have been privileged to be part of this effort, to represent our country as we have. As our knowledge of the universe in which we live increases, may God grant us the wisdom and guidance to use it wisely.

Thank you gentleman.

* * *

Three weeks ago there appeared in Washington another Sunday newspaper. This is the "NATION OBSERVER" and it is published on K Street by the same people who publish the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

During the past week, Red China warned the United States against further intervention in Vietnam. President Kennedy again rejected a Khrushchev bid for a Summit meeting on disarmament in Geneva. The President maintains that there should be a Foreign Ministers conference prior to the Summit meeting. In the Congo new fighting broke out. In Algeria the formal end to the long French Algerian war was expected within the next few days. Attorney General Robert Kennedy and his wife are now touring the world and occasionally they meet with other members of the clan in different countries.

In the House we passed a Senate bill which provides for two additional juvenile judges. The House bill provided for two additional judges but with the judges to be municipal judges and with the age of juvenile offenders reduced from 18 to 16. I voted for the House version feeling somewhat that this was not a good bill. As Chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Committee, it is exceedingly difficult to be placed in a position of being against the House Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia. Sometimes the Legislative Committee is really wrong and yesterday was one of those times.

Before the Parade started up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, Lt. Colonel Glenn and his family visited the President at the White House. Here Caroline Kennedy inquired as to where was the monkey? And, Colonel Glenn informed her that he was eating bananas. This Caroline Kennedy is really something!

February 28, 1962

When John Glenn appeared before the Joint Session of Congress, Speaker John W. McCormack and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson presided. I was just as proud of Glenn's achievement as they were. On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union succeeded in placing into orbit a satellite and shortly thereafter President Eisenhower called upon Congress to enact the necessary legislation providing for a program in outer space. The Senate immediately proceeded to set up a committee consisting of 13 members with Lyndon B. Johnson, the Majority Leader, as Chairman. This committee was the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. The 12 Members serving with Johnson were all ranking members of both parties and most of them were chairmen of other committees. This was certainly a new innovation and one that would go down in history. Therefore, the Members by virtue of seniority claimed their places on this committee. In the House, our Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, said that he would name the select committee for the House and that under no circumstances would seniority alone be considered in making the selections. For the House Committee, our Speaker named John W. McCormack, the Majority Leader, as the Chairman and the ranking minority member was Joseph W. Martin, the Minority Leader. The Speaker selected Overton Brooks of Louisiana who later became Chairman of the first Committee on Space which is now the 20th standing committee in the House. Next, the Speaker selected:

Leo O'Brien (D) of N. Y.
Brooks Hays (D) of Ark.
Lee Metcalfe (D) of Mont.
Natcher (D) of Ky.
Sisk (D) of Calif.

Arends (R) of Ill.
McDonough (R) of Calif.
Fulton (R) of Pa.
Keating (R) of N. Y.
Ford (R) of Mich.

Our Select Committee proceeded immediately to hold hearings which lasted for a year. In January of 1959, we made our final report to the Congress and at that time passed the present space law. After the John Glenn Day, Speaker McCormack informed me that he simply purred during the speech of Glenn and said he felt that during his entire political career his service on the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration was the outstanding event of his life.

The John Glenn Day was a great day for me.

The pressures continue to mount from the standpoint of Federal expenditures and unless the President's budget is reduced considerably, the people in this country will be very much upset.

Tension has eased considerably in the Berlin crisis and several other spots around the world; and, during this interim, the people are demanding that domestic expenditures, at least, be reduced.

March 2, 1962

The redistricting bill agreed upon by all of the Democratic Members in the House with the exception of Mr. Spence and further approved by the Republican Member, Eugene Siler, passed the State House of Representatives yesterday with the vote being 80 to 13. The bill is now before the Rules Committee in the Senate and should be reported out either today or the first part of next week. Redistricting at best, is an exceedingly difficult task and with this bill placing the present 4th and 5th Congressional Districts together, of course, this made a number of people on the Ohio River unusually sad.

The 1st Congressional District under the bill takes Butler, Simpson and Allen Counties out of the 2nd District. The Second District takes Metcalfe, Barren, Hart and Meade Counties out of the 4th District; and the 4th and 5th Districts are consolidated. A few minor changes are made in the present 6th, 7th and 8th Districts. The present 3rd District which contains Jefferson County only remains the same. Under the bill that passed the House, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Districts retain their present designation. The new district will be the old 4th and the 5th designated as the 4th and the present 8th District will be the new 5th District. The present 6th District will remain its present designation and the same applies to the old 7th District.

Richard Maloney of Lexington is the Majority Leader in the House and is a right able leader. The day before the bill passed, every parliamentary move possible was made by representatives from Northern Kentucky to stop the bill i.e. motions such as a public hearing on the bill, that the bill pass over until the middle of next week for a roll call vote, and other parliamentary moves which failed. With Harry King Lowman in the Chair (and a candidate for the U. S. Senate) and who had secretly hoped that the Members would run State at large - this, has made the situation a little more difficult. Now, with the bill being in the Senate and Wilson Wyatt, the Lt. Governor, who presides (also a candidate for the U. S. Senate) this, of course, does not help our situation. The Rules Committee took over in the Senate on Tuesday of this week - so, the Majority Leader, Jim Ware of Northern Kentucky and an opponent of our bill, is Chairman of the Rules Committee. This simply means that we must have another Senator to call the bill up before the Rules Committee and request that it be voted out for Senate action. Unless something happens that we don't know about today, the bill will be reported favorably soon.

With the investigation now underway by a Joint Committee of the House and the Senate concerning the truck deal - and with Chandler, Clements, Combs, Wyatt and other maneuvering for position - this, of course, has not helped the session of the Legislature at all, and has caused us considerably worry in regard to the redistricting bill.

Yesterday, an American Airlines Astrojet in taking off from the Idlewild Airport in New York City plunged into the shallow water of Jamaica Bay killing all 95 aboard. This is the most tragic civilian plane crash in the history of our country.

March 8, 1962

The Kentucky State Senate passed our "redistricting bill" yesterday by a vote of 31 to 6. The 6 Senators against the bill were: Hale, War Conley, Martin, Johnson and Swope. This bill will be signed by the Governor today and we will have suit immediately filed contesting the bill which will then place us all in a position where we can operate under the bill without fear of some group contesting after the primary gets under way.

Governor Combs steered this bill through the House and the Senate in an excellent manner. At no time did he waiver, and there was no swapping counties in either House. The 2nd District, of course, now will have as new counties: Metcalfe, Barren, Hart and Meade. The counties dropped out of the 2nd District are Butler, Simpson and Allen.

Yesterday, for the first time, we had a right severe test in the District of Columbia Government. For over 30 years political pressure has been applied in the promotions of police officers and firemen, and there was pressure again yesterday in the Senate and the House for about 8 promotions.

This action, to me, is not only wrong from the standpoint of hurting the two departments but it is simply indecent. An article appears in this morning's WASHINGTON POST entitled "Rep. Natcher Calls Halt To Promotion Pressure", and is as follows:

"REP. WILLIAM E. NATCHER (D. Ky.) said yesterday there will be no more promotions of District policemen and firemen by 'political pressure' on Capitol Hill.

NATCHER said that the House District Appropriations subcommittee of which he is chairman, 'will have no part' of writing police and fire promotions into the District's annual appropriations bill.

NATCHER'S statement came while some District policemen were exerting heavy pressure on members of Congress for backing on promotions to jobs. Police Chief Robert V. Murray did not want to fill. The policemen anticipated little trouble getting promotions written into the District's money bill through the Senate Appropriations subcommittee headed by Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.). Byrd agreed to similar promotion efforts for individual policemen last year.

The sought-after 'vacancies' were at the grades of detective sergeant, precinct detective and detective.

One immediate result of the pressure build-up at the Capitol--in addition to NATCHER'S body-blow to political promotions--was that Murray scrapped his plan. Now there will be no vacancies to fill.

NATCHER said yesterday that "I don't think it is decent or fair to men of the police and fire department for this subcommittee to promote men of either departments; that is not our job."

"If an officer is entitled to promotion by virtue of competence and service," said NATCHER, "he should be promoted--but not by political pressures."

NATCHER declined to discuss the source of pressures or the details of Murray's promotion plans.

NATCHER'S stand would end a long-standing practice permitting some political favorites to bypass the promotion lists and the recommendation of top brass of the police and fire department to win promotions by special legislation."

We will have our Jefferson Jackson Day Dinner in Kentucky on Saturday night of this week and I plan to be there.

Today in the House we take up the bill that makes provision for 3 additional seats. Under this bill, which comes out under an open rule, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Missouri will gain one seat.

March 9, 1962

Yesterday, we marched up the hill in battle and about half way to the top our leaders called a retreat. Never have I seen as much confusion or misunderstanding over any bill since I have been a Member of Congress. The bill in question provided for 3 additional seats in the House making the total 438 instead of 435.

Under this bill, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Missouri each would retain one of the congressional seats they lost in the 1960 census. Since 1911 the House has had 435 Members. It added one each for Alaska and Hawaii three years ago. The 437 total however was to revert to 435 at the end of this year. Under this bill, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Missouri were not mentioned nor did it note that as a result of the 1950 Federal census, 16 states lost a total of 21 House seats while 9 states gained a total of 21. The bill's sponsors explained that Massachusetts, Missouri and Pennsylvania were the only ones helped by the 3-Member expansion bill because they were No. 1, 2 and 3 on the table of priorities applicable under the 1960 census. In the priority system, the population losses of those 3 states were the smallest. This gave them prime consideration in any house enlargement move. With our Speaker, Mr. McCormack being from Massachusetts, and some of our leaders including my chairman from Missouri, this bill caused all of us considerable trouble. Coming from a state that lost a seat, it would be right unusual to vote for additional 3 seats to other states. During general debate on the bill, an amendment was adopted which apparently made no great change in the bill but just before the Committee arose, it was discovered to be in violation of some sort of an agreement made by the Pennsylvania delegation. The leadership in Pennsylvania bucked and when the bill was called up in the House on a final rollcall, Speaker of Pa. demanded an engrossed copy. About an hour later, the House was called back into session on a quorum call while special orders were under way and Speaker McCormack announced to all the Members as they came through the door that he was now against the bill and it should be defeated. After all of the difficulty in securing a rule and maneuvering this bill through the Judiciary Committee, it was certainly an embarrassing

situation for our Speaker or for those in charge of the bill. The bill was recommitted back to the Committee, and this, of course, is the end so far as the bill is concerned.

Several months ago, our Subcommittee on District of Columbia Budget and the Senate Committee discovered that hundreds of people were on the welfare rolls in the District who were not eligible. 280 cases at random were selected and out of the first 35, 23 were found to be ineligible. The Washington papers have, from time to time, revealed their position on this matter but apparently none of them feel that the securing of general accounting inspectors will be good in the long run. An editorial appears in today's EVENING STAR entitled "Welfare Sleuths". This editorial is as follows:

"The shortage of investigative manpower in the District's public welfare probe has been dealt with admirably by the addition of staff experts from the General Accounting Office. Furthermore, the participation of the GAO in the investigation also has special advantages.

Quite obviously the Welfare Department investigators already on the job have gone about their work vigorously and conscientiously, uncovering 32 instances of relief ineligibility among the first 55 cases they have examined. Still, since the practices and procedures of the Welfare Department as well as those of welfare recipients, inevitably are under scrutiny, it is better for everyone concerned that at least a part of investigative force be separate and independent from the department itself. Congressional leaders, moreover, have invited the Controller General to delve more deeply into the welfare problem than the discovery of cheaters and free-loaders, and to report such 'additional pertinent information on the welfare program as may be determined of interest' to Congress.

This is the sort of job for which the GAO, as the experienced investigative arm of Congress, is particularly well fitted.

Primarily, however, the investigators will attempt to complete an examination of eligibility in 280 'sample' relief cases at the earliest possible time. This job has proved to be more of a burden than was anticipated on the limited investigative staff of the Welfare Department, and in fact, has forced a curtailment of routine investigations. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners quite properly appealed to Senator Byrd of West Virginia and Representative NATCHER of Kentucky--the chairmen of the Senate and House District Appropriations Subcommittees--for help.

Fortunately, according to Senator Byrd, the investigation of the 280 cases now may be complete within two months--in ample time for the results to be considered at budget hearings in both houses. It seems likely, on the basis of the initial findings, that further investigations will be authorized at that time. In any event, a comprehensive report from the GAO will be invaluable as a guide to Congress in charting the future course of the welfare program, and in allocating funds for the next fiscal year to carry out these functions.

* * *

I definitely am of the opinion that promotion through political influence in the police and fire department is not fair. Since becoming chairman of the District of Columbia Budget Committee, I have stated emphatically that no money should be placed in our bill to take care of political promotions. In today's WASHINGTON POST appears an editorial entitled "Promotion by Pull".

This editorial is as follows:

"No one has yet invented a better device for destroying the morale and efficiency of a municipal agency than to let its promotions be dictated by political pull. This has been happening to the District of Columbia's Police and Fire Departments for a long time -- not because their chiefs like it or the Commissioners approve of it but because the District Appropriations Subcommittees on Capitol Hill have not scrupled to write into the money measures for this feudally-governed community provisions stipulating promotions for political favorites.

The other day REP. WILLIAM H. NATCHER of Kentucky called a halt to the practice. As chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, he simply declared that he "will have no part" in it any longer. "I don't think it is decent or fair to men of the Police and Fire Departments," he said, "for this subcommittee to promote members of either department; that is not our job."

This amounts to a pledge of deliverance, an emancipation proclamation for the two departments. MR. NATCHER deserves fervent thanks from the local community. If he makes his edict stick--and we have yet to hear any pledge of cooperation from the Senate side -- it will mean that the administrators of the Police and Fire Departments will be responsible for promotions--and that the community can expect them to be made on merit. It will take away the unfair advantage over the disfranchised natives enjoyed by policemen and firemen who come from outside the District and have members of Congress to whom they can side up as constituents. MR. NATCHER has struck an effective blow for good government as well as for fundamental fairness.

The Atlantic storm which left at least 40 dead and uncounted millions of dollars in damage has finally subsided. Damages estimated at well over \$2 million took place along the coast and coastal resort spots such as Rehoboth and Ocean City, Md. were almost completely destroyed. Virginia and I have stopped at the Atlantic Sands Hotel in Rehoboth on several occasions and this \$1 million hotel was completely destroyed. The boardwalk is gone and the beach is a wreck. Hundreds of cottages were swept away and demolished. Few if any communities along the battered East coast escaped the storm's damage. The pictures that have appeared in the paper are almost unbelievable.

Our redistricting bill passed the State Senate and an article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL entitled: "Senators Send To Combs His Redistricting Bill, 31-6; Chelf, Spence In Same Area". This article is as follows:

"Frankfort, Ky., March 7.--The Senate Wednesday gave final passage to the Combs Administration's bill to reduce Congressional districts in Kentucky from eight to seven.

The necessity of reduction arose because Kentucky's gain in population in the decade ended in 1960 was less than other states'.

The vote on House Bill 443 was 31 to 6. It now goes to Governor Bert T. Combs for his signature. That the bill is safely through both houses removes the need for a special session to enact the reduction.

Practical effect of the bill is to place in the same district--the new Fourth--Representative Brent Spence, Fourth Thomas, of the old Fifth, and Frank E. Chelf, Lebanon, of the old Fourth.

No drastic changes are wrought elsewhere in the state. The old Eighth, the Republican stronghold in Southeast Kentucky, remains virtually unchanged as the new Fifth.

Redistricting was perhaps the most sensitive political problem in issue this session. The plan enacted was worked out by Governor Combs and a majority of the Democratic congressmen.

Northern Kentuckians Lose

It was opposed, but not too effectively, by all legislators from Kenton and Campbell counties and from neighboring counties in the sprawling suburban area of North Kentucky opposite Cincinnati.

Paradoxically, leaders of the opposition to H. B. 443 also comprise the hard core of Combs' leadership in the legislature, especially the Senate.

Among these are Senator James C. Ware, Covington, majority floor leader; Senator Alvin Kidwell, Sparta, president pro tem; Senator Lembe L. Hehl, Jr., Fort Thomas, chairman of the enroll committee, and Representative Thomas P. Fitzpatrick, Covington, Democratic caucus chairman in the House.

Offer Own Plan

The North Kentuckians countered with a plan of their own, Senate Bill 289. It would have achieved reduction by placing Chelf in the same district with Representative John C. Watts, of the old Sixth.

The Senate Rules Committee approved S.B. 289 and it was advanced to position for floor action. But there it stopped and the green light was switched to H. B. 443 in the upper house.

Critics of the Administration chided the Ware-Hehl-Kidwell combination on this point when H.B. 443 came up for debate. These critics did not question the trio's preference for S.B. 289, but they did question what they called the servile loyalty to Combs that allowed the Govern to run rough-shod over them.

Says It Could Have Passed

The critics assured Ware, Hehl, and Kidwell that had they put up a fight for S. B. 289 it could have passed the Senate easily.

Senator Ware, as floor leader, called H. B. 443 out for floor action. Stating he was against it and wanted to see it beaten, he turned the floor over to Senator J. D. Buckman, Jr., Shepherdsville, the Democratic caucus chairman.

Senator Ware spoke strongly against the bill as did Senator Hehl. They made these principal points:

1. For too long now, North Kentucky has been treated as an unwanted stepchild by the rest of the state.

2. This is the third time in 20 years that Spence has been cast into the district of another congressman in reduction acts.

More Pro-Kentucky

3. Thanks to the untiring efforts of civic and political leadership in North Kentucky, the section is becoming more and more pro-Kentucky, despite close business and cultural ties to Cincinnati.

4. Population is not the only worthy standard. Of equal importance is community of interest. The latter is wantonly disregarded in the new goose-like Fourth, with the head in Kenton and Campbell counties, and the tail within two counties of the Tennessee line.

Minor opposition was voiced by Senator John W. Swope, Boyle County; Senator Rex A. Logan, Smiths Grove, and Senator Cap Gardner, Owensboro. The latter two, however, voted for the bill.

McCann Defends Bill

The bill was defended briefly by Senators C. W. A. McCann, Louisville; Broadus Hickerson, Lebanon; Durham W. Howard, Pineville, and Martin J. Duffy, Jr., Louisville.

The six dissenting votes were cast by Democrats Conley, Hehl, Martin, and Ware, and Republicans Johnson and Swope.

* * *

March 12, 1962

The JEFFERSON-JACKSON DAY DINNER was held in Louisville on Saturday night of last week. Dinner was served to some 3,000 faithful members of the Party. Our Speaker, John W. McCormack, made a good speech and was well received during his visit to Kentucky. Mrs. McCormack accompanied him and they drove to Kentucky. The weather was nice on the trip down and the trip back could not have been better.

Mrs. McCormack was interviewed and the Speaker visited both headquarters in the Senatorial campaign. All of the Democratic members from Kentucky were present with the exception of Mr. Spence.

March 14, 1962

During the past week diplomats from 17 nations gathered in Geneva for a disarmament conference. Storm battered areas of the Atlantic Coast were declared a Federal disaster zone. In Moscow, Khrushchev bewailed serious Russian agricultural shortages. United States investigators vindicated U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers saying he had "fulfilled his obligations as an American." Mrs. John F. Kennedy left on a semi-official goodwill tour abroad. The United States and Russia renewed their cultural exchange program. Thirty-one foreign nations signed tariff agreements with the United States. Controversy over the B-70 super-bomber stirred up Washington. A Senate Committee passed a modified version of President Kennedy's plan to buy \$100 million in U. N. bonds. The House killed a bill to increase its membership from 435 to 438. New political troubles threatened in Africa as the Prime Minister of Rhodesia quit to force new elections.

Today we held a Democratic Caucus at which time a resolution setting up a Steering Committee was adopted. It seems that steering committees were acceptable a number of years ago and under the resolution that we adopted, Members, including the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Whip, the Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and 18 Members, each elected from each of the duly established Democratic Whip Zones together with 4 Members from each of the 4 geographical groupings of Whip Zones, will compose the committee. Some of the more liberal Members of the House have been insisting on such a committee and although the resolution was adopted today, this Steering Committee will have little or no influence.

The Kennedy-McCormack battle over the Senate seat in Massachusetts will cause many headaches before the campaign is over. The WASHINGTON POST yesterday in an editorial entitled "One Man's Family" said that the Kennedy family is as undeniably attractive as it is plentiful - but there could be too much of a good thing. This editorial is as follows:

"The Kennedy family is as undeniably attractive as it is plentiful. But there can be too much of even a good thing. The President's youngest brother, Edward, might make a strong Democratic senatorial candidate in Massachusetts. However, he really cannot expect to be regarded as just another Democrat eager for public service--the word 'dynasty' is sure to be heard and his utterances will be interpreted as coming from a person with a close and continuing relationship to the President of the United States.

In his appearance on Meet the Press Sunday night, Mr. Kennedy showed an appropriate modesty about his qualifications. He had, to use a famous Churchillian phrase, 'much to be modest about.'" His remarks on the school aid question also showed the embarrassing potential in his candidacy. His major opponent for the nomination will be Edward J. McCormack, nephew of the Speaker, who has already announced that he feels Federal aid to parochial schools would be constitutional. Unlike his brother, Edward Kennedy took an equivocal position on the same issue.

Surely there are obstacles enough to enacting a school aid bill without allowing exigencies of Massachusetts politics to throw doubt to President Kennedy's position that Federal help to religious schools is unconstitutional. The theory of relativity may have infinite application in the physical universe; in politics, it can reach the point of diminishing returns."

Prime Minister Castro now admits that his 3-year old revolution faces serious problems. The drastic rationing of food is now one of the present day problems which Castro is unable to fully explain. He maintains that the brutal economic blockade of the United States has brought on a part of this trouble and that he is ashamed since his promises to the people have not been fulfilled. Maybe it will not be too long until this man is dropped into the ocean!

President Kennedy yesterday in a special message to Congress formally submitted his request for \$4,878,500,000 foreign aid program for Fiscal Year 1963. Much water will pass over the dam before this amount is granted by the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

March 19, 1962

During the past week, President Kennedy sent a message to Congress setting forth the fact that nothing has been done for the consumers in this country for a great many years and that immediate action should be taken. He asked for more protection for the consumer and is the first politician to find a category with wider appeal than motherhood.

During the past week, disarmament discussions began in Geneva but the initial sessions gave little promise that an accord could be reached. Russia rejected Western demands for close inspection of any nuclear weapons test ban; The Soviets insisted on a moratorium on testing without controls. Premier Khrushchev claimed the Russians have developed new "global rockets" that make U. S. radar defenses obsolete. A plane with 107 persons aboard, including 93 American soldiers, disappeared between Guam and the Philippines.

The troops were headed for Saigon, to help in the fight against Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam. Astronaut Donald Slayton, 38, scheduled to make the next U.S. orbital flight in May or June, was disqualified because of a heart condition. President Kennedy urged Congress to appropriate almost \$4.9 billion in foreign aid funds for the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Bloody clashes continued in France and Algeria as negotiations for an Algerian peace pact dragged on. The Soviets stepped up their harassing tactics against Allied planes flying in the air corridors between Berlin and West Germany. Cuba's Castro disclosed his country is faced with severe food shortages and decreed a rationing program. Jacqueline Kennedy flew to India from Rome for a two-week visit in Delhi and neighboring Pakistan. Personal income of Americans and U. S. industrial production rose to record levels in February after slumping in January. Mr. Kennedy proposed a program to protect consumers on prices and merchandising of drugs, food, cosmetics and television sets.

March 21, 1962

The world in which we are living today is a strange one.

Several months ago the Berlin situation became so critical that the President had to call up 250,000 reservists and members of the National Guard. These men were all receiving pay monthly by virtue of their membership in the National Guard and most of them were in the regular reserve receiving pay. Notwithstanding this fact and the main factor of our country being in danger, a howl went up that could be heard around the world.

Some of the letters that I have received are certainly unusual and now the latest practice is the mailing of small cards upon which the date November 6, 1962 is carried in bold type. No message other than the date and this simply means that these little patriots are very much interested in the election. Certainly, the President and the Members of Congress are not at all excited over such procedure. In the beginning when the howl first went up Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who by the way is in the Reserve, stated in one of his speeches that the complaints were coming from a bunch of "bitching freeloaders". You have never heard so much complaint over this description from those that were called up, but, certainly, this harsh language fits a great many of these people.

Another disappointment to me is the fact that our seven astronauts who were so carefully selected and have accomplished wonders recently sold their story to Life Magazine for \$500,000 and have purchased an apartment building in Washington and a motel in Cape Canaveral. These properties are jointly owned and held. To me this takes nearly all of the glitter away from ~~our~~^{their} many accomplishments. The newspapers throughout carried the story of this sale in a very short article. I presume the editors and publishers of our newspapers felt the same way as so many people on "The Hill" today that a young minister in Washington wrote a letter to the Editor of the POST entitled "Feet of Clay".

"The story in the March 14 WASHINGTON POST concerning the action of the Nation's astronaut heroes in selling their personal story rights to LIFE magazine for \$500,000 and subsequent investment in a Washington apartment house and a motel at Cape Canaveral with suites named for the seven spacemen fills me with a sense of deep indignation and sadness.

This announcement, coming so soon after the recent days when as a Nation we rose up to cheer Colonel Glenn for his flight around the world, leads me to believe that the astronauts have misunderstood what we were cheering. We were cheering because in the deepest sense we as a people had made the flight.

How many times in recent days were we told by the astronauts themselves that their achievements were the result of a great and glorious team effort--achievements, I would add, made possible by the investment of millions of dollars given by all Americans to help make their Nation great. Now we find that those who have impressed upon us the very nature of this team effort have ~~cached in on our admiration.~~ Where, one may ask, will be the personal rewards for the men who checked the weather, ~~maneuvered the ship,~~ and flew the planes to keep watch on every possible factor that could have influenced the outcome of this venture?

We know the feats of the astronauts took courage; that is why we treated them as heroes. But when the final countdown came, every factor which could conceivably have been considered to add to the safe outcome had presumably been covered and was deemed to be favorable. Unfortunately, this wasn't the way it was in the Marne, or Corregidor, at Normandy, in Korea, or on countless other battlefields on which the men of this Nation laid down their lives.

I had thought I would like to go to Cape Canaveral; not so now. I think I will go to Arlington and look at the resting place of countless men, known and unknown, who never had a chance to build motels or apartment houses because they served their country too well to gain such rewards.

I had thought I would be proud to have my son to be an astronaut. Not so now, for I have no interest in his admiring those who seek personal gain from their role in our country's effort to explore outer space. I don't want him to choose a career with an attached get-rich-quick scheme.

I had thought all the world would be able to see in our astronauts the kind of people we really are. Not so now, for those we have honored as none before have slipped to a level far below that which we have a right by tradition to expect of our heroes. Unfortunately, our astronauts have proved to have hearts of gold.

JAMES HENN, Assistant Minister,
All Souls Church, Unitarian

March 26, 1962

During the past week, Russia and the U. S. agreed in principle to cooperate on scientific space projects. French army forces fought French terrorists in Algeria who are trying to upset the new French-Algerian peace pact. Mounting pressures from labor and military leaders in Argentina endangered President Frondizi's government. A British anthropologist said he had discovered in Africa the 14-million-year old remains of a creature apparently on the revolutionary road to becoming man. President Kennedy told restive Army reservist they would be released "at the first possible date consistent with our national security". A filibuster by Southerners opposing abolition of the poll tax halted almost all other Senate work. The House backed off on its demands for a speed-up of the B-70 bomber program. Steel company and union negotiators appeared to be making headway on a new contract. Disarmament talks in Geneva got nowhere. Cuba announced that April's abortive invasion of the island would go on trial March 29.

Syria and Israel, accusing each other of aggression, asked the UN Security Council to take up their dispute.

Mrs. Kennedy is completing her tour of India, Pakistan and several other countries. While in Pakistan at a news conference, Mrs. Kennedy was asked if she intended to continue her support of the UNICEF reading card project which was condemned by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Kennedy was quoted as saying that the best way to do this was to ignore such influences and in any case it was mostly confined to old and lonely women and their organizations. This statement created quite an uproar and upon checking with Mrs. Kennedy the White House issued a statement shortly thereafter to the effect that Mrs. Kennedy had been misquoted and that all she said was the best thing to do is to ignore them. The DAR, of course, will be very much incensed!

March 27, 1962

Yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down the most important decision during my lifetime. This is a far reaching decision and one that we will hear about for years to come. In the March 27 issue of the WASHINGTON POST appeared an article entitled "Top Court Opens Way By 6 to 2". This article is as follows:

"The Supreme Court opened the Federal courts yesterday to protests by city and suburban voters that they are unfairly represented in state legislatures.

The Court took this historic step by a vote of 6 to 2. The decision will almost surely rank in importance with such judicial landmarks as the pre-Civil War Dred Scott case and the 1954 ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

In the past, Federal courts have generally refused to hear cases involving representation in State legislatures on the ground that they should not enter such politically charged controversies. But the Court said yesterday that there is no reason for Federal judges to avoid them any longer.

In Maryland, a group of voters has already filed a suit claiming that the State Legislature has failed to give urban and suburban voters fair representation. It is pending before the Maryland Court of Appeals. Virginia's Legislature passed reapportionment acts in 1952 and 1962.

The case the Supreme Court acted on came from Tennessee, where a group of voters, including the Mayors of Nashville and Knoxville, claimed their right to vote was being unconstitutionally diluted.

Tennessee's Constitution said the Legislature must divide the Legislature seats every 10 years, but the last apportionment act was passed in 1901. As a result, 37 per cent of the State's voters elect 20 of the 33 State's Senators and 40 per cent of the voters elect 63 of the 99 State Representatives.

The State courts there have dismissed other protests of urban voters and there is no method, except through the Legislature, by which the State can be reapportioned.

A lower Federal court dismissed the suit brought by the urban voters saying that Federal courts would not intervene to help them. The Supreme Court's decision upset that ruling and told the lower court to hear the case in full.

The voters claim that the State is arbitrarily discriminating against them in representation. If this is true, the Supreme Court said, it is a violation of the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. wrote the court's opinion. He was joined by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice Hugo L. Black. Justices William O. Douglas, Tom C. Clark and Potter Stewart each concurred with Brennan but wrote additional statements. Justices Felix Frankfurter and John M. Harlan dissented. Justice Charles E. Whittaker, who is ill, did not participate. The Court decided simply that federal courts have authority and power to hear cases in which voters claim that state apportionment systems discriminate against them arbitrarily. It did not say that schemes of apportionment are unconstitutional or what the lower courts should do about them.

Thus, the Court confined its holding as narrowly as it could to reach the decision it did. But that narrow ground has broad implications. The refusal of legislatures in many states to reapportion has brought about domination of the legislative process by rural, minority voters.

Urban voters claim they are being short-changed by this process, not only in the weight given to their votes, but also in the legislative programs that pass state legislatures.

The vast reshaping of the Nation's political system that this holding could lead to and the criticism of the Court for stepping into state political affairs that is sure to come, led Justice Harlan to say, in his dissent:

"Those observers of the Court who see it primarily as the last refuge for the correction of all inequality or injustices, no matter what its nature or source, will no doubt applaud this decision and its break with the past. Those who consider that continuing national respect for the Court's authority depends in large measure upon its wise exercise of self-restraint and discipline in constitutional adjudication will view the decision with deep concern."

To this, Justice Clark wrote: "The) decision today supports the proposition for which our forbears fought and many died, namely that 'to be fully conformable to the principle of right, the form of government must be representative.'

~~"That is the system upon which our Govern-~~
~~ment was founded and lacking which no republic~~
~~can survive. It is well for this Court to~~
~~practice self-restraint and discipline in constitu-~~
~~tional adjudication, but never in its history have~~
~~those principles received sanction where the~~
~~national rights of so many have been so clearly~~
~~infringed for so long a time.~~

"National respect for the courts is more enhanced through the forthright enforcement of those rights rather than by rendering them nugatory through the interposition of subterfuges. In my view the ultimate decision today is in the greatest tradition of this Court."

Showing concern that the Court's ruling may be read too broadly, Justice Stewart wrote a concurring opinion to point out precisely that the Court decided. As he put it, the Supreme Court said the lower court has jurisdiction to hear the case, the voters have legal standing to bring it, and the complaint they filed presents a justiciable controversy.

The Court, Justice Stewart said, does not imply that state Legislatures must be set up to give each voter approximate equality, does not decide that a state cannot weigh a vote in one district more heavily than in another, and does not deprive a state of choosing electoral systems other than those based on pure representations.

The implication of his opinion is that some states may find ways to justify their apportionment schemes regardless of how much the schemes dilute the weight of some votes.

Justice Brennan's opinion for the Court majority was a long and detailed analysis of almost every case in which the Court has dealt either with voting problems of "political" prob-

He said that what the city voters in Tennessee claim is that the apportionment there "disfavors the voters in the counties in which they reside, placing them in a position of constitutionally unjustifiable inequality vis-a-vis voters in irrationally favored counties."

Of this claim, Justice Brennan said:

"A citizen's right to vote free of arbitrary impairment by state action has been judicially recognized as a right secured by the Constitution, when such impairment resulted from dilution by a false tally . . . or by a refusal to count votes from arbitrarily selected precincts . . . or by a stuffing of the ballot box . . .

"It would not be necessary to decide whether appellants' allegations of impairment of their votes by the 1901 apportionment will, ultimately, entitle them to any relief, in order to hold that they have standing to seek it. . .

"They are asserting 'a plain, direct and adequate interest in maintaining the effectiveness of their votes. . . They are entitled to a hearing and to the District Court's decision on their claims."

Turning to the argument that the Federal courts should not handle apportionment cases because they are political questions beyond the court's competence, Justice Brennan said his views shows that true political questions involve the relationship between the courts and the other branches of the Federal Government, not between Federal courts and state governments.

The Justice outlined a number of factors the Court has used in deciding that cases involving such things as foreign affairs and Indian tribes were political questions which the Court would not handle. None of factors dominating these cases dominated in this one

He said:

"We have no question decided, or to be decided, by a political branch of government coequal with this Court. Nor do we risk embarrassment of our of our Government abroad, or grave disturbance at home if we take issue with Tennessee. . . Nor need the appellants. . . ask the Court to enter upon policy determinations for which judicially manageable standards are lacking.

"Judicial standards under the Equal Protection Clause are well developed and familiar, and it has been open to the courts . . . to determine. . . that a discrimination reflects no policy, but simply arbitrary and capricious action."

Turning to the well-known case of *Colegrove v. Green*, Justice Brennan said that the case has long been misunderstood.

In that case, the Court refused to intervene in a dispute over congressional districts drawn by Illinois in the 1940s. The case has often been cited as showing that Federal courts would not invade the "political thicket" of apportionment, a phrase coined by Justice Frankfurter.

The real holding in *Colegrove*, Justice Brennan said, was that the Federal courts do have jurisdiction; they just refused to exercise it in that case. The point depends upon the interpretation of a concurring opinion by the late Justice Wiley Rutledge, who cast the deciding vote in a 4-to-3 decision.

~~The teaching of *Colegrove*, Justice Frankfurter said, was that courts must show a concern with avoiding Federal judicial involvements in matters traditionally left to legislative policy-making and with the problem of devising judicial standards for judgment.~~

To Justice Brennan's comment about the right asserted by the Tennessee voters, Justice Frankfurter said:

"Appellants invoke the right to vote and to have their vote counted. But they are permitted to vote and their votes are counted. . . Their complaint is simply that (their) representatives are not sufficiently numerous or powerful. . . What Tennessee illustrates is an old and still widespread method of representation--representation by local geographical division, only in part respective of population--in preference to others, others forsooth, more appealing."

The city voters in Tennessee, he said, would enforce a standard of equal weight to every voter's vote. "To find such a political conception legally enforceable in the broad and unspecific guarantee of equal protection is to rewrite the Constitution." Justice Frankfurter said.

"In effect," he said, "today's decision empowers the courts of the country to devise what should constitute the proper composition of the Legislatures of the 50 states. If state courts should for one reason or another find themselves unable to discharge this task, the duty of doing so is put on the Federal courts or on this Court.

~~"In a democratic society like ours, relief must come through an aroused popular conscience of the people's representatives. In any event there is nothing judicially more useless or more self-defeating than for this Court to make in terror-stricken pronouncements, to indulge in merely empty rhetoric sounding a word of promise to the ear, sure to be disappointing to the hope."~~

In his dissent, Justice Harlan called the decision an "abrupt departure" from judicial history.

He said the real argument is "a difference of opinion as to the function of representative government." There is nothing in the Federal Constitution to prevent a state, acting rationally, from choosing any electoral legislative structure it thinks best.

"Indeed," he said, "I would hardly think it unconstitutional if a state Legislature's expressed reason for establishing or maintaining an electoral imbalance between its rural and urban population were to protect the state's agricultural interest from the sheer weight of numbers of those residing in its cities."

In a separate opinion, Justice Douglas took an even broader view of what areas the Federal courts should enter. He said the real test in apportionment cases is whether the state has made "an invidious discrimination" against certain groups of voters.

Justice Clark added that he thinks the voters in Tennessee are clearly entitled to relief now. He said the Court should stay out of apportionment cases where there is a rational basis for the state's system or where there are other possible remedies. In Tennessee, he said, the system was irrational and there is no relief other than in the Federal courts.

March 28, 1962

The Geneva conference has come to a close and Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko announced in a joint statement yesterday that their Geneva talks have uncovered some points of agreement as well as differences over Berlin. It was understood from American sources that one of the points of agreement is that neither side wants to become involved in a war over Berlin.

Higher prices for foods hoist living costs up $3/4$ of 1% in February to a new record.

It seems that the fighting in Algiers continues as the result of a protest strike called by the European settlers in mourning for the 41 Europeans killed when French troops fired into a crowd. Several days ago the 7-year battle seemed to have finally been settled but fighting may continue on for months more.

David Lawrence in his EVENING STAR column for Tuesday, March 27, carried an article entitled: "Crime Wave in Nation's Capitol". This article is as follows:

"Maybe there's a job here in Washington for a new kind of 'peace corps.' Perhaps it could be recruited from among the 'intellectuals' of the newly created states in Africa, some of whom have been educated in universities in America and Europe. For the crime wave in the Nation's Capital certainly needs attention, and there is a suggestion now from local officials that race hostility may be among the causes of the unprecedented outbursts of violence.

Only two cities of comparable size in the United States had more robberies last year than the City of Washington. Chief Judge Matthew F. McGuire of the U. S. District Court said from the bench recently that he's going to crack down on offenders. He then described the situation as follows:

"You can't go out in the street without being hit on the head. You can't ride a bus. You can't close your place of business at night but what thieves get in.

This thing is really serious, and it has got to stop. The only way to stop it is to have the word go out that if you are caught, it is just too bad--you go to jail.

We are either going to have a community of law and order or we are going to have chaos. Thieves knocking people down in the street and purse snatching has got to stop. What kind of a city are we living in?"

About 54 per cent of Washington's population is Negro. Police records show that 87 per cent of those arrested for robbery last year were Negroes and that 75 per cent of the prisoners in Washington's correctional institutions are Negroes.

Donald Clemmer, director of corrections, speaks of racial hostility as a factor in the crime wave here. He told a meeting of sociologists recently that "Washington is not a syndicated, racket-type city" and that only a small number of professional criminals are involved in crimes here. He suggested that some of the pointless violence noted in Washington's robberies can be traced to "Negro hostility toward whites." Mr. Clemmer ~~said~~ ~~that~~ ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~hostility~~ ~~has~~ ~~grown~~ ~~out~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~feeling~~ ~~of~~ ~~"new-found~~ ~~freedom~~" among Negro youths as a result of sociological developments related to Federal court rulings on desegregation and the emergence of many African areas as independent states. He predicted that conditions may get worse.

Washington officials were aroused recently by an incident in which a band of Negro teen-agers beat up and robbed the white driver of a bus while Negro passengers sat and watched without interfering. Attacks on other buses followed.

Congress, which rules the District of Columbia, has been asked for help. The Board of Commissioners--which includes John B. Duncan, the first Negro commissioner and a very able man--is requesting more police. Mr. Duncan says: "As a society, we're going to have to treat youth more firmly than we have in recent years."

The Board of Commissioners has recommended mobilization of the Police Reserve Corps of 2,000 unpaid volunteers formed for use in emergencies. About 500 are believed to be trained for part-time duty in policing the streets. The regular police force is to expand from 2,700 to 3,000 men.

Two additional judges have just been provided by Congress for the Juvenile Court, where there is a backlog of 2,000 cases.

Commenting on the views of Judge McGuire and Commissioner Duncan, the Washington Star said recently:

"Mr. Duncan makes the point, and we think he is right, that public tolerance of crime, indifference to conditions which breed crime and insufficient discipline of young people are major contributing factors to the upsurge of violence in the Nation's Capital.

The immediate problem, however, is that of coping with crime itself, not the conditions which produce criminals. In this connection, more extensive policing of the streets and the severe penalties suggested by Judge McGuire certainly would help. To be avoided is the fuzzy-minded notion that the yokers will go away if we all pretend that they don't exist."

There may be something, after all, in the idea of a special "peace corps" of African intellectuals to study sociological conditions in the District of Columbia. They may be able to appeal to racial pride, and their findings might give the educated Negroes in Washington the stimulus to take the leadership in the drive against crime. Maybe what really ought to be done is to form a new organization to be known as "The National Association for the Advancement of Both Colored and White People."

Another article appeared in the LOUISVILLE TIMES on Monday of this week - "Police Fierce" - NATCHER Stops Political Promotions. This article is as follows:

Washington, March 24--Three Washington cops were mad enough to pound their shoes on the table when they stomped out of Representative WILLIAM NATCHER'S office this week.

NATCHER had just scuttled their rising expectations of getting promoted, through political pull, to high positions on the police force.

They couldn't believe it. For as long as anyone can remember, top Washington police appointments have been a form of Congressional patronage.

NATCHER'S decision was his shot at the best from THE WASHINGTON POST, which said in its editorial:

"This amounts to a pledge of abstinence, an emancipation proclamation for the top departments. MR. NATCHER deserves fervent thanks from the local community . . .

"MR. NATCHER has struck an effective blow for good government as well as for fundamental fairness."

Ambitious cops have curried the favor of senators and representatives and when the time was ripe got their promotions written into the federal appropriations bill for the District of Columbia.

"That's all over now," NATCHER announced this week, and apparently he means it.

Furthermore, he's in a position to make the decision stick.

The Kentucky Democrat this year became chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee which writes the budget for the government of the capital city. He has powers tantamount to those of a mayor, at least so far as the all important dollars and cents to run the government are concerned.

NATCHER evidently feels strongly about the intrusion of politics into the local government. He said he is prepared to lead a floor fight in the House to put an end to political promotion if that proves necessary. It's quite possible that such a fight may be necessary.

The three disgruntled detectives he turned down this week have powerful sponsors in the U. S. Senate, who may very well try to amend the District of Columbia appropriations bill when it reaches the Senate.

If this happens, and if a stalemate should occur, NATCHER says he will take the drastic step of killing off the 1962 Appropriations Act which would force the district government to struggle along on the same appropriation it got in 1961.

"I'm not going to have any part of this practice," he said, "and I believe the House will sustain me."

* * *

The chairman of my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, Jamie L. Whitten, is now in the process of being redistricted in Mississippi and for days I have presided as chairman of the subcommittee -- in addition, my Subcommittee on Foreign Aid is in session and before too many bills pass, my Subcommittee on District of Columbia Budget will begin hearings.

One of the matters to be passed upon by our Foreign Aid Subcommittee is the question of whether or not the Peace Corps appropriations should be increased from \$30,000,000 to \$63,500,000. An article appeared in the Saturday COURIER-JOURNAL, entitled: "One Solid Year Has Established The Peace Corps." This article is as follows:

"Representative Otto Passman, Louisiana's implacable opponent of foreign aid in all its forms, turns up as the newest foe of the Peace Corps, according to Richard Harwood of THE LOUISVILLE TIMES Washington Bureau. The Peace Corps may take heart from the fact that Mr. Passman is bucking a rising chorus of approval, much of it coming from unlikely right-wing sources; Senators Goldwater and Hickenlooper, for instance.

In its brief year of existence the Corps has proved its practicality as a tool of foreign aid, in face of doubts which afflicted sympathizers as well as cynics. Every country which has Peace Corps recruits wants more, and those which held back at the beginning of the program have now asked for aides themselves.

In face of this general approval, President Kennedy asked for an increased appropriation to train twice as many volunteers for next year. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, including those Republicans normally very critical of foreign aid "adventures," endorsed the request and paid special compliments to the Corps Director, R. Sargent Shriver. An anti-foreign-aid Southerner, Representative Pilcher of Georgia, told Mr. Shriver "It's the finest foreign-aid program we've ever had."

Senator Goldwater, who expressed loud doubts and reservations when the program began, said recently: "I think the Peace Corps is beginning to remove the doubts from the doubters' minds. I have been surprised by the quality of the young men and women who have been going into it. At first, I thought it would be advanced work for a group of beatniks. But this is not so. As a businessman I know that the two years' overseas experience will be invaluable and rewarding. I'll back it all the way."

Mr. Passman's efforts, therefore, to have his committee refuse any expansion for the Corps and any increase in its appropriation, may not succeed. And we in Kentucky can be pleased with the knowledge that his attitude is being fought within the appropriate subcommittee by Representative William Hatcher of the Second District, who deserves considerable encouragement from the folks back home.

March 30, 1962

For several months the bill, H. R. 10650, known as the "Revenue Act of 1962" was before the Committee on Ways and Means. This has been a very controversial bill and after the Committee reported the bill out, the Rules Committee convinced the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that it should go back for certain corrections. Finally, it was brought to the Floor Wednesday under a closed rule with 8 hours of general debate. The bill contains over 200 pages and there are over 100 provisions which amend the Revenue Act of 1954. Among the controversial provisions in the bill were: Sections which provide for 7% deduction for the cost of any new depreciable property including real estate - for instance, if the taxpayer acquired \$100,000 of new equipment,

the Government pays him \$7,000 by permitting him to reduce his tax payment by this amount; another controversial provision is that section which provides for a deduction for lobbying expense; probably, the most controversial provision of the bill provides that 20% of all dividends and interest received by a taxpayer is to be paid in to the Treasury of this country by the institution or the company paying the dividend or interest. The burden is then placed upon the taxpayer to ask for a refund. Several other controversial provisions are in this bill - and, to me, it was a bad bill. I voted to recommit the bill with instructions and when this recomittal motion failed, I voted against the bill. The final vote was 219 to 196 and there were less than 25 Democrats voting against the bill.

Fundamentally, I am against closed rules. I believe that amendments should be permitted on every bill and should be voted up or down by the Members. My vote on this particular bill will probably bring forth an editorial from the Louisville, Kentucky COURIER JOURNAL, but regardless of the contents of this editorial or any other editorials, I feel that I cast the right vote.

Ill health today forced Associate Justice Charles Evans Whittaker to retire from the Supreme Court. President Kennedy announced the 61-year-old judge's retirement effective on Sunday of this week. No successor has been named and among the presently being considered are Secretary of HEW, Abraham A. Ribicoff; Secretary of Labor, Arthur Goldberg; and Senator Kefauver of Tennessee. In addition, I understand the President is considering two colored attorneys.

Yesterday, President Kennedy in his news conference said the Republicans and others were out to kill his tax bill and if they succeeded this would certainly stop our efforts to create jobs and to modernize American industry. Also, he said this would be the "death knell" for the provision which closes tax loopholes. Judging from the expression on his face, he was very much wrought up at the time - and, I presume, that the way some 20-odd Democrats voted was not pleasing, to say the least.

Argentina's military leaders took over the Government yesterday and arrested President Frondizi. They placed in office Dr. Jose Guido, a small-town lawyer and politician. It was only about two weeks ago that another \$150 million of our foreign aid money was turned over to Argentina - and, here again, we have more turmoil in our own back yard.

Mrs. Kennedy has returned to Washington from her 3-week tour of India, Pakistan and London. She created quite a sensation throughout the countries that she visited and I hope a lot of goodwill.

My good friend, Brent Spence, announced yesterday that he will not run for reelection because he is physically unable to make the kind of campaign he would like to make. The announcement ended speculation that there might be a campaign between Mr. Spence, who is 87, and Representative Chelf. They were placed in the same district in the "redistricting" made necessary because Kentucky is losing one House seat this year. Mr. Spence has been in Congress for 32 years and is Chairman of the House Banking Committee. Mr. Spence indicated that he would have run for another term if it were not for the fact that his district and Mr. Chelf's were lumped together.

The Senate is still considering the proposal submitted to our country for the purchase of \$200 million worth of UN bonds. The Senators seem to believe that we should purchase up to \$25 million worth and then make purchases according to other countries who might step up on the line and be willing to buy some of the bonds.

At least, one person is pleased over the "redistricting ruling" of the Supreme Court. This man is David Lawrence who has a syndicated newspaper column. His article entitled "A Crack in a 100-Year Precedent" is as follows:

Redistricting Ruling Said to Point Way
To Decision on Fourteenth Amendment

One feels like giving a cheer for the Supreme Court of the United States for its temerity in cracking, even slightly, a precedent of nearly 100 years on which it has hitherto based a refusal to decide case after case involving so-called "political questions."

The Supreme Court, for example, has declined to pass upon the validity of the method used by Congress to compel a so-called "ratification" of the Fourteenth Amendment. Yet this amendment is the original basis of the whole civil rights controversy and of the several executive orders promulgated from time to time by the President.

The court has steadfastly maintained that the way the Fourteenth Amendment got into the Constitution, whether legal or illegal, was a "political question." Historians are all agreed that the legislatures of the Southern States had been accepted as legally constituted when, after the Civil War, they duly ratified the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery. Later these States were ruled by Congress not to be members of the Union, however, when the same legislatures rejected the Fourteenth Amendment. This inconsistency has never been justified from a constitutional viewpoint.

When the States of the South failed to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, Congress refused to seat in either the House or the Senate the chosen representatives of those States. A law was then passed by Congress, known as the Reconstruction Act, which demanded that, unless these States adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, they could not recover their representation in the Congress or become members of the Union. President Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill, declaring it unconstitutional. He cited the expressed viewpoint of President Abraham Lincoln that the Southern States had never legally left the Union and that there was no legal right of secession. But Congress ignored all this and enacted the law anyway over the presidential veto. Military rule was imposed on the South, and new State legislatures were "elected" and new legislative sessions were convened. One by one, the Southern States were coerced into accepting the Fourteenth Amendment.

Lawyers and historians who for decades past have examined the facts have been aware that the action was plainly illegal. When Secretary of State Seward--an outstanding lawyer--hesitated to proclaim the Fourteenth Amendment as legally ratified and publicly said so in July, 1868, he was "directed" the next day by a joint resolution of Congress to promulgate it, anyhow, as duly ratified. He had no choice but to comply.

Shortly thereafter, citizens sought to persuade the Supreme Court that they had been denied the benefits of a republican form of government guaranteed to the States by the Constitution and their rights had been taken from them.

The efforts were fruitless. The Supreme Court merely said, in effect, that the method by which the Fourteenth Amendment was "ratified" was a "political question," and that it, therefore, wouldn't take any case involving this particular point. In subsequent years, the court assumed theoretically that the "ratification" had been legal and decided many cases arising under the Fourteenth Amendment, itself. But there's no record anywhere that the Supreme Court ever has actually said that the method of ratification used for the Fourteenth Amendment was constitutional.

Justice Brennan, in rendering on Monday of this week the majority opinion in the case involving the rights of citizens to a fair apportionment for representation in the State legislature, speaks of the problem of "political questions" as follows:

"We come, finally to the ultimate inquiry whether our precedents as to what constitutes a nonjustifiable 'political question' bring the case before us under the umbrella of that doctrine. . .

"The question here is the consistency of State action with the Federal Constitution. We have no question decided, or to be decided, by a political branch of Government co-equal with this court.

But there certainly is, with reference to the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, a question of the consistency of "State action" taken under duress. For, otherwise, if Congress is immune from judicial restraint, it could, by means of the alibi known as "political questions," someday by a majority vote abolish the 50 States and set up 6 or 12 regional authorities. Would there be no way of assailing this in the courts, because the Supreme Court could rule that this involved a "political question" by a co-equal

branch of the Government and hence beyond the court's jurisdiction?

So, while the break in the clouds at this time is perhaps slight, the fact is that the Supreme Court has begun to narrow the field of what it regards as a "political question." This may eventually mean that the validity of the "ratification" of the Fourteenth Amendment will itself be ruled upon and the amendment be declared to have been illegally and fraudulently inserted in the Constitution.

The ratification of a new Fourteenth Amendment is needed really to validate its doctrines.

The whole controversy points up the fact that a constitutional amendment would seem to be needed also to empower the Supreme Court to decide whether amendments have been legally ratified. For if this isn't done, Congress could someday arbitrarily unseat those members who did not go along with the majority and get a two-third vote in that manner, and rely on the Supreme Court to rule that it was just a "political question."

April 2, 1962

For a great number of years the Pages serving the House, Senate and Supreme Court have attended the Capitol Page School. This school was set up in the early part of the Twentieth Century and along about 1922 was made a part of the District of Columbia school system. Each weekend on one of the television stations, we have a TV program designated "It's Academic". Three High Schools with 3 representatives each from the District or Metropolitan area are on the program and some 12 or 15 categories including history, art, mathematics and other subjects are used.

Yesterday, the 3 finest looking representatives on the program were from the Capitol Page School and all were pages. The other two schools were High Point in Virginia and Episcopal in Maryland. High Point scored 340 points. Episcopal was the winner with 390 points and the Capitol Page School received no points. I never was as embarrassed in my life! Our pages are fine looking boys but apparently they are not too sharp if the 3 selected were outstanding boys in the school. This, certainly, does not speak too well for the balance of the pages.

During the past week the U. S. Supreme Court directed Federal courts to consider challenges by city voters that representation in their state legislatures is weighed in favor of rural voters. President Kennedy named Byron White, deputy attorney general, to the U. S. Supreme Court to replace ailing and retiring Justice Charles Evans Whittaker. Military chiefs in Argentina and Syria ousted the government of their countries. Steel union and company officials agreed on a new two-year contract. Cuba put on trial 1,182 prisoners captured in last April's abortive invasion. The House passed an Administration-sponsored bill to revise U.S. tax laws. Jacqueline Kennedy returned to Washington after a 20-day trip to Italy, India, Pakistan and England. The U.S. Government authorized production of a new type of oral polio vaccine. The American Stock Exchange elected Edwin D. Ethington, 37-year-old lawyer, to be president. The Senate approved, 77 to 16, a proposal to abolish the poll tax by means of a Constitutional amendment. Mr. Kennedy proposed a \$600,000,000 public works program to aid depressed areas.

The appointment of Byron White to the Supreme Court may be a good one, but I have my doubts.

The Federal Government will stop aid to schools serving children of U. S. employes unless they integrate; segregation ended in New Orleans Catholic schools. A 12-man committee was picked to govern Algeria pending a referendum on independence from France.

The new NATIONAL OBSERVER in an editorial "The World at War" states:

"The news these days casts interesting lights and shadows on the age-old issue of war and peace.

In Geneva the diplomats wearily go through the motions of 'negotiating' a disarmament agreement; the Western statesmen there have been even more concerned with keeping peace in Berlin. The UN still seeks to bring peace to the Congo. Ban-the-bomb advocates demonstrate in the United States, and peace marchers march in Britain.

Yet in the real world of bitter men and clashing interests, there is scant sign of peace. Wars are in progress or seeming preparation all over. Indonesia, Algeria, Vietnam, the Middle East, the Berlin wall--you name it. No threats of Doomsday dampen the military mood. Indeed, the outlook is for a more intense nuclear race than ever, following the Russian series of tests which is likely to be answered by new U. S. tests this month. If so, the Soviets flatly warned last week that they would retort with further tests of their own.

Of all these conflicts, big and small, perhaps none is more tortured than Algeria. After nearly seven and a half years of fighting, the French were finally able to reach a cease-fire agreement with the Algerian Moslem nationalists. Then, as though it were some cruel April Fool's joke, France found itself still fighting the fiercely resistant Secret Army Organization, officered by Frenchmen, determined to keep Algeria French forever.

At least in this case there is a glimmer of hope--the hope that de Gaulle's courage and de Gaulle's army will be able to suppress the fanatical OAS, or that it will atrophy as a lost cause. And the U.S., at any rate, is not directly involved in this struggle.

But what are we to say of our prospects in South Vietnam, where we are most deeply involved? The line between U. S. military advisers and the U.S. combat personnel is getting thinner all the time; plainly we face a situation that could turn into another Korea, or worse if each side steps up its effort for victory.

Despite recent optimistic statements in Washington it is going to be a long and painful business to root out the Red guerrillas who are supplied from Communist North Vietnam. And over this whole theater of war lies the monstrous shadow of Red China. Will China intervene, as it did in Korea?

Yet, however ominous the portents, it is difficult to argue that the U. S. should somehow have stayed out of this conflict. We let Laos slip, even after pouring a fantastic amount of aid into the country. To let South Vietnam go as well would be to abandon Southeast Asia to the Communists, and still leave us facing the question of where, if anywhere, we would stop the Communists in Asia.

In this sense, South Vietnam today is Asia's Berlin. We can hardly let either go if we are serious about waging the long war with Communist imperialism. If we are worried, as we must be, about the dangers in each, we must look for the causes further back, in the political defeats we suffered after winning World War II--the extension of the Soviet empire into the heart of Europe, and the loss of China to the Communists.

But even communism is not the root of all current troubles. In Vietnam and Berlin, it's true, there is the direct confrontation of American and Communist forces. In other conflicts, like Algeria, the Communist involvement is less plain; in still others, like the Arab-Israeli strife once again in the news, it hardly seems to be there at all.

This gives rise to the melancholy observation that even if international communism were suddenly to stop being a threat to world peace, mankind would not be free of its ancient affinity for war, for it still would not have exercised the greed and hatred and irrationality that produce wars.

That, in turn, leads to the further question: What is the relationship between the world's actual wars and the world's demands for global disarmament? Is it realistic to talk of grand designs for "general and complete" disarmament, as both Kennedy and Khrushchev now do, in the face of the fact that all history shows scarcely a moment when there has not been some kind of war somewhere in the world? Indeed, is it safe for the U.S. to enter into sweeping disarmament agreements even if the Soviets were willing?

The only supportable conclusion is that no piece of paper could conceivably abolish war. But that conclusion, it seems to us, is not one of despair; it does not mean the nuclear Doomsday is inevitable. It only means that, pending the perfection of man, we must still seek our safety in our own strength.