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JOURNAL

OF

WILLIAM H. NATCHER

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

2ND DIST. OF KENTUCKY

VOLUME XI

April 3, 1962

I still am of the opinion that a 20% withholding of dividends and interest with direct payment to the Treasury and months required for refund is a burden that should not be placed on our people at this time. In addition, I am not in favor of lobbying expenses and the tax bonanza which is provided for in the tax bill that passed the House. I have received a number of nice letters concerning the casting of my District's vote on this bill and an article appeared in the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL - "NATCHER Explains 'No' On Tax Bill". This article is as follows:

"Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER said Friday he voted against the Kennedy-sponsored tax bill because he was opposed to several of its provisions.

The measure passed the House Thursday despite the fact that every Republican member opposed it on the key roll call. On that vote, President John F. Kennedy's legislative lieutenants held their lines so well that the Administration won by a margin of 35 votes despite the loss of NATCHER and 26 other Democrats to the Republican ranks.

NATCHER said he was opposed to the "tax-bonanza" provision under which the Administration proposes to give business tax cuts up to \$7 for every \$100 spent to purchase machinery and equipment.

The proposed relief is estimated to total \$1,175,000,000 for this year. Business organizations wanted a different form of tax relief and the Republican members decided to oppose the provision.

Another feature to which NATCHER expressed opposition was the proposal to deduct income-tax payments from dividend checks. The Bowling Green Democrat said he objected to the application of the terms "deadbeat, defrauders, and cheaters" to people who receive dividends.

"I do not believe those terms apply to the people of Kentucky," he said, "and the withholding provision should not be imposed on our citizens. If you get a dividend, 20 percent of it would, under this provision, be deducted and paid into the Treasury. If you don't owe that much income tax, you would have to file an application for a refund. This would place an unreasonable burden upon people who receive dividends."

A third reason for his opposition, NATCHER said, is that with Government spending and the national debt at high figures, this is no time to grant "tax bonanzas." He pointed out that of the 27 Democrats who voted against the Kennedy Bill, four are members of the Appropriations Committee.

Among them was the Appropriations chairman, Clarence Cannon of Missouri.

NATCHER and Republican Eugene Siler were the only Kentuckians who opposed the President's position.

NATCHER voted with Republicans on both vital roll calls. Kennedy's lieutenants won the crucial test, 225 to 190. The count on final passage of the bill was 219 to 196.

The political pot continues to boil and the filing date is midnight April 4. So far, I have no opposition but on each of the other occasions with the exception of one the midnight hour was the controlling factor -- so, therefore, I do not know any more now than I did a month ago. In the Fourth Congressional District which is the new district, a number of candidates are announcing for Mr. Spence's end of the District.

The Green River Citizens League held a meeting at Beaver Dam, Kentucky on Friday of last week and an article appeared in the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "Green River Plan Backed", and is as follows:

Beaver Dam, Ky., March 30--The Green River Valley Citizens League has voted to push to completion its original Green River development program.

This means the league now will concentrate on winning approval of navigation, flood control, and related projects on the upper sector, or above Mile 103, of the river.

Mile 103 is about three miles above the site of Tennessee Valley Authority's Paradise electric generating plant project.

Most of the league's projects on the lower Green River either have been completed or are under construction. The organization was formed in 1951.

At the same time the league membership again failed to adopt a five-year plan of action as proposed by the executive committee in November, 1959.

Briefly, the plan called for raising \$20,000 a year for five years and creation of a super chamber of commerce to promote industrial development in the valley.

The action was taken Thursday night at a league meeting at Beaver Dam High School attended by 85 members.

The members finally accepted, with obvious reluctance, the resignation of President Hecht S. Lackey, former Henderson Mayor, Lackey resigned as league head last year when he made an unsuccessful race for State senator, but the resignation was not accepted at that time. The league will operate without a president until the annual meeting in September.

Chief objective of the re-affirmed program is stream clearance and canalization of the Green and Barren rivers from Mile 103 to Bowling Green and beyond Brownsville, according to league members.

This would open the way for the mining of big coal and asphalt deposits and their delivery at low transportation costs.

Other points in the upper river program are four flood control dams. The Rough River barrier is nearing completion. The Nolin and Barren River dams are under construction and studies are being made on the proposed Green River dam.

James R. Hines, Bowling Green, first league president, who proposed reaffirmation of the original development program, spoke of the economic rebirth of the lower Green area resulting from navigation and other projects pushed by the league.

He stated that 10 years ago when the league was formed thousands of miners were idle and communities were becoming ghost towns. Today, as the result of improved navigation on the lower Green, including construction of modern locks at Calhoun and Spottsville, about 7,000,000 tons of coal annually are moving down the river to markets. An additional 4,000,000 tons a year will be mined when T.V.A.'s Paradise plant is completed.

Hines also stressed that T.V.A. would not have considered the Paradise site, because of an inadequate water supply, had not the league-backed Barren River dam been started.

Col. James E. Lewis, Corps of Engineers, Louisville, told the gathering the upper Green navigation modernization feasibility report may be completed by the engineers this fall and the Nolin reservoir operation should start late in 1963. The district engineer reviewed the Green River basin program for league members.

Lackey told the gathering that no other state has fared as well as Kentucky in Congressional appropriations for river improvements, and noted that additional appropriations for exploration and studies leading to replacement of obsolete upper Green navigation locks have been made. He praised Congressman William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, and Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thurston Morton for their "consistent devotion" to the Green River valley improvement program.

A report showing progress of Green River navigation, flood control, and water-resource development projects proposed by the league was read by J. Sam Johnson, Owensboro. He noted that transportation will be possible and profitable on the Green River to Mammoth Cave and on the Barren River to Bowling Green if the league's canalization proposals are approved by the Federal Government."

* * *

Trouble continues in Syria and Algeria. To some extent the Argentine situation is quiet.

The Supreme Court yesterday put off 12 of its cases until next term due to the fact that there is a possibility of a 4-4 tie until Byron R. White is confirmed and becomes a member.

April 4, 1962

Well, what do you know? I, naturally, assumed the COURIER-JOURNAL would be very much excited over my vote on the tax bill but the editorial in last Sunday's COURIER entitled "The Tax Bill Is A Hybrid The Senate Should Improve" agrees that maybe I was not wrong. This article is as follows:

"The Kennedy Administration has won a crucial round for its tax-revision bill. House passage of the measure, on a nearly straight party-line vote, gave the Administration its first significant victory of the 1962 session of Congress. The tax bill, however, faces another formidable hurdle in the Senate.

The bill, if it passes, would represent the first real rewriting of the Internal Revenue Code since a Republican-controlled Congress made substantial revisions in 1954.

The fight in the House found the Republicans in the strange position of attacking one feature of the bill as a "giveaway to business." But surface impressions can be deceptive. The G.O.P. was against the bill because it wanted a greater tax-break for business than the bill provides. Republicans also were opposed to another part of the measure that would withhold a portion of income from dividends and interest at the source.

The tax-revision bill, in the form it passed the House, is a hybrid with some bad features. The worst joker in it is designed for the care and feeding of lobbyists. It would permit business firms to deduct part of the cost of lobbying activities. This is an inexcusable precedent, and one that we hope the Senate will strike from the bill.

The major revision, giving business firms a tax credit on new capital investment, is debatable. It is estimated that this concession will cost the Treasury about \$1,200,000,000 annually. The Administration's argument is that this will stimulate business investment and create new jobs. Most businessmen, however, were opposed to it--and, so by the way, are some economists and politicians of the liberal persuasion, but for different reasons. The businessmen wanted, instead, a more liberal depreciation allowance permitting fast tax write-offs.

If this concession does work to the benefit of the general economy, as the Administration believes it will, then, of course it will need no defense. If it doesn't, then it could be attacked as a "giveaway." Nevertheless, the Administration felt compelled to take the gamble. We hope it pays off.

Some other features of the tax bill constitute long-overdue reforms. Applying withholding to savings accounts, and stock dividends, for example, makes sense. The Treasury estimates that two-thirds of these dividends are not reported under present laws. Closing this loophole is expected to yield the Treasury \$650,000,000 a year.

Tighter controls on business expense accounts are also in order. The idea is to make it harder for businessmen to charge off liquor, lunches, nightclub bills, social club dues, yachts, hunting trips, and swimming pools. This bill also would provide higher taxes for mutual banks and savings-and-loan associations; for co-operatives and for the profits of foreign subsidiaries of U. S. companies. The total tax bite from all these sources is expected to nearly counterbalance the loss of revenue from the tax credit for capital investment.

In sum, the bill embodies a limited step towards the kind of tax reform that is needed and is probably the most the Administration can hope to get at this session of Congress. Some day, perhaps, Congress will tackle the oil-depletion allowance--the most gaping loophole in our internal revenue code--and close a few others. By doing this it then would be possible to give some tax relief in areas where it is needed, including some deductions for the cost of educating our children."

* * *

Today, President Goulart of Brazil will address a Joint Session of Congress. This man's past and his future is of great concern to our country and why he wants to appear at this time the Lord only knows.

April 5, 1962

The deadline for filing of notification and declaration papers for Congress expired last night at midnight. I was exceedingly fortunate and drew no opposition from either party. All of the other Members from Kentucky drew either primary or November opposition. Noble Gregory, who served for 22 years in the House, is running for his old seat against Frank Stubblefield. Frank Burke of the Third District has opposition in both parties and the same applies to Chelf, Perkins and Siler. Watts has opposition in the Democratic primary and the same applies to Stubblefield.

April 9, 1962

During the past week the Senate approved a measure to give financial aid to the United Nations; a debate blew up over whether the U. N. is worth the effort. Argentina's President Guido finally formed a new government but the opposition Peronistas started talking tough. French terrorists entered a hospital in Algiers and machine gunned 10 patients to death. President Kennedy submitted his much-delayed national transportation message to Congress proposing, among other things, new laws to aid the railroads. Former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker assailed high Government officials who, he claimed, were part of a secret "apparatus" that follows a soft line on communism. Some companies made huge profits on Nike missile system contracts, Senate investigators charged. The United States decided to go ahead with the proposed development of a supersonic airliner. Indonesia and the Netherlands tangled again in their continuing dispute over control of Dutch New Guinea. Syria's military junta, in power one week, put down a revolt, reshuffled its high command. Mr. Kennedy said he and his wife would visit Brazil later this year to repay the visit here this week of Brazilian President Goulart.

A nice article appeared in the MADISONVILLE-MESSENGER "Natcher Assured of 6th Term in U. S. Congress". This article is as follows:

Second District Congressman WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Bowling Green Democrat, was the only one of seven Kentucky congressmen unopposed in their bids for re-election after the deadline for filing for office passed at midnight last night.

NATCHER--a hard working representative who is highly popular with Republicans as well as Democrats in his district--thus is assured of re-election to his sixth term in Congress. A member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, NATCHER recently became chairman of the District of Columbia Committee which made him virtually mayor of Washington, D. C.

Meanwhile, in the new 4th District a mad scramble developed with nine Northern Kentucky Democrats challenging the 18-year tenure of Rep. Frank Chelf, Lebanon Democrat.

Before the deadline passed at last midnight, six more Northern Kentuckians jumped into the race for the seat held by veteran Rep. Brent Spence of Fort Thomas.

The free-for-all for the Democratic nomination for the newly created 4th District seat developed after Spence decided against running for re-election against Chelf. Their districts were combined when the state was reapportioned this year.

The 11th hour candidates who filed to oppose Chelf were:

Mayor John J. Moloney, Wayne Lumsford and Henry McCoy, all of Covington; James G. Lang of Fort Thomas; Miss Clara Lyle Boone, who listed her address as Washington, D.C., and State Auditor Joe Schneider of Covington.

Already in the race were Gilbert Kingsbury of South Fort Mitchell, Campbell County Circuit Judge Paul Stapleton and Bailey Root of Newport.

The parade of candidates against Chelf grew out of a disagreement among Northern Kentuckians who could not decide on uniting behind a lone candidate.

Chelf represented the old 4th District for 18 years, while Spence has represented the old 5th District since 1932.

Spence declined to run against Chelf, saying it would prove too arduous for his 87 years.

One of the closest battles in the state is shaping up in the 1st District, where former Congressman Noble J. Gregory of Mayfield is seeking to unseat Rep. Frank Stubblefield of Murray.

Stubblefield ended Gregory's 22-year reign in Congress in 1958 by a 300-vote margin that withstood a recount. Gregory did not run in 1960 when Stubblefield was re-elected.

George H. Esselmann, Jr., an Anchorage Democrat, filed Wednesday to oppose Rep. Frank Burke of Louisville, for the 3rd District nomination.

A late filer, too, was state Rep. Thomas J. Hill, III, Stanford attorney, who will challenge Rep. John Watts of Nicholasville for the Democratic nomination in the 6th District.

Here is the primary lineup:

For U. S. Senator:

Democratic, Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt, Louisville; House Speaker Harry King Lowman, Ashland; Marion Vance, Glasgow, and James L. Delk, Frankfort. Republican--Incumbent Sen. Thruston B. Morton, R-Ky., and Thurman J. Hamlin, London.

For Congress:

1st District -- Democratic, Stubblefield and Gregory. Republican, none.

2nd District -- Democratic, REP. WILLIAM NATCHER of Bowling Green. Republican, none.

3rd District--Democratic, Burke and Esselmann. Republican, M. G. Snyder of Jeffersonton; J. O. Johnson of Louisville.

4th District--Democratic, Chelf, Maloney, Lunsford, McCoy, Lang, Boone, Schneider, Kingsbury, Stapleton and Root. Republican, Clyde Middletown, Fort Mitchell.

5th District--Democratic, Merle Middleton of Harlan; Woodruff Conover of Manchester. Republican, Rep. Eugene Siler of Williamsburg; William Tribell of Middleboro

6th District--Democratic, Watts and Hill. Republican, none.

7th District--Democratic Rep. Carl Perkins of Hindman; Baxter Arnett of Ashland; Jerry Ringo of Frenchburg. Republican, Charles D. Wheeler of Ashland; S. Alex Parker, Jr. of Mayville.

3rd Appellate District--Democratic, Appellate Judge Morris Montgomery of liberty.

Also filing:

Walter Clay Vanhose of Paintsville, who is running for the Senate post as a member of the "Conservative Republican Party."

Dr. Rex Henrickson of Morehead, who is an independent seeking the 7th District congressional seat.

Both would run in November without the need for a primary.

* * *

April 12, 1962

From time to time one of our Democratic Members in the House becomes a little disillusioned with the present Democratic Administration. It seems that at the White House they forget occasionally that this is 1962 and not 1964. Members on the Democratic side do not feel that they should be considered expendable just to make sure that the President is re-elected in 1964. One of our good Members, who was shocked into a rude awakening along this line, is Burke of Kentucky. For some time now, he has insisted on the location of a Federal building at a certain location in his district and has religiously maintained a firm position with the opposition finally calling upon one of our Republican Senators. After contacting the White House several weeks ago, Burke was informed, of course, his wishes would be the controlling factor in this matter - but it seems that several days ago, a group together with the Senator changed the White House's opinion. Now, my friend, Burke, maintains they are using a "pinochle deck" at the White House.

President Kennedy denounced the managers of the steel industry after he castigated their \$6 a ton price increase as wholly unjustifiable and irresponsible. He charged a small handful of steel executives with pursuing private power and benefit at the expense of the nation. He accused them of displaying utter contempt for the interest of 185 million Americans. From time to time, strikes are threatened in the steel industry unless pay raises are granted and every effort is made on the sidelines to see that pay raises are granted; but they expect the industry, generally, to "smile" and not look back. Here is an instance where the industry failed to smile.

The House tried to act like the Senate last night but just wasn't up to it. Fifteen Conservative Republicans set out to talk all night about what they don't like about the Kennedy Administration. The Democrats who are not used to having the House meet beyond the dinner hour cut up like a bunch of Boy Scouts. The Republicans held the Floor until 9 minutes after midnight with six hours of talk and heckling and finally agreed to continue their speechmaking during the session today.

April 13, 1962

The Shah of Iran addressed a Joint Session of Congress yesterday. According to the information furnished my Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Appropriations, the Shah is in right bad trouble at home and President Kennedy was requested by the State Department to extend an invitation to the Shah and his beautiful young wife for a visit to this country hoping that this recognition would be of benefit at home. The Shah is a right unusual fellow and since he is not of the royalty as far as Iran is concerned may experience difficulty in maintaining his position. His line comes

from politics and power. His first wife was unable to produce a son and he divorced her. His second wife was a beautiful woman but she was unable to have children. The Shah then decided to select a beautiful little girl and bingo an heir arrived and this little boy is doing quite well. The Shah and his wife were elated and for a few days it appeared that this event would be of great importance in his country.

This morning in driving down Massachusetts Avenue a traffic jam developed about a mile on either side of the Iran Embassy. A great number of police officers, photographers and newspaper reporters were on the sidewalk of either side of Massachusetts waiting for the Shah and his wife to come out of the Embassy for a trip to the State Department. I presume that the Shah like a great many other friends of ours will make a request for foreign aid funds. In his speech to Congress, the Shah stated that his country was strictly committed to the free world alliance and would fight if necessary to maintain his country's independence.

Today, we report the defense appropriations bill and the hassle between the steel companies and the President continues. I received a telegram this morning from a businessman in Louisville, Kentucky informing me that the President has no more right to intercede in this matter than Congress would in fixing the price of shoes or the cost of eggs we eat for breakfast.

In our report on the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for 1963, we have a summary of the bill. It is as follows:

(Dept of Defense Appropriations bill - summary of)

The fiscal year 1963 budget, as presented by the President on January 18, 1962, and amended April 2, 1962 (H. Doc. 377) requests \$47,907,000,000 for all Defense items covered in the accompanying bill. As stated before, the bill does not include funds for military construction, military assistance, or civil defense, which will be provided for in subsequent appropriation bills. The amount recommended for appropriation in the accompanying bill is \$47,839,491,000, or \$67,509,000 less than the budget request. However, the amount provided in the bill is \$1,344,535,000 above the \$46,494,956,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1962, and is \$7,541,834,000 above the \$40,297,657,000 provided for fiscal year 1961, for the same purposes.

In this bill, peacetime appropriations for Defense have again reached a new high as a result of new or enlarged programs to increase our military strength. The increases in appropriations last year and again this year have been brought about by the procurement of weapons for Strategic Forces as well as for the build-up of the General Purpose Forces as made necessary by the Berlin crisis and the increase in tensions elsewhere in the world.

The Committee has carefully reviewed the estimates presented by the Department of Defense and has found a number of areas in this vast array of activities where adjustments in the estimates appear to be justified. The details of the changes made by the Committee appear under appropriate headings throughout this report.

The tables indicate a decrease of \$67,509,000 from the amount of the estimates. This figure is the net result of Committee recommendations involving increases totaling \$698,792,000 and decreases totaling \$766,301,000. These various actions are summarized as financial adjustments in two major categories, first those not necessarily effecting completion of specific programs and secondly, those involving specific program changes, as follows :

1. Increases :

(a) Last year Congress, under the appropriation title, "Aircraft procurement, Air Force", made an appropriation of \$514,500,000 which was limited to the procurement of long range bombers. These funds have not been used. The Budget recommends the elimination of the limitation and the application of these funds to the financing of fiscal year 1963 programs. The Committee believes that this matter can best be handled by a direct new appropriation in the sum of \$514,500,000, and the elimination of the language contained in the budget proposal and so recommends.

(b) Program increases totaling \$184,292,000 providing:

(1) \$52,900,000, for further component development related to the RS-70;

(2) \$42,000,000, to accelerate the DYNA-SOAR manned glider space program;

(3) \$16,970,000, to insure a more economical buy on certain aircraft;

(4) \$11,500,000, to insure keeping the Mark 46 torpedo on schedule, because of its importance as an anti-submarine warfare weapon;

(5) \$58,800,000, to maintain the strength of the Army National Guard at 400,000 and the Army Reserve at 300,000;

(6) \$2,122,000, for water service at certain Marine Corps and Naval facilities, and for the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice.

2. Decreases:

(a) Downward financial adjustments totaling \$456,210,000, as follows:

(1) \$196,110,000 eliminated for the proposed military family housing revolving fund, pending authorization by law;

(2) \$116,500,000, based on committee estimate of increase in anticipated recoupments of carryover funds from prior years;

(3) \$45,000,000, to discourage excessive unobligated balances;

(4) \$39,500,000, on basis that off-shelf sales receipts have been underestimated;

(5) \$30,000,000, as change in ship construction financing;

(6) \$20,000,000, substitution of transfer from the Navy Industrial Fund to finance construction of a MSTIS ship;

(7) \$9,100,000, for several additional minor adjustments.

(b) Program decreases totaling \$310,091,000, including:

(1) \$134,000,000, in aircraft spare parts procurement and management;

(2) \$68,600,000, related to better contract procedures, improved pricing and sharing development costs with industry;

(3) \$25,000,000, in communications improvement programs;

(4) \$20,000,000, by reason of changes in the mobile mid-range ballistic missile program these funds will not be needed in fiscal year 1963;

(5) \$62,491,000, representing numerous other decreases in operation, procurement, and research and development programs.

A New Approach To Defense Analysis

This year, for the first time, defense programs proposed for the coming fiscal year have been presented to the Committee in terms of the major military missions which they are designed to serve. And, for the first time, the Defense Department has provided the Committee with long range projections of these programs extending through fiscal year 1967.

These are both welcome management improvement innovations which the Committee had urged on the Defense Department for a number of years. It is expected that the techniques developed for this process will continue to be improved and applied as effective management and budgetary tools.

While appropriations will continue to be made in essentially the same categories as in the past, it is also important that the various elements of the defense programs and their respective costs be reviewed and judged in context with their principal military purposes or missions. Only in this way can the Administration and the Congress weigh the adequacy of, and the need for, the programs being proposed by the military planners.

Accordingly, the Committee this year has examined the Defense Department program and the budget both in terms of major programs related to military missions, such as the strategic retaliatory forces, the general purpose forces, etc.; as well as in terms of major appropriation titles, that is, military personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement, and research, development, test and evaluation--the form in which the bill is reported.

The details of the annual budget requests were presented to the Committee in the usual manner, designed to reveal insofar as possible the day to day operations, activities and individual procurement and development ventures of the vast Defense Establishment. To convert this extensive detail of cost information in support of nearly \$50 billion in programs and activities of all types to a few assigned major military missions has undoubtedly involved an enormous statistical effort. Naturally, a very sizeable portion of the costs must fall into an unallocated area called general support, or otherwise be arbitrarily allocated on a judgment or formula basis. In any event it is quite obvious that this method of analyzing defense budgetary requirement is far from an exact accounting for all costs involved. Nevertheless, while it is

not a substitute at this stage for conventional budgetary techniques, it is also quite obvious that it provides policy making officials, including the Members of Congress, with an immediate evaluation of where the major emphasis in this great defense effort lies. It provides a means for determining where we are going in specific major defense programs and how we may be shifting our efforts to meet changing world conditions.

This new approach to defense budget analysis is quite obviously a useful tool for planning purposes and the management of our defense effort. It should be made clear, however, that the Committee's past advocacy of this concept for analyzing defense requirements and the Committee's present support and enthusiasm for the effort this year does not mean that a radical change in defense budget preparation and organization is being supported. From the Committee's point of view at this time, a new aid in evaluating defense requirements has been added, nothing more.

It should be of interest to all Members of Congress to see how this new analysis of the Defense budget for fiscal years 1962 and 1963 appears in tabular form. The major military programs or missions supported in the accompanying bill are reflected in seven categories in the following tabulations. To present a complete picture of the entire defense budget, two additional programs should be added; namely, civil defense and military assistance. These programs are not carried in the accompanying bill and are therefore not reported. The same applies to military construction. However, there is a difference, to the extent that military construction is not in any sense a single military program. Rather it extends throughout all the military programs shown, and if it were included in the tabular material, it would increase each program figure by varying amounts.

To consolidate the vast Defense budget into a few generalized military programs was, as pointed out before, an enormous statistical effort, involving the allocation of thousands of items and involving an exercise of individual judgment in many instances. To avoid confusion in this statistical analysis the Committee has not attempted to allocate the specific changes made by the Committee to various program elements.

* * *

On Sunday of last week, Harry King Lowman withdrew as a candidate for Senator in the Democratic primary. It seems that for a number of months now, he has been quite ill and an emergency operation was necessary late Sunday afternoon. The doctor who performed the operation issued a statement that an additional operation would have to be performed before too long and that Mr. Lowman was in right serious condition. This, of course, means that Wilson Wyatt will now be the Democratic nominee for Senator and will battle it out with Senator Morton in November.

April 16, 1962

During the past week President Kennedy won his battle with the steel companies over price increases.

New York City teachers went out on strike for one day to get higher wages.

Cuba's Castro offered to release 1,179 prisoners of last year's invasion for \$62,000,000 in ransoms.

The United States prepared a new proposal to settle the Berlin conflict.

National Guardsmen and Army Reservists called up last fall will be released starting Aug. 1, Mr. Kennedy disclosed.

President de Gaulle won overwhelming support from French voters for his Algerian cease-fire.

Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam killed two American soldiers, captured two others.

Russia rejected another British-American appeal to agree to a nuclear test ban treaty.

The 1962 baseball season opened.

An injunction under the Taft-Hartley labor law halted the West Coast shipping strike.

French police recovered undamaged eight paintings by Paul Cezanne stolen last August.

A right unusual editorial appeared in the NATIONAL OBSERVER entitled "The Angry Government". This editorial is as follows:

"We don't know how often President Kennedy gets angry; any President must find frequent occasions to try his temper. In the past week, at any rate, the President didn't bother to conceal his anger at U.S. Steel's announcement of a price increase. And by the week's end, he had given the nation an instructive demonstration of his economic and political power. Nobody should miss its moral.

For a look at the cause of his anger tells a good deal about the present relationship of the Federal Government and the private economy. Mr. Kennedy could not be unconcerned about this action of a private company because he and his Administration were deeply involved in the recent steel union-management settlement.

The Administration put heavy pressure on both sides to settle without a strike, and they did, three months before the strike deadline. It was a political victory for the White House, and the President himself hailed the agreement as "non-inflationary." That is because the contracts provide for no direct hourly wage increases in the first year, and the Administration obviously expected the steel firms to show "restraint" on price increases.

* * *

This optimism, however, ignored certain economic facts. In the four years since steel prices were last raised, there have been no less than four boosts in steelworker wages and benefits, not counting the cost of the benefits in the new contracts. So it would seem that 'restraint' has been a somewhat one-sided affair. In those circumstances, U. S. Steel argues it couldn't go on without a price increase if it was to continue to be an efficient producer.

Whatever the merits of that argument, and we think them considerable, the upshot was the curious spectacle of the President of The United States reacting to this private economic decision as though it were a personal affront--if not, indeed, a crime. For the Government investigators are already busily looking into the steel price increase.

An observer must wonder where this angry attitude is going to lead. To price controls, perhaps? And it must be asked how the nation has come to this strange pass of such furious Federal intervention into the lives of all of us.

People talk a lot about the free economy, and it certainly is that compared to many others in the world. Still, "free" economy is plainly not a literal description. The Federal impact on the economy has grown enormously, and the Federal momentum is constantly gaining. For one thing, there are so many Government restrictions on managerial freedom of action today that no man could count them all.

Even more important, the cost of Government weighs heavily on the economy, pressing down its freedom and vitality. Federal spending budgeted at nearly \$93 billion in the next fiscal year is at the expense of the private economy. Some of it, as for defense, is essential; much of it is just political, and the Government refuses to cut back the latter for the sake of the former.

On the contrary, the Government constantly seeks new ways to spend money, which also means ever new intrusions on the freedom of action of individuals, businesses, municipalities and states. And the taxes which must be exacted to support this Federal edifice are the greatest single drain on the economy's potential for healthy growth.

Most of the time for more than 30 years, however, even the oppressive taxes have not sufficed to feed the appetite of Government. And so we have had the kind of deficit financing which in effect creates dollars out of thin air.

The effects of that inflation hit especially hard in the early years after World War II; we can all remember when the prices of practically everything seemed to take a new leap every week. Prices were jacked up so much, in fact, that our competitive position in world trade is still suffering. Out of that inflationary flood let loose by the Federal Government came the famous wage-price spiral of the post-war years.

The Government did one further thing to encourage the spiral. By granting unions a host of legal immunities--notably exemption from antitrust prosecution--it gave them the powerful "bargaining" threat of the nation-wide strike in such basic industries as steel. Because such strikes can indeed threaten the nation, the Government feels compelled to intervene still more.

* * *

And that progression suggests the larger pattern of the constant Federal encroachment on the free economy. The more the Government tries to take away from the free economy, the more it weakens it, and the more "justification" it finds for further meddling and regulation. This is, if anything is, the way to the controlled economy, which you may be sure will benefit neither individuals nor unions nor businessmen nor the national economy nor the political liberties we presumably still value.

It is understandable that a President should get annoyed when a particular economic intervention isn't working out as he planned. And given the Government's power, he was able in this case to force a victory. But perhaps the private citizen has cause for anger too--or at least reason to stop and take a good look at what a Government angry at free institutions is doing to this country.

* * *

The United States Steel Company and others who increased their price on steel backed down - and this was quite a victory for President Kennedy.

An article appeared in THE EVENING STAR "House Changes Redistricting Will Bring". This article is as follows:

"In California, Richard M. Nixon said what the Democrats did was 'shameless and crude.'

In New York, Mayor Robert Wagner called the Republican measure 'a conspiracy' and Gov. Rockefeller refused to let photographers take his picture signing the bill.

There were filibusters and fist fights in the Alabama Legislature and a bipartisan delegation of Congressmen, backed by the President's appointments secretary, had to march on the State Capitol to get the job done in Massachusetts.

It was all part of the one-in-a-decade political bloodletting that goes by the name of Congressional redistricting.

Population shifts recorded in the 1960 census added House seats to nine States and took them from 16. As always, when the legislatures redrew the congressional district maps, each party exploited its advantages to the full. When the intrigue and the shouting were finished last week, with Massachusetts and Mississippi trailing the other States, the experts sat down to figure out who had profited and who had lost.

Partisan claims ranged from a net gain of perhaps five seats for the Democrats to a pickup of 15 seats for the Republicans.

Congressional Quarterly said the likely outcome was a net loss of four for the Democrats and a net gain of two for the Republicans, as the House, temporarily expanded to 437 members by the addition of Hawaii and Alaska, goes back to its "normal" size of 435.

Here is how the situation shapes up State by State:

ALABAMA--Democrats take a one-seat loss here, as the all-Democratic delegation is reduced from nine to eight. The Governor vetoed a redistricting bill, so all the incumbents are seeking renomination in their present districts. Then they face a State-wide runoff, with the low man out.

ARIZONA--The new 3d district is rated a tossup. It's a lightly populated area, established on a contingency basis way back in 1947. The Democratic Legislature defeated Republican moves to amend the old law, but the G.O.P. is given a 50-50 chance of picking up the new seat despite the gerrymander.

ARKANSAS--The all-Democratic delegation is reduced from six to four. One incumbent, Representative Alford, is stepping out to run for Governor; Representatives Harris and Norrell are thrown together in a single district. Net result: Two fewer Democrats.

CALIFORNIA--Another big winner in the reapportionment, California gained eight seats. The Democratic Legislature tried to nail down as many of them as possible for the Democrats, probably succeeded in gaining seven of the eight. With luck, Republicans might manage an even split.

FLORIDA--Another big gainer, Florida picks up four more seats. Again, the Democratic Legislature probably got all but one of the new seats for the Democrats. To do so, it made two districts in solidly Democratic north Florida whose combined population barely equals that of the likely Republican new East Coast district.

HAWAII--Up from one to two seats, both at-large and both rated doubtful now that Representative Inouye, Democrat, is moving up to the Senate race.

ILLINOIS--Loses one seat. Representative Yates, Democrat, is bowing out to run for the Senate. Two districts--one held by Representative Pucinski, Democrat, and the other shared by Representatives Mack, Democrat, and Findley, Republican -- are rated doubtful. If they split, Democrats would lose two seats, Republicans gain one.

IOWA -- Loses one seat. The Republican Legislature merged the districts of the two Democratic incumbents, Representatives Coad and Neal Smith, with Mr. Smith the survivor. Democrats lost one seat.

KANSAS--Loses one seat. The Republican Legislature put Representatives Breeding, Democrat, and Dile, Republican, together in a single, huge (over 50,000 square miles) western district. An even-steven battle for survival is expected.

KENTUCKY--Lose one seat. Democrats take the loss, with Representative Spence, thrown in with fellow Democratic Representative Chelf, retiring.

MAINE--The three-man Republican delegation must lose one member. Representatives Garland and Tupper will meet in the primary to see who drops out.

MARYLAND--Gains one seat. The redistricting bill was blocked by a referendum petition, forcing the new Congressman to be elected at-large. The extra seat is rated doubtful or leaning Democratic.

MASSACHUSETTS--Loses two seats. After much grumbling, the legislature passed a bill that is likely to cost each party one seat. The Republican loser is Representative Curtis, a candidate for the Senate nomination. In a merged district, Representative Lane, Democrat, may lose to Representative Morse, Republican.

MICHIGAN--Gains one seat. The extra man will be chosen at-large, with Republican ex-Representative Bentley a very slight favorite.

MINNESOTA--Loses one seat. The redistricting jeopardized Republican Representatives Judd, Andersen and Langen. Mr. Judd is retiring, but so is Mr. Andersen's scheduled opponent, Democratic Representative Marshall. Likely result: A one or two seat Republican loss.

MISSISSIPPI--Loses one seat from an all-Democratic delegation. The redistricting throws Representatives Whitten and Frank Smith together for a primary fight.

MISSOURI--Loses one seat. Representative Boulder, Democrat, is retiring. Result: One less Democrat.

NEBRASKA--The all-Republican delegation is cut from four seats to three. Representatives Weaver and Beerman are thrown together in the fight for survival.

NEW JERSEY--Gains one seat. The new district is solidly Democratic Middlesex County, meaning a Democratic pickup of one.

NEW YORK--Loses two seats. Population shifts to the suburbs, plus the most artful Republican gerrymandering of the season, likely will eliminate six Democrats and elect four additional Republicans. Among the prospective Democratic victims are Representatives Stratton, Santangelo, Carey and Pike. Four other Democrats, Representatives Farstein and Ryan, Rooney and Anfuso, are merged into two districts, meaning two of them will be bumped.

NORTH CAROLINA--Loses one seat. The Democratic Legislature overplayed its hand in its eagerness to defeat Representative Jonas, the State's lone Republican, who was put into a district with Representative Kitchin, Democrat. Result: Mr. Jonas may survive and one or more Democrats be defeated.

OHIO--Gains one seat. The new man will be elected at-large and Republican Robert A. Taft, jr. appears to have a lock on the job.

PENNSYLVANIA--Loses three seats. One Democrat, Representative Granahan, is retiring. One Republican, Representative Van Zandt, is stepping aside to run for the Senate. The third incumbent not returning will be either Representative Rhodes, Democrat, or Representative Fenton, Republican, merged in the new 6th District. Mr. Rhodes is a slight favorite to survive, making it one less Democrat and two less Republicans.

TEXAS--Gains one seat. In an at-large election, the Democrats are favored to register the additional vote.

WEST VIRGINIA--Loses one seat. Representative Moore, Republican, and Representative Bailey, Democrat, are thrown into the same district. It is rated very close, with a slight edge perhaps for the Republican

April 17, 1962

Since the withdrawal of Harry King Lowman in the Senate race, speculation in the gubernatorial campaign of 1963 has started up again. An AP article appeared in most of the Kentucky papers entitled "Lowman's Exit Reportedly Speeding Up Gubernatorial Candidate Search". This article is as follows:

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)--Harry King Lowman's exit from the Senate race reportedly is speeding up the state administration's search for a gubernatorial candidate to run next year.

The original timetable, it has been learned, called for the public unveiling of a candidate shortly after the May 29 primary.

But the announcement could come before then now that Lowman has been forced out of the Democratic primary because of illness, leaving only token opposition for Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt.

The apparent reasoning behind a post-primary disclosure was that administration leaders did not want to muddy the Democratic waters in the senatorial campaign with a contest still more than a year away.

The only announced candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in the 1963 primary is A. B. Chandler, who would be seeking an unprecedented third term.

Administration leaders have been weighing for months the pros and cons of potential candidates.

One of them, Edward T. (Ned) Breathitt, a member of the state Public Service Commission, already has begun a concerted drive to pick up grass-roots support.

The bit problem, informed sources say, is to get broad-scale agreement on one person and not convey the public impression that he represents the hand-picked choice of Gov. Bert Combs.

Combs is known to feel that an administration-backed candidate must fit two qualifications above all:

1. He must stand four-square behind Combs' program, including the present 3 per cent sales tax.
2. He must - in the opinion of Combs and his advisers - be able to wage a winning campaign.

Besides Breathitt, the gubernatorial speculation includes Highway Commissioner Henry Ward; Court of Appeals Judge John Palmore, Atty. Gen. John Breckinridge, and two congressmen, WILLIAM NATCHER of Bowling Green and John Watts of Nicholasville.

NATCHER and Watts were projected more prominently in the field by drawing no Republican opposition this fall. NATCHER also is unopposed in the primary but Watts must run against T. J. Hill of Stanford.

Administration strategists express belief that any one of these prospective candidates can win.

They say, however, Palmore's position as appellate judge could prove a drawback since Combs himself served on the Court of Appeals before running for governor the first time in 1955.

The administration plan, sources say, is to put forth a candidate for lieutenant governor at the same time the gubernatorial standard-bearer throws his hat into the ring.

This would project the team image that Combs and Wyatt put to effective use in their 1959 campaign.

Breckinridge also has been mentioned as a possible candidate for lieutenant governor on an administration ticket.

Among the other possible contenders for second spot are Motor Transportation Commissioner Forster Ockerman of Lexington; Finance Commissioner Robert Matthews Jr. of Shelbyville; Wendell Ford of Owensboro, former chief aide to Combs; and State Sen. J. D. (Jiggs) Buckman of Shepherdsville.

State Rep. Fred Morgan of Paducah, a Chandler partisan, already has announced for lieutenant governor.

* * *

I still have no desire to be Governor of Kentucky and believe that I can do more for the people right here in Washington

An article appeared in the MADISONVILLE MESSENGER pertaining to the present political situation in Kentucky with some of the speculation justified. This article is as follows:

"Unless Harry King Lowman's illness proves to be something of a very serious nature--which everyone hopes is not the case--a lot of folks will always think that the ailment that forced him to withdraw from the US Senate primary was more of a political than a medical nature . . . Right or wrong, that will be the supposition.

Be that as it may, it was generally accepted that the great merger between Chandler and Clements was a colossal flop and that Lowman apparently would have done better with either of the two old factional leaders backing him alone than he was doing with the two combined . . . For when two long and bitter enemies join forces, the natural tendency on the

part of the public is to be suspicious and fearful that the people are about to be fleeced...Because they were the 'outs', a lot of former Chandler backers might have gone for Lowman, despite their dislike for an alliance with Clements--but then, a lot of others of the same persuasion would not... The defections on the Clements' side were of much larger proportions, to the point where the man who could have been majority leader of the US Senate today (except for Chandler) was said to be losing his temper openly, behaving in a manner alien to the old, smooth Clements.

One effect on next year's Governor's race will be this: Every old Clements' ally and every old Chandler ally who balked at the merger experiment is patting himself on the back today and thanking his lucky stars that he did not get cut up in a useless fight, that he didn't get out on the limb that was chopped off when Lowman withdrew...Having thus broken with a former leader and been proven wise in so doing, a lot of these folks will be hard to lead back into their former corrals...So, it's hard to see which is the biggest political loser in this power play that was finally blocked by illness... Maybe it's Chandler, because he is the one who is to be a candidate next year - unless this scared him out-which we seriously doubt.

And a lot of folks who were trying to "ride the fence"--at least for awhile--are off the hook as a result of Lowman's withdrawal...And the lack now of any serious primary campaigning by Wyatt--with Lowman out of the way and an 'always run' left in the race--is likely to step up activity in the "Who's For '63?" Derby currently being run by John Breckinridge, Ned Breathitt, John Palmore and Henry Ward--plus sundry others.

Breckinridge got an assist recently from Gov. Bert Combs, so Frankfort editor S. C. Van Curen reports. . . Van was talking to the Governor about candidate prospects when Breckinridge walked by, and Van asked Combs: "There's Breckinridge, who's for him?". . . To which the Governor replied: "Nobody but the people, I guess". . . Combs is variously reported to be rooting for Breathitt or Palmore but would likely be satisfied with Ward or Breckinridge if either showed sufficient evidence of overwhelming strength. . . And folks who saw Attorney General Breckinridge here last week will be surprised to know that he is 48 and will soon be 49, which would make him 50 when the next Governor is inaugurated.

A nice editorial appeared in the LEITCHFIELD GAZETTE of April 12 entitled "Lack of Opposition in Tribute to Congressman's Talents," and is as follows:

For the second consecutive time, Kentucky's Second District Congressman WILLIAM H. NATCHER is without opposition either in the primary or general election, as no other candidate has filed by the deadline last week. Thus there will be no contest in the Second District except the senatorial race which has candidates in both major parties.

Four years ago CONGRESSMAN NATCHER carried every county except one, Ohio, in the Second District against his Republican opponent, and that was the home county of the Republican, Wayland Render. The winner carried such Republican counties as Grayson, Edmonson and Butler by most decisive margins and tallied overwhelming majorities in Democratic counties.

MR. NATCHER has made a hard-working, effective and intelligent representative of the district in Congress. His devotion to best interest of the District is recognized by Republicans as well as Democrats, and observers of Kentucky politics believe his position is the strongest of any officeholder in the state. With a following all over the state to support him as well as in his home district, he easily could be elected to any office in Kentucky. His friends believe he will move up to the Senate eventually on the basis of his fine record in the House.

Army National Guard and Army Reserve Buildings
For Bowling Green, Kentucky

For five years I have worked to secure an Army Reserve building and an Army National Guard building for Bowling Green, Ky. Yesterday, we passed H.R. 11131, "The Military Construction Authorization Bill for FY 1963" and in this bill I succeeded in placing the sum of \$144,000 for the National Guard Building and \$221,000 for the Army Reserve Building. It goes without saying that the people in Bowling Green are well pleased.

April 19, 1962

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations I hear many unreasonable requests for expenditure of Federal funds. Thomas Jefferson said that "I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared. . . To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. . . We must make our choice between economy and liberty or profusion and servitude . . . If we run into such debts, we must be taxed in our meat and drink,

"In our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and in our amusements. . . If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy."

Woodrow Wilson said that "The history of Liberty is a history of the limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it."

Calvin Coolidge at one time said that "Nothing is easier than the expenditure of public money. It does not appear to belong to anybody. The temptation is overwhelming to bestow it on somebody." Also Calvin Coolidge said that "I favor the policy of economy, not because I wish to save money, but because I wish to save people. The men and women of this country who toil are the ones who bear the cost of the Government. Every dollar that we carelessly waste means that their life will be so much the more meager. . . Economy is idealism in its most practical form."

Another nice editorial appeared in one of our papers concerning my candidacy for re-election. The editorial is from the HANCOCK CLARION and is entitled "Rep. Natcher Will Have No Opposition," and is as follows:

"The Clarion is happy to receive the following Letter from HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Member of Congress from our Second District of Kentucky.

We are happy, too, that Mr. NATCHER has no opposition for re-election to Congress from this district which he has so ably represented through several terms and is to represent us again for the next two years, or as long as he chooses to do so.

While the letter we publish herewith is to the editor of the Clarion and a personal one, we feel that in writing to us he is expressing the same greetings of appreciation to all the people of our county and district.

During the years that are past we have been more or less acquainted with the members of Congress who have represented this old Second District--~~in~~ one or two representatives in particular we have known in a very personal manner. We were so well acquainted with the late David H. Kincheloe and Glover Cary, having known them both very well and their families in a very personal way, yet we can say truthfully that in Bill NATCHER the Second District has been as ably or even better represented than at any time within our knowledge for a period of over half a century. In saying this we do not want to leave the impression that the other Members of Congress from this district did not well and ably represent our people--far from that--but in Mr. NATCHER we have had a representative who has given unstintingly of his time and efforts to not only represent our district but the entire state and nation as well.

While WILLIAM H. NATCHER has had no opposition from his own Democratic party during the years of his service, he has from time to time had token opposition from the opposite party that has been of little force, and now to have a clear and unopposed nomination and election we feel that he has and does truly represent our district to the entire satisfaction of all our people. The letter to the editor of the Clarion follows:

Mr. Roscoe I. Downs
Hewesville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Downs:

It is with a feeling of genuine gratitude that I have learned of my unopposed candidacy for reelection to the House of Representatives.

In view of this happy news, I would certainly feel very reassured if I did not promptly reassure you of my appreciation of your continuing assistance and cooperation through your straightforward and sound newspaper. I want you to know that your logical and objective handling of any criticism you deemed necessary together with your words of generous commendation whenever same were merited, has been extremely helpful. I am sure I do not have to tell you that I shall continue my earnest efforts to merit the confidence which you and my other good friends have manifested in me and endeavor, at all times, to make the fine people of the Second Congressional District a good Representative.

With reassurance of my deep appreciation of your friendship, and with kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, M.C.

April 20, 1962

This week we passed with unanimous vote the record peace-time budget for defense. Of the total amount of \$47,839,491,000, \$19,177,634,000 is for the Air Force; \$15,081,570,000 is for the Navy and \$11,546,567,000 is for the Army.

The President's move in the price increase for steel is still causing considerable comment. On Wednesday of this week, the President decided to heal some of the wounds he had inflicted on big steel.

Ever so often one of the newspapers in Kentucky forgets all about whiskey ads and money in the till and with courage prepares an editorial which should be well received by every thinking man and woman in our State. Such an editorial appeared in the Lexington-Herald on April 14 entitled "We Hate To Admit It, But -", and is as follows:

The Herald, an old-line Democratic newspaper, is reluctant to admit that actions of the present administration are causing dissatisfaction that may lead to economic rebellion or revolution.

As a supporter of its party, this newspaper is loathe to criticize the administration. However, it can not close its eyes to the self-evident fact that a football player carrying the ball needs only to cross the goal line to make a touchdown. He doesn't have to grab the ball, climb over the goal posts and keep on running until he drops from exhaustion.

This is exactly what the present administration seems to be trying to do with income taxes when it proposes to have stock dividends and bond interest withheld by corporations and banks. It is simply trying to carry the tax ball too far.

This dividend-and-interest-withholding plan is a proposal of tax-drunk politicians who, along with others who vote for it, are likely to be handed a sobering blow at the polls if and when they seek re-election.

The government no doubt realizes it will have to refund a sizable amount of money withheld under this proposal. But, it will profit tremendously just as it profits in sales of government savings bonds even though the bonds are cashed in a month after their purchase. But, during the year the government has the use of this money that is not owed in income taxes, the taxpayers will have no use of it whatsoever.

Another point developing is the steel companies' sound disregard for unbusinesslike theories of government.

The administration should not be surprised or disappointed at the rise in steel prices. It has ever been the system of free enterprise to increase the price of a product when the cost of production increases.

To have it otherwise would lead eventually to more government subsidization. "

April 23, 1962

During the past week Russia replaced its tough East Berlin commander, Marshal Ivan Konev; The United States offered a new Berlin compromise. Three Roman Catholics in New Orleans who opposed the Bishop's school integration order were excommunicated. Red China decided to put less emphasis on industry, more on agriculture to fight food shortages. Air Force Capt. Joseph Kauffman was sentenced to 20 years at hard labor for dealing with Communists. In Geneva, The United States proposed a new disarmament plan. Secret Army chief Raoul Salan was captured in Algeria. President Kennedy tried to make peace with the steel industry, which he denounced the week before. A new upheaval threatened in Argentina as military leaders served an ultimatum on President Guido. The House passed a record peacetime defense budget of \$47.8 billion. A White House study group recommended tax credits for those who contributed to political campaigns. Canada's prime minister John Dieffenbaker set national elections for June 18. Secretary Goldberg averted a strike by pilots of Pan American World Airways. The nation's first Titan missile base, near Denver, was pronounced combat-ready. Congo soldiers detained Katanga President Tshombe, but U.N. troops freed him. Scores were injured in Athens in riots against the Greek government.

A right good editorial appeared in Sunday's NATIONAL OBSERVER entitled "The Long Journey." This editorial is as follows:

"The dangers besetting us in the world today are so great that there is an understandable tendency to regard them as unique. Thus in the expected resumption of United States nuclear tests, forced on us by the Soviets, we have one more reminder of the brooding threat of a nuclear showdown.

Intellectually we may recognize that other times have also known great troubles, but humanly our instinct is to slide over that fact in our concentration on the present. Indeed, some insist that today's crisis really is unprecedented, because never before in history has mankind possessed such a nearly total capacity for self-destruction.

So it is appropriate, especially at this season commemorating Man's death and resurrection, to try to project ourselves into the minds and feelings of other people in other times of crisis.

What must a Roman have thought as he saw his city and empire crumbling before the barbarian? What could he think except that the world was coming to an end? Certainly his world was ending, and Western civilization was to remain dormant for centuries.

During those Long Dark Ages, the few who tried to preserve the records of classical antiquity could hardly have been very optimistic. What was there to suggest, in that world, that their efforts would ever bear fruit in a new flowering of civilization?

Later, in the Middle Ages, catastrophes of incredible proportions struck. It's estimated the Black Death took the lives of 25 million, a quarter of the people in Europe. The individual European wouldn't have known the extent of the wholesale slaughter, but to his eyes, with death on every hand in his own community, it must have looked as though humanity was in its final convulsions.

* * *

Whatever the dangers today, therefore, people's fears of extinction are hardly unprecedented. Nor is it by any means clear that the present dangers are of an unprecedented order.

The explosive power of nuclear weapons, enormous though it is, is but the outgrowth of centuries of arms development; the primitive rifle will still kill as finally as the most sophisticated super-bomb. In any case, the existence of nuclear power is not a guarantee that it will be used in war.

Arms do not cause wars; the conscious decisions of men do. And in the complicated process of making decisions, our enemies must carefully calculate the destructive power of nuclear weapons on themselves as well as on others.

Only glaring weaknesses on our part, or insanity on theirs, could lead them to suppose they could get away with general nuclear war. Since we are not weak, and they presumably are not insane, it is at least as logical to say that the very existence of nuclear weapons is a deterrent to nuclear war as it is to say that they make nuclear war inevitable.

The real point is that we cannot know that will happen in the future. We cannot know whether, despite everything, there will be a nuclear war. We cannot know, should that calamity occur, how many people would be left or what the shape of the post-war world would be.

Even nuclear war could visit varying degrees of destruction. It could be on the order of World War II, or it could be much worse, submerging civilization for centuries--an eclipse on a par with the aftermath of the fall of Rome, from which civilization eventually arose more vigorous than ever. But again, it all depends on the deliberate decisions of men.

It is not, and cannot be, certain that the survivors of a nuclear war would be transformed into physical and moral monsters, at each other's throat like beasts in the jungle. Calamity more typically produces the opposite reaction of compassion and mutual help.

* * *

Yet a good many people today do presume to read the future, and in the direst possible way. Forgetting the past, they assume either that nuclear war would literally annihilate the human race or that survival would not be worth having.

This despairing attitude leads to all sorts of aberrations. We are told, for example, that it is somehow wrong even to think about the possibility of survival; instead we are told to "build peace." That sounds fine, except no one explains how, given the world and our enemies in it, we can do more to build peace, unless it be the peace of surrender.

Surrender, unhappily, has its numerous advocates today. Despairing of the future, they would prefer slavery under communism to even the risk of nuclear war. The alternatives are not real, of course; surrender guarantees nothing but the slavery, whereas strength and firmness and courage--behaving like men--gives free men a reasonable chance to escape both communism and war.

For our part, we do not presume to prophesy. But as in all else, history is a guide; the Easter story points its powerful moral. Man has come a long way from the evolutionary mists, through many millennia, through fire and flood and plague. His tenacity is awesome. His instinct to build and rebuild is as strong as his instinct to destroy.

Neither man nor any other creature is proof against extinction. All that is certain is that no dread of doom has ever halted his long journey.

* * *

Two of my good friends on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and both, by the way, outstanding Members of Congress, may be in trouble. I hope not because it makes me right ill to think of men with the ability that these two men possess to be crucified by fact or by innuendo. These two Members are Jamie Whitten, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and H. Carl Andersen, the ranking minority Member on this Subcommittee. During the past week a man by the name of Estes, who is a Texan, has been indicted in Federal Court and during a court of inquiry held by the Attorney General of Texas, Whitten's and Andersen's name entered the inquiry. An article appeared in a Washington paper entitled "Ralph Denies Estes Gifts, Salesmen Tell of Fittings." Again on Sunday, an article appeared in the WASHINGTON-POST entitled "Rep. Whitten Denied Any Dealings With Estes." These articles are as follows:

DALLAS, Tex. April 21 (AP),--A former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, James T. Ralph, has testified at a court of inquiry that he accepted no gifts from West Texas financier Billie Sol Estes.

In later testimony, however, three salesmen from the Neiman-Marcus department store said Mr. Ralph was fitted with two expensive suits and with two pairs of shoes costing \$36.95 per pair.

They testified the suits were sent to Estes at a Washington hotel while the shoes were delivered to Estes at a Dallas hotel where both he and Mr. Ralph were staying.

Mr. Ralph testified that when he visited the Dallas store with Estes last September, the West Texas financier was so insistent that he accept expensive clothing that "it became an embarrassment."

Confronted with an exchange slip dated October 24, 1961, Mr. Ralph said his father-in-law had received two shirts from a Mr. Wilson whom he said he did not know.

Mr. Ralph testified that on his next trip to Dallas he exchanged the shirts at Neiman-Marcus for five cheaper ones.

A Dallas attorney told the court of inquiry of lengthy talks with Estes while investigating the financier's operations.

The witness was Frank Cain, who represents Pacific Finance Co., one of a number of lending firms that sued Estes after his indictment on Federal charges of fraud.

Mr. Cain said that when he told Estes the FBI was investigating him, Estes said, "I can stop that. I will will get Lyndon Johnson on the phone."

The attorney said he did not know whether Estes called Vice President Johnson or not, but that night Estes told him "I've got that investigation stopped."

Several days later Estes was arrested on Federal charges that he bilked finance companies of millions of dollars by obtaining loans on what the Government said were non-existent fertilizer tanks.

Mr. Cain also testified that he heard Estes talking over the phone with a man Estes identified as "Jamie Whitten." Mr. Cain said he was curious about a \$40,000 payment which Estes said he had to make. He said he asked Estes, "was that the payoff?" and Estes replied that it was.

A Democratic Representative from Mississippi is named Jamie Whitten but he was not so identified in Mr. Cain's testimony.

The Dallas Times Herald reported that Representative Whitten denied having any business with Estes.

"I never heard of such a thing," Mr. Whitten said when contacted in Mississippi.

"I never heard of this fellow (Estes) before I met him last January through some of my Texas colleagues," the Congressman stated.

"Estes was represented as a Horatio Alger sort of fellow. What his business was I never knew. He never solicited any favors from me. The Department of Agriculture never came to me about Estes. I never went to the department about Estes, and I never did anything for Estes."

Mr. Whitten is chairman of the House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee. The ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, Representative Andersen of Minnesota, also was mentioned in yesterday's hearing.

Mr. Wilson read into the record an undated letter purporting to link Mr. Andersen with Estes

The letter was unsigned but Mr. Wilson said it was to Estes from William E. Morris, a former \$14,000 a year Agriculture Department employee who was fired when he failed to make himself available for questioning by the department in the Estes case. Mr. Morris is a former administrative assistant to Mr. Andersen.

The letter said, "We have discussed our good G.O.P. contact in Congress." and went on to say that Mr. Andersen was developing a new coal mine and needed capital.

"The Congressman hopes you will buy \$1,500 or \$2,000 worth (of stock)," said the letter. Mr. Morris suggested that Estes make out a check to Coal, Inc., and added, "He is really in a bind right now."

Mr. Wilson did not indicate what further use he planned to make of the letter. He said the letter was found in Estes' private files March 30.

Coal, Inc., owns the "Black Knight" mine at Ravensdale, Wash.

James Anderson, jr., Seattle attorney and secretary of Coal, Inc., said in Seattle no stock certificates in the mine have ever been issued to Estes. James Andersen, a Republican member of the Washington House of Representatives, is a nephew of the Minnesota Congressman.

He said the mine has never had a Government contract and does not anticipate getting one because coal in the mine does not meet Government standards.

He said Coal, Inc. is a family operation with about 95 per cent of the stock owned by members of the family. He said the Ravensdale mine was discovered by his father, James Andersen, Sr.

Representative Andersen, in a statement last Tuesday, said he had sold Estes 15 shares in the coal mine at \$15 a share last January and another 25 shares in March.

Another Agriculture Department employee, Emery E. Jacobs, resigned in the wake of testimony linking him to Estes.

In another development, the Agriculture Department in Washington said in a statement last night it once wanted Estes to post \$1 million bond in connection with his storage of Government grain.

The Department said it decided, after determining from a financial statement that Estes' net financial worth was in excess of \$12 million, to continue his bond on grain storage operations at \$700,000.

Meanwhile, the Dallas Morning News said in a copyrighted story today that an audit of Estes' financial condition was inconclusive.

The story said a certified public accountant who made the audit did not claim it was accurate. The News said it was prepared by the Lubbock firm of Jackson and Rodgers. The News said the Department requested the audit.

* * *

CHARLESTON, Miss., April 21--Rep. Jamie Whitten, (D-Miss.) chairman of the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, today denied ever having dealings with besieged Texas grain magnate Billie Sol Estes.

"I have never called him nor has he ever asked me to do anything for him," the 52-year-old Whitten said.

Whitten said that a Dallas attorney's testimony linking him with Estes "must be just an effort to put discredit to me."

Whitten declined to elaborate on that statement, but he was apparently referring to the hot reelection campaign he faces since his district was merged with that of Rep. Frank Smith, (D-Miss.)

Estes, wealthy Texan recently arrested on Federal charges of fraud, has been sued for millions of dollars by finance companies who claim he bilked them.

At a court of inquiry conducted by Texas Attorney General Will Wilson yesterday, Dallas attorney Frank Cain testified he heard Estes making deals by telephone with Whitten. Cain represents the Pacific Finance Corp., one of several firms which has sued Estes.

Cain said he was in Estes' office at Pecos, Texas, when the telephone rang. He said Estes' secretary came in and said, "Mr. Whitten is on the phone and wants to change that contract."

Cain said Estes went into the secretary's office and talked on the phone for a few minutes. "Then Estes came back where we were and said, 'That's Jamie Whitten. He is a boy who really has the control over the budget appropriations for the agriculture program. You get on the extension and listen.'"

Cain said he listened to the voice Estes said was Whitten's.

"There is one paragraph to be changed, Cain quoted the voice as saying.

"In the soil bank portion fine print, strike out the name---(Cain said he couldn't remember the name the voice used) and insert the name **Jamies Whitten.**"

He said the voice spelled it "J-A-M-I-E W-H-I-T-T-E-N."

Whitten denied having any dealing with Estes. "That business of my supposed to have repeated my name after the other man got on the phone sounds like a putup," he said.

Whitten said he met Estes for the first time in January through Texas members of the house at a Washington restaurant.

"They (the Texas Congressman) were making a big to-do over him and I was introduced to him," Whitten said "I saw him at a distance several other times at House events but never to speak to."

The congressman said he had never heard of Estes before that. "I didn't even know what business he was in," said Whitten.

April 24, 1962

New Orleans segregationists last week sent a colored man and his wife and 8 children to New York City. Their transportation was paid and they were given enough money to purchase food along the way. Yesterday, they announced in

New Orleans that two bus loads of Negro families would be sent to Washington this Wednesday. The transportation is being paid and enough money furnished for food. The Commissioners here in Washington called this plan a cruel design and the segregationists in New Orleans said that the people in Washington, New York, Detroit and several other cities had such a great affection for the colored people that they decided to send a few.

This past weekend we launched a ranger-4 space craft toward the moon. The huge rocket started on its 60-hour journey to the moon some 229,540 miles away and according to news reports last night it was well along the way but we had lost radio contact.

April 26, 1962

The Ranger IV spacecraft after travelling nearly 250,000 miles is due to hit the moon today. According to the Space Agency the spacecraft will graze the leading edge of the moon by approximately 900 miles and be pulled into the back side of the moon by lunar gravity. Shortly after the takeoff radio control was lost and the spacecraft travelled on into outer space failing to send back signals and unable to take the necessary pictures after landing on the moon. The 730 pound silver and gold spacecraft's main battery suddenly went dead.

For some three years now the ROLL CALL, a newspaper of Capitol Hill, has been published. It deals mainly with the Members of the House and the Senate and the Members of the Staff throughout the House and Senate Office Buildings. It is quite an unusual paper and according to my information has a good circulation. On page 3 of the April 25 issue appears an article entitled "Gregory Tries for Comeback in Kentucky". This article is as follows:

"Former Rep. Noble J. Gregory (D-Ky) is hitting the comeback trail at the age of 64.

Gregory, who served in Congress from 1937 until his surprise primary loss in 1958, is challenging the man who beat him, Rep. Frank A. Stubblefield (D-Ky).

As the 1962 political filings closed down, politicians were chomping at the bit like frisky thoroughbreds anxious for a romp on the State's famed blue grasses. Of all the incumbents, only Democratic Rep. William H. Natcher has no opposition.

As the list of candidates was unveiled, one name was conspicuously missing: Rep. Brent Spence, at 87 the oldest Member of Congress, was calling it quits.

Spence, who has been in Congress since 1931, was combined by redistricting with fellow Democratic Rep. Frank Chelf. Rather than oppose the younger Chelf he announced retirement.

Chelf drew seven Democratic and one Republican opponent as the filing books were closed down. Another Democrat, Rep. John Watts, had only primary opposition from a candidate named Thomas Jefferson Hill, III.

Rep. Frank J. Burke (D-Ky) has both Democratic and Republican opposition. In a Senate race, Democratic Lt. Gov. Wilson W. Wyatt of Louisville is among three Democrats and one Republican trying to oust Republican Sen. Thruston Morton (R-Ky).

* * *

Yesterday, President Kennedy gave the go ahead for a new series of United States nuclear tests in the atmosphere. The first of these tests may come today depending on weather and other operational considerations. The President had called upon Khrushchev to call off all future atomic tests but unless some agreement was reached, the United States would proceed to start testing again. Khrushchev, of course, failed to agree and the tests are now being carried on by our country.

The Senate has another filibuster underway in the literacy test issue. Majority Leader Mansfield is the first sponsor of the Administration's literacy test bill which will provide that a sixth grade education is equivalent for voting rights. Senator Richard Russell of Georgia is leading the Southern Members and it now appears that this will go on for several days.

April 27, 1962

Labor organizations generally are experiencing difficulty in obtaining new members and in holding old members. There are some 6 million fewer members of labor organizations today than 10 years ago. This is quite unusual when you consider the fact that we have several million more people employed today than we did 10 years ago. Labor does not have the influence that it had at one time and must miss leaders such as Green, Lewis and others.

Today more than at any time during the past 20 years people generally throughout the country are very much concerned over the Federal Government's constantly taking over of certain rights and privileges which have heretofore been under the control of the states and local communities. This applies in many instances and not just in the question involving segregation. The tax bill that recently passed the House brought forth many comments concerning the Federal Government usurping of power which was not contemplated by our forefathers.

April 30, 1962

During the past week the United States began a new series of nuclear tests in the Pacific. American scientists hit the moon for the first time with an unmanned spacecraft. A Federal grand jury indicted four big steel companies on price-fixing and price-rigging charges. Argentina's government nullified last month's elections to block resurgent Peronistas.

British Prime Minister Macmillan conferred in Washington with President Kennedy.

The Pentagon lifted its ban on overseas travel allowances for dependents of American servicemen.

Southern Senators started a filibuster against ~~an~~ Administration's civil rights bill.

The Soviet parliament surprised no one by ~~re~~-electing Nikita Khrushchev premier.

A right good definition of a taxpayer is
"One who doesn't have to pass a Civil Service
~~ex~~amination to work for the Government".

This year, like a lot of other years, we are experiencing considerable difficulty in passing a bill for agriculture. It seems that year after year the farm income of each succeeding Administration takes it on the chin. The Lord's Prayer has 56 words. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has 266 and the 10 Commandments, 297. The Declaration of Independence has 300. A recent Government order on "cabbage" prices contained 26,911 words.

Only one major piece of legislation has been enacted into law since January and this is the Manpower Retraining Act. The three most important bills of the session have not started so far. They are: The Trade Expansion Program, Medical Care for the Aged, and the Tax Reform Bill which has passed the House and is now under consideration in the Senate. I believe that we will vote on all of these bills before we leave this year.

May 7, 1962

During the past week the Algerians threatened a new civil war as European terrorists stepped up their attacks on Moslems.

The United States detonated its fourth nuclear explosion in the new Pacific test series.

In Venezuela, loyal government troops surrounded revolting marines in the nation's second largest city, Carupano.

President Kennedy found himself deeper in the wage-price tug-of-war as a White House board recommended pay increases for 450,000 rail workers.

Soviet cosmonaut Gherman Titov toured Washington with astronaut John Glenn, met President Kennedy.

In Laos, American military men identified attacking Communists forces as Chinese--their first appearance there.

India set up military positions near Chinese outposts on land claimed by both countries; Nehru talked of war.

A burst of stock market activity gave the New York Stock Exchange its heaviest trading of the year.

Republicans backed by ex-President Eisenhower demanded a full investigation of the Agriculture Department and its relations with Texas financier Billie Sol Estes.

Kennedy aides mounted a drive to pass a medical-care-for-the-aged bill, but agreed to compromise.

Two American soldiers captured by Communist guerrillas in Vietnam were released unharmed.

Communists marched and orated in Red capitals to celebrate May Day.

A three-train wreck in Tokyo killed more than 150 persons.

I spent a very enjoyable weekend at the Military Academy. The weather was beautiful at West Point and as one of the Members of the Board of Visitors, I enjoyed every minute of my annual tour. While there I was informed by Major General Westmoreland, the Superintendent, that the oldest graduate now living was 102 years old. He is Colonel Hodges and during Eisenhower's last year when he was President and at West Point for June Week - Mr. Eisenhower was introduced to Colonel Hodges who is in a wheel chair.

After shaking hands with the President, Colonel Hodges said: "Young man, what did you say your name was? Who did you say you were?" The President informed him that he was the President of the United States. On the Board we have a number of outstanding members. Men such as Omar Bradley, the World War II hero, and others.

May 8, 1962

On Monday of this week the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget started hearings. I am Chairman of this Subcommittee and this is the first day I have presided as Chairman of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in the House. On many occasions as No. 2 man, I have presided but this is the first Subcommittee that I have had as Chairman since I have been a Member of Congress. We are moving along in good shape and have outstanding members on the full committee serving with me on the Subcommittee.

An article appeared in Monday Evening's Star entitled "House Begins Airing of D. C. Record Budget". This article is as follows:

NATCHER STRESSES CRIME PROBLEM, WELFARE NEEDS

"A House subcommittee began hearings on the District budget today with a reminder by its chairman that "Washington continues to be faced with a large public welfare caseload and a serious crime situation."

The chairman, Representative NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky, noted that Government expenditures continue to mount and that the 1963 budget requests of \$298 million set an all-time spending record.

But after a closed session with District officials, Mr. Natcher said his House Appropriations Subcommittee should give "every consideration to those requests."

Today's session was attended by the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Walter N. Tobriner, Commissioner John B. Duncan and Engineer Commissioner Frederick J. Clarke.

Members of the subcommittee who listened to today's testimony included Representatives Santangelo, Democrat of New York; Shipley, Democrat of Illinois; Wilson, Republican of Indiana, and Rhodes, Republican of Arizona.

Witnesses are expected to back a relatively new approach to Federal and local partnership. The idea is to put up local money for programs to attract tourists and to spend Federal money to save open spaces.

The Greater National Capital Committee of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade wants \$50,000 in Federal money, hinged on \$250,000 to be raised by local businessmen for tourist promotion.

Virginia State Senator Charles Fenwick was scheduled to tell the committee today of a proposal in which the city and the governments of the surrounding counties would raise money, along with a Federal contribution, to purchase open spaces for parks and recreational purposes.

May 15, 1962

During the past week the Communist forces mounted a sweeping new offensive in Laos. The nation's doctors came under attack by peers, patients, and politicians. President Kennedy told labor to hold down its wage demands to help prevent inflation. Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany clashed with Washington and London over Berlin negotiations. A Polaris submarine fired a nuclear-tipped missile into the atmosphere in the Pacific testing area. The Government started public hearings in a broad investigation of the nation's securities markets. The Pulitzer Prize for fiction went to Edwin O'Connor for his novel, *The Edge of Sadness*. Senate action, in effect, scrapped the Administration's literacy test proposal. Antonio Segni, 71, was elected president of Italy. The Justice Department joined a drive against racial discrimination in hospitals. Former President Eisenhower said President Kennedy was seeking to amass too many Executive powers. Assistant Labor Secretary Jerry Holeman quit after admitting he took a \$1,000 gift from Texas tycoon Billie Sol Estes. Unemployment fell to 3,946,000 at mid-April. The orbital flight of astronaut Scott Carpenter was postponed to May 19. American scientists hit the moon with a high-powered light beam that may be developed into a death ray.

Former President Eisenhower threw the book at President Kennedy last week on his domestic policies. The former President objects to bigger Federal Government and less and less reliance on State and local governments. He listed five demands for additional executive power which President Kennedy has made of Congress. They include authority to modify Federal income taxes whenever the President decides it is in the interest of the country's economy. Also he included the President's request to finance large-scale public works programs; establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs; authority to

regiment all agriculture to an even greater extent and finally the desire to dilute the independence of the Federal Reserve Board by presidential appointment of its chairman. President Eisenhower declined to attack President Kennedy's foreign policies.

May 18, 1962

We will conclude the District of Columbia hearings on Thursday night of next week. Regular activities will be disposed of during the day Monday and beginning Tuesday night we will have outside witnesses.

Under the direction of President Kennedy, United States Marines, well equipped, moved up to Thailand's border yesterday. Some 5,000 Marines are aboard the Seventh Fleet and 1800 have already moved into Thailand.

It seems that President Kennedy will finally succeed in naming a Negro to the Cabinet. It now appears that Abraham A. Ribicoff will be the Democratic nominee for Senator in Connecticut and his position as Secretary of H.E.W. will be taken over by Robert C. Weaver who presently is the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The advertising of tobacco in any form will be banned throughout Italy under a law that became effective Wednesday. Fines for violations will range from \$32 to \$162. All poster advertisements and movie reels aimed at selling tobacco are forbidden.

Our investigation of the Welfare Department has certainly produced right unusual results. Yesterday, an article appeared in the EVENING STAR "Welfare Chiseling Found to Average 58 Pct. in Survey". This article is as follows:

"Federal investigators today finished their check on 280 parents drawing relief for their dependent children.

Fifty-eight per cent of the recipients visited - 109 of 187 - were found to be cheating and have been cut from the rolls. Most of them were supported by a paramour. Other mothers had jobs, were able to work or were unwilling to clarify their need.

Senator Robert Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, released these findings today, upon receipt of a report from Gerard Shea, District welfare director. Senator Byrd assigned Federal investigators on March 7. They have been working with District officials for Senator Byrd and Representative NAICHER, Democrat of Kentucky, chairmen of the congressional subcommittees that draft the District budget.

Percentages on the total 280 aid-to-dependent-children cases will not be available for at least two weeks.

District welfare officials have processed only 229 of the 280 to see if the cases should be continued or closed.

Of the 229 cases reviewed, 42 were closed before investigators got to them. These were mothers who withdrew from the rolls or who were found able to support themselves since investigators began work.

So the remaining 187 cases required action of welfare officials. They have stopped payments of 109, or 58 per cent, of these parents and continued 78, or 42 per cent, of them on the rolls.

Donald Brewer, acting welfare director, said that in no case had the Welfare Department disagreed with a recommendation of investigators either to close or to continue a case. Had case workers and administrators differed with an investigator's report, conflicting recommendations would have been judged by a special committee. It includes a District attorney, an auditor, a welfare administrator, a social worker and an investigator.

District Commissioner John B. Duncan has insisted mothers and children in need should not be deprived because of "a man in the home." But the paramour should be prosecuted, he proposes.

Mr. Duncan, to whom Mr. Shea is responsible, also has recommended that the welfare program be expanded to cover families in which the husband is employable but jobless.

Now, the District dependent children program is limited to youngsters whose fathers are dead, absent or incapacitated.

Senator Byrd said the Federal investigators will move into a sampling of general public assistance cases. The plan is to check 10 per cent of the total load, or about 150 cases.

Of the 109 cases of chiseling, 46 cases, or 42.2 per cent, were closed because a man was found in the house. These were men unknown to welfare workers before the investigation.

In 26 cases, or 23.8 per cent, the mother either had a job and was bringing home earned money for her family or she was able to work.

In 17 cases, or 15.5 per cent, the recipients were either unwilling or unable to say or show why they needed welfare.

In five cases, or 4.5 per cent, the father of the children or paramour of the mother was working.

In three cases, the father or paramour, already known to welfare workers, was employable; in two cases, the children no longer were in the home; and in 10 remaining cases, investigators found a variety of other reasons for ineligibility.

Senator Byrd prefers to figure his percentage of apparent cheating--58.2 per cent -- by matching the 109 cases cut from the rolls against the 187 cases actually investigated.

The figures are being gathered for District budget deliberations now underway in the House and due to start next month before Senator Byrd's Appropriations Subcommittee."

May 21, 1962

During the past week the Marines landed in Thailand - at least temporarily - Communist advances in Southeast Asia.

Federal investigators pushed deeper into the curious dealings of a most-talked-about Texan -- Billie Sol Estes.

French President de Gaulle got lots of nice people saying nasty things about him because of his views on European unity.

Some kind of murderous climax seemed to be building up again in terror-struck Algeria.

Raoul Salan, ex-leader of Algeria's terrorists, went on trial for his life.

Industrial output, employment, and personal income scored gains, strengthening the American economy.

Equipment problems forced the postponement to May 22 of the orbital space flight of Scott Carpenter.

The fight over President Kennedy's medical care for the aged program grew nosier.

Republican Senator Bush of Connecticut decided, for health reasons, not to seek a third term.

Sentiment increased in Congress for the Administration's proposal to legalize wiretapping by law officers

The United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction on grand larceny charges of Dave Beck, former Teamsters Union president.

Milovan Djilas, Yugoslav author, drew an eight-year, eight-month jail term for disclosing "state secrets" in his new book.

James Hoffa, Teamsters Union president, got into a peck of trouble -- over a poke and a business deal.

General Douglas MacArthur is 82 years of age and during the past week made his last visit to the Military Academy at West Point. He was awarded the Thayer Award for service to his nation at ceremonies at Washington Hall. General MacArthur graduated from the Academy in 1903 first in his class.] In his acceptance speech without text or even notes, the 82-year old General did farewell to the Cadet Corps and gave it a code of conduct. His speech is as follows:

"No human being could fail to be deeply moved by such a tribute as this, coming from a profession I have served so long and a people I have loved so well. It fills me with an emotion I cannot express. But this award is not intended primarily for a personality, but to symbolize a great moral code -- the code of conduct and chivalry of those who guard this beloved land of culture and ancient descent.

Duty, honor, country: Those three hallowed words reverently dictate what you want to be, what you can be, what you will be. They are your rallying point to build courage when courage seems to fail, to regain faith when there seems to be little cause for faith, to create hope when hope becomes forlorn.

Unhappily, I possess neither that eloquence of diction, that poetry of imagination, nor that brilliance of metaphor to tell you all that they mean.

The unbelievers will say they are but words, but a slogan, but a flamboyant phrase. Every pedant, every demagogue, every cynic, every hypocrite, every troublemaker, and, I am sorry to say, some others of an entirely different character will try to downgrade them even to the extent of mockery and ridicule.

But these are some of the things they build. They build your basic character. They mold you for your future roles as the custodians of the nation's defense. They make you strong enough to know when you are weak, and brave enough to face yourself when you are afraid.

They teach you to be proud and unbending in honest failure, but humble and gentle in success; not to substitute words for action; not to seek the path of comfort, but to face the stress and spur of difficulty and challenge; to learn to stand up in the storm, but to have compassion on those who fall; to master yourself before you seek to master others; to have a heart that is clean, a goal that is high; to learn to laugh, yet never forget how to weep; to reach into the future, yet never neglect the past; to be serious, yet never take yourself too seriously; to be modest so that you will remember the simplicity of true greatness; the open mind of true wisdom, the meedness of true strength.

They give you a temperate will, a quality of imagination, a vigor of the emotions, a freshness of the deep springs of life, a temperamental pre-eminence of courage over timidity, an appetite for adventure over love of ease.

They create in your heart the sense of wonder, the unfailing hope of what next, and the joy and inspiration of life. They teach you in this way to be an officer and a gentleman.

And what sort of soldiers are those you are to lead? Are they reliable? Are they brave? Are they capable of victory?

Their story is known to all of you. It is the story of the American man at arms. My estimate of him was formed on the battlefields many, many years ago, and has never changed. I regarded him then, as I regard him now, as one of the world's noblest figures; not only as one of the finest military characters, but also as one of the most stainless.

His name and fame are the birthright of every American citizen. In his youth and strength, his love and loyalty, he gave all that mortality can give. He needs no eulogy from me, or from any other man. He has written his own history and written it in red on his enemy's breast. . . .

In 20 campaigns, on a hundred battlefields, around a thousand camp fires, I have witnessed that enduring fortitude, that patriotic self-abnegation, and that invincible determination which have carved his statue in the hearts of his people.

From one end of the world to the other, he has drained deep the chalice of courage. As I listened to those songs in memory's eye I could see those staggering columns of the first World War, bending under soggy packs on many a weary march, from dripping dusk to drizzling dawn, slogging ankle deep through mire of shell-pocked roads; to form grimly for the attack, blue-lipped, covered with sludge and mud, chilled by the wind and rain, driving home to their objective, and for many, to the judgment seat of God. . .

I do not know the dignity of their birth, but I do know the glory of their death. They died unquestioning, uncomplaining, with faith in their hearts, and on their lips the hope that we would go on to victory.

Always for them: Duty, honor, country. Always their blood, and sweat, and tears, as they saw the way and the light. And 20 years after, on the other side of the globe, again the filth of dirty foxholes, the stench of ghostly trenches, the slime of dripping dugouts, those boiling suns of the relentless heat, those torrential rains of devastating storms, the loneliness and utter desolation of jungle trails, the bitterness of long separation of those they loved and cherished, the deadly pestilence of tropical disease, the horror of stricken areas of war.

Their resolute and determined defense, their swift and sure attack, their indomitable purpose, their complete and decisive victory -- always victory, always through the bloody haze of their last reverberating shot, the vision of gaunt, ghastly men, reverently following your password of duty, honor, country. . . .

You now face a new world, a world of change. The thrust into outer space of the satellite spheres and missiles marks a beginning of another epoch in the long story of mankind. In the five or more billion of years the scientists tell us it has taken to form the earth, in the three or more billion years of development of the human race, there has never been a more abrupt or staggering evolution.

We deal now, not with things of this world alone, but with the illimitable distances and yet unfathomed mysteries of the universe. We are reaching out for a new and boundless frontier. We speak in strange terms of harnessing the cosmic energy, of making winds and tides work for us. . . of the primary target in war, no longer limited to the armed forces of an enemy, but instead to include his civil population; of ultimate conflicts between a united human race and the sinister forces of some other planetary galaxy; such dreams and fantasies as to make life the most exciting of all times.

And through all this welter of change and development your mission remains fixed, determined, inviolable. It is to win our wars. Everything else in your professional career is but corollary to this vital dedication. All other public purpose, all other public projects, all other public needs, great or small, will find others for their accomplishment; but you are the ones who are trained to fight.

Yours is the profession of arms, the will to win, the sure knowledge that in war there is no substitute for victory, that if you lose, the nation will be destroyed, that the very obsession of your public service must be duty, honor, country.

Others will debate the controversial issues, national and international, which divide men's minds. But serene, calm, aloof, you stand as the nation's war guardians, as its lifeguards from the raging tides of international conflict, as its gladiators in the arena of battle. For a century and a half you have defended, guarded, and protected its hallowed traditions of liberty and freedom, of right and justice.

Let civilian voices argue the merits or demerits of our processes of government: Whether our strength is being sapped by deficit financing indulged in too long, by Federal paternalism grown too mighty, by power groups grown too arrogant, by politics grown too corrupt, by crime grown too rampant, by morals grown too low, by taxes grown too high, by extremists grown too violent; whether our personal liberties are as firm and complete as they should be.

These great national problems are not for your professional participation or military solution. Your guidepost stands out like a tenfold beacon in the night: Duty, honor, country.

You are the lever which binds together the entire fabric of our national system of defense. From your ranks come the great captains who hold the nation's destiny in their hands the moment the war tocsin sounds. . . .

The long, gray line has never failed us. Were you to do so, a million ghosts in olive drab, in brown khaki, in blue and gray, would rise from their white crosses, thundering those magic words: Duty, honor, country.

This does not mean that you are warmongers. ON the contrary, the soldier above all other people prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war. But always in our ears ring the ominous words of Plato, that wisest of all philosophers: "Only the dead have seen the end of war."

The shadows are lengthening for me. The twilight is here. My days of old have vanished-- tone and tint. They have gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were. Their memory is one of wondrous beauty, watered by tears and coaxed and caressed by the smiles of yesterday. Listen then, but with thirty ear, for the witching melody of faint bugles blowing reveille, and far drums beating the long roll.

In my dreams I hear again the crash of guns, the rattle of musketry, the strange, mournful mutter of the battlefield. But in the evening of my memory I come back to West Point. Always there echoes and re-echoes: Duty, honor, country.

Today marks my final roll call with you. But I want you to know that when I cross the river, my last conscious thought will be of the corps, and the corps, and the corps.

I bid you farewell."

* * *

One of our visitors from abroad described the United States by saying that it is the only nation that has waged war but not worshiped it, that has won the greatest power in the world but not sought it, that has wrought the greatest weapon but not wished to wield it.

May 22, 1962

This afternoon we concluded our hearings for District of Columbia Budget for FY 1963 insofar as the departments of the District are concerned. Beginning tonight at 7 o'clock we will hear outside witnesses in the Caucus Room on the 3rd Floor of the Old House Office Building. Tomorrow night and Thursday night will conclude the hearings for outside witnesses. Shortly thereafter we will mark up our bill and present it to the full Committee. In concluding the hearings this afternoon, I stated that today, Washington is passing through one of its most crucial periods. We have our transportation, highway, housing, education, medical care, welfare and delinquency problem.

We are also confronted with sudden shifts in population in certain sections of our city, and rapid movement to the suburbs of large numbers of middle and upper income families. Deterioration in the non-Federal portion of our city is one of the major reasons for our present condition.

We have a large public welfare case load, a difficult crime situation, and increasing governmental costs. In order to stop undesirables from drifting into our Capital City at the expense of the taxpayers of the District, we must take a new look at our welfare program.

Our Capital City is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and should be a model city in every respect. It is the symbol of democracy for men and women the world over.

The problems confronting us today are grave, but not insurmountable.

May 23, 1962

An important question to be answered by our country is whether or not we should try to outspend the Soviet Union in the present military and space race. We have reliable information to the effect that the Soviet Union is at the present time faced with a crisis and continuing to try to keep up with us will seriously affect their current 20-year plan to place the Soviet Union on a level with our country.

Thousands of Chinese are fleeing Communist China and are being turned back daily in Hong Kong.

Last night we held our first night's session by outside witnesses and the Inner Loop proposal was discussed pro and con by some 25 witnesses.

May 25, 1962

Yesterday was another great day in the history of our country.

Astronaut Scott Carpenter was lifted safely from the Atlantic Ocean where he bobbed for 3-hours after completing the Nation's second manned orbital flight of the earth. The rescue took place after Carpenter dropped down 250 miles below the recovery area called for in Project Mercury plans. He came down off Anegada Island. He orbited the earth 3 times.

We concluded the hearings on the District of Columbia budget for FY 1963 last night. During the hearings for some unknown reasons, the Commissioners backed up on the Freeway program which is under consideration and the Washington papers are having a tizzy. One item appeared in the Washington Post - "Commissioners Split by 2-1 to Scrap 11th St. Route for Inner Loop East Leg", and this article is as follows:

"The District Commissioners, in a rare 2-to-1 split, have voted to scrap the proposed Eleventh street route for the east leg of the Inner Loop Freeway and suggested that the road be moved to the west bank of the Anacostia river.

The surprise reversal drew a warning from District Highway Director Harold L. Aitken that it would imperil \$110 million worth of roadway for the Inner Loop, downtown hub of the metropolitan area's planned Freeway system.

The three Commissioners and Aitken testified yesterday on their differing approaches to the East Leg route at a closed hearing of a House Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Rep. WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D.Ky.).

Engineer Commissioner Frederick J. Clarke was the lone supporter of the present route paralleling 11th St. through the residential heart of the Southeast. The switch to the riverside location was proposed to the subcommittee Monday by Walter N. Tobriner, president of the Board of Commissioners.

Tobrer subsequently won Commissioner John B. Duncan over to his viewpoint at a private meeting Tuesday in the District Building, it was learned.

Only four months ago Tobriner, wrote to the White House affirming the Commissioners' stand in favor of the 11th St. path for the 8-lane Freeway. In recent weeks, however, there has been a civic and political ground-swell of opposition to the route, on grounds that it would cause too much dislocation of low income families with sharply limited housing opportunities.

Yesterday the Commissioners announced they are drafting legislation for a central relocation service to be financed by agencies causing dislocation.

When asked yesterday about the impact on the highway budget of the Commissioners' divided stand, NATCHER declined to comment.

From other sources close to the committee, however, it was learned that Aitken served notice the shift of the East Leg probably would halt planning for the \$16-million-dollar Interchange C and \$52-million-dollar Northeast Freeway. Ultimate cost of the East Leg itself would be \$42 million. Ninety per cent of the projects' costs would be paid by the Federal Government.

The city is seeking funds for a start on all three Inner Loop segments in the fiscal 1963 budget now before NATCHER'S Subcommittee.

Planning and right-of-way work on the 4-level Interchange C, northeast of the Naval Weapons Plant, is well under way. Realignment of the East Leg would drastically change plans for the massive interchange which would be the capstone of the Inner Loop.

Aitken also told the subcommittee that rather than curtail highway construction, the city should move immediately to solve the problem of dislocation. He endorsed the idea of a central relocation service and agreed that highway funds should be used to rehouse road displaces.

Both Clarke and Aitken reportedly warned that any basic revisions now in the city's freeway program, such as realignment of the East Leg, would seriously disrupt progress toward the 1972 deadline for completion of the Interstate system in Washington.

Tobriner's appeal for rerouting of the Freeway was based primarily on dislocation of Southeast families threatened by the 11th St. corridor. He also reportedly told the subcommittee that the Anacostia route would reduce the physical scale and cost of Interchange C.

At hearings earlier this week of NATCHER'S Subcommittee, District Democratic Committeewoman Polly Shackleton and many civic leaders attacked major parts of the city highway program and specifically the East Leg routing. Business spokesmen, on the other hand, were unanimously behind the Highway Department budget requests.

Also in the EVENING STAR appeared a right positive article entitled "District Heads Ask Delay in Loop East Leg". This article is as follows:

"The District Commissioners, split 2 to 1, today told a congressional committee they want to junk the city's plan to build the east leg of the Inner Loop system along Eleventh Street S.E.

The board's new proposal, which calls for a study of routing this freeway link along the west bank of the Anacostia River, would mean a substantial construction delay.

Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner, it was learned, led the way toward the board's reversal with a statement made to the committee Monday.

The statement came as a shock to the other two Commissioners and to members of the appropriations subcommittee.

The Eleventh street construction plans for the key segment of the proposed inner loop freeway system were approved on several occasions during the last few months.

Commissioner John B. Duncan joined Commissioner Tobriner in outvoting Engineer Commissioner Frederick J. Clarke on the reversal at a secret session on Tuesday or Wednesday, it was learned today.

Today's request of the board to delay appropriations for the Eleventh street corridor project was made to a congressional subcommittee handling the District budget.

The major reason given by Mr. Tobriner for his delay-and-new-study proposal was to avoid the impact on families now living in the path of the Eleventh street route.

Gen. Clarke arrived at today's closed committee session obviously prepared to battle for the Eleventh street route and to fight against any delay in the city's highway program.

The engineer commissioner arrived first, carrying rolled highway maps. The other two commissioners came from the District Building together a few minutes later.

A long session behind closed doors ensued.

In addition to the displacement of families, Mr. Tobriner also said at the earlier budget session that he thought his plan would be less costly and would avoid the construction of a giant interchange designed just northeast of the Naval Weapons Plant at Eleventh Street, S. E. He said he believes the interchange would be smaller under the new plan.

Sources reported that Mr. Tobriner said that if the new design required additional legislation then the city should be willing to wait until Congress passes on it.

The controversy over the location of these two sections of the Inner Loop boiled over this week as the subcommittee began examining the budget of the Highway Department as well as receiving testimony from public witnesses.

Mr. Tobriner's action was viewed by one source close to the subcommittee as the first time in recent years the Commissioners have ever presented anything but a united front on a given issue before an appropriations committee.

The decision on whether to approve appropriations requested to start the two projects rests with the House Subcommittee, headed by Representative NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky. The subcommittee is expected to mark up the District budget within two or three weeks.

Asked to confirm Mr. Tobriner's stand MR. NATCHER would only say, "I have no comment at this time." The Commissioner also declined to discuss the issue before today's meeting.

The budget under consideration requests \$170,000 in District funds for the east leg. Matched with Federal funds the cost would total \$1.7 million. Total cost of the project is \$42.5 million.

For the interchange, \$547,000 is requested which, matched with Federal funds, would total \$5.5 million. Total cost is set at \$15.9 million.

Congress already has appropriated about \$3 million for various studies involving the two projects.

Previous objections to running the east leg along the west bank of the Anacostia were based on the difficulty in obtaining rights of way across land now owned by the National Park Service and the Agriculture Department. It was understood the road probably would have to run into sections of the National Arboretum, operated by Agriculture.

Apart from the difficulty of getting approval to run such a road through park lands near the Anacostia, the District in 1950 gave assurances to the Department of Agriculture and to Congress that it would not in the future request permission to put a highway through the Arboretum. This commitment, it was understood, was made in connection with concessions given the District to build the East Capitol Street Bridge.

The east leg route, which would run between Tenth and Eleventh streets S.E. from the Anacostia River to Tenth street and Florida avenue N.E. was approved by the present Board of Commissioners last November.

The Commissioners also indorsed this construction plan in submitting their budget requests to Congress last January.

The Commissioners also backed the east leg project on at least one other occasion recently, this time in answer to a question at one of President Kennedy's press conferences. The city sent a report to the White House giving data in support of the Eleventh street corridor.

On the family displacement point, city officials have estimated that 930 dwelling units would be wiped out by the east leg and 510 by the Interchange.

Coming down hard on the freeway plans in public testimony Tuesday and last night before the subcommittee has been the Democratic Central Committee of the District.

Mrs. Polly Shackleton, National Committeewoman, said Tuesday "we are shocked by the utter ruthlessness and inhumanity" of the program. She added:

The Highway Department exhibits no concern over the effects of its program on one of the Nation's Capital's most compelling human needs-- the need for decent, safe and sanitary housing for its residents. . . ." She estimated "many thousands" would be displaced by the freeway construction.

Last night, Robert G. McGuire, president of the Washington Urban League, testified that the city "has no effective program for providing relocation service for rehousing families who will be required to move." He estimated 10,000 persons would be displaced by the Northeast freeway and the east leg.

And Phillip Schwartz, representing the Americans for Democratic Action, added that the "inadequate relocation services in the District... compel us to support at least a partial moratorium on highway projects."

Arnold C. Sternberg, appearing on behalf of the Democratic Central Committee, attacked the program from another angle. He said general fund revenues have been diverted into the highway fund, and charged, "the highway fund is unable to meet its obligations under the grossly accelerated program proposed..."

Taking issue with this stand, however, was J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

Mr. Turner pointed out the District Commissioners recently approved the concept of a Central Relocation Service for families displaced by highway construction. "Without a workable and fair program of relocation, neither the highway program nor the urban renewal program can go forward," he said.

Urging adoption of the highway program, Mr. Turner emphasized: "Let it not be forgotten that the thousands of jobs resulting from this program will be of enormous assistance in ridding the District of the rolls of the unemployed."

Also in the EVENING STAR appeared a right positive editorial entitled "Attack on Highways". This editorial is as follows:

"There should be no misunderstanding about the intentions of those who are asking the House District Appropriations Subcommittee for a "delay" in the District freeway program. Their true goal is not to seek a brief postponement, but for a variety of reasons to scuttle as many as possible of the major radial and circumferential freeways which are essential--along with an effective system of rapid transit--to the growth and well-being of the Washington community.

Nor is the attack being waged at the current night sessions of the subcommittee a new one. Essentially these are the same protests which were weighed by the District Commissioners several months ago, and which they wisely rejected at that time.

Of the various charges, there is one to which the District government is legitimately vulnerable, and on which corrective measures must be taken promptly. This is the absence of machinery to assure that the needy families to be displaced by the massive highway projects will be adequately rehoused. Up to this point the need for such machinery has not been great. Now, however, as the time approaches for construction of various sections of the inner loop freeway, the necessity of a more adequate program is obvious. Families in need of help who are displaced by highways should have the same kind of assistance given those rehoused from urban renewal projects.

Fortunately, this conclusion has been reached by the Commissioners, who on April 14 ordered the development of a central relocation service. Since these expenditures are legitimately a part of the cost of highways, they should be borne in

part by Federal highway aid funds, as President Kennedy has proposed for the Nation as a whole, and as already is provided by law for urban renewal. The Commissioners should expedite both the administrative and the legislative steps necessary to effectuate such a program. The fact that an adequate relocation service is only in the development stages is no justification, however for halting the freeway appropriations.

Nor are the other points raised by the opponents of the program before the NATCHER subcommittee. There is nothing on the record to suggest that the rapid-transit proposals to be submitted to Congress in November will affect the need for the inner loop. On the other hand, a delay in those portions of the inner loop which have come under such strong attack, including the so-called "Interchange C" in Southeast Washington, would disrupt the entire program of freeways. Of course the opponents of major highway construction in Washington know this. That is why they have selected their targets so carefully."

* * *

President Kennedy laid the cornerstone of the Third House Office Building yesterday. A few days ago, we passed a Resolution in the House naming this new building the Rayburn Building. The building which I am in which is designated as the Old House Office Building (OHOB) was designated under the Resolution as the Cannon Building (CHOB) named after Joseph Cannon who served as Speaker for quite a while. The present building designated as the New House Office Building (NHOB) which is presently in use under the Resolution was designated as the Longworth Building (LHOB). In laying the cornerstone for the building now under construction, President Kennedy said that as a former Member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Rayburn would be long missed but never forgotten.

May 29, 1962

During the past week Astronaut Scott Carpenter, 37, became the second American to orbit the earth. A sharp break in stock prices and a steel industry slow-down perturbed business. The mass exodus of refugees from Red China into Hong Kong suddenly turned into a trickle. A Continental 707 jetliner bound from Chicago to Los Angeles exploded in the air over Iowa killing all 45 people aboard. Government investigators waded more deeply into the complicated affairs of Billie Sol Estes. Gen. Raoul Salan, former leader of the French terrorists in Algeria, got off with a life sentence at his Paris court martial. Kennedy's medical care for the aged bill is a hoax and a delusion, charged the American Medical Association.

* * *

NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND MULTI-PURPOSE
PROJECTS

On May 16, I made the following statement to the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you and the members of this Committee, navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects under consideration for the State of Kentucky.

Our water resources development program is one of the most important domestic programs presented to Congress each year. As the members of this Committee know full well, in order to have a full and adequate development of the water resources in this country, it is necessary that we have new construction starts, new advance engineering and design projects, together with new surveys each year.

Kentucky is a part of the Ohio River Watershed and contains as many miles of navigable streams as any other state in our country. All of Kentucky, with the exception of 8 Counties in the extreme southwestern section, is in the flood danger zone, according to a study recently made by the Corps of Engineers.

In Kentucky we have suffered from floods during the past 20 years and only recently we again suffered damages totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars. Our State has suffered a depressed economy and scattered throughout Kentucky may be found chronic labor surplus sections. In order to utilize the natural resources of the State and to prevent further migration of our people, we must have a complete development of our water resources.

The Budget for fiscal year 1963 makes certain recommendations for appropriations for projects under construction on the Ohio River which are chargeable to Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia. I respectfully request that the amounts proposed in the Budget for these projects be approved. The projects and the amounts suggested in the Budget are as follows:

	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
{ 1 }	Cannelton Locks and Dam.....	\$2,750,000
{ 2 }	Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam.....	10,200,000
{ 3 }	Markland Locks and Dam.....	7,977,000
{ 4 }	McAlpine Locks and Dam (Louisville),.....	3,500,000

The Budget for fiscal year 1963 makes certain recommendations for other projects located on the Ohio River which are in the Planning stage. We respectfully request that the Committee take the following action in regard to these projects:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
(1) Uniontown Lock and Dam (Advance engineering and design and Budget proposal seems to be adequate)	\$ 200,000
(2) Newburgh Locks and Dam (Corps of Engineers have a capability of \$150,000 and if final authorization is granted by the Dept. of the Army this amount should be included in the bill)	0 150,000

The following navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects now under construction should be approved with the amounts proposed in the Budget adopted. These projects are as follows:

(1) Barkley Dam.....	31,200,000
(2) Barren River Reservoir....	10,110,000
(3) Fishtrap Reservoir.....	4,650,000
(The Corps of Engineers have a capability of \$6,700,000 and the additional amount of \$2,050,000 should be included in the bill)	6,700,000
(4) Nolin Reservoir.....	2,536,000

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
(5) Green River #2 Reservoir.....	0
(Project is in the 3rd and final year of Planning with \$119,000 in the 1962 Budget. For fiscal year 1961 \$100,000 was approved and in fiscal year 1960 the sum of \$49,000 was approved. The Corps of Engineers have a capability of \$1,000,000 and this amount should be added to the bill, thereby placing this project under construction for fiscal year 1963.....	
	\$1,000,000

The following projects now under Survey or in the Advance Engineering and Design category recommended in the Budget proposals for fiscal year 1963 should be approved:

(1) Big Sandy River.....	49,200
(2) Cave Run Reservoir.....	75,000
(3) Bunches Creek.....	10,500
(4) Grayson Reservoir.....	250,000
(5) Green & Barren Rivers.....	30,000
(Study is underway for reconstruction of Locks & Dams Nos. 3 & 4 on the Green River)	
(6) Humphrey Creek.....	19,000
(7) Kinnoconick Creek.....	23,000
(8) Licking River.....	38,000
(9) Rockcastle River.....	23,000
(10) Salt River.....	25,000

The following projects now in the Advance Engineering and Design Category should be approved in the amounts recommended below:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
(1) Corbin.....	\$200,000
(The \$200,000 contained in Budget will complete Advance Engineering and Design and Initiate construction. The Corps of Engineers have a total capability of \$400,000 which should be approved)	
	400,000
(2) Laurel River Reservoir	450,000
(In Advance Engineering and Design stage with Corps of Engineers having a total capability of \$653,000. The additional amount should be approved).....	
	653,000

We recommend that the Budget proposal of \$600,000 for the Ohio River Basin Review be approved.

We join with our colleagues from Virginia in urging that the Budget proposal for the John W. Flanigan Dam and Reservoir in the amount of \$3,200,000 and for the North Fork of Pound River in the sum of \$500,000 be approved.

Mr. Chairman, I want you and the members of your Committee to know that I appreciate this opportunity to appear in behalf of the projects for Kentucky.

Today, in this country we have a running battle between big business and the President of the United States. President Kennedy recently told businessmen to forego price increases and labor leaders to restrain their wage demands. He further stated that most of us are conditioned to a political viewpoint either Republican or Democratic, liberal, conservative or moderate. With these words, the Kennedy era began to take new shape. Although the outlines are still vague, the movements are tentative, but the central purpose and main worries are becoming increasingly clear.

Since the early days of our Republic most men have tried to put aside some of their wages to provide for emergencies in their old age. This conduct has always been considered wise and prudent. In spite of "spend now and pay later" plans that you read so much about in the newspapers, thrift is one virtue which is found in some degree in most people. For instance, it is estimated that we have 127 million savings accounts in the different financial institutions in this country. There are millions of Americans who save by buying bonds and life insurance. All told, Americans have well over \$300 billion salted away.

Yesterday, the stock market took its worst loss since the crash year of 1929. Heavy trading reduced the values of the stock on the market \$19.5 billion.- The volume of shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange was 9,350,000 shares which was the 5th greatest in the history of the exchange and more than at any time since 1933. The all-time record was 16,410,030 in the market crash of October 29, 1929.

The chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers said today that the stock market drop could feed back and hurt the economy. This decline, of course, is a source of serious concern and any dispassionate analysis would show that stock prices have skidded beyond anything justified by the economic facts.

Today, in this country we probably have too much big business and too much big labor. The steel price reduction which was quickly restored at the insistence of the President has, in my opinion, entered into the stock market losses and this to a certain extent is big business' way of ringing the bell. Any sounding of the alarm, of course, frightens the small stockholder and then the sale begins.

Israel's Supreme Court today rejected Adolph Eichmann's appeal from his death sentence, calling even that penalty inadequate when compared to the enormity of his crimes. The decision left Eichmann only the slender chance of executive clemency to escape the gallows for his part in the Nazi massacre of 6 million European Jews. In this case, Eichmann was seized in South America and secretly returned to Israel for trial. His crimes were committed in Germany. This, to me, is certainly not law and order but law and disorder. Regardless of the crimes committed, such trials should not be permitted. He should have been returned to Germany and tried in the country where his crimes were committed and due process of law should have been followed to the tenth degree. This trial will go down in history as a great travesty on justice. Certainly, this man was guilty of committing horrible crimes but this is no ~~excuse~~ ^{excuse}, in my opinion, for the manner in which he was tried and now to be punished.

Today is Primary election day in Kentucky. It certainly feels good to have no opposition either in the Primary or in the November election. I appreciate no opposition more this time than at any other time during my political career.

According to an announcement today a Soviet newspaper man will probably accompany Russia's first manned flight to the Moon. I know of one or two newspaper men that I would like to name to accompany our first manned flight to the Moon.

June 1, 1962

Yesterday Adolph Eichmann walked firmly to the gallows and paid with his life for his role in Nazi Germany's systematic extermination of 6 million European Jews. Again, I maintain that the procedure used was a serious mistake and this trial will long be remembered.

The Stock Market fully recovered from losses suffered in this week's severe slump.

June 4, 1962

During the past week stock prices took their steepest dive in 33 years on Monday, then bounded upward to close the week only a shade off.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev railed against the European Common Market.

Investigators pursued clues pointing to sabotage in the explosion of a jetliner over Iowa on May 22.

Public hearings began in Washington on the Billie Sol Estes scandals.

The Senate approved a bill to spend \$750 million on public works; it still has to pass the House.

President Kennedy marked his 45th birthday on May 29.

Soviet and American delegates at the Geneva disarmament conference got into a squabble over propaganda.

Israel hanged Adolf Eichmann for his part in the Nazi slaughter of European Jews.

A debate built up over whether the United States should send surplus foodstuffs to Red China.

The United States prepared to touch off H-Bomb explosions high over the Pacific testing area.

June 7, 1962

During the past few days a number of primary elections have been held with some of the House Members having to run against each other. In Mississippi, the chairman of my Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations succeeded in defeating Frank Smith, another incumbent. These two were placed together when Mississippi lost a seat.

In California, Nixon defeated his opponent and is now the Republican nominee for Governor. This was quite a primary and the odds are that Nixon will be unable to hold the conservative Republican vote. I believe that he will be defeated by the present Governor who will be the Democratic nominee.

Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., a House Member, received the nomination for United States Senate in the Connecticut Convention. This was quite an upset.

The Estes case has taken its toll and will continue to do so. My good friend, H. Carl Andersen, informed me yesterday that the Republican Party in his district was tossing him aside, and that he would have to run as an Independent. This probably will bring down the final curtain on his long political career.

June 11, 1962

During the past week, President Kennedy proposed income tax cuts to perk up the economy. The world's worst single-plane crash killed 130 in Paris. The stock market calmed down but price averages drifted lower. Secret Army gunmen resumed their terror in Algeria. The American high-altitude nuclear test in the Pacific flopped; scientists will try again. The three rival Laotian princes met and came close to agreeing on a new government for Laos. Railroads and rail unions agreed on a 10.28-cent hourly pay increase for 450,000 off-train employes. President Kennedy and the American Medical Association feuded over the medical care bill, which may come to a vote in the House Ways and Means Committee this week. The Senate voted to deny foreign aid, except foodstuffs, to Communist nations. Former Vice President Nixon won the GOP nomination for governor of California. Dictator Franco of Spain forbade Spaniards to move their places of residence without government permission. A Federal grand jury in Washington, D. C., started a new investigation of Teamster President James R. Hoffa. Khrushchev called leaders of other Red nations to a meeting in Moscow. Venezuela crushed a short revolt, the third in a year.

During the past week, Edward Kennedy, the youngest brother of the President, succeeded in defeating Edward McCormack, the favorite nephew of our Speaker, John W. McCormack. This defeat took place at the Massachusetts Democratic Convention with both young men candidates for the United States Senate. This was a strongly contested race and it appeared that it might be close at the Convention. The Irish were all there and tempers flared constantly. Kennedy succeeded in running off with the nomination and McCormack indicated his intention to run in the Primary in September. Why my good friend, John McCormack, would permit this action to have taken place is beyond me? If he had informed the President several months ago that under no circumstances did he want the power of the Administration directed against his nephew, the membership of the House would have stood behind him almost to a man. With no children and his position as Speaker well settled, in my opinion, the President would have backed up. Here again we have another instance of my good friend, John McCormack, failing to march up on the front line.

The hearings for the District of Columbia were printed and released on Saturday and the Washington newspapers this week will have a field day. An editorial in the WASHINGTON POST appeared on Sunday entitled "The Long Silence". This editorial is as follows:

"Ever since May 7, the District Commissioners have been bound by an old congressional tradition not to discuss their budget and, therefore, not to talk about any of the city's affairs but in the vaguest terms. Government officials must appear before the House Appropriations subcommittees only in closed session, and they are not to reveal their testimony until the printed record appears.

When a District Commissioner is reported to have changed his position in a major controversy, he is unable to explain his position for six painful weeks while clerks routinely process that record. When a Commissioner is being criticized, it is six weeks until he can defend himself. This custom is quite as destructive to local leadership as the silence imposed upon the Commissioners for two or three months at the end of each year while the Budget Bureau writes their requests into the President's budget.

By holding his long hearings last month Congressman NATCHER, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, has demonstrated his concern with strengthening the faltering dialogue between the governors and the governed in this disenfranchised city. Perhaps he will consider going a step farther. To permit continuous and informed debate of the local budget, in public, would cost Congress nothing, yet it would profoundly improve communications between the District Building and the District."

* * *

June 16, 1962

During the past two weeks this Administration has really had its problems. The Agriculture Act of 1962 had to be passed over in the House last week due to the fact that we are short about 56 votes. The Stock Market continues to flutter up and down and a great many people are seriously concerned. At his news conference last week, one of the reporters asked the President if big business really believed that they had him where they wanted him. The President smiled and said "No," he could not agree with that because if big business had him where they wanted him, he could not be where he was.

The Billie Sol Estes case is very much in the news today. An investigation is under way before one of the House Committees and also in one of the Senate Committees. Millions of dollars are involved and the Department of Agriculture beginning in 1957 and continuing up until about three months ago were very much in this case.

The Washington newspapers for a change through news articles and editorials are informing the people that my Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget is really attempting to render the right kind of service to the citizens of the District of Columbia. A number of editorials have appeared during the past five days and even the WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS finally said that maybe we were doing right. This is the first editorial I have ever seen in this paper complimenting any Member of Congress. The title of the editorial is "Dickens of a Problem". This editorial is as follows:

"Like most cartoons, ours on this page today is taken best with a grain of salt.

The economic plight of the District this year is not quite as pathetic as Oliver Twist's, who plays the role of the District in the heart-rending Dickensian scene to the right. Nor is Congress today quite as stony-eyed and indignant as Mr. Bumble and the workhouse board. In fact, the House District Appropriations' sub-committee, under the leadership of REP. WILLIAM NATCHER (D., Ky.), promises to be as knowledgeable and understanding of District problems as the citizens of any town could hope for, if they were governed by a body of busy national legislators who, as a sort of considered hobby, had to manage as a sideline the affairs of a city of some 800,000 souls who by law were forbidden to govern themselves.

However, the fact remains Washington must, year in and year out, go to a preoccupied, reluctant Congress, justify its every need and ask for "more." Each year, the District's ouaget is precariously balanced. This year (\$299 million) is no exception. Even if Congress should sweeten the pot with the \$32 million Federal payment it has "authorized" but never fully paid, the local fiscal picture is scratchy.

It's a foregone conclusion that the city will have to postpone vital, forward-looking building programs in order to pay routine expenses.

We think this is as good a time as any for Congress to end this persistently awkward and painful system of running the city, with one set of committees "deciding" what expenses shall be, and another set of committees "deciding" what shall be paid. Appropriations never equal authorization.

A fair and equitable formula for the Federal share of District expenses is long overdue.

Such a scheme is in the Administration's home-
-ale bill. This flexible formula which Sen. Bible
worked up would gear the Federal payment to the
amount of District land which -- because of the
Federal Government being here -- is not taxable
more than half) and to the size of the Federal
-ly roll here and the cost of services the District
supplies to Federal institutions. It is estimated
that this would make the Federal payment \$42 million
-xt year.

This at least would be a start toward a rational system of matching outgo with income. It would correct a basic flaw in the city's present budgetary process.

Surely it's high time this first step was taken to re-establish the Nation's Capital as a sound and fiscally healthy city, worthy of its place in the world."

* * *

According to old recordings, the first Prayer in Congress was offered by a Reverend Jacob Duche described as a gentleman of great eloquence. His Prayer is as follows:

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and mighty Kings of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers of the earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee.

To Thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore, Heavenly Father into Thy nurturing care. Give them wisdom in council and valor in the field. Defeat the malicious designs of our adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and, if they still persist in sanguinary purposes, oh! let the voice of Thine own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle.

Be Thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly. Enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation that scenes of blood may be speedily closed, and order, harmony and peace may be effectively restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish amongst thy people.

Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down upon them and the millions they here represent such tempered blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come.

All this we ask, in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Savior. Amen!

June 18, 1962

During the past week, President Kennedy charged that his opponents rely on economic "myths" to assail his fiscal and budget policies.

Stock prices skidded again early in the week but rose sharply late Friday afternoon; for the week, the Dow Jones industrial average was down 23.43.

Economists here and abroad kicked up a debate about gold and its relationship to the U. S. economy.

Three bank robbers escaped from Alcatraz Prison in San Francisco Bay but officials think they have drowned in their getaway.

Senator Mansfield called for a re-evaluation of the deepening involvement of American manpower and money in Southeast Asia.

Laos' three princes finally agreed on a coalition government.

President Kennedy's key bills on tariffs, taxes, and medical care for the aged seemed to be getting nowhere in Congress.

Flight engineers on three major airlines refused to call off a threatened strike.

The House of Representatives, after two days of angry debate, voted 211 to 192 to raise the national debt limit to \$308 billion.

Edward M. Gilbert, 38-year-old president of L. Bruce Co., hardwood flooring producer, fled to Brazil after withdrawing \$1,953,000 without authorization from the company's treasury.

In Sunday's WASHINGTON POST appeared an article entitled "NATCHER MEN MERIT HALOS FOR SCIENCE". This article is as follows:

"City officials concede without quibble that if awards for patience are passed out at the Capitol this year, the leading contenders are REP. WILLIAM NATCHER (D.-Ky.) and members of his House District Appropriations Subcommittee.

Strong support for the contention can be found in the 1600-page document of hearings on the city's \$99.1 million budget for next year, produced after nearly a month of painstaking hearings.

Seldom have so many members of Congress concerned themselves at such length with so many details of the operation and improvement of the District of Columbia and with such obvious good will.

At times the preoccupation with detail became downright amusing as when, in discussing the police department's \$26.9 million budget request, WEAVER asked: "My attention has been called to the trash cans of \$7...What size trash can is that?"

The reply was: "My guess is that a \$7 trash can is the large type with the folding doors on it. This is not a waste basket but a regular trash can with the folding-type manipulation."

A remarkable thing about the "book" is that only \$2 million in Federal money is directly involved, unlike other agencies. Most of the money to be spent comes from the pockets of District residents. Yet the hearing transcript more nearly resembles the budget hearings of the Defense Department.

Even more remarkable to District officials, however, is the fact that Congressmen from Bowling Green, Ky., Olney, Ill., Bedford, Ind., Mesa, Ariz., and East Harlem, N. Y., would take the time to immerse themselves in details of District government.

As one city official said following the hearings: "If our budget marking has to be handled this way (at the Capitol), one could not ask for a more courteous, enlightened reception than this subcommittee has accorded us."

Several reasons exist for hearings that produced so few personal flareups and so many more pages of testimony--300 more than last year--than previous annual sessions.

NATCHER is by nature a more patient man than was the late Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D.-Mich.), as popular as he was. The Kentuckian let every witness have his say.

NATCHER also ran a tighter ship. Practically all the questions and answers were relevant. He started hearings at a fixed hour daily and ended them the same way.

Occasionally a detail-minded subcommittee member slipped and left some intriguing questions hanging, when John M. Riecks, assistant superintendent, explained what officials are doing to cut the annual \$85,000 bill to replace school windows broken by vandals.

School officials are emphasizing the window problem in churches, schools and civic meetings, said Riecks, "and they are even giving the children prizes for not breaking windows." This could be the neatest trick of the week. ("All right, George, give back your prize. We saw you throw that stone!")

The fate of the District Stadium and the cost of its operation to the residents of the District was a matter of deep concern to all members of the subcommittee.

Francis J. Kane, chairman of the District Memory Board and Arthur J. (Dutch) Bergman, Stadium manager, tried to dispel some of the gloom about the Stadium's financial future. They did nobly until Bergman came up with this observation: "Our fate rests on their success (the Redskins and the Senators)."

he Senators currently have nailed down last place in a 10-team league and the Redskins finished last season with one win, one tie and 12 losses.

One thing the hearings did was resolve the question of how much the new Stadium cost. Figures have run as high as \$25 million. Actual construction costs to date are \$18.4 million--and it's built.

Unlike most appropriations hearings of such length, the District hearings were remarkably free of what observers call "governmentese" or "gobblede-ook." But not entirely free.

There was this one exchange:

NATCHER; "At page 23-67 you show an item... 105 man-hours for sharpening pencils and erasers. You are not spending too much time along that line are you? How do you account for the 105 man-hours on sharpening pencils?"

Answer: "Well, of all the areas we have surveyed to try to find out the work hours, sir, this is an actual count of what is going on in this activity. I would not think that they actually spent that much time sharpening their pencils. This was the schedule set up by the management man who was with us and this is what he came up with, which was a one-shot thing, which we hope will be ended by this management survey. We have done something about some of that. You will notice again we are not asking for as many positions as the work-load statistics would indicate. And we have installed an imprinting machine to reduce some of the reproduction of names and case numbers."

Next question.

* * *

The Washington papers continue discussing the District of Columbia budget. In Saturday's EVENING STAR there was an editorial entitled "Crisis Coming Up". This editorial is as follows:

"When he was a District Commissioner some years ago, and after a particularly trying day, Samuel Spencer once unburdened himself of the heart-felt expression that life in the District was "just one d... crisis after another." His comment, as the 1,600 pages of House testimony on the new District budget have just borne out, still applies--with emphasis on the fiscal dilemma of the city.

District residents began to absorb a brand-new \$3.8 million tax increase just a month or so ago. As a result the Commissioners have proposed a budget for the coming year which is nearly \$300 million for the coming year which is narrowly in balance. According to Commissioner Briner, however, "we expect another financial problem in 1964." Further, he warned, the absence of financial reserves could upset the precarious fiscal balance even sooner.

REPRESENTATIVE NATCHER of Kentucky, the able chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, raised two questions. Why don't the Commissioners, he asked, (1) tailor their expenditures more rigidly to their income? and (2) build a reserve rather than "to spend additional income immediately upon its coming available?"

The answer to the second question is easy. Such "additional income" as the District has received during the last few years generally has been raised in order to keep from falling even further behind on the mounting backlog of essential public works improvements. And the main reason for

the existence of this backlog is that Congress over the years has failed to pay a fair share of the costs, as it promised to do in 1954, to keep the works program current. Thus, for example, the Commissioners now have been forced to seek authority to borrow an additional \$75 million for this purpose, the repayment of which inevitably will contribute to new crises during the years ahead.

As to his first question, MR. NATCHER may make a point. No doubt there is fat in the \$300 million budget which can and should be lopped off for the time being. But the financial machinery of the District will not have moved an inch closer to a sound footing if, as has happened in the past, the present Congress merely trims the budget to a level slightly above the resources of District taxpayers and then fails to put up its own fair share of the cost of running this city."

* * *

So far a number of appropriations measures have passed the House and are either pending in the Senate or have passed the Senate. No conferences have been held due to the fact that the older members on my Committee simply made up their minds that the procedure whereby the House Members trooped over to the Senate for each conference with the Senate Chairman presiding must cease. This matter was brought to the attention of the full Committee of the House and a resolution was adopted to the effect that we would select a meeting place for conferences half way between the Senate and the House Chambers. Finally, after several weeks, the old Supreme Court Chamber was agreed upon. Therefore, the conferences had been held in the State Appropriations Office on the Senate side of the Capitol.

During the past week, the question arose as to who would preside at each conference and in discussing this matter, the older members of our Committee were of the opinion that the conference should be presided over by the House and Senate chairmen of the subcommittees. It should rotate back and forth. This past weekend, the Washington papers carried an article showing the stalemate in the Appropriations Bill and went on at great length concerning no conferences had been held this year. This, of course, is right unusual and to me "right silly". I have just been notified by telephone that our Speaker John W. McCormack had asked that the full Committee meet this afternoon at 1:30 in order that he might appear to try to help solve this problem.

June 21, 1962

Friends of Douglas Dillon, Treasury Secretary, say he is giving serious thought to leaving his cabinet position to return to the investment business in New York. Mr. Dillon served as Under Secretary of State in the Eisenhower Administration and has been rated as a "conservative" influence in the Kennedy Administration.

There is reported to be some feeling among Democrats who will be facing the voters that it will be better to put off a tax cut until 1963. The prospect of such a cut then can be held out to voters in the coming campaigns. If a cut is voted now, the feeling is that voters might forget by election time.

Robert Kennedy, Attorney General and brother of the President, has been given the job of reassuring businessmen that the President is their friend.

The President does not plan to campaign for his brother either in the primary or, if he wins the nomination, in the election. The Kennedy organization in the State, however, is described as oppressive.

Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate Leader, recently carried to the White House an appeal from many Democratic Senators facing re-election in November not to rush for a withholding tax on interest and dividends. That tax proposal is classed as a real political burden.

Hints are being heard that something dramatic may happen to Castro's Cuba around election time this year that would take minds of voters off some of their troubles.

India's Nehru, by threatening to buy Soviet MIG fighter planes, is said by some U. S. officials to be trying to put pressure on U. S. to buy him some British or French planes.

Richard Nixon, Republican nominee for Governor of California, is being warned by Joseph C. Shell, the Republican he defeated for the nomination, that Nixon either must "turn right" or else he will meet continued opposition within the Republican Party.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President, is being encouraged to take a more active role in Republican campaigns this year. All or almost all Republican hopefuls for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964 will meet with General Eisenhower at a June 30 conference to be held at Gettysburg, Pa.

One thing discussed at the recent meeting in Paris between Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and France's President Charles de Gaulle was what to do if Washington decides to devalue the dollar. The leaders are laying plans to adjust their currencies to the dollar if Kennedy does decide to devalue.

LA TEST IDEAS OF KENNEDY'S POLICY PLANNERS

RATES -

Rates are so high, and the revenue system so restrictive, that taxes automatically brake business recovery, retard growth, prevent full employment. A complete overhaul is needed.

TAX CUTTING -

Tax reduction, resulting in a large temporary deficit in the federal budget, can be a "down payment" on budget surpluses in future years. Reason: Lower taxes will stimulate growth, adding to the amount of private income to be taxed.

SPENDING -

As a way of "priming the pump" of business, tax cutting is to be preferred over increases in Government spending. Tax cuts are popular, while large increases in spending add to fears of "big government."

BUDGET -

Investments by Government -- in mortgages, income-producing properties, other assets -- now show up in the budget as "current expenditures." Budget methods need to be revised. Another idea: to base budget decisions not on actual revenue expected in the next year, but, instead, on how the budget would look in a year of full employment.

DEFICIT FINANCING -

Unbalanced budgets can be accepted for long periods if financed by borrowing out of savings of the public. However, if financed by borrowing from banks -- thereby increasing the money supply -- deficits add to forces working toward Inflation.

THAT "COMMON MARKET" YOU KEEP HEARING ABOUT -

Members: Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Purpose: To combine most of Western Europe into one big trading area -- an economic "United States of Europe," with no tariffs inside its area eventually. It would deal as a single country with the U. S. and the rest of the world.

Area: 450,000 square miles, about one eighth the size of U. S.

Population: 170 million, about 15 million fewer than U.S. population.

Total Output: \$200 billion a year, more than one third that of U.S.

Purchases from U.S.: \$3.5 billion in 1961 -- \$1.2 billion in farm products; \$2.3 billion in machinery, minerals, other things. This was about one sixth of all U. S. sales abroad.

Sales to U.S.: \$2.2 billion in 1961 -- \$200 million in farm products; \$2 billion in machinery, vehicles, other things. This was about 15 per cent of all U.S. purchases abroad.

Prospects: Common Market plans to expand. Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway are seeking to get in as full-fledged members. Greece has been accepted and awaits ratification as an associate member. Austria, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey are seeking associate membership. Portugal and other countries are getting more and more interested in joining.

Warning for U.S.: A giant competitor is growing up, flexing its muscles. The Common Market will be surrounded by a common tariff wall. U. S. products will have to pay a tariff to get in, then compete with goods of Common Market countries that pay no tariff. When U.S. raised tariffs on carpets and glassware recently, the Common Market retaliated with higher tariffs on chemicals, paints and synthetic fibers.

June 22, 1962

The Administration suffered its worst defeat yesterday by a vote of 215 to 205. The Administration's Agriculture Act of 1962 was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture. Some 72 amendments were offered and a number adopted. It was simply writing a bill on the Floor and the Members rebelled. Forty-eight Members voted with 167 Republicans to commit the bill. Only one Republican in the House, Representative Weaver of Nebraska, sided with the Democrats. The final amendment No. 72 was offered by a Representative from Michigan and it provided that employees in the Department of Agriculture could at no time exceed the number of farmers in America. This amendment was greeted with laughter and the Members gleefully approved it on a voice vote. The Majority Leader Carl Albert was not amused. He demanded a division with the final vote defeating the amendment 230 to 271.

Senator Francis Case, Congressman of South Dakota, 55-year veteran of Congress, died today. He was

June 25, 1962

During the past week, President Kennedy suffered a stunning setback when the House junked the Administration's farm bill.

A new and futile effort to halt terrorism in Algeria revealed deep dissension within the ranks of the Secret Army.

A high Labor Department official landed in hot water with the White House by suggesting the economy might be heading into a recession.

Labor troubles resulted in widespread layoffs in the auto, rail, construction, and steel industries.

Another Boeing 707 jet liner crashed. All 113 persons aboard were killed when the Air France Liner crashed into a hillside in Guadeloupe in the West Indies.

A mid-air collision over New York City in 1960 was blamed on a miscalculation by the crew of a United Air Lines jet.

American scientists tried, but failed for the second time, to explode a nuclear weapon high over the Pacific.

Secretary of State Rusk whipped around Europe trying to patch up cracks in the Atlantic alliance.

Stock prices kept tumbling. For the week, the Dow Jones Industrials were down 38.99 points. They dropped 11.30 on Friday.

Billie Sol Estes, deflated Texas tycoon, is hit with a new 29-count indictment charging with mail fraud and transporting fraudulent securities across state lines.

Dave Beck, former head of the Teamsters Union, is now serving two five-year (concurrent) jail terms for income tax evasion.

Chinese Communists began an ominous troop build-up on the mainland opposite the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Labor Secretary Goldberg succeeded in hearing off a flight engineers' strike against TWA but results remained against two other air lines.

The Administration suffered its worst domestic political defeat when the Agriculture Act of 1962 was recommitteed by a vote of 215 to 205. The President and the Secretary of Agriculture Orville Peterson had fought doggedly for the vote. After it fell over, the best the Administration could come up with was a proposal to extend the present Farm Bill for another year.

The battle between the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees continues to rage. An article appeared in the NATIONAL OBSERVER entitled: "MURKIN vs. Clarence: An Octogenarian Fight in Congress." This article is as follows:

Pride, when wit fails, steps in to our
defense,
And fills up all the mighty void of
sense.

-Alexander Pope

There was certainly a void in Washington last week. And there was a lot of stubborn pride. The idea was in the fast-approaching possibility that hundreds, eventually thousands, of Government employees would go unpaid because two octogenarians wouldn't agree on a place to meet and a procedure to follow.

The two men are Sen. Carl Hayden, 84 of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and Rep. Clarence Cannon, 83, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

The two men, along with members of their committees, traditionally meet together to work out differences in appropriations bills passed by the House and the Senate. For years, the conferences have been held in the far corner of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

For House members, it's a 196-step walk. For Senators, it's a quick elevator ride and a 38-step walk. Mr. Cannon suddenly got mad: It was, he decided unfair--almost an insult--to himself and the House. He said there would be no more conference meetings until a spot was found nearer the center of the Capitol.

Since April 10, no conferences have been held. As a result, there has been no action on a \$50,000,000 supplementary appropriations bill needed to pay the salaries of 706 Secret Service agents and clerks due Wednesday. The money also is needed by the Veterans' Administration, for veterans' compensation and pensions; the Agriculture Department, for staff salaries and forest fire protection; the Health, Education, and Welfare Department, for public assistance funds.

It looked like the impasse might be broken and a proposal was made to meet in the old Supreme Court chamber, still on the Senate side but 50 steps nearer to the House and 18 steps farther from the Senate floor.

Mr. Cannon agreed, but added a procedural stipulation. Mr. Hayden agreed, but then he added a stipulation. The compromise plan broke down in a hurry of procedural stipulations.

That's where it stood at week's end -- where it stands. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, the Democratic whip, predicted the feud would end this week when "they all see how foolish - I should say, unfortunate - this is."

* * *

James Reston is one of the great newspaper correspondents in this country today, and in the NEW YORK TIMES appeared an article entitled: "Washington - Sometimes You Can't Win For Losing" Sunday, June 24. This article is as follows:

Washington, June 23--President Kennedy is in deep trouble in the Congress, where his past experience and his one-third majority were supposed to assure a greater degree of success.

There are a number of reasons for this. He is missing the leadership of Speaker Sam Rayburn, who died before this session started. The fall-out from the stock market explosion is poisoning the political atmosphere. The Republicans are increasingly united against the Administration's tendency to raise prices and agricultural production. And even his own party on the Hill is cool to much of his program.

Beyond these things, and partly because of them, there is an increasing element of personal hostility in Republican ranks against the Kennedy.

So long as the home front was relatively calm and nobody was getting hurt economically, these personal and psychological factors were unimportant, but the fight over steel prices, the stock market slump, and the forthcoming Congressional elections are sharpened them.

The resentment in the Republican cloakrooms covers a number of points. In the first place, this is a family-dominated Administration. Outside of the President himself, Attorney General Kennedy is the only member of the Cabinet who has projected a vivid personality on the nation. The others, with the possible exception of Secretary of Labor Goldberg, have made little personal impression.

In general terms, many G.O.P. members resent the domination of the front pages by the President, and of the magazines and society pages by members of his family. The fancy gowns, the elaborate parties, now as in the days of Dolley Madison, are very much the talk of Washington, especially when some Kennedy or other luminary has to be fished out of Bobby Kennedy's swimming pool, fully dressed.

More important, there is an uneasy feeling on the Hill that the Kennedys play a hard political game. This was dramatized during the steel price crisis by the use of F.B.I. agents, and in the Massachusetts Senatorial election by the power play to put over Teddy Kennedy.

This week again, in the savage fight over the arm bill, the Administration was accused of offering post offices for votes, and getting defense contractors to call Congressmen from their districts support the Administration.

In sum, whether justified or not, there is a feeling among Republicans on the Hill of a slightly ruthless Kennedy political operation, designed to gain support for an increasingly managed economy at the instigation of intellectual advisers, who are rapidly becoming, as in the days of the early brain trusters, the play's villains and whipping boys.

Paradoxically, the liberal Democrats on the other side of the aisle are grumbling because they do not feel the President has been playing the political game hard enough. As one of them said this week: "Kennedy plays 'touch politics': he touches everything and tackles nothing."

The liberal charge is that the President is still trying to placate the business community and persuade the Republican politicians instead of realizing that the business men and the political opposition are not going to be persuaded by him unless he bows to their policies.

The liberal complaint is precisely the opposite of the Republican, not that Kennedy's program is too radical and partisan, but that it is not radical and partisan enough to meet the radical problems of the day and give the Democratic Congressmen a popular vote-catching program.

Accordingly, the President is coming into the political last phase of the Congressional session with a sluggish economy, the prospect of a \$7,000,000,000 deficit, serious unemployment and balance of payment problems, and a rebellious Congress which won't even give him what he regards as a moderate pro-business program that wouldn't meet his economic and political goals even if it were passed.

Ironically, despite all the talk about how President dominates the news, the fact at the moment is that the news is being dominated by his antics. "Sometimes," he told a group of part-time summer bureaucrats here this week, "I wish I just had a summer job here myself." Of course, he laughed when he said it, but it was almost his only laugh of the week.

June 26, 1962

We have just passed the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1963. The bill passed without any amendments added and everyone was exceedingly nice. A preliminary story appeared today's EVENING STAR entitled "House Debates Budget C. Problems Told." This article is as follows:

The House today began debate on the District's \$90 million budget.

REPRESENTATIVE NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on District finances, told members of the House that Washington continues to be faced with problems in welfare and crime and increasing governmental costs.

MR. NATCHER, whose subcommittee reduced the budget by \$9 million, said the city should be a model city in every respect" and said it should stand as the "symbol of democracy" for men and women the world over.

He pointed out that the city's welfare program is in trouble." He said the disclosure that there is a number of ineligible welfare recipients is a shocking and adequate warning that the welfare program must be overhauled."

Representative Sikes, Democrat of Florida, remarked that the subcommittee had done a good job in reducing the Welfare Department's budget by some \$1 million and said that the freeloaders on welfare rolls were giving Washington "a bad name through the Nation."

And Representative Andrews, Democrat of Alabama, also congratulated the committee on approving funds for 25 additional man-dog teams for the Police Department's canine corps.

Mr. Andrews said, "Dogs do more to preserve order in this town than anything else. Certain people in this town respect those dogs."

The subcommittee, backed by the entire House Appropriations Committee, allowed virtually every cent of the police department's \$26 million budget.

MR. NATCHER, in discussing the subcommittee's action in delaying funds for the Inner Loop highway program, again emphasized that the controversy over rapid transit versus freeways is "dangerous to the future development of the city."

"The proposed freeway system," he said, "is not a political issue and those who believe this to be the situation are in for a rude awakening."

He said the full committee was not only concerned about the "thousands of people," who might be displaced by sections of the Inner Loop but it was also of the opinion "that every consideration should be given to any and all proposed routes for the Inner Loop."

MR. NATCHER also remarked, on another subject, that it may be necessary soon to transfer the D. C. Stadium over to the Interior Department.

The stadium, faced with paying off the interest on a \$19 million bond issue in 1960, recently had to borrow \$415,000 to meet one interest payment and faces another on December 1.

"Under no circumstances," MR. NATCHER said, "should the taxpayers of the District be given another tax boost to defray the costs of this tax mistake."

* * *

I have often heard that the shortest thing in the world is the public's memory. Certainly this applies to a great many outstanding men that I have known during my lifetime. For instance, during the lifetime of Senator Alben W. Barkley he was considered as one of the great men in the United States Senate and one of our leaders. Of course, the income tax matter at the time of his death played a part to a certain extent but nevertheless I very seldom ever hear his name mentioned.

Our former Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, was one of the greatest men that ever served in the House. He was certainly my good friend and was a man of ability and integrity. We really miss his leadership and I believe that my good friend, the present Speaker, John McCormack of Massachusetts, would admit that his shoes are hard to fill. His death, to a certain extent, was quite sudden because he was sick for only a few months and naturally after serving in the House for 50 years and as Speaker for longer than any other Member, you would assume that his name would be mentioned quite often. This is not true today and I am really concerned over the fact that in this good year of 1962 we rush on too fast and certainly our memories are not what they should be. We are living at a rapid pace and, again, I believe that probably the shortest thing in the world is the public's memory.

June 28, 1962

The WASHINGTON POST has been unusually nice in all of their editorial and news articles concerning the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for 1962.

In yesterday's WASHINGTON POST appeared an editorial entitled "Priorities". This editorial is as follows:

"The price of indecision may be seen in the District's budget for 1963, which is now \$9 million less than when it first went to Mr. NATCHER's House Appropriations subcommittee. After so many complaints about congressional interference, the District can hardly object when MR. NATCHER declines to arbitrate the controversy over road locations. If three Inner Loop appropriations are deleted, it is because the three District Commissioners are happily at odds over them.

Deplorable as the public welfare reductions questionably are, the responsibility again lies with the District government itself. The Welfare Department changed the cost estimate of one large current program in the course of the hearings, and finally refused to stand behind its prediction of the price of a new one. "Such elasticity in estimates indicates poor planning. . ." the subcommittee accurately observed.

But there is one point at which the subcommittee reduced a budget that deserves only augmentation. Commissioners asked for 297 new school teachers. The subcommittee gave them only 193. Here the committee has erred.

If this reduction stands, it will force the school system to leave more slow students in its regular classes. Since the classes tend to move at the speed of the slowest children, it is the brightest who will suffer from this economy.

The subcommittee has given the District even more than the Commissioners asked for physical construction of classrooms, and has directed them to accelerate their plans for two new junior high schools. We urge the Congressmen to consider whether the desperate dilapidation of buildings and books, which they have seen in their tours of the schools, may not be matched by other shortcomings, not visible to the visitor's eye, that require additional skilled teachers to repair. As evidence of its good faith, the subcommittee has left the District's general fund with a surplus of \$4.5 million to cover unbudgeted requirements over the next year. None of these requirements is as important as restoring the full request for teachers. Sound public education is basic to every other improvement of this city's condition."

* * *

The Supreme Court has done it again. This week they handed down a decision which bars prayer in public schools. The substance of the decision is that no state government or any other branch of government can direct the saying of any prayer. This, in fact, bars all official prayers. A great many Members in the House and the Senate are up in arms and the Catholic Church together with a number of other religious organizations have issued statements to the effect that the decision, of course, is wrong. One Alabama Member, my good friend, George Andrews, issued a statement in which he said that the Supreme Court had put the Negroes in the schools and kicked God out of them. This statement has gone all over the United States in the newspapers.

President Kennedy won his biggest legislative victory yesterday when the House passed his Foreign Trade bill without change despite dramatic last minute opposition by Republican leaders. By a thumping margin of 253 to 171, the House beat down a Republican effort to scuttle the bill and then sent it to the Senate by a vote of 298 to 125. This bill during general debate was called the most important measure to come before Congress during the past decade.

A right unusual letter appeared on the editorial page in the WASHINGTON POST today. This letter was written by a man by the name of Herbert M. Simpson of Baltimore and in the letter Mr. Simpson says that the failure of the House of Representatives to pass the Administration's Farm Bill, in spite of a great majority of Democrats in its membership and the efforts of their immensely popular President only points up more sharply than ever the growing awareness of Representative McCormack's extremely weak leadership. Sam Rayburn has never looked so good -- so says Mr. Simpson.

One of the most popular men in the world today is Carlos P. Romulo, a soldier, statesman and Philippine patriot who served with General MacArthur in World War II. General Romulo is returning home to become president of his alma mater, the University of Philippines. Before leaving General Romulo issued a statement entitled "Something to Remember". Here is what he said.....

I am going home, America -- farewell.

For seventeen years, I have enjoyed your hospitality, visited every one of your 50 states. I can say I know you well.

I admire and Love America. It is my second home.

What I have to say now in parting is both a tribute and a warning: Never forget, Americans, that yours is a spiritual country.

Yes, I know that you are a practical people. Like others, I have marveled at your factories, your skyscrapers and your arsenals.

But underlying everything else is the fact that America began as a God-loving, God-fearing, God-worshipping people, knowing that there is a spark of the Divine in each one of us. It is this respect for the dignity of the human spirit which makes America invincible.

May it always endure.

And so I say again in parting, thank you, America, and farewell.

May God keep you always--and may you always keep God.

* * *

The United States Capitol Building is situated on a plateau 88 feet above sea level and covers an area of 153,122 square feet, or approximately 3.5 acres.

Its length, from North to South, is 751 feet, 4 inches; its width, including approaches is 350 feet.

The height above the base line on the East front to the top of the Statue of Freedom is 287 feet, 5½ inches. The dome is constructed of cast iron with a total weight of material used as well as the iron of 8,909,000 pounds.

July 2, 1962

During the past week, the U. S. Supreme Court decision against the recitation of prayer in public schools stirred up nationwide controversy.

President Kennedy won his biggest legislative victory when the House passed his freer trade bill.

Chances of an income tax cut this year increased as the economy continued to show signs of sluggishness.

Stock prices bounded up on the New York Exchange but they're still far below the levels of last December.

Agriculture Secretary Freeman took responsibility in testimony before senators for "some errors" in the Billie Sol Estes scandal.

Dr. Robert Soblen, convicted Soviet spy, jumped bail in the United States and fled to Israel.

President and Mrs. Kennedy flew to Mexico City on a two-day goodwill trip.

A burgeoning scandal involving oil pirating in a big East Texas field brought new court actions.

A measure to give veterans of World War II and Korean War another chance to take out GI life insurance gained ground in Congress.

Red China's military build-up near the Nationalist offshore islands prompted President Kennedy to warn Reds anew against invading.

The Federal Government ended its fiscal year at midnight Saturday with a budget deficit of \$1 billion and the virtual certainty of another deficit in the year that started yesterday. The failure of business activity to rise as officially predicted means that the coming year's tax revenues will fall short, also.

President Kennedy spent the weekend in Mexico with Mrs. Kennedy and received quite an ovation.

The Republicans are very much incensed over the meetings that former President Dwight Eisenhower is holding at his Gettysburg farm. The leaders in the House and the Senate on the Republican side are not in favor of the Republican policy which is being formulated in circus tents at the Gettysburg farm of Eisenhower.

July 10, 1962

During the past week, Virginia and I had a wonderful time at Rehoboth, Delaware. Every day was a lovely day and we really enjoyed our short vacation.

Many speeches were made on the Fourth of July and in substance most of those who know stated that the tide of independence is still running strong as our country celebrates the 186th anniversary of our Declaration of Independence. In 1900 we had 51 countries in the world and today there are 117. The step taken by the 13 American states in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776 set the example which has been followed by many other countries down through the years.

For the past several months all of the House Appropriations bills that have been passed are still not in conference. Mike Kirwan of Ohio, Albert Thomas of Texas and my Chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri, decided that half of the conferences should be held on the House side with House sub-chairmen presiding. A committee was notified to inform the Senate Appropriations Committee and from that time to this good day a stalemate was a result.

In today's WASHINGTON POST appears an article "House Gibes Senate on Debt Rise". The facts concerning the amount of increases in appropriations bills are correct and this, of course, stings the Senate. This article is as follows:

"The House Appropriations Committee, in a resolution as subtle as a train wreck, yesterday accused the Senate, in effect, of being responsible for two thirds of the \$32 billion added to the national debt in the last ten years.

The resolution, adopted by 25 of the 50-member committee, with two voting against and 23 not voting, did nothing to create a better atmosphere needed to break the long stalemate that is holding up action on all Federal appropriation bills.

This theory that the Senate is a body of wasteful big spenders and the House a posse of hard-noses range riders gunning for dollar squanderers on behalf of the Nation's taxpayers, was received grimly by the Senate.

The theory, said Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.) in a frequently angry speech, is "deliberately insulting." The slur was so bald, in fact, he said that had the House resolution been brought to the floor for adoption it would have been quashed under the rules of the House propounded by Rep. Lawrence Cannon (D.-Mo.) chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Cannon many years ago set down the rules dealing with relations between the House and Senate that would bar resolutions considered insulting to either.

Senators on both sides of the aisle rose to commend Robertson and support Sen. Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Robertson said in effect that if the House wants to play that way he is willing to let the whole issue of stalling appropriations bills go into the congressional elections in the fall.

Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R.-Ill.), observed later yesterday that the angry Senate reaction to the House committee resolution indicates that the Senate doesn't want to become "Cannon-fodder".

After detailing the fiscal sins of the Senate--responsibility for the gold shortage, shrinking dollar, increased cost of living, and so forth--the House committee resolved that in the interest of fiscal sanity, it appoint a special committee to meet with a special Senate spending committee to consider "any fair and reasonable changes on appropriations conference procedure..."

This meant for this session of Congress, and it was a firm notice to the Committee headed by Sen. Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz.) that his proposal last Friday to call off the battle this year and go back to traditional rules of moving spending bills, was not acceptable.

The Senate committee also wanted to set up a special committee, but to work out procedures for future Congresses, not this one.

Dirksen hinted later that there was still
to continue discussion on the problem of over-
spending bill procedures, because the House
resolution yesterday dealt only with "appropriation
reference procedure," the final stage in which
sides iron out differences in the bill.

The fracas started over a month ago when
demanded that the Senate surrender a tra-
ditional dominance over conference committees and
the chairmanships on a 50-50 basis with the
House. Hayden's committee was game, if the House
agreed to surrender its traditional rule as origin-
ator of all spending bills, sharing half of them
with the Senate each year in the interest of speed-
ing up the machinery. The dust from that exchange
has not settled yet.

Yesterday Robertson directed most of his fire
at the committee resolution but at a letter
from Cannon to Hayden's committee last month, which
said very much the same thing.

Robertson conceded that the Senate has added
weight to House Appropriations bills, largely because
the Senate gets budget estimates the House doesn't
consider, and not infrequently because of requests
from members of the House, not excluding the late
Speaker Sam Rayburn.

The Senate also considers appeals from House
and Robertson thought it might be nice if the
Senate originated half the bills just to see how
the House makes out getting second crack at a few
of them.

Robertson said the thing that irritated him
most about the tone of the resolution and Cannon's
letters is the finger-pointing at the Senate and
the result in effect: "you are the wasteful spenders;
we (the House) are the guardians of the down-trodden
taxpayer."

Robertson said the obvious answer to the problem is to divide the work so that both appropriations committees could start work at the beginning of the session. He said the Senate does have the constitutional right to initiate appropriations bills, a decision made by the House Judiciary Committee in 1881 after a lengthy study of the problem.

The Constitution directs the House to originate all revenue bills, but is silent on appropriations, of spending bills.

* * *

July 11, 1962

We passed another milestone yesterday in our outer space program. An American communications satellite ushered in a new age in the world of communications last night by transmitting live television from the United State to France and England. American telephone and telegraph scientists had originally planned to transmit TV via the satellite to this country only but ground stations in France and England picked up the live TV pictures from America and millions of Americans witnessed the historic event.

July 17, 1962

During the past week a new era in global communications began with the successful launch and operation of the experimental Telstar satellite.

The United States exploded a hydrogen bomb high over the Pacific range.

Thieves stole 35 paintings worth more than \$50,000 from a private gallery in London.

Stock prices gained after the Federal Reserve Board cut margin requirements, making it easier to buy shares on credit.

American industry got a tax break when the Treasury liberalized its depreciation rules on machinery and equipment.

Sir Winston Churchill fought off a bronchial infection as he continued his recovery from a broken left thigh.

National Guardsmen and Reservists, called to duty last fall, began coming home by ship and airplane.

British Prime Minister Macmillan fired six of his Cabinet members in an effort to improve the fading image of his Tory party.

The House passed a foreign aid bill authorizing the spending of \$4.7 billion.

Senator Byrd, Virginia Democrat, assailed advocates of an income tax cut this year.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev proposed--and the West quickly rejected--a scheme to get Allied troops out of West Berlin.

A professor from Chicago attending a Communist-sponsored rally in Moscow publicly--and unexpectedly--criticized the Soviet Union.

The Government decided to investigate anew the impact of television viewing on children.

The controversy between the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations continues. On Sunday of this past week, Drew Pearson in his column everly criticized my chairman, Mr. Cannon, for the position he was taking in this controversy.

Under a point of personal privilege, Mr. Cannon made the following statement:

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, at this busy time I ask the indulgence of the House for a moment of levity for the consideration of an article appearing in yesterday's newspapers.

In a syndicated article printed in many Sunday papers over the country are statements obviously erroneous but reported in such detail as to leave the impression that they are stenographic notes taken at various times and places and therefore highly credible.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that not a single major statement in this article is true. The columnist begins:

Speaker McCORMACK pleased with Representative CLARENCE CANNON to stop his feuding with Senator EARL HAYDEN.

He used quotation marks.

Please put your personal feelings aside.

And then he adds, in quotation marks:

I am in accord with CLARENCE that he should reside at half of the joint conferences with the Senate on appropriation bills.

Of course, the Speaker made no such statement. The absurdity of any such statement is shown by the fact that neither Senator HAYDEN nor I ever reside at conferences. The chairman of the sub-committees always preside. Neither Senator HAYDEN nor I have ever asked to preside or have thought of presiding.

And in all the long years of our association here there has never been at any time a feud of any kind about anything between us. My high regard for the Senator and my admiration and appreciation of his distinguished service to the Congress and the country is indicated by my remarks a few weeks ago as reported at page 2294 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on the occasion of his 50th anniversary as a Member of the Congress -- the longest record of continuous service ever made in the history of the Republic.

There has never been -- and there can never be -- any but the most cordial relations between us. Neither of us had anything whatever to do with the initiation of the current controversy. I was taken by surprise when the motion was made and when it was unanimously voted by every member of the committee, both Democrat and Republican, and I was the only Member not voting for it. I was not opposed to it. I heartily approved it, but I happened to be presiding at the time.

The columnist relates that the resolution sent to the Senate committee "was so erroneous that 23 member of the committee refused to vote." The reason the 23 failed to vote was that they were not present. The committee had been charged -- and is charged again in this article with "being on a sitdown strike." So for this reason the meeting of the committee was called at the earliest opportunity. The House was not in session on Saturday or Sunday, and Monday was the earliest date a meeting could be convened. Twenty-three members could not be reached because of the short notice, and did not have an opportunity to attend. All would have voted had they been present, and all had voted on the original motion.

The columnist says the resolution "was erroneous," but Senator ROBERTSON said in his remarks in the Senate in discussing the resolution -- as recorded at page 12026 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

I challenge any Member of the House or Senate to show that he has a more consistent record for economy than I have. I deplored, but I did not defend the fact that since World War II we had increased the deficit by \$32 billion.

Senator MILLER, interrupting the Senator, had called attention to an instance in which the Senate Appropriations Committee had increased the House figures above and beyond what the President himself had requested.

Senator MILLER added:

The problem would be greatly relieved if there was not so great a tendency on the part of the Senate Appropriations Committee to increase the appropriations approved by the House.

And in reply Senator ROBERTSON said that since the war we had increased the deficit by \$32 billion.

Every other statement in the resolution is verified by official statistics on file in the committee and open to inspection by anyone--including the columnist.

The account further relates that a member of the committee asked me if I wrote the resolution and I said:

I am responsible for the wording of the resolution.

No such question was asked and, of course, no such answer was made, as every member of the committee present on that occasion will testify. Both statements are pure fabrication.

Just as inaccurate is the statement that "CANNON asserted that the resolution was not open to general discussion."

Mr. Speaker, I hope no one thinks that after being here as long as I have, I know so little about parliamentary procedure as to make a ruling like that -- or that the Committee on Appropriations knows so little as to accept such a ruling.

Even the title is misleading. The title reads "CANNON BLASTS HAYDEN" but nowhere in the entire article, with all its vivid imagination-untrammelled by any regard for facts--is a blast against Senator HAYDEN mentioned.

Now a word about Drew Pearson. Mr. Speaker, I regard him as an indispensable adjunct of our de facto government. He has become an American institution. In the language of the English Parliament he would be denominated as "Her Majesty's Opposition." In ecclesiastical parlance he would be termed "The Devil's Advocate." Of course, a man who must write a column every day of the year must at times employ English prosaic annals of uneventful days with a little sensationalism in order to make them readable. But he arouses interest and sometimes throws the needed light of publicity on otherwise unnoted phases of American life and consequently is always entertaining. I take off my hat to him. And I hereby express admiration of the very efficient job he did on me.

In the language of Rip Van Winkle, May he, in the risible camaraderie of Mark Twain, Josh Billings and the Baron Vaunchausen, live long and prosper.

July 18, 1962

While the House was voting down the Hanford Atomic Reactor, the Senate was killing President Kennedy's "health care for the aged" plan by a stunning 52 to 48 roll call votes. For over two years now the Medical Assistance Bill for the Aged has been locked tight in the Ways and Means Committee in the House; and, at the insistence of the President, Senate leaders decided to tack on an improved version of the King-Anderson Bill - known as the Anderson Amendment - to one of the House Social Security bills, and the outcome was quite a defeat.

The above took place yesterday and today a bill from the Judiciary Committee sponsored by the Justice Department was re-committed 202 to 200. It seems to me that we should complete our appropriations bills and go home.

Yesterday, Air Force Major Robert White flew the X-15 Rocket Plane to a new aircraft altitude record of 58.7 miles and became the first man to qualify as an astronaut in an airplane.

July 20, 1962

The first successful interception of an intercontinental ballistic missile by an Army Nike Zeus anti-missile was announced today by the Defense Department. The interception was made by the Nike Zeus fired from the Kwajalein Island in the Central Pacific against an Atlas launched from California 4500 miles away. This is another milestone along the road of outer space.

President Kennedy has named Washington lawyer, Charles A. Horsky as Special Assistant for District of Columbia Affairs. I sincerely hope that this move will make the commissioners sit up and take notice.

July 23, 1962

During the past week, President Kennedy lost the fight to get congressional approval this year for his medical care for the elderly plan.

A military junta grabbed power in Peru.

Khrushchev shot down several tentative proposals for a compromise on a nuclear test ban treaty.

General Norstad resigned as commander of NATO, paving the way for a reshuffling in the United States' military command.

New economic indicators, and another slump in stock prices, reflected a continuing sag in the nation's economy.

Light rains failed to ease effects of a four-month-long drought in the northeastern United States.

A long dispute between railroad unions and management threatened to bring a nationwide strike.

Striking doctors in Saskatchewan, Canada, offered to resume their practices if the government modifies its medical insurance program.

American scientists prepared to send their first investigative missile toward the planet Venus.

The Kennedy Administration has succeeded in passing only 7% of its major legislative requests so far this year. Last year, Congress approved roughly 10% of its program. The many setbacks received by President Kennedy during the past several weeks are being discussed much under discussion.

It seems to me that our President's memory is quite short. As a Senator and former House member, he knows that the southern and the border states control not only the House of Representatives but the Senate most of the time. In the House, we have 20 standing committees and the chairmen of these committees are in the main from the south and the border states. They have been here a long time and are not in favor of being pushed around by the "bright boys" down town. Further, they are in favor of having their arms twisted. As one of the House Members stated this past week, Mr. Taft's program has gotten sidetracked in Congress because the President or his aides don't understand Congress. This Member further said that Congress is essentially a Southern Institution and its members are "courtly". They don't like to be pushed.

The leadership in both the House and the Senate is not what it should be. My good friend, the Speaker, Charles McCormack, was not a strong Majority Leader and, certainly, does not have the influence that our late Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, had with the House Members. Mr. Albert, our Majority Leader, is a well-educated man but as a House Member was only considered average. He is about 5-ft. tall and makes very little impression on the Members. Our Democratic Whip, Hale Boggs, is arrogant and his extra-curricular activities take up all of his time.

In the Senate, Senator Mansfield, the Majority Leader, seems to be tired and has lost his zip. Senator Humphrey, the Whip and Acting Majority Leader, is so pro-labor and so far out in left field that his influence is not too great.

Lawrence O'Brien, the Legislative aide of the President in the White House, is from Massachusetts. He is attempting to use Massachusetts politics on Congress. It just so happens that this is not Massachusetts Congress. Lawrence O'Brien contacted a House Member of our Committee, Ed Boland of Massachusetts. Boland is a fine fellow with quite a bit of ability but is cold and has very few friends in the House. House Members like Cannon, Sawyer, Vinson, Cooley, Spence, Harris, Mills, Charleson - all chairmen, and men who will not be pushed!

July 24, 1962

Senator Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho Republican, who had spent 24 years in Congress died last night after collapsing in his home of a heart attack. He is 67 years old. The Senator was a Member on the Committee on Appropriations and was always exceedingly nice during our conferences.

For a number of years now, certain farm organizations - the American Farm Bureau and other groups, have complained bitterly over the surplus and over some of the money now being expended by the Department of Agriculture.

Several weeks ago, the Administration's Farm Bill was recommitted back to the committee. All kind of pressure was used to pass the bill but the House refused to go along. Private utilities started a fight on REA generation loans some three weeks ago and this has continued until it is now a serious issue. Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have had no difficulty passing our Agriculture Appropriations bills but the one we put on the Floor may be different. We have reduced this bill 10 per cent hoping that this will meet with the approval not only with the House but with the people of this country generally. Instead of speaking on the farm problem or the services rendered by the Department of Agriculture directly to the farmer,

I will speak on the question of just what consumer receives from the money appropriated in this bill. The speech that I will make is as follows:

CHAIRMAN, The Subcommittee on Agriculture of Appropriations Committee once again brings to the floor of the House for your approval the annual appropriations bill for the Department of Agriculture.

This bill provides the necessary funds for the operation of the Agriculture Department's activities, such as research, school lunch program, extension service, meat inspection, soil conservation service and disease and pest control. The total sum of \$5,477,092,500 is recommended for fiscal year 1963. The amount requested was \$6,354,783,000.

The reduction amounts to nearly 14 percent and this reduction is unprecedented. For a number of years the amounts requested for agriculture have been approved with only minor reductions and this was expected by the people in this country. This is not the situation today.

I know full well that \$5,477,092,500 is a tremendous amount of money and the amounts expended during the past 15 years for agriculture have been large amounts.

We all know that we are in a race with the Soviet Union in outer space and in certain other fields, but this does not apply to agriculture. Our country is the strongest, most productive and wealthiest nation on earth, and in the field of agriculture we have unquestioned superiority.

The amounts expended for agriculture during the past 15 years, of course, have been important to the farmer and at the same time have produced many benefits to the consumer.

A century ago President Lincoln described the Department of Agriculture as "precisely the people's department." This is true today, and no other department of our federal government has an equal number of consumer protection activities.

Some people think of the present-day farm problem in terms of subsidy, surplus and control. They overlook the fact that agriculture is at the crossroads, and that we are facing a choice between a sound program for managed abundance or eventual abandonment of all farm programs.

The time has arrived for us to clear our vision and to get matters in proper perspective. We must not forget that American agriculture and the Department of Agriculture are vitally important to every American every day.

As the direct result of the many consumer services of the Department of Agriculture, we can buy food with confidence, knowing that it is among the safest, cleanest and most wholesome food in the world.

Research provided by the Department of Agriculture protects crops and livestock from pests and diseases that could impair food. Food safety and wholesomeness begins with our farmer. As the direct result of research and marketing research in particular, food safety continues from the farm through marketing right to the corner grocery and the supermarket.

meat and poultry inspection systems of the Department are the envy and models of nearly every country in the world. Last year our inspectors certified as wholesome more than five and one-half billion pounds of poultry and twenty five billion pounds of red meat. These same inspectors condemn and destroy nearly a million pounds of meat and meat products every working day because of disease, contamination and spoilage.

Food graded by the Department or according to standards developed by it, enables us to know the quality of the food we buy. Meat, poultry, fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, butter and milk are only a few of the foods graded.

Just what happens to the housewife's food dollar? The typical market carried 5,000 items from which to choose. Twenty years ago only about 1,000 items were carried. The 4,000 new ones are largely specialty goods of one sort or another, or out-of-season items which at one time you could not purchase.

Millions of dollars in food costs are saved due to improved shipping, storing and processing methods developed by the Agriculture Department.

If our farmer were using the same methods used in the production of food, fiber and tobacco would it cost fifteen billion dollars more a year.

We are healthier because of the work of our Department of Agriculture. This is brought about not only by our food inspection processes and our ability to produce wholesome food, but is due to the results of scientists who have determined the essentials of a good diet. It is also due to research which has discovered ways of keeping essential nutrients and vitamins in food from the farm to the retail store. In making of health we must keep in mind that tuberculosis is a disease that attacks both cattle and people.

A wash and wear cotton shirt and a wool suit which today more resistant to wrinkle, are the results of research in the Department.

Water is one of our greatest resources. The city with no water problem is the exception rather than the rule. Our program in the Department to conserve and improve our soil, water, grass, forest and wildlife resources, is of great importance to our urban dwellers.

From our abundance we are sharing with our children and our needy. Funds are provided in this bill for school lunch, milk, food stamp and direct distribution of foods to the needy programs. The school lunch program now reaches 14 million children in 10,000 schools. In 1961 some 7 million needy persons received food through the direct food distribution program of the Department. A hundred and fifty thousand people are receiving supplementary food purchasing power through the pilot food stamp program.

In considering the amount carried in this bill, we must remember that the consumer benefits as well as the farmer.

We must remember that the net income of the American farmer was \$12.7 billion in 1961, and in 1950 it was \$13.2 billion. Today we have 3,704,000 farms and in 1954 we had 4,782,000. In 1961 farm operators received \$26,900,000,000 for items associated with farm production, most of which came from non-farm economy. A farmer today receives only 40 percent of the consumer's dollar for food purchased. In 1948 the total received was 51 percent.

Critics of agriculture are not aware of the true costs concerning the cost of the Department of Agriculture and just how much of this total cost applies directly to the American farmer.

This bill contains money both for agriculture and services for consumers. It will be expended by the people's Department.

Mr. Chairman, when our farming is prospering, tractors, automobiles, milking machines, combines, trucks and mechanical devices of every description are moving from the factory to the farm. Modern farming problems are tremendously complex, and there is no easy answer.

Our Committee recommends this bill to the Members of the House.

* * *

July 25, 1962

Democratic Congressional leaders yesterday opened a push for completion of the big un-enacted "New Frontier" bills and decided to fight it out on this one if it takes all summer. It may take all summer and part of the winter.

Yesterday, the House approved an authorization bill for foreign aid in the sum of 4.6 billion. Certainly, the House Committee on Appropriations will recommend this amount when the money bill comes to the Floor.

A major debate is going on within the Kennedy administration over how much the United States can live up to its terms for an East-West Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

For some three years now private utilities have relentlessly started a drive to kill REA. They have finally secured the services of one of the members

My Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, yesterday, shortly after I made my speech on agricultural appropriations, this gentleman offered an amendment concerning ACP and REA. The amendment offered by Mr. Michel on REA provided as follows: That of the amounts authorized to be borrowed herein for electrification loans not to exceed \$150 million, they be used for generation and transmission loans. After making his speech on the amendment, I secured the Floor in opposition to the amendment. I stated as follows:

MR. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out last word.

Mr. Breeding. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

MR. NATCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

(Mr. BREEDING asked and was given permission to rise and extend his remarks.)

MR. BREEDING. Mr. Chairman, as a supporter of the program in Kansas for many years, I want to comment on this amendment. Briefly, I do not agree with the statements and recommendations contained in this amendment.

I believe that the amendment fails to recognize the consumer-member owner relationship of the rural electric cooperatives and programs for their customers. electric cooperatives in the First Congressional District of Kansas are certainly seeking the best terms, terms, and conditions on their power supply. I believe this is true of rural electric all across the country.

In my view, the electric cooperatives are fully satisfied in insisting on their right to decide on their own power supply arrangements. They, more than anyone else, know what is best for them. They rightly object to being deprived of finances and loan funds their customers.

The needs of rural America call for a vigorous program. Let us determine ways in which to do a better job, providing the rural electric cooperatives with the tools to serve farmers and all people on a first class basis.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure this is an amendment to the hands of REA. I am opposed to this amendment.

MR. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, REA is one of the great achievements of our present-day Government, and under no circumstances should we permit this organization to be destroyed. This program has operated successfully for 27 years. The adoption of this amendment would simply mean a death blow against REA.

Mr. Chairman, during the hearings on this particular bill we carefully considered this matter. REA and the Department of Agriculture believe that, where power is available from commercial companies at a fair and reasonable rate and at reasonable terms, then the power should be used by REA. Mr. Chairman, we ought to keep in mind that our REA co-ops today only have 3.3 customers per mile. The public utilities have 40 customers per mile.

The adoption of this amendment reminds me a whole lot, Mr. Chairman, of the little boy who went fishing. He said to the little fish, "Little fish, just hold still. I am just going to gut you. That is all I intend to do to you."

Now, Mr. Chairman, the Administrator of REA in May of this year issued a bulletin, and I would like to read it to the Members of the House.

This matter has been called up on a number of occasions concerning generation and transmission loans. On May 31 the Administrator of the REA issued a bulletin, and I quote:

The purpose of this bulletin is to set forth the Rural Electrification Administration loan policy concerning generation and transmission facilities. The Rural Electrification Administration will make loans to finance the construction of generation and transmission facilities under the following conditions: Where no adequate or dependable source of power is available to meet the consumer needs or where rates offered by existing power sources would result in a higher cost of power for the consumer than the cost of facilities financed by REA, or where generation and transmission facilities are necessary to protect the security and effectiveness of REA-financed systems.

Mr. Chairman, the original authorizing legislation grants the Administrator the right to make transmission loans. What does this mean? It simply means if you adopt this amendment and similar amendments you remove the protection we have to see that REA co-ops can continue in existence and see that the American farmer, and especially his farm wife, will be benefited by this program.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that this is the first time in the death knell of REA if we adopt this amendment. This amendment should be defeated.

Before Mr. Michel offered his REA amendment, I offered an amendment on ACP. My answer to this amendment is as follows:

MR. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Chairman, I dislike to find myself in disagreement with my genial friend from Illinois and fellow member on the subcommittee, but I do believe this amendment should be defeated. Under our present laws and regulations, land that has been withdrawn from cultivation under the soil bank or conservation program cannot be used to raise any marketable crops. We keep that in mind--no marketable crops may be produced or sold from this land that has been placed in reserve. What does the gentleman's amendment really mean? It means this: This land that has been withdrawn from cultivation and is in the conservation reserve can receive no ACP funds for the purpose of either a permanent or a temporary cover crop. The farmer pays approximately half of his own money for the conservation. The farmer pays approximately half of this land that has been withdrawn and the balance comes from the ACP.

If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois meant that crops could not be marketed and sold, I would be in agreement. Under present law crops can be produced or marketed from this land, what you would have on acres that have been withdrawn would be that they would go up in weeds and bushes and become an eyesore. You would not only disturb yourself but your neighbor as well, because you would have no marketable crops coming from the land.

As I said, the money that is used comes half from the farmer and half from the ACP fund. In addition to that, of course, in this country today we have about 187 million people. We must protect every acre of good cropland that we have, especially with so much land being removed for highways, airports, subdivisions. This land should have a good cover on it to protect it so it can be placed back in production should it be required some time in the future.

July 27, 1962

The House passed yesterday the \$48,136,247 defense appropriations bill. This bill gives the President 229 million more than he requested. Most of the added funds are earmarked to push development of the supersonic reconnaissance strike bomber, the RS-70. The measure also provides the money and a mandatory directive to the Defense Department to maintain the National Guard at a war-end strength of 400,000 and the Army Reserves at 300,000.

On July 6, the Big Rivers REA Generating Plant loan was approved by the Administrator of REA in the Department of Agriculture. This steam plant will generate electricity for three cooperatives located in my district. The plant will be erected somewhere near Sebree, Kentucky right in the coal field. I know a little bit about this loan.

Former Representative Pat Sutton, Democrat of Tennessee, was arrested yesterday by Secret Service Agents and charged with being a member of a counter-espionage ring. Sutton was a Member of the House when I was first elected.

Trouble still continues in Algeria notwithstanding its independence.

During the news broadcast which was televised by Telestar, President Kennedy again stated that there would be no devaluation of the American dollar. The weakness of our dollar today is primarily due to the persistent balance-of-payments deficits. When the United States expenditures for imports, overseas investments, military operations, and foreign aid programs exceed total receipts from abroad, a deficit is incurred in the sum of an increase in outstanding dollar obligations. The exchange or external value of the dollar is weakened when such

Things are hastily dropped on the currency markets and the Treasury gold stock may be threatened when dollar balances are transferred to the accounts of foreign central banks.

The Republicans are insisting that we close shop and go home. They maintain that nothing can come out of this Congress. At the rate we are moving, it will be somewhat of a miracle to get out all of the Administration's "must" bills enacted before September 14 or October 1.

July 28, 1962

The REA battle in the House received quite a bit of publicity. Robert L. Riggs of the COURIER-HERALD entitled "House Beats Move to Curb R.E.A." and said this to say about the squirmish:

Washington, July 25--Spokesmen for privately owned power companies lost another attempt to curb rural electric cooperatives in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill approved Wednesday by the House.

The measure, which carries \$5,477,092,500 for all activities of the Department, provides that \$400,000,000 may be lent to R.E.A. co-ops. Critics of the measure failed in their attempt to pare that sum to \$300,000,000.

The vote on the issue, taken Tuesday while the bill was open for amendments, was 313 against the measure and 94 in favor of its adoption.

The real point of contention between the supporters and opponents of R.E.A. was the right of the agency to make loans for generation of power and transmission.

Those supporting the restriction contended that R.E.A. has gone beyond its original function of distributing power to farm families and is now in an extensive business of generating and transmitting power to a long list of nonfarm consumers.

Leading the fight to reduce loans for generators was Republican Robert H. Michel of Illinois. In the forefront of the successful effort to defeat it was Democrat William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, Ky.

NATCHER is the second-ranking Democrat on the appropriations subcommittee that handles the funds for the Department of Agriculture. In that post, he placed subcommittee Chairman Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi, in piloting the bill through the two days of debate.

Opposing Michel's restriction on generation and transmission loans, NATCHER told the House, "This is the first step toward the death of R.E.A."

The Kentuckian said it is the policy of R.E.A. to purchase power from private, commercial companies wherever it is available "at fair and reasonable rates and at fair and reasonable terms."

But he said R.E.A. serves an entirely different class of consumers than do the private companies, that R.E.A. has only 3.3 customers a mile while the commercial companies have 40 a mile.

"This amendment would gut the R.E.A.," NATCHER said.

The Kentuckian reminded Michel that although the amendment would permit R.E.A. to spend \$10,000,000 on generation and transmission of power, the Illinois member had tried in committee to hold the figure to \$5,000,000.

In supporting his amendment, Michel argued that R. E. A. spent \$155,000,000 last year on generation and that his restriction would be only \$5,000,000 under that figure.

Michel insisted that six out of seven R. E. A. power customers are not farmers, but are industrial concerns of businesses or residents of build-up suburban areas.

"It is time," he said "to turn back to the original purpose of the R. E. A., which was the distribution of power to isolated farm families. The agency has turned more and more from distribution to generation of power."

Frequently raised during the debate was the objection to the R. E. A.'s making loans to its co-ops at 2 percent interest while the Government is paying approximately 3 percent for the money it borrows.

Also renewed were protests because R. E. A. refuses to hold public hearings on loan applications on the ground that to do so would reveal the plans for the operations for future expansion.

In arguing for enactment of the appropriations bill, NATCHER said "Some people think of the present-day farm problem in terms of subsidy, surplus, and control. They overlook the fact that we are making a choice between a sound program for managed abundance of eventual abandonment of all farm programs."

Before sending the appropriation to the Senate by roll-call vote of 345 to 41, Democrats beat back, 222 to 118, a Republican attempt to chide the White House for using pressure in its recent attempt to enact a new farm program.

Republican Robert Dole of Kansas offered an amendment that would bar use of any of the funds for "propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation."

Subcommittee Chairman Whitten and Assistant Democratic Whip John E. Moss of California allied Democrats to beat the amendment.

July 30, 1962

During the past week feuding Algerian leaders threatened to touch off a civil war in their jockeying for power.

A Federal court ordered Prince Edward County, Va., which shut down its public schools three years ago rather than integrate, to re-open them by Sept 7.

The House passed and sent to the White House a defense budget calling for record peacetime spending of \$48.1 billion in the fiscal year that ends next June 30.

State Secretary Rusk returned to Washington after getting nowhere on disarmament talks with the Soviets in Geneva.

A U.S. scientist reported at a Moscow meeting that researchers have artificially produced cancer in a monkey's lung.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was among 27 persons arrested as racial disturbances continued in Albany,

Doctors in Saskatchewan, Canada, ended their day walkout after the government agreed to modify its new compulsory medical care program.

The agreement by the General Electric Company to repay the Federal Government \$7,470,000 for an out-of-court settlement of a civil antitrust suit would break a court logjam of similar suits. These suits were filed in the wake of convictions for anti-trust violations. General Electric was found guilty of price fixing and several of their vice presidents were sent to jail.

Worth Bingham, the son of Barry Bingham, and one of the members of the Washington Bureau of the TRIBUNE-JOURNAL has just completed a series of six articles castigating the Congress of the United States. This fellow has been here for two years and is certainly no Ben Reeves!

An article appeared in Sunday's WASHINGTON STAR entitled "A White Elephant?". The reporter called several days ago concerning the plight of the District of Columbia's stadium, and, at that time, explained to this reporter that additional appropriations should not be requested by the City of Washington for payment of this debt and certainly that it was an indebtedness that should not be carried by the taxpayers in this city. In my conversation with her, I stated that most of the stadium's in this country were "white elephants" and this is apparently where she got the idea for the title of her article. This stadium costs \$18.8 million and by the time the bill was passed by the house, it was explained it would cost in the neighborhood of \$60 million. A losing ball team and football team are two of the reasons why the total income per year is only about \$200 thousand. The interest alone is \$5,800 each six months on the 20-year bonds issued to build this stadium.

Seventy-five of our historians have rated our
Presidents and the precedence of the Presidents is
as follows:

1. Lincoln
2. Washington
3. F. D. Roosevelt
4. Wilson
5. Jefferson

The Presidents are rated as GREAT Presidents.
The next six are listed as NEAR GREAT - and the
next twelve as AVERAGE - and the next six as BELOW
AVERAGE - and the last two as FAILURES.

6. Jackson
7. T. Roosevelt
8. Polk
9. Truman
10. John Adams
11. Cleveland
12. Madison
13. J. Q. Adams
14. Hayes
15. McKinley
16. Taft
17. Van Buren
18. Monroe
19. Hoover
20. B. Harrison
21. Arthur
22. Eisenhower
23. Johnson
24. Taylor
25. Tyler
26. Fillmore
27. Coolidge
28. Pierce
29. Buchanan
30. Grant
31. Harding

August 2, 1962

From time to time we receive letters from
 students which certainly are not nice. Our
 Speaker, Mr. Rayburn, followed an old
 practice of returning such letters with an enclosed
 statement to the effect that someone in his
 particular town or city was using this person's name
 that for this reason he was sending along the
 letter so that the person who had the right to the
 name would know just what was taking place. He also
 told the story of three House Members who
 were discussing just what they would do if they
 inherited \$5 million. One said he would return home
 resigning his House seat and buy a large
 plantation that he had always wanted. The second
 member said that he would retire and just "follow
 the sun". The third Member said that after retiring,
 he would return to his home, and the first man he met
 on the street who without smiling stated that he had
 known the Congressman seven years ago in the lobby of
 a certain hotel, and that the Congressman could not
 tell him his name, would then place the Congressman
 in the position of taking one step back and saying:
 "No, and you blank, blank, blank, I don't want to
 know your name either!"

One of our former Senators from Arizona died
 the other day and he left a will which contained the
 following provision:

"Owing to the fact that I was for a time
 politically conspicuous, a number of children have
 been named for me, but I have never been the parent
 of a child or children, in or out of wedlock.

"In the event that any person claiming or pre-
 tending to be my child or grandchild should by any
 means of competent jurisdiction be decreed to be my
 child or grandchild I hereby give and bequeath the
 sum of \$20."

August 7, 1962

Marilyn Monroe is dead. She was only 36 years old and during her short career in the movies created quite a sensation.

In addition to our usual law enforcement problems in Washington, we are having an outbreak of riots at Lortons' Youth Center by the Black Muslims. This religious sect is against all integration with white people and may even be Communist inclined. This is a new serious problem not only in Washington but in certain other cities in our country.

From time to time I receive inquiries as to just how far along the road we are in the development of our navigation and flood control projects in Kentucky. Since 1954 I have worked with all of the House Members and five Senators from Kentucky. As a Member on the Committee on Appropriations, I have taken the lead all along in the development of our water resources and on August 3 directed a letter to Charles M. Stewart, President of the Warren River Valley Development League. This letter is as follows:

August 3, 1962

Mr. Chas. M. Stewart
President
Warren River Valley Development League
223 College Street
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Dear Charley:

You and I agree that, in order to utilize the natural resources of our State and to prevent further migration of our people, we must have a complete development of our water resources. This program plays an important part in the security of our nation and money expended by our Government in the development of our water resources program is money well invested. In my opinion, no program

presented to Congress is more important to our people than the program which provides for the development of our navigation and flood control projects. In Kentucky we have suffered down through the years from flood damages and millions of tons of top soil are lost each year through erosion. In addition to flood damages, we are confronted with a shortage of water in our cities and towns. Pollution problems are also present and, in order to correct existing conditions, our program for construction of navigation and flood control projects in the Green River Valley and in Kentucky generally must continue on the way.

At this time I would like to review with you the navigation and flood control projects in our section of Kentucky and in the State generally.

As you know, we started our program in 1954 and at that time we received appropriations for this program totalling less than \$3 million. For fiscal year 1962 we succeeded in placing into the Public Works Appropriation bill the sum of \$73,829,900 for navigation and flood control projects in Kentucky. We started our program on the Ohio River and in the Green River Valley. As you well know, Locks and Dams No. 1 and No. 2 on the Green River and the Keokuk Locks and Dam on the Ohio River were started in the year 1954.

Since our program started we have completed a number of projects. Projects such as:

- Locks & Dams No. 1 & No. 2 Spottsville - Green River - Mumfory, Ky.
- Keokuk Locks and Dams..... Ohio River
- Keokuk Reservoir..... Eastern Ky.
- Barbourville Floodwall..... Barbourville, Ky.
- Keokuk Cut-Off..... Jackson, Ky.
- Green River Reservoir..... Grayson-Breckinridge Counties
- Modernization of 103 Miles Green River.... North of River- Mile 103

At the present time we have before my Committee Appropriations for consideration the following Tucky projects together with the amounts set forth:

Cannelton Locks & Dam.....	Ohio River
\$2,750,000	
Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks & Dam. " "	
\$10,200,000	
Markland Locks & Dam.....	" "
\$7,977,000	
McAlpine Locks & Dam (Louisville). " "	
\$3,500,000	
Uniontown Lock & Dam.....	" "
\$200,000	
Barkley Dam.	Cumberland River
\$31,200,000	
Barren River Reservoir.....	Barren River
\$10,110,000	
Fishtrap Reservoir.....	Eastern Ky.
\$4,650,000	
Nolin Reservoir.....	Nolin River
\$2,536,000	
Big Sandy River.....	Eastern Ky.
\$49,200	
Cave Run Reservoir.. (\$75,000)....	" "
Bunches Creek.....	" "
\$10,500	
Grayson Reservoir.....	" "
\$250,000	
Green & Barren Rivers.....	Locks & Dams Nos. 3&4 -
\$30,000	Green River
Humphrey Creek.....	Western Ky.
\$19,000	
Kinniconick Creek.....	Northern Ky.
\$23,000	
Licking River.....	Eastern Ky.
\$38,000	
Rockcastle River.....	" "
\$23,000	

Salt River.....Central Ky.

\$25,000

Corbin.....Eastern Ky.

\$200,000

Laurel River Reservoir..... " "

\$450,000

In making our requests to the Public Works Subcommittee of my Committee on Appropriations on May 17th requested a few changes in the amounts and projects which are now under consideration by the Committee.

Following changes were requested:

(1) Newburgh Locks & Dam

Corps of Engineers have a capability of \$150,000 and project now authorized. This is one of 5 Locks & Dams on the Ohio to replace 11 existing Locks & Dams from the mouth to Louisville..... \$150,000
For advance engineering and design - Near Owensboro, Ky.

(2) Fishtrap Reservoir

\$4,650,000 requested in Budget....\$6,700,000
\$2,050,000 increase requested.

(3) Upper Green River Reservoir

The fourth Reservoir in our series in the Green River Valley, consisting of Rough River, Nolin River and Barren River. Reservoir completely planned, with \$49,000 for 1960; \$100,000 for 1961; and \$119,000 for 1962. No request made for money to place under construction from Bureau of the Budget..... \$1,000,000
This amount requested to place this project under construction in fiscal year 1963.

- (4) Corbin
\$200,000 contained in Budget..... \$400,000
Increase of \$200,000 requested.
- (5) Leure River Reservoir
\$450,000 recommended in Budget..... \$653,000
Increase of \$203,000 requested.

As you and I know, Kentucky is a part of the Ohio River Watershed and contains as many miles of navigable streams as any other State in our country. Bordered by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, water resource development in Kentucky is related directly to the problems of the drainage patterns for both the Ohio River Watershed and the Mississippi River Watershed. In Kentucky we have 120 counties and all of them, with the exception of 8 in the extreme southwest section, are, according to a study made by the Corps of Engineers, in the flood danger zone. In Kentucky, in all other States, we know that water is something that can not be taken for granted.

I want you to know that I have concentrated on the Upper Green River Reservoir project and sincerely hope that we will be successful in placing into the bill adequate funds to begin construction on this project. Announcement will be made within the next few weeks by our Committee on Appropriations concerning all of the projects discussed herein.

One of the most fascinating programs in which I have participated during my career in public life is the development of our navigation and flood control projects in Kentucky. We have been successful, due to the fact that, at all times our Senators and Representatives have worked in complete accord on all subjects and, in addition, we have received every assistance from organizations such as the Green River Valley Citizens League, the Barren River Valley Development League, the Upper Green River Reservoir Association, and all of our newspapers and radio stations. In addition, we have received the full

operation, advice and assistance from interested citizens such as you and all of the others in our region who have worked on this program for years.

You will be interested to know that, in addition to our large navigation and flood control projects in Kentucky, we have authorized and approved the necessary money for the following Watershed projects, under Public Law 566:

	<u>Acres</u>
Cypress Creek	32,424
Canoe Creek	76,643
Mud Creek	240,033
Crab Orchard Creek	96,893
Caney Creek	97,310
Big Reedy Creek	26,390
Beaver Creek	33,848
Donaldson Creek	47,010
East Fork of Clarks River	201,441
Meadow Creek	9,862
North Fork of Little River	37,611
Obion Creek	207,108
Twin Creek	17,418
West Fork of Clarks River	148,640

We have moved along in the Green River Valley. In our Valley, we have 9,273 square miles. We have a number of studies underway, as you know, for small projects which are not listed in this letter. For instance, you know that Cypress Creek, in McLean County, is now in the construction stage, and Panther Creek, in Daviess County, has received final study money and a report should be forthcoming in the near future. In addition, we have heretofore appropriated the necessary funds to plan the new Flood Wall at Sturgis, Kentucky, and the final report is expected in the near future. We have a number of other small projects scattered throughout Kentucky which are in the same categories.

In order to receive a favorable report for reconstruction of Locks and Dams No. 3 and No. 4 on Green River, we must, as you know, establish the satisfaction of the Corps of Engineers necessary tonnage. In order for the Federal Government to make an expenditure which will run into the millions, we must establish clearly the need and necessity and future use. In the present bill which we have under consideration, we have \$30,000 for continuation of the study for reconstruction of these Locks and Dams. With Locks and Dams No. 1 and 2 on Green River in use, we must establish fully the tonnage necessary for reconstruction of No. 3 and 4.

Without the Upper Green River Reservoir, the three, Rough, Nolin and Barren, would fail to meet flood control requirements for our Valley. As you know, the four smaller Reservoirs will cost some \$16 million less and serve the same function as the City Reservoir which was discussed a great many years ago.

A number of other projects in our section, and Kentucky generally, are either in the process of authorization or under study in the local communities.

In order to have a complete and adequate development of the water resources in Kentucky, we must continue to have new construction starts; new advance engineering and design projects; and new surveys undertaken. We have come a long way but we still have a number of projects to authorize and to place under construction before our program is completed in Kentucky. Your cooperation and the cooperation of your organization have been of vital assistance in this program.

From time to time a number of our friends re-
quest information concerning our navigation and flood
control projects, and for this reason I have written
a letter much too long but which contains, in the
main, facts pertaining to our program as it now stands
and gives some idea as to what we hope to accomplish
in the future. I will mail copies of this letter to
a number of people and organizations who have requested
this information, and I want you to know that I am
glad to be of service.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

William H. Natcher, M. C.

August 8, 1962

We are moving right slow at the present time.
It now appears that the leadership will try for
September 15th adjournment. Before adjourning,
the President desires that the Congress pass the
communications satellite bill, the new farm bill,
the highway bill, mass immunization bill, mass transit,
and baby public works totalling 1.5 billion, UN
and I issue, youth employment opportunity, postal
and postal rate increase and one or two other minor
bills.

August 10, 1962

I have just attended one of the nicest
receptions that has been my pleasure to participate
in since I have been a Member of Congress. Today
the Kentucky Members had a lunch for the Dean of
the delegation, Brent Spence. The Speaker, Mr. McCord
and the Democratic Whip Hale Boggs were with us
and Brent Spence at the age of 87 really enjoyed him-

He is retiring this year as a Member. The Kentucky Members purchased his chair and a silverplate is now attached to the back of the chair with a nice statement of appreciation with all of the Kentucky Members' names appearing thereon. Brent Spence is Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and has been a Member of Congress for 32 years -

August 13, 1962

During the past week Russia rocketed a third man into orbit Saturday on a space flight that some scientists thought might last several days. Spurred by the thalidomide disaster, the Government proposed tighter controls over the testing and marketing of drugs. Russia rejected a new compromise plan for ending nuclear tests, despite United States concessions. Rail unions threatened to strike Aug. 16 as labor and management battled over work rules. The State Department backed economic sanctions to force Katanga province to rejoin the Congolese central government. The chances for a "quickie" tax cut grew dimmer when the economic indicators for July showed some improvement. A small group of liberal senators resumed a filibuster in an attempt to block the Administration's communications satellite bill. Intelligence reports indicated that Red China's food shortage was growing more acute. Rival Argentine military factions moved close to civil war in Buenos Aires. The Soviet Union yesterday fired a second cosmonaut into orbit taking him around the earth within sight of his fellow space traveller who continued on an endurance record breaking flight. The two Soviet spaceships orbited the earth in a close formation at an altitude of more than 100 miles. The first cosmonaut was placed in orbit on Saturday and then the second was placed in orbit yesterday. This is quite an achievement for the Soviet Union.

Former President Herbert Hoover returned to his old home town of West Branch, Iowa during the past week and dedicated the Hoover Presidential Library. He is 88 years old and one of those who also attended was former President Harry Truman. A portion of Mr. Hoover's address is as follows:

"Our people are deeply troubled, not only about the turbulent world around us but also with internal problems which haunt our days and nights. There are many despairing voices. There are many undertones of discouragement. The press headlines imply that corruption, crime, divorce, youthful delinquency, and Hollywood love trysts are our national occupations.

And amid all these voices there is a cry that the American way of life is on its way to decline and fall.

I do not believe it.

Perhaps amid this din of voices and headlines of gloom, I may say something about the inner forces from which come the strengths of America. They assure its future and its continued service to mankind.

The mightiest assurances of our future are the intangible spiritual and intellectual forces in our people, which we express, not by the words THE UNITED STATES, but by the word AMERICA. That word AMERICA carries meanings which lie deep in the soul of our people. It reaches far beyond the size of cities and factories. It springs from our religious faith, our ideals of individual freedom and equal opportunity, which have come in the centuries since we landed on these shores. It rises from our pride in great accomplishments of our nation and from the sacrifices and devotion of those who have passed on. It lifts us above

the ugliness of the day. It has guided us
through even greater crises in our past. And
from these forces, solutions will come again.

This representative government, with its 186
years of life, has lasted longer than any other
republic in history.

If you look about, you will see the steeples
of tens of thousands of places of worship. Each
week a hundred million people come to affirm their
faith.

If you will look, you will find that the Bill
of Rights is an enforced law of the land; that
the dignity of man and equality of opportunity
more nearly survive in this land than in any
other on earth.

If you look, you will also find that from
our educational system there comes every year
a host of stimulated minds. They bring new
scientific discoveries, new inventions, and new
ideas. It is true that they revolutionize our
daily lives. But we can readily adjust ourselves
and our government to them without the assistance
of Karl Marx.

I could go on and on reciting the mighty
forces in American life which assure its progress
and its durability.

Perhaps on this occasion it would not be
immodest or inappropriate for me to cite my own
life as proof of what America brings to her
children.

As a boy of 10, I was taken from this village to the Far West 78 years ago. My only material assets were two dimes in my pocket, the suit of clothes I wore. I had some extra underpinnings provided by loving aunts.

But I carried from here something more precious.

I had a certificate of the fourth or fifth grade of higher learning.

I had a stern grounding of religious faith.

I carried with me recollections of a joyous childhood, where the winter snows and the growing crops of Iowa were an especial provision for kids.

And I carried with me the family disciplines of hard work. That included picking potato bugs at 10 cents a hundred. Incidentally, that money was used for the serious purpose of buying fire-crackers to applaud the Founding Fathers on each Fourth of July.

And in conclusion, may I say to the boys and girls of America that the doors of opportunity are still open to you. Today the durability of freedom is more secure in America than in any place in the world.

May God bring you even more great blessings.

* * *

We are well along in the development of our river projects in Kentucky. The bill which will be reported out of my Committee tomorrow contains a number of projects which will be of great benefit to Kentucky in the future. It will especially be another great day for the Green River Valley. I issued two releases concerning these projects and they are as follows:

"The Committee on Appropriations in the House, today approved the Public Works Appropriations Bill for FY 1963. This bill will now go before the House of Representatives and be approved on Thursday of this week.

Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that the Committee approved the following budgeted Kentucky projects together with the amounts set forth:

1 .	<u>Barkley Dam</u> Grand Rivers, Ky.	\$31,200,000
2 .	<u>Humphrey Creek</u> Ballard County, Ky.	\$ 19,000
3 .	<u>Green and Barren Rivers</u> Reconstruction of Locks and Dams No. 3 & 4 on Green River at Rochester and Woodbury, Ky.	\$ 30,000
4 .	<u>Barren River Reservoir</u> Scottsville, Allen County and Glasgow, Barren County	\$10,110,000
5 .	<u>Nolin Reservoir</u> Brownsville, Edmonson County	\$ 2,536,000
5 .	<u>Uniontown Lock and Dam</u> Uniontown, Union County	\$ 200,000
7 .	<u>Cannelton Locks and Dam</u> Hawesville, Ky., Cannelton Indiana - Ohio River	\$ 2,750,000
8 .	<u>McAlpine Locks and Dam</u> Louisville, Ky. - Ohio River	\$ 3,500,000

9.	<u>Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks & Dam</u> Bracken County - Ohio River	\$10,200,000
10.	<u>Markland Locks & Dam</u> Warsaw, Kentucky	\$ 7,977,000
11.	<u>Fishtrap Reservoir</u> Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River near Pikeville, Ky.	\$ 4,650,000
12.	<u>Big Sandy River</u> Pike and Floyd Counties, Ky.	\$ 29,200
13.	<u>Grayson Reservoir</u> Grayson, Ky.	\$ 250,000
14.	<u>Cave Run Reservoir</u> On Licking River in Rowan, Bath Morgan and Menifee Counties	\$ 75,000
15.	<u>Bunches Creek</u> Lower Cumberland River between Cumberland Falls and Williamsburg, Ky.	\$ 10,500
16.	<u>Kimiconiek Creek</u> Northern Kentucky emptying into the Ohio River	\$ 23,000
17.	<u>Salt River</u> Shepardsville, Ky.	\$ 25,000
18.	<u>Licking River</u> Falmouth, Ky.	\$ 38,000
19.	<u>Rockcastle River</u> Tributary of Cumberland River In Livingston, Rockcastle Co.	\$ 23,000
20.	<u>Corbin</u> Corbin, Ky.	\$ 200,000
21.	<u>Laurel River Reservoir</u> London and Corbin, Ky.	\$ 450,000

In addition to the above budgeted items, the Committee on Appropriations approved the sum of \$1,000,000 for use in placing the Upper Green River Reservoir under construction in fiscal year 1963. Planning money was approved by Congress

For the fiscal years 1960-1962, and since the Bureau of the Budget made no request to place this project under construction for fiscal year 1963, notwithstanding the fact that the project was completely planned, the Committee on Appropriations was requested to place in the bill an additional \$1,000,000 for use in placing this project under construction. This is the fourth reservoir in the Green River Valley and upon completion will provide full and adequate flood control protection in the Valley. Rough River Reservoir is now in operation, Nolin River Reservoir is under construction and Barren River Reservoir is under construction. The Green River Valley contains 9,273 square miles and covers approximately one-fourth of Kentucky's entire boundary. The Green River is the principal stream in this Valley and it has six navigable tributaries - Barren, Nolin, Rough, Pond, Mud and Bear Creek. This project will be located in Taylor and Green Counties in the Congressional District of Representative Frank Chelf.

In addition to the Upper Green River Reservoir, the Committee on Appropriations also approved the sum of \$150,000 to place the unbudgeted project designated as the Newburgh Locks and Dam in the bill. This amount will be used for advance engineering of this project. The Newburgh Locks and Dam will be located on the Ohio River, approximately half-way between Owensboro and Henderson in the 2nd Congressional District. This is the fourth of a series of five locks and dams on the Ohio River which replaces the eleven existing locks and dams beginning at the mouth of the river and extending to Louisville, Kentucky. The Louisville Lock and Dam designated as McAlpine Locks and Dam is in the final stage of construction; Cannelton Locks and Dam at Hawesville, Kentucky and Cannelton, Indiana is under construction, and the Uniontown Locks and

Dam is in the final year of planning. The fifth **Lock and dam** will be located just above the mouth **of the river** and below the Uniontown Locks and **Dam**.

Our Committee also approved the sum of \$25,000 **to be expended** in making the necessary survey for **the Floodwall** at Frankfort, Kentucky. This is an **unbudgeted item**.

Representative **NATCHER** stated that the House **bill** is one of the best ever approved by the **Committee on Appropriations**, and after passing **the House** it will then go to the Senate for **approval**. In addition, **NATCHER** stated that while **under consideration** in the Senate, he believed that several of the projects will receive **increased amounts** which would expedite the overall **program for Kentucky**.

Water resource development, according to **Representative NATCHER**, is one of the most **important programs** presented to Congress each **year**. He further stated that in order to utilize **the natural resources** and to prevent flood damages and pollution, and to guarantee an adequate supply **of water**, it is imperative that the navigation and flood control projects in Kentucky be fully **developed**.

The Public Works Appropriation bill for **fiscal year 1963** provides for an expenditure of **\$** for the Civil Works program and includes all navigation, flood control, multi-**purpose drainage** and irrigation projects for **all of the river basins** and waterways throughout the fifty states. The amounts contained in **this bill for the waterways in Kentucky** totals **\$**

The Committee on Appropriations in the House ~~to~~ day approved the Public Works Appropriation ~~BI~~ ll for fiscal year 1963. This bill will go ~~be~~ fore the House of Representatives and be ~~ap~~ proved on Thursday of this week.

~~of~~ Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER, a member ~~the~~ Committee on Appropriations, stated that ~~the~~ Committee approved the following budgeted ~~pr~~ ojects for the 2nd Congressional District:

- (1) Barren River Reservoir..... \$10,110,000
Scottsville, Allen County, and
Glasgow, Barren County
- (2) Nolin River Reservoir \$ 2,536,000
Brownsville, Edmonson County
- (3) Uniontown Lock and Dam..... \$ 200,000
Uniontown, Union County
- (4) Cannelton Locks and Dam..... \$2,750,000
Hawesville, Ky., and Cannelton,
Ind., on the Ohio River
- (5) Green and Barren Rivers Survey \$ 30,000
For reconstruction of Locks and
Dams No. 3 and No. 4 on Green
River at Rochester, Ky., and
Woodbury, Ky.

In addition to the above items, the Committee ~~ap~~ proved the sum of \$1,000,000 for use in placing ~~the~~ Upper Green River Reservoir under construction ~~in~~ fiscal year 1963. Planning money was approved ~~by~~ Congress for the fiscal year 1960-1962 and, ~~si~~ nce the Bureau of the Budget made no request ~~to~~ place this project under construction for ~~fi~~ scal year 1963 notwithstanding the fact that ~~the~~ project was completely planned, the Committee ~~on~~ Appropriations, at Representative NATCHER'S ~~re~~ quest, added the additional sum of \$1,000,000 ~~to~~ the bill for use in placing this project under ~~co~~ nstruction.

This is the fourth reservoir in the Green River Valley and upon completion will provide full and adequate flood control protection in the Valley. Rough River Reservoir, in Grayson and Breckinridge Counties, is completed and in operation. The Nolin River Reservoir, in Edmonson County is under construction and the Barren River Reservoir, in Barren and Allen Counties, is under construction.

In announcing the action of the Committee, Representative NATCHER stated that this is another great day in the Green River Valley.

The Green River is the principal stream in this Valley and has six navigable tributaries. The Upper Green River Reservoir will be located in Taylor and Green Counties.

In addition to placing the \$1,000,000 in the bill for the Upper Green River Reservoir, the Committee on Appropriations also approved the sum of \$150,000 which was placed in the bill for use in beginning the advance engineering and design on the Newburgh Locks and Dam, on the Ohio River. The Newburgh Locks and Dam will be located approximately half-way between Owensboro and Henderson, in the Second Congressional District. This is the fourth of a series of five (5) Locks and Dams on the Ohio River which replaced the eleven (11) existing Locks and Dams beginning at the mouth of the River and extending to Louisville, Kentucky.

Representative NATCHER stated that the House bill is one of the best ever approved by the Committee on Appropriations and, after passing the House, it will then go to the Senate for approval. In addition, NATCHER stated that, while under consideration in the Senate, he believed that several of the projects for Kentucky will receive increased amounts which would expedite the over-all program for Kentucky.

Water resource development, according to representative NATCHER, is one of the most important programs presented to Congress each year. He further stated that, in order to utilize the natural resources, to prevent flood damages and pollution, and to guarantee an adequate supply of water in Kentucky, it is imperative that the navigation and flood control projects be fully developed.

No funds are necessary for the Flood Wall at Sturgis, Kentucky, or the Panther Creek Drainage Project in Daviess County. All necessary amounts were heretofore appropriated and the Corps of Engineers promises reports for these two projects in the near future.

The Public Works Appropriation Bill approved today for fiscal year 1963, provides adequate funds for navigation, flood control, multi-purpose, drainage and irrigation projects for all of the river basins and waterways throughout the fifty states.

* * *

Another steam plant will be built in the Green River Valley. This will be the Big Rivers Steam Plant and an article entitled "Co-op To Build Electric Plant In Webster" appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL of August 10. This article is as follows:

Sebree, Ky., Aug. 9.--The Big Rivers steam-electric plant will be built on the west bank of the Green River on a 135-acre tract on the Webster-Henderson County line.

Selection of the site just north of Sebree was announced to a crowd of several thousand here Thursday at a program featuring speeches favorable to rural-electric co-operatives and public power.

It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from U. S. 41 and about two miles from the Louisville & Nashville railroad tracks.

Kenneth Coleman, president of Big Rivers Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, quoted from consulting engineers' report in announcing the site, known as Quim's Landing. It said:

"We recommend the plant be located on property known as Walker Rideout and Watson heirs farm. Based on the best geology we have at the present time, it appears that the generating plant proper will sit in Webster County, and the step-up sub-station facilities will be in Henderson County."

He said core-drillings will start immediately to check conditions for the plant's foundation. Coleman said this could lead to a slight shift on locating the plant.

Big Rivers, sponsored by the Henderson-Union, Green River, and Meade County R.E. C.C.'s has obtained an \$18,000,000 loan from the Rural Electrification Administration. Of this, \$11,665,000 will go for the 75,000-kilowatt generating plant. The rest will go for the transmission system, administration building, equipment, and working capital.

The original system will serve the Henderson-Union and Green River co-ops, Meade will be tied in later.

T. C. Long, manager of Big Rivers, said the plan will be in operation not later than January 1, 1966.

J. R. Miller, Big Rivers coordinator, said ground will be broken immediately after a certificate is obtained from the State Public Service Commission.

It has set a hearing for September 24 and Miller has estimated Big Rivers should get its certificate within 90 days.

Kentucky Utilities Company, which sells power to Henderson-Union and Green River, has indicated it will oppose construction of the plant. So has the Owensboro Municipal Utilities Commission, which sold electricity to Green River until this year.

Miller and Long told the crowd of some 3,000 in a tent--and even more outside--that opposition to Big Rivers stemmed from selfish interests.

They and Norman Clapp, R.E.A. administrator, said Big Rivers can show co-op efforts dating back to 1955 to buy needed electric service at reasonable rates.

They said the efforts failed, and the Big Rivers plan was evolved.

Clapp said "necessarily conservative" R.E.A. studies show Big Rivers will save members \$3,300,000 in a 10-year period as compared with electricity costs under "the best firm offer."

James K. Carr, undersecretary of the Interior, said the Southeast Power Administration will provide Big Rivers with hydroelectric power from Barkley Dam to back up the plant.

"The furnishing of electric power is a governmental function and always has been," Carr said. He noted that even private electric utilities obtain Government approval for their operation.

Miller complimented the work of Congressman WILLIAM H. NATCHER and former Senator Earle Clements for pushing construction of locks and dams on the Green River at Spottsville and Calhoun.

Without them, Miller said, the Big Rivers Plant and the Tennessee Valley Authority's plant under construction at Paradise would have been impossible because of lack of adequate water.

And Miller, calling himself a partisan Democrat, urged everyone interested in rural electrification and development of the Green River Valley to support Lieutenant Governor Wilson Wyatt. Wyatt is running for the United States Senate against Republican Thruston Morton, the incumbent.

* * *

Abraham Ribicoff, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, now Democratic nominee for the Senate from Connecticut, is reported to face no easy time against Representative Horace Hoely-Brown, Jr., the Republican nominee. It seems that the way Democrats left Representative Frank Kowalski off the party ticket has caused hard feelings.

* * *

High officials in Canada, faced with the prospect of Britain's aligning herself with the Continent of Europe, are beginning now to show interest in the idea of an economic union with the U.S. One official remarked privately: "We are going into a North American economy where Canada and the U. S. are closely aligned."

Gen. Maxwell Taylor, to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is not planning to give up the program for use of tactical nuclear weapons for defense of Western Europe. With Russia pushing integration of nuclear weapons into her ground forces, in event of attack the West would be helpless if lacking such weapons.

* * *

Yesterday marked the first anniversary of the construction of the Berlin Wall and an editorial entitled "The Year of the Wall" appeared in the NATIONAL OBSERVER. This editorial is as follows:

"Today marks the first anniversary of a peculiarly ugly event--the construction of the Berlin wall. Yet that cruel structure is also a testament of courage and a reminder of the tremendous failures of communism. In the year of the wall those failures have become more glaringly apparent than ever, and throughout the whole Red world.

The wall itself reflects the fundamental failure of the idea of communism to exert any appeal at all. When people were able to flee to the West through Berlin, they did in droves. Since the Communists decided to pen in the remaining East Germans, some have still succeeded in getting through, engineering fantastic exploits involving trucks, boats and feet; others have tried with not a few killings for the Communists to add to their considerable score.

But though the refugee flow was greatly reduced, the stability the Communists hoped for did not come to East Germany. Instead, things are worse for the people and their Red overlords. By all accounts, the whole place is a sullen and hungry concentration camp, with food shortages particularly severe; just the other day the regime clamped on food rationing.

These shortages, in East Germany and in the Soviet Union and in Red China, are symptomatic of the economic crisis of communism. Though the Russian people are not starving, the Soviet regime has been unable in 45 years to make agriculture a going concern, and a modern society with that kind of record cannot qualify as a success.

The farm failure has parallels throughout the rest of the Soviet economy. Though the non-Communist world has been much bemused by Soviet space and military prowess, the price is plain in the deprivations of the consumer, his shabby clothes and overcrowded housing.

Just last week the authorities decided to make things worse by decreeing an end to individual home building in the cities. Everywhere there is evidence, frequently admitted by the Communist rulers themselves, of inefficiency, shoddy goods and distribution breakdowns.

In part for these reasons, the Communists have also failed to make the kind of headway they obviously hoped to make in winning new nations to their side. Their big gains came in the wake of World War II, when their military might and Western political mistakes combined to add hundreds of millions of people to the Red empire.

Today they might get a Laos or perhaps an Indonesia; they have a Cuba, though it can't be much comfort to the Kremlin; certainly some other governments behave in a pro-Communist fashion. But despite all the West's worries about Africa, the Middle East and Asia over the years, the Communists do not as yet have any "emerging" nation clearly and solidly in their pocket. Sometimes, in fact, they evoke annoyance or enmity with their own bungled foreign aid, inept attempts at political infiltrations and even military attacks like those of Red China on India.

At the root, of course, is the failure of political philosophy. The Marxist concepts as such could appeal only to the naive or the cynical. Who with any knowledge of history or of people could seriously believe that a "dictatorship of the proletariat" could achieve paradise, complete with a classless society and the withering-away of the State?

And so Marxism became a cover for the cynical power-grabbers. By now the cover has worn exceedingly thin. The Marxist myths have exploded in the real stratification of the new classes, in the blood-baths and palace purges, in the concentration camps and slave labor, in the tyranny of the total State, in the floundering of the socialist economy and, not least, in the power feud between the Red "brothers" of Russia and China.

Not that failure, even on so thorough a scale, means there is no more to fear from the Communist conspirators. Indeed, the failures may increase the dangers. Red China, with a mounting population it has neither room nor food for, has as much as said it has little to lose from a new war.

Khrushchev, faced with an impossible situation in East Germany and what he considers an intolerable situation in Berlin, may be shaping up a new Berlin crisis. He has a good as said so, and some Western observers believe that before long he will at last carry out his threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Thereafter he might try to nibble us out of Berlin, or drive us out by force. A dictator's desperation can be a cause of war, even in the nuclear age.

Still, it is something to see all the accumulating evidence of Communist failure. It is a refutation of Khrushchev's boast that the future belongs to communism; people instinctively realize communism is a conspiracy against freedom and a denial of the nature of man. People were showing it long before the wall, and at many another place, and they have been showing it in the year since. The wall stands but communism, save for the guns on its battlements, is a crumbling edifice.

* * *

August 14, 1962

The full Committee on Appropriations in the House today reported out the Public Works Bill For FY 1963.

The Public Works Appropriation Bill for Fiscal year 1963 contains a total of \$4,615,907,-900. This is a reduction of \$129,424,100 in the budget estimates. The budget estimates included a total of 38 new construction starts, 36 for the Corps of Engineers and 2 for the Bureau of Reclamation. The Committee on Appropriations in the House added 13 additional new construction starts, making a total of 51 new construction starts for fiscal year 1963.

The Committee recommended a total of \$1,072,514,000 for the Corps of Engineers civil functions program and the Bureau of Reclamation.

This bill contains funds for civil functions of the Department of the Army; Bureau of Reclamation projects for the Department of Interior; Panama Canal operation funds; Bonneville Power Administration funds; Southeastern Power Administration funds; Southwestern Power Administration funds; Atomic Energy Commission funds; administration funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Upper Green River Reservoir is one of the 13 new unbudgeted construction starts added by the Committee for fiscal year 1963.

The projects and the amounts are as follows: -

1. Barkley Dam
Grand River, Ky. \$31,200,000
2. Humphrey Creek
Ballard County, Ky. \$ 19,000
3. Green and Barren Rivers
Reconstruction of Locks and
Dams No. 3 & 4 on Green River
at Rochester and Woodbury, Ky. \$ 30,000
4. Barren River Reservoir
Scottsville, Allen County and
Glasgow, Barren County \$10,110,000
5. Nolin Reservoir
Brownsville, Edmonson County \$ 2,536,000
6. Uniontown Locks and Dam
Uniontown, Union County \$ 200,000
7. Cannelton Locks and Dam
Hawesville, Ky., Cannelton
Indiana - Ohio River \$ 2,750,000
8. McAlpine Locks and Dam
Louisville, Ky. - Ohio River \$ 3,500,000
9. Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks & Dam
Bracken County - Ohio River \$10,200,000
10. Markland Locks & Dam
Warsaw, Kentucky \$ 7,977,000

11.	<u>Fishtrap Reservoir</u> Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River near Pikeville, Ky.	\$ 6,700,000
12.	<u>Big Sandy River</u> Pike and Floyd Counties, Ky.	\$ 49,200
13.	<u>Grayson Reservoir</u> Grayson, Ky.	\$ 371,000
14.	<u>Cave Run Reservoir</u> On Licking River in Rowan, Bath, Morgan and Menifee Counties	\$ 75,000
15.	<u>Bunches Creek</u> Lower Cumberland River between Cumberland Falls and Williams- burg, Ky.	\$ 10,500
16.	<u>Kinniconick Creek</u> Northern Kentucky emptying into the Ohio River	\$ 23,000
17.	<u>Salt River</u> Shepherdsville, Ky.	\$ 25,000
18.	<u>Licking River</u> Falmouth, Ky.	\$ 38,000
19.	<u>Rockcastle River</u> Tributary of Cumberland River in Livingston, Rockcastle Co.	\$ 23,000
20.	<u>Corbin</u> Corbin, Kentucky	\$ 200,000
21.	<u>Laurel River Reservoir</u> London and Corbin, Ky.	\$ 653,000
22.	<u>Upper Green River Reservoir</u> Taylor and Green Counties	\$ 1,000,000
23.	<u>Newburgh Locks and Dam</u> Owensboro-Henderson, Ky.	\$ 150,000
24.	<u>Frankfort Floodwall - Kentucky</u> River Frankfort, Kentucky	\$ 25,000

August 15, 1962

The Senate voted cloture yesterday by a vote of 63 to 27. This is the first time since February 28, 1927 and only the fifth time in the history of the Senate. It seems that five of the Southern Senators accepted pressure and stayed at home. The two famous Senators from Virginia who are always so pious about everything are to be awarded medals for their 100-yard dash record!

This will be quite a change for the Senate and will go a long way toward the elimination of the filibuster.

President Kennedy has decided not to request a tax cut at this time. In his address to the Nation, he stated that January of next year would be the proper time.

The two Red cosmonauts finally landed safely in the Soviet Union in the area planned. The first cosmonaut went into orbit Saturday morning and landed at 2:55 A.M. this morning. The second cosmonaut who went into orbit on Sunday landed this morning at 3:01 A.M. The landing meant that the first cosmonaut's flight lasted just under four days and the second just under three days. They each travelled over a million miles.

August 16, 1962

Civilian Space Chief James E. Webb voiced confidence yesterday that the United States will be first in landing a man on the moon in spite of the Soviet Union's twin cosmonaut achievement. If this is true, we should move a lot faster than we are today.

Sometimes you lose faith in human nature. I always rated George M. Humphrey as one of the outstanding men in the Eisenhower Cabinet. Now it appears that a lucrative Government contract signed by the George M. Humphrey's mining company five days before he became Secretary of the Treasury helped increase his private wealth by about \$8 million.

The Estes case is still very much in the press and a number of House Members and Senators are attempting to answer certain charges.

The WASHINGTON POST apparently has decided that Senator Robert Byrd of Virginia is no longer "Shakespeare" or the "Lord" and according to an editorial which appeared in yesterday's paper entitled "Cost of Indecision" they are coming back home. This editorial is as follows:

"Whether or not the Three Sisters Bridge is left in the current District budget is relatively unimportant. The central question now is whether the city can arrive at a procedure, within the next year, for making up its mind about transportation.

The local tradition has been to debate a new bridge for a decade, with the decision finally supplied by a congressional committee. The tradition has worked badly in the past. In the future it will not work at all. Washington can no longer build roads one at a time. Highways, bridges and rail lines must all fit into a unified pattern upon which the various agencies of government are agreed. There have been plans enough in the past, but each new project is currently regarded as an open invitation to overturn previous plans regardless of how carefully they may have been laid.

Certainly Congress will continue to have the last word on construction funds, but the committees, as Representative NATCHER observed last June, cannot be expected to manufacture local policy out of chaos. The Three Sisters Bridge is supported by the District Commissioners, with the endorsement of the Bureau of Public Roads. It is opposed by the National Capital Transportation Agency, with the assistance of the National Park Service. The National Capital Planning Commission is, as always, divided. The dispute among these various agencies will reach a crescendo after November 1, when the Transportation Agency's proposals are to be published.

Planning decisions must be made essentially by the executive agencies. Otherwise the future transportation appropriations will be no more than the prizes in a wildly unregulated lobbying contest. One must hope that the appointment of Mr. Horsky as the President's adviser for metropolitan affairs will enable the Administration to bring a measure of harmony to the activities of its various appointees. It is neither fair to the Congressmen, nor safe for the District, to leave the intricacies of transportation planning to the chances of Capitol politics. The city has more than a bridge at stake.

August 17, 1962

Yesterday we passed our Public Works Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1963. Kentucky was treated magnificently. An article appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL entitled "River-Projects Funds A Record." This article is as follows:

Washington, Aug. 14--The House Appropriations Committee Tuesday voted \$77,864,700 for river development in Kentucky in the coming year.

It is the most liberal river appropriation in Kentucky's history, according to Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER of Bowling Green, a member of the committee.

The full House is expected to give its approval Thursday.

The bulk of the Kentucky River money will underwrite another year's work on projects already under construction--Barkley Dam in West Kentucky, reservoirs in the Green River Valley, and navigation locks and dams on the Ohio.

For Eastern Kentucky, however, there were special appropriations designed to speed up three projects as an anti-recession move.

Asked personally by President John F. Kennedy, they provide an additional \$2,000,000 in construction funds for the Fish-trap Reservoir near Pikeville, making the total \$6,700,000; an additional \$250,000 for the new Grayson Reservoir in Carter County, and an additional \$200,000 for the Laurel River Reservoir near London and Corbin.

On its own initiative, the Appropriations Committee went over the head of the Corps of Engineers and voted \$1,000,000 to start construction of the Upper Green River Reservoir in Taylor and Green counties. The project, located in the district of Representative Frank Chelf, was not recommended by the engineers this year.

The total approved is \$3,549,000 higher than recommended in President Kennedy's budget.

Following are comments from the Kentucky Delegation on the public-works-appropriation bill:

NATCHER--"The best ever written for Kentucky."

Senator Thruston Morton--"Kentucky has again fared exceptionally well. This simply means that the state's water-resource development will continue to maintain the speed which we have seen develop in recent years."

Representative Carl Perkins of Hindman in the Seventh District said he was gratified at Kennedy's action in increasing the appropriations for the Fishtrap, Laurel, and Grayson reservoirs. Perkins had been to the White House to urge the action.

NATCHER said Chelf joined him in seeking Congressional approval to get the upper Green River project started. The project will be the fourth major reservoir in the Green River Valley, which covers a fourth of Kentucky's land area.

When all are completed, NATCHER continued, they will "provide full and adequate flood-control protection for the valley's 9,273 square miles."

Another \$15,000 was voted for advance engineering on the Newburgh Locks and Dam in Kentucky and Indiana on the Ohio River for which no funds had been budgeted. A proposed floodwall survey at Frankfort also was not in the budget, but the committee recommended \$25,000 for it.

The total appropriations approved for other projects in Kentucky are:

Construction--Barkley Dam, \$31,200,000; Barren River Reservoir, \$10,110,000; Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam, \$10,200,000; Corbin, \$200,000; Warsaw-Markland Locks and Dam, \$7,977,000; McAlpine Locks and Dam \$3,500,000; Nolin Reservoir, \$2,536,000.

Planning--Cave Run Reservoir, \$75,000.

Surveys--Big Sandy River, \$49,200; Cumberland River-Bunches Creek, \$10,500; Green and Barren rivers, \$30,000; Humphrey Creek to Columbus, \$19,000; Kinniconick Creek, \$23,000; Licking River, \$38,000; Rockcastle River, \$23,000; Salt River, \$25,000.

August 21, 1962

During the past week Russia's two cosmonauts landed safely after whipping around the earth a total of 2,840,000 miles.

Mail truck robbers in Massachusetts escaped with \$1,500,000, the largest cash theft in the nation's history.

Senate hearings on former Treasury Secretary Humphrey's nickel dealings with the Government erupted in angry accusations.

The Senate passed the Administration's communications satellite bill after 20 days of acrimonious debate.

The Administration rejected a "quickie" tax cut amid signs the economy picked up in July.

AFL-CIO President Meany and Auto Workers President Reuther clashed angrily, renewing a federation feud.

President Kennedy breezed through the West on a three-day "non-political" tour.

A court injunction halted a four-day strike at an Alabama missile site working on moon exploration projects.

Indonesia and Holland settled their 13 year differences over West New Guinea.

* * * * *

For the past several months the newspapers have been full of stories of pregnant women who used Thalidomide and in a number of instances deformed children resulted. A Mrs. Sherri Finkbine of Phoenix, Arizona used this drug and after it was discovered that in a number of instances deformity resulted, she requested the courts of Arizona to permit a legal abortion. For several weeks this case was carefully considered and at one time a number of people thought that it might really establish a precedent. Finally, the court refused the abortion and Mrs. Finkbine and her husband left shortly for Sweden where a legal abortion was permitted. In the National Observer appeared an editorial entitled "Mothers, Babies, and Laws." This editorial is as follows:

MOTHERS, BABIES, AND LAWS

"All last week Mrs. Sherri Finkbine of Phoenix, Arizona, waited in Stockholm to see whether the Swedish state medical authorities would permit its doctors to stay the birth of her unborn child. It was not until Friday that her long vigil ended with an approval for the operation from Sweden's medical board.

"For Mrs. Finkbine it was an agonizing wait. Already the mother of four healthy and happy children, she has lived with the terror that this time she might bring into the world a child cruelly deformed in body, with stunted legs or arms or with none at all, and perhaps also deformed in mind. Mrs. Finkbine was one of the few American women who, in the early days of her pregnancy, took the drug thalidomide.

"While she waited, there was an agonizing debate going on back at home. Mrs. Finkbine had flown all the way to Stockholm because neither in Arizona nor in any of the other states of her home country could she find a doctor and a hospital that would risk the hazards of the law to halt the process of birth. In the press, in the pulpit, in lawmakers' chambers, and in conversations at home, people were asking themselves straight out whether the laws were right.

"Altogether it was the kind of simple personal drama that, like a suspenseful soap-opera, catches at heart strings and so has a greater power to stir people to thought than all manner of rational argument.

"The Finkbine case did what neither legal nor medical societies have been able to do in their questioning of our abortion and birth control laws. It reminded everybody that these laws are not remote abstractions but things full of consequence for every home. Today a Mrs. Finkbine. Tomorrow, perhaps, any mother,

"Of course, as with most real-life stories, this one was not as simple as it looked. One thing that intensified the agony of decision for Mrs. Finkbine, and complicated all the arguments, was the uncertainty over the actual effects of the drug on the particular unborn child; no one knew absolutely that the drug had worked its fearful effects.

"Over 200 pregnant women took thalidomide under the supervised American testing program without any reported ill-effects on their children. But in Europe, where the drug was more widely used, several thousand pitifully deformed babies have been born. And in New York City just this month a cruelly misshapen baby was born to a woman who took thalidomide outside the supervised program in the early months of pregnancy, as Mrs. Finkbine did.

"But that uncertainty only makes the question more poignant. Who is to deal with it? Laws, which give an arbitrary answer that the birth process cannot be stopped, or the mother who can choose to keep the gift of life from being a curse?

"This question is at the heart of all our laws about abortions and birth control. In five or our states the law allows no choice whatever on birth control; information is prohibited without exception even if pregnancy would result in death for the mother. In one of them, Connecticut, the sale of contraceptives is a criminal offense. There are also birth control prohibitions of varying degrees in 17 of the other states. A few states, like Arizona, permit abortions for the safety of the mother, but there is no state where a doctor dares risk the legal hazards to perform a therapeutic abortion solely because of injuries to the unborn child.

"There was a time in most Western countries when the laws were equally rigid. Today, either by statute or practice, the laws are changing. In Sweden, as last week's ruling testified, a medical board already is empowered to take the circumstance into consideration in abortion cases. As far back as 1938 British law recognized rape as justification for interrupting the birth process. Japanese law also is flexible. In France, a predominantly Catholic country, birth control information and means are easily available.

"Yet anyone would be hard put to argue that there is a correlation between the morality and civilized nature of the people and the rigidity of their laws against the control of the birth process -- that Connecticut, say, is more civilized than New York State, where birth control is permitted; or that Great Britain is less civilized than the United States because its law takes a different view of the consequences of rape.

"All our restrictive laws are rooted in ideas, metaphysical and religious, about where human life begins. Under our laws the unborn embryo is treated as if it were already a living human being, even in the early weeks when it has not yet begun to sustain its existence. In the case of birth control laws, even the unfertilized egg is so viewed and therefore it is a "crime" to interpose any barrier between the egg and the process of fertilization which is necessary for birth.

"Yet there are endless paradoxes and confusions, legal and philosophical. The human female ovulates once a month for some 30 years and no one thinks it evil that the majority of those eggs do not become human beings. All the laws, secular and religious, sanction birth control by other than chemical or mechanical means, although continence in marriage is also a deliberate act to deprive the egg of fertilization.

"And if the law's purpose is to leave the birth process, once begun, solely in God's hands, then surely the law itself is "playing God" when it allows a choice between one life and another, and permits either birth control or abortion for the mother's safety.

"These paradoxes are laid bare in practice. Even in Connecticut the authorities dare not enforce the birth control laws literally. They do not pretend to, except when faced with an open challenge they cannot ignore.

"So it is with abortions. They are performed every day throughout the land by accepted subterfuges to give them the color of legality. In addition, the frankly illegal abortions, with all their tragedies, are numberless.

"Thus our society recognizes in real life what it still tries to deny in law - that the beginning of life and the giving of it is a deeply personal question that can be answered only in the innermost heart of each man and each woman.

"What the odyssey of this mother from Arizona does is to bring everyone face to face with that question when we would all much prefer simply to avoid it. This is no story from a social worker's casebook on juvenile delinquency, or from books about the cruelty of life to unwanted babies in India, something half unreal to most of us. This strikes home because it is the real life story of any mother who wants and prays for more children, but who has decided for herself that human life is too precious a thing to knowingly and deliberately risk its being a tragic gift.

"And, however anyone judges Mrs. Finkbine's personal decision, there is surely no one who cannot feel sympathy for her weeping, or share her feeling that "a heavy burden has been lifted from me." Every woman knows that she might also have that burden but for the grace of Providence.

"We do not know whether we would make the same decision if it were ours to make. It is not easy to know where human existence begins, and even more terrible to have to decide whether a life of deformity, of feeble-mindedness, or of misery is still worth too great a price to be denied even before an organism has the consciousness that alone makes it human.

"But it is precisely because we are not so wise as to know the rightness of this woman's decision that we think our present laws are wrong. They have sent her wandering over the earth because they presume to know, absolutely and for every circumstance, the unknowable questions of Life."

* * * * *

KENTUCKY'S WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM 1954 - 1962

The Public Works Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1963 that recently passed the House contains \$77,864,700 for Kentucky river projects. This is quite an increase over the \$2,223,000 approved by Congress for 1954, the year that the present program started in Kentucky.

The \$77,864,700 is for the following projects:

Construction:

Barkley Dam

Grand Rivers, Ky. \$31,200,000

Barren River Reservoir

Scottsville, Allen Co. and
Glasgow, Barren County \$10,110,000

Molin Reservoir

Brownsville, Edmonson Co. \$ 2,536,000

Cannelton Locks & Dam

Hawesville, Ky., Cannelton
Indiana - Ohio River \$ 2,750,000

McAlpine Locks & Dam

Louisville, Ky.-Ohio River \$ 3,500,000

Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks & Dam

Bracken Co.-Ohio River \$10,200,000

Markland Locks & Dam

Marsas, Kentucky \$ 7,977,000

<u>Fishtrap Reservoir</u>	
Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River near Pikeville, Ky.	\$ 6,700,000
<u>Corbin</u>	
Corbin, Kentucky	\$ 200,000
<u>Upper Green River Reservoir</u>	
Taylor & Green Counties	\$ 1,000,000

Planning:

<u>Grayson Reservoir</u>	
Grayson, Ky.	\$ 371,000
<u>Cave Run Reservoir</u>	
On Licking River in Rowan, Bath, Morgan & Menifee Cos.	\$ 75,000
<u>Uniontown Lock & Dam</u>	
Union County, Ky.	\$ 200,000
<u>Laurel River Reservoir</u>	
London & Corbin, Ky.	\$ 653,000
<u>Newburgh Lock & Dam</u>	
Owensboro-Henderson, Ky. Ohio River	\$ 150,000
<u>Frankfort Floodwall</u>	
Frankfort, Ky.	\$ 25,000

Surveys:

<u>Big Sandy River</u>	
Pike & Floyd Cos., Ky.	\$ 49,200
<u>Bunches Creek</u>	
Lower Cumberland River be- tween Cumberland Falls & Williamsburg, Ky.	\$ 10,500
<u>Kinniconick Creek</u>	
Northern Ky. emptying into Ohio River	\$ 23,000
<u>Salt River</u>	
Shepherdsville, Ky.	\$ 25,000
<u>Licking River</u>	
Falmouth, Ky.	\$ 38,000

Rockcastle River

Tributary of Cumberland
River in Livingston, Rock-
castle County \$ 23,000

Green & Barren Rivers

Reconstruction of Locks &
Dams Nos. 3 & 4 on Green
River at Rochester and
Woodbury, Ky. \$ 30,000

Humphrey Creek

Ballard County, Ky. \$ 19,000

Since 1954 the following projects in Kentucky
have been completed:

Locks & Dams No. 1 . . Spottsville -
& 2 - Green River. . . Rumsey, Ky.
Greenup Locks & Dam. . . Ohio River
Buckhorn Reservoir . . . Eastern Ky.
Jackson Cut-Off. . . . Jackson, Ky.
Rough River Reservoir. . Grayson-Breckinridge
Counties
Barbourville Floodwall . Barbourville, Ky.
Canalization of Green
River - 103 miles. . . . Mouth of River-Mile 103

Kentucky has as many miles of navigable streams
as any state in the Union. Bordered by the Ohio
and Mississippi Rivers, water resource development
in Kentucky is directly related to the problems
of the drainage patterns of both the Ohio River
Watershed and the Mississippi River Watershed.
There are 120 counties in Kentucky and all of the
state, with the exception of eight counties in
the extreme southwestern section, according to a
study made by the Corps of Engineers, are in the
flood danger zone. In Kentucky we have a number
of river valleys such as the Ohio River Valley,
Green River Valley, Kentucky River Valley, Big
Sandy River Valley and Cumberland River Valley.

The Green River Valley, for instance, covers 9,273 square miles and includes approximately 1/4 of Kentucky's entire boundary. For over 20 years Kentucky suffered from severe flood damage, and millions of tons of top soil were washed down the narrow valleys between the hills and mountains to the ocean. A number of cities and towns in Kentucky have water problems, and the city or town with no water problem in this country is the exception rather than the rule. Pollution of streams has bothered state, county and city officials in Kentucky for years. Strip mining of coal has added to the overall problem. Kentucky continues to lose population and during the past thirty years has lost three seats in the House of Representatives as the direct result of migration of people. Chronic labor surplus areas exist throughout the state. Industrial development was extremely slow in Kentucky. We had the necessary natural resources to be used in developing Kentucky into a beautiful state. A state crisscrossed by rivers and bordered by rivers, suffering from flood damage and inadequate water supply to cities and towns.

All of the above were seriously considered at the time our river program started in 1954. In the development of this overall program, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have worked with five Senators; Clements, Barkley, Cooper, Humphrey and Morton. In addition, all of the House Members from Kentucky have worked together on this program. We have had complete harmony down through the years and have succeeded in placing Kentucky in the forefront in the development of our water resource program. We have been assisted since 1954 by organizations such as the Green River Valley Citizens League, the Barron River Valley Development League, all of our newspapers and radio stations in Kentucky, and a great many dedicated citizens.

In mentioning the natural resources, for instance, we have the largest deposit of coal in the United States on a navigable stream in the Green River Valley. By conservative estimate we have 13, 070, 000, 000 tons of coal along the Green River in the Green River Valley. This supply is sufficient to support an annual production of 25 million tons per year for well over 100 years. The location of industrial plants in the Green River Valley and in our other river valleys such as the Cumberland River and Big Sandy River in eastern Kentucky, where there are high coal deposits, is of vital importance to business generally.

In starting our program we knew that we would eliminate water shortage and pollution problems and make Kentucky a Mecca as far as tourists are concerned. With large beautiful lakes scattered over the state from reservoirs and dams, we have wonderful recreation spots. The state of Kentucky through its State Park Service has joined with us in constructing the necessary facilities for use by tourists, and has established state parks near the lakes which are of great benefit to our tourists and visitors.

We believed that it was essential to develop our water resources in our river valleys in order to bring in new industry and utilize our great abundance of natural resources and decrease the chronic labor surplus.

With all of our navigation flood control, multi-purpose and drainage projects either completed or underway in Kentucky, the question is what benefits, if any, have been received by the people in Kentucky since this present-day program started in 1954.

We are reconstructing locks and dams on the Ohio River which take the place of dams constructed shortly after the Civil War. In the Green River

Valley the dams on Green River and Barren River were constructed with slave labor in the years 1835-1837. Why reconstruct large dams on the Ohio River costing from \$50 to \$68 million each? The Ohio River carries more freight, more river tonnage than any other river in the United States. It is next to the Rhine River in the handling of tonnage. Last year over 85 million tons of river traffic moved on the Ohio River. Since the close of World War II over \$12 billion worth of new industries has located on the Ohio River and over \$6 billion of that amount is along the river bordering Kentucky. Several billion dollars in new industry has located on this river since we began our program with the reconstruction of the Greenup Lock and Dam on the Ohio River in 1954. This lock and dam has long since been completed and was the indicator to business generally that in developing the streams within the state of Kentucky we also intended to reconstruct the locks and dam on the Ohio River. This progress made new industry want to come in on the Ohio River and into Kentucky.

On January 1, 1954, not a lump of coal was moving on Green River. Today, between seven and eight million tons of coal are moving on this river. This coal goes down the river to the Ohio, and among other places is used at the Atomic Energy Commission's installations at Paducah, Ky. and Portsmouth, Ohio. Shipping on the Ohio River has increased eleven-fold since 1930, and since 1954 it has doubled. Our cities and towns in Kentucky are rapidly reaching the day when they will have a safe water supply.

For instance, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, the city has expended \$100,000 to build a rock dam on Barren River due to emergency water shortage problems. The Barren River Reservoir that is now under construction will eliminate the use and need for this particular dam which guarantees an adequate supply of water for Bowling Green, a city containing some 32,000 people.

Since our program started, the Paradise Steam Plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority is now under construction on Green River and this will be the largest steam plant in the world. It will generate 1,250,000 kilowatts. In addition to Paradise we have Kentucky Utilities Steam Plant on Green River which is located in the vicinity of Paradise Steam Plant.

The river program started in the Green River Valley and on the Ohio River. We first reconstructed Lock and Dam No. 1 at Spottsville, Ky. and No. 2 at Rumsey, Ky. We then canalized Green River beginning at the mouth and extending up the river 103 miles with the channel being 9 feet deep and 200 feet wide. This permitted the coal to move.

The Greenup Lock and Dam started, and river traffic on the Ohio increased, and new industry started moving in.

The Public Works Bill for fiscal year 1963 contains \$1,072,514,000 for river and harbor projects in the United States which, when completed will cost some \$17 billion. Kentucky's program when completed will cost in the neighborhood of \$1 billion. This program is one of the most important domestic programs presented to Congress each year. Our navigation and flood control program in Kentucky will make Kentucky emerge as one of the most prosperous states in the United States. Millions of tourists are going to Kentucky today and spending millions of dollars. Prior to our program which started in 1954 we had Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky Lake, and one or two other parks for tourist attractions. Now we have tourist attractions and lakes scattered throughout the state. In addition, the Public Works Program not only in Kentucky but throughout the United States, is part of the security program of our country.

Since 1954 Alcoa Aluminum Company has purchased some 12,000 acres of land in Union and Webster Counties in the Green River Valley. A great part of this land contains coal, and this company will in the future establish a plant on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. In addition, Reynolds Metals has purchased and leased some 20,000 acres of land in Henderson and Daviess Counties, and here we will have future development which will be of great significance. With navigation on the rivers and huge coal deposits, this attracts industry. The industrial plants have located almost on top of the coal and the transportation problems soon disappear.

As soon as Rough River Reservoir in Breckinridge and Grayson Counties was completed the State of Kentucky set up a State Park and constructed the necessary facilities for visitors. Here, now, we have a beautiful lake for tourists, full of fresh water fish, and a dam that plays a part in the flood control program of the Green River Valley,

The tax assessor in Grayson and Breckinridge Counties, the two counties closest to the dam for the Rough River Reservoir, now show several thousand new properties listed for taxes. Construction of the dam just above the Falls of Rough on Rough River in Grayson County created the lake and reservoir which extends back through Grayson and Breckinridge and several other counties a distance of 36 miles. A farm, for instance, along this lake, containing 150 acres was sold and now a Boy Scout Camp and several hundred lots with cottages thereon are in existence. This increases the tax money for counties involved, and Grayson and Breckinridge Counties are two good examples. Owensboro, Bowling Green, Henderson, Leitchfield, Scottsville, Madisonville, Calhoun and several other cities and towns in the Green River Valley have new industry that has moved in since 1954. This not only applies to the Green River Valley

but it applies to the Cumberland River Valley, the Kentucky River Valley and the Ohio River Valley.

At the present time Harvey Aluminum Company is in the process of locating a plant on the Ohio River somewhere in the vicinity of Hancock County. Hawesville, Kentucky is the County Seat of Hancock County, and Hawesville and Cannelton, Indiana is the location for the new Lock and Dam designated as Cannelton-Hawesville Lock and Dam under construction on the Ohio River.

A coal contract totalling 65 million tons over a period of 17 years was entered into by TVA for the operation of the Paradise Steam Plant. This is the largest coal contract ever executed in Kentucky. Paradise started in October of 1959 and is now under construction.

Establishment of our flood control reservoirs in Kentucky with lakes resulting has created a small businessman's paradise. Along the roads from every direction are small businesses, gasoline stations, fish and tackle shops, restaurants and all types of small businesses are now flourishing.

The Louisville Division of the Corps of Engineers has as many projects underway as any district in the United States. Foreign visitors come from many countries to see the work underway and to view the results of those projects which have been completed.

Kentucky is now in a position to bring in industries which are interested in new locations. Industry is not only interested in airports, roads, churches, schools, and a nice community for their people to reside in, but they are also interested in recreation areas such as we now have underway in Kentucky. This applies not only to the employees but to those in charge of the plant in the front office.

Green River Chair Company in Livermore, Kentucky has closed on many occasions due to the fact that the Green River has backed up into the plant forcing a complete shutdown. This also affected another chair company in the same town, and the Upper Green River Reservoir which goes under construction in fiscal year 1963 with the \$1 million in the bill, will bring about a complete elimination of such flood damage.

The Kentucky Chamber of Commerce announced during the year of 1955 that Kentucky had gained 44 new industrial plants and 24 plant expansions during the first six months of 1955. The 68 new plants and expansions had a total planned investment of \$124,677,000 and furnished employment for 8,915 workers with an additional payroll of \$33,431,250. Development of the water resources program in Kentucky played a major part in the location of a number of these new plants and expansions.

On Friday of last week a survey was released in Kentucky which was conducted by Dr. Lewis Copeland economics professor at the University of Tennessee, which showed that 19 million tourists visited Kentucky last year and spent an unprecedented \$193 million. This survey showed tourism increased by 3.2 percent compared with the nationwide ratio of 2 percent. The money spent by vacationists, according to the survey, meant \$58,700,000 in personal income for Kentuckians. The survey showed that the out-of-state tourists provided nearly \$16 million in state revenue in 1961 compared with \$12 million in 1960. Tourists also paid \$4,800,000 in taxes to local governments.

The people of Kentucky understand that water is something that cannot be taken for granted. They have experience widespread destruction caused by drought in farming, floods resulting in property damage and loss in lives, and critical water shortage.

The Corps of Engineers is in charge of all Large navigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects. In conjunction with our Corps of Engineers' projects we have approved for Kentucky a number of watershed projects under PL 566, known as the Pilot Watershed Program, which was enacted by Congress in 1954. Today in Kentucky we have under this Pilot Watershed Program a number of projects in the operational stage. By terracing, erecting a small retardation structures, the planting of trees and the establishment of sod grass plots to slow down and retain the runoff water, we have made the watershed program a part of our soil and water conservation program in Kentucky. Today in Kentucky we have watershed projects costing from \$670,000 to \$3,500,000. The largest watershed listed in Kentucky is the Mud River Watershed, which contains 240,033 acres and was approved in 1955. Watersheds such as:

	<u>Acres</u>
Cypress Creek	32,424
Canoe Creek	76,643
Mud River	240,033
Crab Orchard Creek	96,893
Caney Creek	97,310
Big Reedy Creek	26,390
Beaver Creek	33,848
Donaldson Creek	47,010
East Fork Clarks River	201,441
Meadow Creek	9,862
No. Fork Little River	37,611
Obion Creek	206,108
Twin Creek	17,418
W. Fork Clarks River	148,640
Humphrey-Clanton Creek	68,548
E. Fork Pond River	139,700

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 566) was enacted by Congress in 1954. The Act was amended in 1956 and again in 1958. The Act as amended, authorizes the Secretary of

agriculture to give technical, cost-sharing and credit aid to local organizations in planning and carrying out works of improvement for: (1) flood prevent; (2) water management; and (3) fish and wildlife development.

First, an application under P.L. 566 must be approved by the Kentucky Department of Conservation and the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service. The proposed project is sponsored by the Soil Conservation District concerned and by an appropriate Watershed Conservancy District. For instance, the Big Reedy Creek Watershed total cost is \$960,840. The P.L. 566 share, to be carried by the Federal Government, is \$655,980 and the balance of \$304,860 is to be paid by the Conservancy District and the cooperators. This amount is represented by work, labor, equipment, supplies and in some instances, actual money. In addition to the type of work set forth above, watershed projects also consist of flood prevention channels to carry flood water, deep spillways, small flood water dams designated as retardation structures above, sediment retention structures, roadside stabilization (seeding, such as Kudzu, alongside of the road to prevent washing, stripcropping and tree planting.)

The Pilot Watershed Law conserves our soil and water and, used in conjunction with our Corps of Engineers' projects has produced great benefits for Kentucky.

August 22, 1962

It seems that we are having troubles in all of our cities. This not only applies to Washington but to New York and nearly all of the large cities. Maybe it is just people, and too many people. The increase in population, of course, plays a part. Maybe our people are changing

morally and in other respects. An article appeared in the Evening Star entitled "When Progress Isn't Progress." This article is as follows:

"WHEN PROGRESS ISN'T PROGRESS"

"One way to go quietly insane is to think hard about the concept of eternity. Another way for anyone living in a megalopolis like New York, is to think hard about 'progress.'

"The eerie sensation comes over one that true progress reached the end of its cable some years ago and is now recoiling upon us, an unstoppable juggernaut, smashing masses of human beings back toward medieval conditions of life.

"The streets are littered with cigaret and cigar butts, paper wrappings, particles of food and dog droppings. How long before they become indistinguishable from the gutters of medieval towns when slop pails were emptied from second story windows?

"Thousands of New York women no longer attend evening services in their churches. They fear assault as they walk the few steps from bus or subway station to their apartment houses. The era of the medieval footpad has returned, and, as in the dark ages, the cry for help brings no assistance, for even grown men know they would be cut down before the police could arrive.

"A thousand years ago in Europe acres of houses and shops were demolished and their inhabitants forced elsewhere so that great cathedrals could be built. For decades the building process soaked up all available skilled labor; for decades the townspeople stepped around pits in the streets, clambered over ropes and piles of timber, breathed mortar dust and slept and woke to the crashing

noise of construction. The cathedrals, when finished, stood half-empty six days a week, but most of them at least had beauty.

Today, the ugly office skyscrapers go up, shops and graceful homes are obliterated, their inhabitants forced away, and year after year New Yorkers step around the pits, stumble through the wooden catwalks, breathe the fine mist of dust, absorb the hammering noise night and day, and telephone in vain for a carpenter or plumber. And the skyscrapers stand empty two days and seven nights a week. This is progress.

"At the rush hour, men outrun old women for the available cab; the strong bodily crush back the weak for a place to stand in suffocating bus or subway car, no less destructive of human dignity than a cattle wagon in the time of Peter the Great. When the buses and subway cars began, they represented progress.

"Great parking garages are built, immediately filled with cars; the traffic remains as before, and that is progress. The renowned New York constructionist, Robert Moses, builds hundreds of miles of access highways, and they are at once crammed bumper to bumper with automobiles as long as locomotives carrying an average of about two human beings apiece. Parkinson's general law applies here too, for vehicles will always increase in direct proportion to the increase in spaces to hold them. So skyscrapers and boxlike apartment houses will increase as the money to build them increases. So footpads will increase as the number of possible victims increases. But it's progress.

"I am not surprised that the English writer, Mervyn Jones, concludes after traveling throughout Russia and the United States that ordinary

Americans and ordinary Russians are remarkably alike in at least two respects - in the sheer physical misery they are forced to endure in their cities and in the sheer ugliness of jumbled signs and billboards being spread across their once fair countryside.

"They are alike in a third respect. As Jones writes in Horizon magazine, both peoples complain remarkably little. Russians don't complain because they don't expect government authorities to listen. American dwellers in our megalopolises don't complain because they have long since abandoned hope. Their authorities may listen, but they know their authorities are helpless. A city like New York is ungovernable.

"The secret, terrible fact is that progress, in all measurable terms of human effort, grace and self-respect ended some years ago in the great ant-hill cities. The juggernaut of time and effort has turned around and is now destroying the recent progressive past."

* * * * *

It seems that the hatchet job on Congress still continues. James Reston, one of the writers for The New York Times recently wrote an article entitled "Personal Acts Held Staining Congress." This article is as follows:

PERSONAL ACTS HELD STAINING CONGRESS

Scarcely a week passes now that some capricious, unfair, or dictatorial personal act does not stain the reputation of the Congress of the United States

"The latest was Senator Stuart Symington's angry prejudgment of former Treasury Secretary George Humphrey's testimony in the nickel stockpile case,

and his refusal either to let Humphrey reply or to let the Senate subcommittee vote on his action.

Earlier, the liberals in Senate defeated in their filibuster against the Administration's Telstar communications bill, tied up the Senate from Tuesday to Friday mainly to express their resentment against the overwhelming vote of the majority.

The result is that the Senate is now so far behind in its business that the House has taken a 10-day recess to let the Senate catch up.

Before that, it was a childish argument between Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona and Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri over where conference meetings between the two houses should be held and who should be chairman - again a personal squabble that in this case held up the appropriation of essential federal funds for weeks.

Handful of Abuse

The catalogue could be extended almost indefinitely to demonstrate not that the Congress itself has excessive powers - that is not the point - but that it has given over many of its powers to a handful of the individual committee chairmen who often use this authority in a willful and undemocratic manner.

It is not only that some chairmen exercise this power to block consideration of a tax bill or of an education bill (President John F. Kennedy negotiated personally with Chairman Wilbur Mills of the Ways and Means Committee on the tax bill as if Mills were the head of a sovereign nation) but that their powers are exercised outside the Congress and often for personal reasons.

Cannon Gets Way

"One incident will illustrate the point. Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee asked Vice-President Lyndon Johnson to make a speech at a small college in Cannon's district of Missouri.

"The Vice President said he was sorry but had promised to make a talk on the same day at the installation of a dean of the Law School at the University of Texas.

"Cannon was resentful and made his views widely known. As a result, Kennedy himself called Johnson and said he did not think it wise to ruffle Cannon and insisted that Johnson take a special Air Force jet plane to Missouri to meet Cannon's wishes.

"What is worse than the inefficiency, the hypocrisy, the double standards on conflicts of interest, and the misuse of power by a few petty tyrants in the Congress is the comparative indifference of the press of the nation to these actions.

"Not a year goes by without a considerable outcry in the press about a need for reorganization and modernization of the State Department, or the Pentagon, or some other arm of the executive.

All Efforts Have Failed

"But the Congress has not been reorganized since 1946, and the regulations covering the expenditure by congressmen of counterpart funds and their conflicts of interests have not been reviewed for many years before that. Yet the prevailing view here is that the whole thing is a 'hopeless mess.'

"All efforts have failed to get the Congressmen to disclose their outside earnings; to account for the foreign currencies they get out of the

Counterpart funds in U.S. embassies when they go
overseas; to save time by adopting the rule of
relevancy in Senate debate, or by adopting elec-
tric voting in the House, or by holding joint
hearings on many bills; to protect witnesses
before Congressional committees; to establish a
fair system of ethics in fund raising campaigns;
to give equal professional staffs to Republican
minorities, or to modify the seniority system of
picking chairmen.

"Maybe these are not all prudent modifications,
but the point is that men who are supposed to
symbolize the democratic process do not even give
them a democratic chance."

August 27, 1962

During the past week cold war tensions rose in
Berlin as Russia pulled out its military commander
and an East German general replaced him.

A fight broke out between the Air Force and the
civilian space agency over the direction of the
nation's space effort.

A stiffer drug law swept through the Senate
and went to the House.

Algeria's ruling political bureau put off
national elections.

The Senate passed a farm bill tightening Federal
controls on wheat output.

Purge fever struck the Hungarian Communist Party;
it expelled 25 former Stalinist leaders.

Interstate Commerce Commission hearing opened
on the proposed Pennsylvania-New York Central
rail marriage.

Electricians drifted back to work at an Alabama missile site after a 10-day walkout.

Also, Algeria canceled September elections as guerilla opposition to the Ben Bella regime mounted.

Gunboats shelled a Havana suburb; Castro blamed the United States.

U Thant, U.N. acting secretary general issued an ultimatum demanding Katanga's reunification with the Congo.

American negotiators prepared to offer a partial nuclear test ban - on air and underwater blasts only.

The Franco regime faced a new wave of strikes by Spanish miners, industrial workers.

Hungary's Premier Kadar announced a purge of two former premiers from the Communist Party.

Virginia and I spent four lovely days at Rehobeth and while we were there, again I was reminded of my 25th wedding anniversary. Before I realised what had happened, I was talked into buying a Tambour desk. I must realise that this is the second time that I have walked up on the twenty-five year line.

August 29, 1962

On Monday of this week the House adopted a proposed Constitutional Amendment outlawing poll taxes in states as a requisite for voting in federal elections. The amendment previously voted by the Senate now requires ratification by at least 36 states.

This leaves eligibility and pressure groups still in existence in some states, but should go a long way toward clearing up some of our present day problems.

On Monday we rocketed a Mariner 2 spacecraft into space for a 109 day trip to explore the planet Venus.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, visiting the Middle East, is expected to offset some of the disappointment those countries will feel when they learn that Congress has cut back foreign-aid money.

Senate Leader Mike Mansfield and House Speaker John W. McCormack now are said to be reconciled to the prospect that Congress will not adjourn much before October 1. That leaves little free time for campaigning.

Navigators for U.S. Navy vessels and other ships are profiting from photographs from the Tiros weather satellite, now in orbit. These pictures cover the whole ocean, are radioed to Washington from space and then relayed to weather stations and rebroadcast to ships at sea.

George M. Humphrey, former Secretary of the Treasury and honorary chairman of the M.A. Hanna Company, is not expected to be recalled any time soon to testify before the Senate committee that is investigating stockpiling. Some committee members doubt that he ever will be recalled.

Soviet Russia's Nikita Krushchev is expected by West German officials to sign a treaty with East Germany some time in early November.

August 31, 1962

Justice Felix Frankfurter retired as a member of the Supreme Court, and President Kennedy has

named Arthur Goldberg, his Secretary of Labor as the new Justice. Mr. Goldberg will be succeeded by W. Willard Wirtz, the Undersecretary of Labor. Mr. Goldberg has been a practicing lawyer for some 16 years and represented the AFL-CIO prior to his appointment as Secretary of Labor. In addition, he served as general counsel for the United Steel Workers of America. It seems to me that this is a right poor appointment. I had hoped that the President this time would name one of the outstanding circuit judges on the Federal bench or one of the outstanding Federal district judges. A man of stature and one who through experience would serve on this, the highest court, with dignity and honor. It seems to me that after naming a football player, the President could have done just a little better this time.

One of the Associated Press reporters here in Washington has written a series of four articles concerning water resources development, in Kentucky. The articles are as follows:

#1 KENTUCKY FUTURE PEGGED TO VAST
WATERWAY SYSTEM (8/27/62)
By: Neil Gilbride

WASHINGTON (AP) - Coal and tobacco are kings in Kentucky today, but the state is pegging its future on a far greater resource - its vast river system.

With a \$1 billion federal navigation and flood control program about one third completed, the state can look forward to building a new economic empire on trade and tourists attracted by almost unlimited water resources.

Rep. William H. Natcher says the state "has had no more important program in the 20th century... It will make Kentucky emerge as one of the most

prosperous states in the United States.

Natcher probably knows more than any other man about the state's massive water development gram, one of the nation's largest. As a member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, Natcher has had a leading role in the apportionment of federal money for water projects.

Since 1954 Kentucky has been among the leading beneficiary states in the huge annual congressional appropriations for public works.

Strict Standards

Natcher says Kentucky is lucky, for one thing, to have nearly 1,000 miles of its border on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the world's second busiest waterway after Germany's Rhine River.

The big yearly appropriations for Kentucky rivers is part of over-all spending for the Ohio and Mississippi River Valley flood control program.

In addition, Kentucky historically has owned the Ohio River to the low water mark on the opposite banks in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, so any project on the river actually is almost entirely in Kentucky.

"The public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1963 that recently passed the House contains \$77,864,700 for Kentucky river projects," Natcher said.

"This is quite an increase over the \$2,223,000 approved by Congress for 1954, the year that the present program started in Kentucky."

Although the big money bill for public works is sometimes called a "pork barrel" from which mem- bers of Congress can pump millions of dollars of federal money into their own states, each project must have the approval of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The standards of approval are set by law and are strict. A proposed project must be shown to produce more financial benefits than its cost, figured over a 50 year period.

Factors that go into figuring this "cost-benefit" ratio include savings in flood damage, recreational value and expected tax revenues.

Attracts Industry

So Kentucky's strategic location along the nation's major artery of water transportation, is the key factor in the state's good fortune.

When one of the big new dams rises on the Ohio River, the Green, the Barren or the other major Kentucky rivers, it increases the flow of barges laden with coal, steel, oil and other essentials.

It also creates lakes that attract tourists for boating, fishing and camping.

It attracts industries that need large water supplies and an easy route to the nation's markets.

And it removes the farmer's fear of seeing his crops wiped out by floods.

"For over 20 years Kentucky suffered from severe flood damage, and millions of tons of top soil were washed down the narrow valleys between the hills and mountains to the ocean," Natcher said.

Kentucky is a land of valleys, such as the valleys on Ohio, the Green, the Kentucky and Big Sandy and the Cumberland rivers. Natcher once said Kentucky's major problem was created by the fact that the land "is either straight up or straight down."

Harnessing the big rivers is the aim of the navigation and flood control program.

Still More Projects

Natcher said projects under construction or in various stages of planning, should complete the \$1 billion program within 10 years if all projects are approved and constructed as scheduled.

But that still won't end water development in the state. New projects will be added.

To Natcher, this development is the answer for a state that has been losing population for 30 years as its people migrated elsewhere to find jobs.

The situation in 1954, Natcher recalls, was something like this:

"Chronic labor surplus areas existed throughout the state. Industrial development was extremely slow...We had the necessary natural resources to be used in developing Kentucky into a beautiful state."

But Kentucky was a "state crisscrossed by rivers suffering from flood damage and inadequate water supply to cities and towns."

Many of these problems still exist, of course, but Natcher feels the state is well on the way toward recovery and prosperity.

#2 MODERNIZATION OF GREEN RIVER
NAVIGATION YIELDS CHEAP TRANSPORT
FOR LOW-GRADE COAL (8/28/62)

WASHINGTON (AP) - Coal, Kentucky's "black gold," doesn't produce wealth or jobs so long as it remains underground. There's no point in digging it unless it can be shipped to market cheaply enough to bring a profit.

That 's one of the benefits from the state's big river development program that provides economical transportation and makes it worthwhile to dig and market the cheaper grades of coal.

Take the Green River that flows to the Ohio River from Western Kentucky and provides the nucleus for the rich Green River Valley, covering about one-fourth of the state's land area.

Not a lump of coal was moving on Green River in 1954, when the current river modernization program began, says Rep. William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, Ky., Democrat.

"Today between seven and eight million tons of coal are moving on this river annually," he added. Most of it is the cheaper grade "steam" coal.

The significance is even greater in light of the depressed state of the coal industry because of competition with cheaper fuels.

Much of this coal would still be underground without construction of the new locks and dams on the river at Spottsville and Rumsey.

Next year, if the Senate approves a House-passed appropriations bill, \$1 million will go for start of construction on another major Green River project, the Upper Green River Reservoir in Taylor and Green counties.

The money had not been recommended in President Kennedy's budget, but Natcher succeeded in adding it to the bill in the House Appropriations Committee, of which he has been a member since 1955.

The river improvement program enables the profitable shipping of cheaper grades of coal and supplements rail traffic, which still handles nearly three-fourths of the nation's annual coal hauling of about 400 million tons a year.

The possibilities for industrial development on ~~the~~ Green River are almost staggering.

What Natcher calls "conservative estimates"

place coal reserves in the Valley at more than 13 billion tons.

"This supply is sufficient to support an annual production of 25 million tons per year for well over 100 years," he said.

"The location of industrial plants in the Green River Valley and in our other river valleys such as the Cumberland and Big Sandy and in Eastern Kentucky, where there are huge coal deposits, is of vital importance to business generally."

Natcher is fond of a photograph on his office wall. It shows a tug hauling a huge bargeload of coal down the Green River, with its 200-foot wide channel, 9 feet deep. Eight years ago, before 103 miles of the channel was improved, the river couldn't have handled such a barge.

To illustrate other benefits expected from Kentucky's \$1 billion federal navigation and flood control program, Natcher cites the Ohio River which gets the lion's share of the money.

Of \$12 billion in new industry on the Ohio River \$6 billion worth has been on the portion of the river flowing between Kentucky and Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

"Several billion dollars in new industry has located on this river since we began our program with the reconstruction of the Greenup Lock and Dam...in 1954," Natcher said.

"This lock and dam has been completed and was the indicator to business generally that in developing the streams within Kentucky we also

intended to reconstruct the locks and dams on the Ohio River. This progress made new industry want to come in on the Ohio River and into Kentucky."

Although a number of the big new projects are named after towns on the opposite side of the river, they lie almost entirely within Kentucky since the state's border is the low water mark across the river.

There are no up-to-date figures on how much new business and industry has come to the state since the huge water resources development program began.

But the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce in 1955 - just one year after the program was launched - said the state had gained 44 new industrial plants and 24 plant expansions with a total investment of nearly \$125 million in the first six months of that year.

The expansion also meant new jobs for nearly 9,000 workers, with a \$33 million payroll.

These benefits would have to be multiplied many times to get an accurate estimate of what the river development has meant to Kentucky since then.

"Development of the water resources program in Kentucky played a major part in the location of a number of these new plants and expansions," Natcher said.

New industry comes with new dams, reservoir and lakes and existing business also benefits.

A company that manufactures chairs in Livermore, Ky., has had to shut down many times when the flood-swollen Green River crept into its plant.

With the \$1 million added to the public works appropriations bill for starting construction of

the Upper Green River project, there eventually will be "a complete elimination of such flood damage," he said.

Natcher likes to tell of the Green River development, partly because it was the first major portion of the modern river program and partly because it lies in his district.

He credits the Green River program largely for the Tennessee Valley Authority's decision to build its huge Paradise Steam Power Plant in Muhlenberg County. It will be the largest such plant in the world, producing 1,250,000 kilowatts of electric power a year.

"A coal contract totaling 65 million tons over a period of 17 years was entered into by TVA for the operation of the Paradise Steam Plant," he said.

#3 DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IS
OPENING ATTRACTIVE NEW KENTUCKY
RECREATION AREAS (8/29/62)

WASHINGTON (AP) - "Water will bring people to spots where nothing else will," says Rep. Frank A. Stubblefield, D.-Ky.

He talked about the proposed Between-the-Lakes National Recreation Area in Western Kentucky which would open up a 170,000 acre outdoorsman's paradise to 70 million Americans living within 500 miles.

The key to this dream of a rich new tourist trade is the completion in 1964 of the big Barkley Dam in Lyon County in Western Kentucky.

The creation of Barkley Lake, along with nearby Kentucky Lake, will provide about 300 miles of shoreline in the proposed National Recreation area.

A planned interstate highway would open the area, which now has little value as agricultural and timber land.

Stubblefield says the 70 million people living within 500 miles - more than one-third of the nation's population - must go south to the Gulf of Mexico or north to the Minnesota lakes to find a comparable recreation area. And, he points out, 500 miles is "just a good one-day's drive."

With the nation's constantly growing population given more and more to camping, fishing and boating, Kentucky hopes soon to become a major tourist center.

The Between-the-Lakes project is an example of how the \$1 billion federal river development program is turning isolated, flood-threatened areas of Kentucky into a potential tourist's mecca of incalculable value.

Before the giant water development program began in 1954, Mammoth Cave was among the major tourist attractions in the State.

Now, says Rep. William H. Natcher, a Bowling Green, Ky., Democrat, "With large, beautiful lakes scattered over the state from reservoirs and dams, we have wonderful recreation spots."

The State has set up parks near the Lakes to take advantage of new tourist attractions.

"Millions of tourists are going to Kentucky today and spending millions of dollars," said Natcher.

Citing a survey by a University of Tennessee economist Natcher said "19 million tourists visited Kentucky last year and spent an unprecedented \$193 million."

Visitors before 1954, he estimated, were probably far less than half that number.

Natcher said the survey figured that the 1961 tourist trade meant \$58.7 million in personal income for Kentuckians.

"The survey showed that the out-of-state tourists provided nearly \$16 million in state revenue in 1961 compared with \$12 million in 1960. Tourists also paid \$4,800,000 in taxes to local governments," he said.

The dams improve navigation and attract tourists and also increase values of surrounding lands.

The \$10 million Rough River Reservoir completed last year has had a direct effect on the tax income in Grayson and Breckinridge counties.

Tax rolls in the counties, Natcher said, show "several thousand new properties listed."

For instance, he said, a 150 acre farm was sold and divided into several hundred lots with cottages increasing the total tax value five-fold.

Tax valuations have also risen where big industrial firms have bought up large tracts of land for future development.

"At the present time Harvey Aluminum Co. is in the process of locating a plant on the Ohio River somewhere in the vicinity of Hancock County," Natcher said.

"Since 1954, Alcoa Aluminum Co. has purchased some 12,000 acres of land in Union and Webster Counties for the eventual establishment of a plant on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River.

"In addition, Reynolds Metals has purchased and leased 20,000 acres of land in Henderson and Daviess counties and here will be future development of great significance."

Increasing tourism and new industry are vital to Kentucky's future economy, but for the farmer the most important items of the water development program are the smaller watershed projects.

About 1.5 million acres are protected by these projects.

They cost from \$670,000 to \$3.5 million each. The biggest is the Mud River Watershed, comprising nearly a quarter of a million acres.

"The people in Kentucky understand that water is something that cannot be taken for granted," says Natcher. "They have experienced widespread destruction caused by drought in farming, floods resulting in property damage and loss in lives, and critical water shortage."

He said "There are 120 counties in Kentucky and all of the state, with the exception of eight counties in the extreme southwestern section, according to a study made by the corps of engineers, is in the flood danger zone.

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act was passed by Congress in 1954.

Federal watershed money goes for terracing farmland and building small structures to retard rapid runoff of water and prevent erosion.

Planting trees and grass to soak up and retain the water is also included. Federal and local groups split the costs, with the government putting up the largest share of the money.

This type work includes digging channels to carry off flood water without damaging croplands, spillways that hold back the water and small flood water dams.

"The...watershed law conserves our soil and water and, used in conjunction with our Corps of Engineers' (reservoir) projects, has produced great benefits for Kentucky," says Natcher.

24 FRUITS OF WATER DEVELOPMENT WILL
BE SEEN MORE CLEARLY BY KENTUCKIANS
IN TWO YEARS (8/30/62)

WASHINGTON (AP) - In just two years, Kentuckians will begin to see more clearly how the \$1 billion federal water development program is changing the face of their state.

Since the huge program began in 1954, four major projects and a number of smaller ones have been completed at a cost of about \$350 million.

It takes four to five years to build big flood control reservoirs and navigational locks and dams.

The past eight years have been more or less prologue - by 1964 seven more of the nine major river projects now under construction are scheduled to be completed.

The two others should be in operation by 1966. Meanwhile, five others now being planned will be nearing or entering the construction phase, if Congress approves.

Let's take a look at some of these projects:

Of the nearly \$70 million voted by the House for Kentucky projects in fiscal 1963, and now pending in the Senate, \$31.2 million is for Barkley Dam in Western Kentucky.

This is scheduled to be completed by 1964, including a canal to link its lake with nearby Kentucky Lake. Total cost of the Barkley project will be \$180 million, about three times that of any three of the big navigation locks and dams under construction on the Ohio River.

Barkley, on the Lower Cumberland River, is the potential foundation for a big new tourist trade.

Barkley, incidentally, is the only new project named for a Kentuckian, who has had a hand in obtaining congressional approval of any of the projects. It is named for former Senator-Vice President Alben W. Barkley of Paducah.

Rep. William H. Natcher, Bowling Green, Democrat, explained the Kentucky delegation agreed no other names of prominent Kentuckians should be considered until the entire program is completed.

Although some colleagues suggested naming one of the new dams after him, Natcher said he doesn't want this done, "at least not in my lifetime."

Natcher, who had a key role as a member of the House Appropriations Committee, said he fears any such action could lead to political dissension and thus harm the program.

Flood control reservoirs in the Green River Valley, scheduled for completion in 1963 and 1964 respectively, are the Nolin near Brownsville, and the Barren near Scottsville. The Nolin is down for \$2,536,000 in fiscal 1963 and the Barren \$10.1 million.

Completion of the Upper Green River Reservoir in Taylor and Green counties, scheduled in 1966, will complete the flood control program for the Green River Valley, Natcher said.

He and others in the Kentucky delegation obtained House approval of \$1 million to start the Upper Green project next year. No money had been recommended in President Kennedy's budget.

Asking the Appropriations Committee to approve the money, Natcher said one of the most effective arguments was a newspaper photo of a weeping family, stranded by a flood while taking the body of an elderly woman to a cemetery. The body was in a boat, stranded by swirling flood waters.

Ohio River projects and their scheduled completion dates include Cannelton Locks and Dam at Hawesville, Ky., 1966; McAlpine Locks and Dam at Louisville, 1962; Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam in Bracken County, 1964; and Markland Locks and Dam at Warsaw, Ky., 1963.

The Fishtrap Reservoir on the Big Sandy River in Pike County is scheduled for completion 1964.

Fishtrap is in Eastern Kentucky, the hardest-hit area economically in the state. Other projects in this section which are now in the Planning stage include the Grayson (Ky.) Reservoir; Cave Run Reservoir in Rowan, Bath, Morgan and Meniffee counties; and the Laurel River Reservoir at Corbin.

There is also more than \$200,000 in the 1963 Appropriation bill for surveys of the Big Sandy, Salt, Licking, Rockcastle, Green and Barren Rivers with an eye toward future projects.

The strategy of Kentucky's congressional delegation in keeping the big water development program moving is an unusual success story.

The Kentuckians, Democrats and Republicans, descended in a body on the Budget Bureau each year to present their requests for the next year. They

do this almost immediately after the current public works appropriation measure clears Congress each year.

They also go in a group before the various congressional subcommittees which consider the projects.

And, more important, they say, they play no politics with Kentucky water projects.

"There has never been any politics in this program," says Natcher, and is promptly backed up by Republican Sen. Thruston B. Morton.

"The Kentucky delegation always agrees on what is going to be asked for state water development projects. There have never been any political considerations," Morton said.

The Senator said Kentucky has "water resources unexcelled anywhere in the United States," and added:

"It is an absolute necessity that we develop our natural resources to their fullest capacity while we at the same time maintain a strong industrial capacity in order to meet our obligations abroad."

Natcher said he and the other Kentucky House members have had "complete harmony down through the years" with former Sens. Earle C. Clements (1951-56), Barkley (1954-56), Robert Humphrey, who served three months after Barkley's death; and with the present Senators, Morton and John Sherman Cooper.

Natcher also credits much of the successful program to such state organizations as the Green River Valley Citizens League, the Barren River Valley Development League "and a great many

Dedicated citizens."

* * * * *

Two weeks ago a suit was filed in Federal Court, Louisville, Kentucky, by Chat Chancellor, attorney of Frankfort, seeking to force the Congressmen to run from the state at large, maintaining that the redistricting bill passed by the legislature was unconstitutional. On Saturday, the three judge panel consisting of Judge Shackelford Miller, Jr., Judge H. Church Ford, and Judge Roy M. Shelbourne, held that the Plaintiffs failed to prove invidious discrimination, and they have refused to let the motion to dismiss the suit prevail.

Invidious is defined as tending to excite odium, ill will, and irritatingly discriminating. This completely floored the Plaintiffs and naturally we are very much pleased and relieved.

After the legislature redistricted, we filed a suit seeking to declare the law unconstitutional in order to test the law, and it went through all of the Kentucky courts and was held to be constitutional. This action, we believed, was sufficient.

September 5, 1962

Sometimes it is right hard for me to understand the editorial policy of the Louisville, Kentucky COURIER-JOURNAL. Of course, this is an ultra-liberal newspaper with the largest circulation in Kentucky. From time to time errors are made editorially and not corrected. For instance, I have in my file a letter from Barry Bingham explaining that a mistake was made in one of their editorials concerning me but that there would be plenty of opportunity to correct this in the future. Months later in a right unusual way a correction was made.

Here in Washington now we have a young newspaper man by the name of Neil Gilbride who is a writer for the Associated Press. He has three states assigned to him: Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee. He has written a number of articles that were carried by all of the papers in Kentucky who take the AP Service. During the past few weeks a series of four articles was written by Gilbride concerning the development of our water resources program in Kentucky.

These articles were copied into this Journal and give a good picture of our present day program. Lo and behold the COURIER-JOURNAL did not carry the articles because they were not written by one of their reporters and since the articles were carried by a great many papers in Kentucky the COURIER JOURNAL has now started a series of pictures taken by a photographer of the flood-control projects. Under each picture is certain information concerning the size of the project and its cost together with the completion date. It is right humorous to note the timing of these pictures and, of course, they simply explain a little more in detail the projects written about by Mr. Gilbride.

Everyone in Kentucky knows that the Ohio River is of great importance to Kentucky and that billions of dollars of new industry has located on the Kentucky side since World War II due to the development of our program on the Ohio River. In addition, everyone in Kentucky except the COURIER-JOURNAL editorial staff knows that we have completed a great many projects in the Eastern Section of Kentucky and have still more under way. For instance, the Jackson Cut-Off, Greenup Lock and Dam, Buckhorn Reservoir, Barbourville Floodwall have all been completed and in the bill for FY 1963,

We have the following projects for Eastern Kentucky:

Fishtrap Reservoir.....	6,700,000
Corbin Floodwall.....	200,000
Grayson Reservoir.....	371,000
Cave Run Reservoir.....	75,000
Laurel River Reservoir.....	653,000
Big Sandy River.....	49,200
Bunches Creek.....	10,500
Rock Castle River.....	23,000

All of these projects are in Eastern Kentucky and we will over the next ten years proceed to place all of them under construction. The editorial in the COURIER-JOURNAL is entitled: "Our Developing River System Must Benefit All Kentucky". This editorial is as follows:

"In an interesting dispatch from Washington, Associated Press reporter Neil Gilbride notes that Kentucky, the land of coal and tobacco, is pegging its future increasingly to its rapidly developing river system. He adds that because of the work to control the state's rivers (Kentucky yearly ranks among the leading states in federal funds obtained for river-control projects) the state's future is bright.

With more miles of navigable streams than any other state, Kentucky indeed has much to gain by bringing its rivers under control. Unharnessed, the rivers can be a source of floods, erosion and costly destruction. Put to work through proper development, they can furnish the state with domestic and industrial water, recreation and park sites, low-cost power and low-cost water transportation that attracts industrial investment and makes possible exploitation of the state's vast coal reserves, spurs the growing wood and pulp industries and gives a lift to the feed, grain, cattle and poultry industries.

The future would be even brighter had the development of our rivers progressed quite as far as Mr. Gilbride implies, or if Kentucky's share of federal funds was as generous as it appears to be. It should be noted, however, that a great part of the federal funds earmarked for Kentucky use over the past 15 years has been spent on the Ohio River, from the development of which Kentucky is only a partial--and sometimes a minor--beneficiary. And while, thanks to the vigorous efforts of Congressman WILLIAM NATCHER and his advantageous position as a member of the Appropriations Committee, the rivers of Western Kentucky have enjoyed considerable development, a commensurate effort has not been made to harness and develop the streams of Eastern Kentucky, where both the potential and the need are as great as in the Western part of the state.

Control of the Tennessee, the Lower Cumberland, the Green and Barren and Nolin is having a growing impact on Western and West Central Kentucky. But the Upper Cumberland, the Big Sandy, the Kentucky and Laurel rivers and their tributaries still spread devastating floods on the chronically depressed areas of Eastern Kentucky that can least afford the economic loss. This section of the state especially needs river development to provide an outlet for coal and timber and to create new recreational opportunities for communities that must increasingly depend on tourist and vacation business. Work done on our rivers has been a sound investment. But the work is by no means done yet, and in some areas it is barely begun.

The above editorial to me is just simply **a**ssinine and I presume that since the series **o**f articles written by Gilbride carried the **n**ames of the Republican Senators together with **t**he Democratic Senators and House Members who **h**ave worked on the projects was just too much **f**or the COURIER-JOURNAL at this time

The old film cowboys are galloping away. Last **w**EEK Hoot Gibson, the last of the Big Five, **j**oined Tom Mix, William S. Hart, Harry Carey and **B**uck Jones in the Good Guy's Heaven. They were **r**eal he-men, those pioneer flicker cowpokes. They **r**ode before they learned to act, they did their **o**wn stunting, took their own spills.

September 8, 1962

On Tuesday of this week the United States **c**onceded that an American patrol plane may have **u**nintentionally flown over Russian territory in **t**he Far East. The acknowledgement came only a **f**ew hours after the Soviet Union had publicly **c**harged that an U-2, the type of aircraft shot **d**own over Russia in 1960, had created a gross **v**iolation by flying over Russian land.

It finally appears that Algiers may terminate **i**ts Civil War. A man by the name of Ben Bella **h**as suddenly placed himself in charge and maybe **t**his will be the answer to this long disturbance.

President Kennedy on Tuesday of this week **w**arned Cuba on aggressive action. Our President **s**aid that the Soviet Union has provided Cuba with **a** variety of missiles, some with a range of 25 **m**iles and with **r**adar and electronic equipment.

The President warned Cuba that the United States will take whatever means may be necessary to prevent it from taking aggressive action in this hemisphere or exporting its aggressive purposes by force or the threat of force.

Yesterday President Kennedy acting in the face of a Communist build-up in Cuba and other international tension sought authority to order 150,000 Reservists to active duty. The White House sent to Congress the necessary legislation granting this power. This legislation would place a ceiling of 150,000 men from the Reserves of all the Armed Forces and limit the period to no more than 12 months. The President could exercise this authority from the time Congress adjourns until next February 28. No member of the Ready Reserve called to duty involuntarily at the height of the Berlin crisis in 1961 could be called back again unless he volunteers.

The Wilson W. Wyatt campaign for the United States Senate has never gotten off of the ground. This man has a lot of ability but for some reason does not have the necessary sincerity that is so important to Kentuckians generally. In his campaign he is using unusual tactics. For instance, since this is a November election, you would assume that the headquarters would be for the Democratic ticket and every effort would be made to get the people to vote the straight Democratic ticket. Instead of this, we find that Wyatt has headquarters with huge signs calling attention to the "Wilson W. Wyatt Headquarters". His bumper stickers say nothing about the Democratic ticket.

In several of his releases, he has called attention to the fact that he and Senator Cooper agree on certain matters. His campaign chairman is trying to run him with all of the Congressmen and bumper stickers have been printed with the name of Wyatt and the Congressman. We have a man running for the Court of Appeals in Kentucky on the Democratic ticket. This man is Judge Montgomery and he is an incumbent.

Wyatt intends to ride every horse in every field regardless of color that might bring him to the United States Senate. His chances of success today are just about 50-50. If he uses his head and demonstrates that he is not ashamed of the Democratic Party, maybe he will win. He is a charter member of the ADA and certain other organizations. Wyatt is having quite a bit of difficulty explaining his philosophy to the men in the crossroads of Kentucky. His campaign chairman called me and asked me to write a statement to the voters of the Second Congressional District. I directed the following statement:

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District:

I want the people of the Second Congressional District to know that I consider it a distinct honor to be their Representative in Congress. I have endeavored to be worthy of your confidence and shall continue to exert every effort to represent well our District in the Congress of the United States.

The people in our District know that the Democratic Party is the People's Party. This is the Party that knows how to transact the Nation's business responsibly, forcefully and prudently. Living, as we are, during one of the most crucial periods in our history, it is imperative that we re-establish American leadership for peace, mutual understanding, and economic development. Our Country must move ahead in the world with new vision and strength. Today we must continue to stress the importance of the advance in space science, technology, and the exploration of space. We must be prepared to confirm and negotiate and to explore all possibilities of peace without appeasement. We must remember that the sure way to win World War III is to prevent it.

Our District is noted for its scenic beauty, fertile soil, natural resources, waterways, new industries, and abundant resources of native people. We have come a long way in the development of our water resources in our District and it is imperative that we continue this program. We are rapidly developing industrially and continue to have one of the outstanding agricultural districts in Kentucky. We know that agriculture must prosper if the Nation is to prosper, and the farm problem must be solved if we are to have a lasting prosperity among all segments of our population.

I sincerely believe that the Democratic nominees for Congress from Kentucky will all endeavor to make good Representatives for their people. The same applies to our candidate for the United States Senate, Wilson W. Wyatt. He has demonstrated over the years that he is qualified to represent our State in the Senate and, in order to win in November, we must all join

hands in the precincts, cities, towns, and especially in the suburbs, to strengthen our Democratic organization and show the people the importance of voting the straight Democratic ticket. We must also bring more young people into our Party and register new voters. If we do all of this, we will have a great victory in November and not only our Congressional District will continue to prosper but the same will apply to all of the Congressional Districts in Kentucky.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Natcher

* * *

An editorial appeared in the PARK CITY DAILY NEWS entitled "Fulfillment of Promise Draws Near." This editorial is as follows:

"The four-part series of articles on Kentucky's huge water resources development prepared by the Associated Press and just published by the Daily News serves as a reminder that Southern Kentuckians soon will be reaping the benefits of two projects under way in this section.

With their completion within the next couple of years, citizens in the Green River Valley will have less reason to fear floods and more industrial opportunities, while residents of all Kentucky -- and this region in particular -- will see vast new recreational opportunities unfold before them.

The Nolin Reservoir, under construction in Edmonson County, is expected to be completed next year. It then will be ready to begin its important function of containing flood waters that in the past have plagued valley residents below the dam site.

Its development as a recreational attraction will follow, and the fact that the impoundment will border on Mammoth Cave National Park for some distance is a happy coincidence. The park and lake should complement each other in attracting visitors. The rugged, wooded hills in which the reservoir will be located will provide the setting for a body of water whose beauty should have wide appeal for sportsmen and sightseers.

Of even more importance to residents of the Bowling Green area is the Barren River Reservoir, now taking shape on the Allen-Barren County line near Port Oliver.

Scheduled for completion in 1964, this impoundment will be of particular benefit to residents of Warren, Allen and Barren counties, as well as those residing in lower reaches of the Green River Valley.

Besides its primary purpose of reducing the flood crest on the Barren, Green and Ohio rivers, the Port Oliver reservoir will serve to firm up Bowling Green's water supply and abate pollution.

Residents of Bowling Green and Allen and Barren Counties will find the recreational opportunities which it will afford only a few minutes' drive from their doorways.

Like the Nolin project, the setting for the Barren reservoir is one of great natural beauty. Along its shores there will be desirable sites for parks, and it is to be hoped that the state will select one for development as a part of Kentucky's splendid state park system.

The benefits and opportunities which these two reservoirs will bring to Southern Kentucky are numerous. It's pleasant to be reminded that their promise soon will be fulfilled.

* * *

September 10, 1962

During the past week the allies barred Russia from using Checkpoint Charlie to enter West Berlin; the Reds complied. The Soviets charged an American U-2 reconnaissance plane flew over Russian-held Sakhalin Island. Strongman Ben Bella and guerrilla leaders reached a truce to end shooting in Algeria. Katanga President Moïse Tshombe accepted in principle a United Nations plan for Congo unity. Bolivia bolted the Organization of American States over a river diversion dispute with Chile. Commonwealth Leaders arrived in London for talks on British membership in the Common Market.

Some influential Republicans pleaded for a stronger stand against Soviet aid to Cuba. A badly battered tax revision bill emerged from the Senate. Negroes in New Jersey protested school zoning that leads to segregated education. President Kennedy asked Congress for authority to call up 150,000 Reservists. Tax men tightened their procedures to prevent foundations from abusing their tax-exempt status. A shaky cease-fire gave Ben Bella another chance to rule Algeria. Consumers began to feel the sting of a Midwest "farmers' strike." An estimated 10,000 perished when the earth quivered in northwest Iran. A Florida county battled a sleeping sickness epidemic. Katanga's President Tshombe accepted a United Nations plan to reunite the Congo.

The National Observer yesterday carried an editorial entitled "Suffer the Little Children." The problems discussed in this editorial have been discussed and rediscussed for many months now. The editorial is as follows:

"Around the country 46,700,000 children are starting back to school. But for some 1,700 Negro children in Virginia's Prince Edward County there is no regular school to attend. And in New York city buses are transporting many children to schools far from their home neighborhoods.

Some students also are being shuttled to distant schools in San Francisco and similar plans are being studied in Chicago and other cities. In each case, of course, the underlying issue is school segregation.

This issue first flared in the South as Negro groups, armed with the 1954 Supreme Court decision, sought to enroll Negro in all-white schools. Resistance remains strong in many areas, though Prince Edward County's tactic--a shutdown of public schools and establishment of all-white private schools--still is unique. *

But more than 700 Southern school districts have made at least token moves toward integration. So the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations now are focusing more attention on the North, where they contend there are almost as many Negro children in segregated schools as there are in the South.

They reach this conclusion by using a pretty broad definition of the word "segregated." In their view, the term applies to any school that has a substantially larger proportion of Negro children than other schools in the same city.

In such Northern schools, Negro leaders contend, Negro children are denied their constitutional rights in the same ways that such rights are denied by fully segregated schools in the South. The average white child is more ambitious, more education-minded than the average Negro child. Thus the Negro youngster in a school with few white students, Negro leaders say, lacks examples to emulate.

Moreover, many teachers shy away from schools where Negroes predominate. For these reasons, Negro groups argue, these children are denied equal opportunity to attain an education.

There is a great deal to be said for such arguments. The 1954 decision by our nation's highest court has made it clear that segregation cannot be maintained in our schools, in the North any more than in the South. And though the NAACP may interpret the word "segregated" pretty broadly, it's apparent the term often is just.

Yet it is well to remember that the difference between school segregation, North and South, is more than a matter of NAACP definition.

In the South, before 1954, segregation was not only regular social practice but had the full sanction of duly passed laws. Thus it was hardly surprising that the Supreme Court decision led to violent upheaval. In most sections of the North, on the other hand, segregation long has lacked anything approaching full social acceptance.

School board in some Northern cities undoubtedly have drawn district lines with the unproclaimed, but still very real, aim of creating largely white schools. Federal Judge Irving Kaufman last year held that this was the case of New Rochelle, N. Y., where 94 per cent of the the students of one school were Negroes.

But in most cases the people who draw lines on maps to determine where children will go to school are thinking about things that have nothing to do with race. They're concerned about child safety, and simply don't like the idea of bus rides or of children walking across busy streets. And they are aware that one of the more pleasant features of childhood is finding friends in one's own neighborhood.

Therefore, an effort is made to place children in schools in their own neighborhoods, especially during their early years. But this often leads to schools as heavily Negro as those that are deliberately segregated. The reason is that our cities have few neighborhoods that truly are racially mixed; most are either white or Negro.

So what is to be done? Negro leaders see no hope for an early end to housing segregation. But they insist, nevertheless, that a start be made on school desegregation, regardless of dislocations for the pupils involved.

Men of good will can hardly help but sympathize with their objectives. The time has long passed when any Americans, because of race, creed, or color, can be set aside as second-class citizens.

What we have here is a problem that must be worked out by mature adults. And this can be done if reasonable men will sit down together in each community and consider the matter.

But too often, the actions of leaders of both races, white and Negro, have been anything but mature and reasonable. Too few of either race pause to recall one simple truth: When the actions lead to school shut-downs, boycotts, and bitterness, it is the little children who suffer.

* * *

September 11, 1962

I am 53 years old today and feel exceedingly good. I just hope that my health continues to be good.

Several months ago Virginia and I were shopping at the Camlier & Buckley's store which is located on the Maryland line and I purchased a beautiful pinseal pocketbook. This is a flat pocket type carried in your coat. Before making a final purchase, I examined a number of inside pocketbooks and one was a beautiful alligator one which costs many times more than the pinseal. I told Virginia at the time that I was sorry I saw the alligator pocketbook because it made the pinseal look sick (which, by the way is a beautiful pocketbook and made out of fine leather, but just a little shabby in comparison).

Lo! and Behold! on this my Birthday morning, Virginia presented to me this beautiful alligator inside pocketbook. The pocketbook, of course, is worth considerably more than the amount of money that I will carry in it - but I really do appreciate this gift.

During the present Session of Congress, we have moved right slow. A great many claims have been made over some of the Legislation passed and the type of record we will establish, but, to me, most of this is simply "hot air". For instance, we have only passed six major bills which have been signed by the President so far this Session. These bills are:

1. Welfare revision
2. Manpower Retraining
3. Sugar Act Extension
4. Corporate, Excise, Travel Taxes
5. Foreign Aid Authorization
6. Communications Satellites

The following bills have staggered to an abrupt halt:

Medical Care for the Aged
Youth Employment
Medical School construction
Conflict-of-Interest
Urban Affairs Plan
Mass Transit
Wilderness System
Civil Defense
Land Conservation Fund.

The following bills are in trouble although most of them may pass before we leave:

Public Works
Drug Controls
Aid to Education
Medical School Construction
Postal Rate Increase
Federal Pay Raise
Omnibus farm program
Tax Revision
Reciprocal Trade
UN Bond Issue

The House has passed the following appropriations bills to date:

Agriculture
Public Works
Defense
District Budget
Independent Offices
Interior
Labor - H.E.W.
Legislative
Military Construction
State, Justice and Commerce
2nd Supplemental - 1962
Treasury - Post Office

The Senate has passed all of the above bills with the exception of State, Justice and Commerce; Mutual Security, Military Construction, District Budget, Public Works.

The states have a right unusual program under way at the present time here in Washington. Offices are being opened by state expeditors with names on the doors reading as follows:

H. A. JONES - Federal Expediter for the Commonwealth of Pa.

Some six or seven states have already opened their offices here in Washington and will be on the ground floor with Federal appropriations. This reminds me somewhat of an Embassy for a foreign country and I am really amazed at the course we are travelling. According to an article in the Kentucky papers "Action to gain maximum dollars for jobs from the Federal Public Works Program now pending in Congress" will necessitate the designation of an expeditor for the State of Kentucky. Here we go again!

- 1961 -

September 13, 1962

When I was first elected as a Member of Congress, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire was the senior Republican Senator in that body. He had served as Governor of his State and was considered the leader of New Hampshire. About a year ago he died while serving his fourth term and his third wife was very disappointed when the Governor refused to name her to fill the vacancy. On Tuesday of this week both members of the delegation from New Hampshire in the House ran for this Senate seat together with Mrs. Bridges and the Governor's appointee, a man by the name of Murphy. Perkins Bass, one of the House Members, was the winner and Mrs. Bridges was second. Governor Powell, who was running an unprecedented third term for Governor, was overwhelmingly defeated.

In Georgia, yesterday, Jim Davis, one of the senior Members in the House was running second in his primary. He will have a run-off on September 26 and it now appears that he will be defeated. For a number of years he has been in a heated contest with the Washington papers over District of Columbia matters. He is a very dogmatic sort of person and his defeat does not come as any surprise to me.

My good friend, H. Carl Anderson, of Minnesota went down in defeat. His participation with Billie Sol Estes was just too much.

The next exciting primary will be the Massachusetts primary. It takes place next week. Here we have the Kennedy's and the McCormack's.

President Kennedy has just completed a 3-day visit of our space installations and according to his statement we are well along the road to leadership in this field.

Today we have up in the House for final passage the \$100 million UN Bond issue. Before the week passes, we will probably take up the President's request for stand-by authority to call up 150,000 reservists, if necessary, while Congress is in recess.

September 17, 1962

During the past week Brazil's premier and cabinet quit; a general strike gripped Rio.

Spanish sources said Russia is negotiating for submarine bases in Morocco.

Algeria calmed down and prepared for elections for a permanent government.

Chinese Communist troops surrounded Indian Army troops at a post high in the Himalayas.

In London, Commonwealth leaders refused to support Prime Minister MacMillan's plan to enter the Common Market.

President Kennedy denied Cuba's arms build-up poses a "serious threat"; many Republicans disagreed.

States took a hard look at their polio programs after Canada discovered some polio victims had taken Sabin vaccine.

The President signed the first emergency public works bill since New Deal days.

A spy saga ended as convicted Red Agent Soblen died in London.

The Senate swiftly approved a bill to permit a Reservist call-up.

President Kennedy swept around space centers on a two-day pep trip.

GOP Governor Powell lost a bid for a third term in the New Hampshire primaries.

Communist China bagged a Nationalist Chinese U-2 over the mainland.

British Commonwealth leaders opposed Great Britain's plan to join the Common Market.

Latest statistics showed that the economy held steady in August.

An editorial appeared in the NATIONAL OBSERVER of September 17 entitled "The Way of the Aggressor" This editorial is as follows:

"In many a week for many a year the Cold War has dominated the news. Last week, that war seemed to be heating up perceptibly. Many Americans wondered how, at the least, some kind of showdown over Cuba could be long avoided--if, that is, the United States Government planned to do anything at all about the Khrushchev-Castro combine.

The Soviet Union, having put Cuba under military occupation without opposition from the United States, proceeded to blast the United States with yet another lengthy and vicious tirade. The gist of it: Don't dare invade poor little Cuba or you will be unleashing what could be a world-wide nuclear war.

While few experts believe the Soviets ~~actually~~ would fight for an island so remote ~~from~~ them and so near us, this assessment hardly ~~gets~~ the United States off the hook. Its own strategic interests are directly involved if the Soviets turn Cuba into a military base for offense ~~against~~ other Latin nations or, in any eventual East-West war, against the United States mainland. ~~That~~ the Soviets have even gone this far, pouring ~~masses~~ of weapons and troops into Cuba, makes a ~~pretty~~ sorry spectacle of the United States' role ~~as~~ defender of the Americas.

President Kennedy at his news conference ~~declared~~ that if ever the security of the United States or its hemispheric allies become directly ~~threatened~~ by Cuba, "then this country will do ~~whatever~~ must be done." Perhaps, he is right that ~~the~~ time has not yet come, or perhaps there are compelling reasons, unknown to the public, for not taking a strong stand at this time.

The question today nonetheless is: If the current Soviet provocation in Cuba is not enough to move the United States to action, what if anything will?

The United States, to be sure, was making "responses" of a sort last week to the provocations in Cuba, Berlin, and all along the Cold War front. On Cuba, Secretary of State Rusk slated an informal meeting later this month with other members of the Organization of American States--though what good it would do, on the basis of that assembly's past performance, is hard to imagine.

More broadly, the Senate gave quick approval to the President's request for standby authority to call up 150,000 reserves. Almost everyone, and notably General Eisenhower, said we must support the President. But many people, including us, can see in the request little more than a gesture, and a somewhat baffling one at that.

President Kennedy did call up reserves last year as a partial reaction to what he regarded as a grave intensification of the long-standing Berlin crisis. Rarely has there been a bigger military-administration foul-up, in peacetime anyway, with the reserves' recriminations still ringing in the Pentagon's red ears. Worse, the flailing of reserve arms seems not to have fazed Khrushchev in the least; the Berlin wall stands, and Khrushchev goes grimly on concocting new provocations in the world's number one problem city.

Now, with those reserves scarcely sent home, the question is: Will authority to call up more reserves impress the Kremlin any more than last year's action--anywhere in the Cold War cockpit?

Another kind of response last week, designed to demonstrate America's determination to Moscow and enlist American public support for the Administration, was Mr. Kennedy's soaring speech on space. In Houston he said the United States must forge full speed ahead to the moon and first place in space over Russia so that those reaches of infinity will be an area of peace and never a "terrifying theater of war."

"We have vowed," the President declared, that the peoples of the world shall not see space "governed by a hostile flag of conquest, but by a banner of freedom and peace. We have vowed that we shall not see space filled with weapons of mass destruction, but with instruments of knowledge and understanding."

Though there may be good reasons for urgent exploration of space, some of the President's logic is a little hard to follow. How can we be first in space all over, in the sense of barring the Soviets from it, when they are already in it? Even if we beat them with a man on the moon, how does that preclude them from using space as a terrifying theater of war? Meantime, back on earth, they are pressing and pressing, gaining and gaining, not with spacecraft but with guns and tanks, and we are giving little by little.

The questions about the scope and unprecedented pace of our space program are not so easily answered. They are, we think, deeper than the President's inspirational language suggests.

In the midst of all this, last week also offered a footnote to the history of the Cold War. In London at the age of 61 died Dr. Robert Soblen, naturalized American citizen but convicted Soviet spy, the victim of his own overdose of drugs in a final effort to escape serving a life sentence in the United States.

Soblen's death was not only the climax of a spy-thriller international goose chase that held the headlines for weeks. It should also be a reminder of the Soviet espionage apparatus in this country; Soblen was busily transmitting our intelligence secrets even during World War II when Russia was our ally.

The damage that apparatus has done needs no elaboration. But we should also remember the climate in which it thrived: The attitude, in Government and elsewhere, that Red Russia (under Stalin, yet) was really a democracy like ours, and that if only we would be understanding the Soviets would co-operate with us in building a peaceful postwar world.

Out of this tragic illusion came our disastrous agreement with Stalin that made possible communism's conquests in Europe and in Asia. Out of it came the Cold War. Out of it came Korea. Out of it came the confrontation of Soviet armor 90 miles from Florida.

Looking at that dismal past does not, perhaps, tell us what to do about Cuba. But it does tell us one thing: Whether with Hitler or Stalin, Khrushchev or Castro, whether in Cold War or hot, an appearance of vacillation and weakness and excessive reluctance to employ the power we so fortunately possess--that appearance will never stop the aggressor.

September 19, 1962

Yesterday we reported the Foreign Aid Appropriations bill for FY 1963. Our Subcommittee made a 23% reduction and you should hear the howl from the liberal newspapers. The President requested \$7,335,029. We recommended to the full committee that the sum of \$5,956,852 be appropriated. This is a reduction of \$1,378,177. \$2 billion of the amount requested is for the International Monetary Fund and no reduction was advisable.

The opening paragraph of the WASHINGTON POST editorial entitled "Crippling Economy" stated that it required no great prescience to predict that Representative Otto E. Passman and his subcommittee would wield the cleaver when the Administration's Foreign Aid Program reached the Appropriations Committee, but few observers gaged the devastating effects of their current exercise in ritual surgery.

We recommended \$225 million for development grants; \$525 for Alliance for Progress; \$775 for Development Loans and \$1,300,000 for Military Assistance. These together with the International Military Fund money were the large items.

September 24, 1962

During the past week the Senate passed a freer trade bill, giving President Kennedy his sweetest congressional victory of the year. Both Democrats and Republicans promise they'll debate Cuba in the fall election campaign. A Free World-backed Pakistani diplomat was elected president of the United Nations General Assembly. Governor Barnett became registrar-for-a-day at the University of Mississippi to deny a Negro admission. Argentine President Guido struggled to prevent all-out civil war. Massachusetts Democrats picked the President's youngest brother to seek a Senate seat. Secretary of State Rusk urged the Senate to restore drastic cuts the House made in a foreign aid bill. Administration backers of a college-aid bill conceded it's dead for this year. The dollar won an implicit vote of confidence at a Washington convention of world bankers.

Dr. Irving P. Krick, a private weather-forecaster, is convinced that Russian and American nuclear tests in the upper atmosphere are responsible for the peculiarities in our weather. Our weather is determined by the disturbance of barometric pressures. These in turn are a response to energy from space. This energy primarily comes from the sun. Dr. Krick foresees among other things colder winters, cooler summers, fewer hurricanes, and perhaps an era of weather control.

Several days ago President Kennedy likened Congress to "Lazurus" - the man Jesus raised from the dead. He said "It has revived, and is moving." The legislative picture brightened up considerably for Mr. Kennedy last week. The Trade Bill passed the Senate in almost the same form as the bill that passed the House - and finally we secured a Farm Bill.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 which was overwhelmingly approved by the Senate is without question the most important international trade measure to pass the Congress since the inception of the Protectionist era in 1789. It is a logical culmination of the liberal spirit which led to the Reciprocal Trade Act of 1934 and holds forth the possibility of electing a new order in the free world in which the nationalist restrictions that impeded foreign trade and restricted economic growth for more than half a century will be eliminated.

An editorial entitled "The Unreformed Delinquent" appeared in the NATIONAL OBSERVER. This editorial is as follows:

"In Washington last week the world's financial mentors were praising the recent behavior of the dollar, a currency whose conduct they regarded only a year ago as pretty delinquent. But other developments raised the question whether the U.S. Government has yet reformed its general economic behavior.

The dollar's report card, as scored by many at the annual get-together of the 80-nation International Monetary Fund, came out about like this: Encouraging efforts have been made in the past year or so to rebuild what had been a dangerously declining foreign confidence in our money.

Chief among the efforts: Progress in diminishing the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, a deficit that results from total spending abroad in excess of total income from abroad. The deficit has been brought down from \$3.9 billion in 1960 to an estimated annual rate of \$1.5 billion at present, and the Kennedy Administration hopes to eliminate it by the end of next year.

Still, however impressive the progress, there remain some sizable doubts. Some of the factors that have helped reduce the deficit are of the one-shot variety. The gold outflow, a symptom of the continued deficit and foreign uncertainty about the dollar, is currently more than double what it was a year ago.

Perhaps most important, the U.S. Government goes on spending ever more at home and trying to spend more for foreign aid, which is a big contributor to the payments deficit. As a result the Federal budget red ink shows no signs of drying up. It looks as though it will be a snowy day in July before the dollar has been cured of its bad old habits, what with all this financial disorderliness prevailing in Washington.

Foreign Aid, however, may be in for its unkindest cut in years, and that would certainly aid the cure of the balance-of-payments deficit and gold drain. Last week the House Appropriations Committee voted to slash more than \$1.1 billion from the President's request for over \$4.7 billion in new money for overseas assistance, and the House itself approved the reduction.

The President denounced the action as "irresponsible." Government administrators of the program were stunned by the cut, but they shouldn't have been. Congressional dissatisfaction, even disgust, with both the concept and the conduct of foreign aid has been building up for a long time, and it's not at all difficult to see why.

The U.S. has poured something close to \$100 billion around the world since World War II. The results are not impressive. It often seems that our Government doesn't give a hoot what the recipients do with the money, what foreign policies they pursue, what the U.S. gets in return; it just keeps handing it out, and keeps adding more nations to the dole.

Congressional and other critics of current practices would like to see foreign aid turned into a sharp and selective tool of our own foreign policy instead of an indiscriminate subsidy for everybody. After a long and frustrating struggle, they may be beginning to make some headway. If so, it's high time.

Foreign trade, on the other hand, got a potentially big boost last week when the Senate passed the new trade bill almost exactly as the President wanted and as the House had earlier approved it. If this results in an increase in American exports, it will improve the international payments position and enhance the stature of the dollar.

Not that our exports are lagging; far from it. This country sells abroad around \$5 billion a year more than it buys from abroad--a tribute to American business in the face of growing competition and a reminder of the importance of our export industries to national economic health. The new trade measure, with its enlarged tariff-cutting powers for the President, nonetheless does open up a vista of greatly increased international economic activity, notably with Western Europe's already flourishing Common Market.

There are, to be sure, clouds on that inviting horizon. The trade liberalization will not be enough by itself. Government and unions will have to adopt less restrictive and oppressive policies to enable industry to lower its costs and compete more effectively. The far-sightedness of the free-trade idea can all too easily be undone by political short-sightedness.

The Farm mess continues to contribute more than its share to the difficulties of the dollar at home and abroad, as the lawmakers wrangled last week over a tough new measure.

For more than three decades Government planners have tinkered and tampered with the farm economy, but their chief accomplishment has been to twist it all out of shape--at a present cost of some \$6 billion a year, which can easily unbalance any Federal budget.

Besides practically pushing butter, for one example, off American dinner tables, price supports have also pushed such farm products as cotton out of markets abroad. The planners' only answer has been to pay subsidies to exporters so the exporters can meet world market prices. But now foreign textile mills are buying U.S. cotton at lower prices than American mills--and underselling the Americans in their home market.

The planners haven't even satisfied the farmers; many are beginning to feel it's degrading to be a ward of Government. In fact, the largest farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, favors at least a gradual return to a free market. On the other hand, some farmers think the Government hasn't given them enough protection; one evidence of this resentment is the strike, now three weeks old, by members of the National Farmers Organization.

Some people are saying this kind of strike is immoral, because it concerns so basic a commodity as food. If so, it is only part of a broader immorality. An immorality that leads to such things as subsidizing needless work, piling up surplus food to rot in warehouses, gouging the consumer through high taxes as well as prices, encouraging corruption of the Billie Sol Estes brand.

Immorality in Government was further demonstrated in a little White House ceremony the other day when the President signed the new law authorizing the spending of \$900,000,000 on "emergency" public works.

Foes of the measure had charged in Congress that it would be used as a political slush fund for the November elections. This, of course, was hotly denied by its Democratic advocates. All the same, the Senate felt it necessary to state explicitly that the law would be administered in a fashion free of partisan favoritism.

What is certain is that this legislation authorizes pure pork-barrel waste. Not only is the Government constantly spending enormous sums on ordinary public works; it also has a "depressed areas" program intended to accomplish the same ostensible purposes as the new "emergency" project.

The pork barrel is as old as politics, but that does not excuse a needless additional handout at a time when taxes are so excessive and the budget is so deep in the red. It might be supposed that in such circumstances the Government would be able to exercise some restraint and show a little moral courage.

In the last analysis, then, it is the conduct of the Government in many areas that will primarily determine the world's opinion of the dollar and much else besides. And all too often, in dealing with such fundamental responsibilities as providing honest money, it is the Government that is the real delinquent.

* * *

The Department of Agriculture has become the third largest agency in Government ranking after the Defense Department and the Post Office Department.

President Kennedy made a political speech in Harrisburg, Pa. this past week and started his speech by saying: "Let me introduce myself, I am Teddy Kennedy's brother."

During the past week Governor Ross Barnett appeared at the University of Mississippi campus and took over the duties as Registrar refusing to admit the Negro student, James H. Meredith, who was accompanied to the University by Federal marshals. The fight still continues.

Usually the debate on the Foreign Aid Appropriations bill is one of the histrionic moments of the year in the House of Representatives. The Chairman of our Subcommittee, Otto Passman of La., is one of the great performers on Capitol Hill.

His style of elocution is modeled closely on that of the tobacco auctioneer. The fact that the Administration quit and refused to offer any fight on the Floor came somewhat as a surprise.

It seems that slowly but surely we are giving up all initiation to accumulate an estate for our heirs and that big government is taking over estates through the inheritance tax laws. This past week Lord Astor in his newspaper, THE TIMES, announced in London that he was giving up his citizenship in England and was establishing residency in the South of France. A new finance act introduced this year imposes English estate tax on real property abroad owned by people domiciled in Britain. Lord Astor stated as a result of the change introduced, the capital of the American trust fund known as the Astor Trust would be liable to English estate duty at his death at the top rate of 80 per cent.

The 87th Congress will begin the final mop-up this week. It now appears that we will adjourn on October 5 or 6.

Friends of President Kennedy say this: The President is blocked from using force to get rid of Castro in Cuba by the political claim that a Democrat in the White House means war, and war is not popular. Now that Russians are running the show in Cuba it will take a sizable war to end Communism there.

U.S. armed services are caught flatfooted by appearance of late-model Soviet MIG's in Cuba-- within range of vital U.S. bases--and by prospect of intermediate-range Soviet missiles within a very few miles of those U.S. air bases. No U.S. defenses have been developed against an attack from the south.

Some Senators are asking what becomes of the 10 billion dollars that U.S. spends on defense year after year, only to discover that, when trouble comes in a place such as Cuba, U.S. lacks the men and materiel to deal with it.

Chances that Great Britain will get into the Common Market of Europe any time soon are being set now at around 50-50, whereas the chances earlier were considered better than 75-25.

Some people in West Berlin, sending food packages to relatives in East Berlin, report getting back thank-you cards from Cuba.

Texas Democrats were embarrassed that the 3,000-seat Rice Stadium in Houston was only half filled when President Kennedy appeared there on September 12. Embarrassment grew when announcement was made that most of the crowd of 35,000 was made up of Houston school children who had been released from school for the event.

Foreign Minister Gromyko proclaimed in the United Nations on Friday of last week that a United States attack on Cuba would mean war.

MAJOR BILLS' STANDING IN CONGRESS

Manpower training and development--enacted.

Youth employment opportunities--in House Rules Committee.

Emergency power for President to cut taxes--in House Ways and Means Committee.

Emergency antirecession public-works program
authorizing \$900,000,000 for fast-starting projects
in depressed areas--enacted.

Broadening of unemployment-insurance programs--
defeated by House Ways and Means Committee.

Pay raises for postal and other federal workers--
in House Rules Committee.

Postal-rate increases, including one cent in
letter-mail--passed House; in Senate Post Office
Committee.

Tax revision--passed House and Senate, awaiting
compromise.

Continuation of emergency excise and corporation
tax rates--enacted.

Creation of a new department of urban affairs--
killed.

New farm program, including tighter control on
grains--passed Senate; defeated by House.

Extension of present farm program--passed House
and Senate; awaiting compromise.

Anti-poll tax amendment--enacted.

Federal aid for medical and dental schools--in
House Rules Committee.

Health insurance for aged--defeated in Senate;
in House Ways and Means Committee.

Federal aid for college-classroom construction--
passed House and Senate but apparently killed by
House rejection of student-aid aspects of bill.

~~F~~ederal aid for secondary schools - passed ~~Sen~~ate; sidetracked in House Rules Committee.

~~C~~ontinuation of foreign-aid program--enacted ~~b~~y ~~=~~appropriations action incomplete.

~~I~~nterest of national debt limit to \$308 billion ~~dol~~lars--enacted.

~~A~~uthority to purchase \$100,000,000 in United ~~Nat~~ions bonds--enacted.

~~A~~dditional authority for President to cut ~~tar~~iffs under reciprocal trade program--passed ~~H~~ouse and Senate; awaiting compromise.

~~D~~rug Safety control--passed Senate; in House ~~C~~ommerce Committee.

~~C~~ommunications-satellite operation--enacted.

~~S~~tandby power for President to call up 150,000 ~~m~~ilitary reservists--passed Senate, on House ~~ca~~lendar.

September 25, 1962

~~A~~ combination Federal pay, retirement, postal ~~r~~ate bill was approved unanimously yesterday by ~~t~~he Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. ~~T~~his measure has been in Committee since January ~~a~~nd is expected to go before the Senate later ~~t~~his week.

~~T~~he Farm Bill that we finally approved is only a ~~p~~ale shadow of the omnibus measure which the ~~A~~dm~~i~~nistration wanted passed, but it is probably ~~b~~etter than nothing at all.

September 26, 1962

Sonny Liston lifted the heavy weight boxing championship from Floyd Patterson in Chicago last night by knocking out the champion in 2 minutes and 6 seconds of the first round. Several Members from the House decided to have dinner together and go to the RKO Theater and witness this bout on a closed television circuit. We all enjoyed ourselves and left the theater very much confused over just what really happened.

The Soviet Union and Cuba plan to build fully-equipped fishing boats in Havana Bay for the Russian Atlantic trawler fleet. Castro unveiled the plan in a television speech yesterday. To me, this is one of the more serious moves made by Cuba recently which is certainly not in the best interest of our country.

Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett physically blocked the registration of James H. Meredith into the University of Mississippi yesterday in the sharpest defiance of Federal power by a State Governor since the Civil War. Within a few hours the Governor was ordered by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals to show cause why he should not be held in contempt. A three-man Federal panel of judges is presently sitting in New Orleans. The panel acted at the request of the Department of Justice. Within the next few days we will have a show-down in this case and it may be the first time that a Governor has been placed in jail under Federal Court orders.

We are attempting to wind up in the House and it now appears that our chances of either October 5 or 6 are good.

We have had quite a session with the Senate in our conference on the agricultural appropriations bill for FY 1963. Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee, has bowed his neck and we are holding tight on the House side.

Senator Morton in his campaign against Wilson W. Wyatt is making some claims that are not exactly correct. The HERALD-NEWS in its September 21 issue from Breckinridge County carries an editorial entitled: "Watch it Senator, Your Record Is Showing". This editorial is as follows:

"Senator Thruston Morton tried to tie himself to Rough River Reservoir in his speech at Glen Dean last Tuesday in his bid for reelection. He pointed out that Kentucky in 1947 was "near the bottom" on water-resources-development projects. Now, he said it ranks among the top three or four states benefitting each year under the federal program.

The candidate then proceeded to talk about Rough River and how it took 22 years to get it started. He attempted to leave the impression that he had some part in this important development for our area.

Let us set the record straight. If any one man can claim the credit for Rough River, that man would be Second District Congressman William H. Natcher. It was NATCHER, a member of the Appropriations Committee, who fought through each session of Congress to get the money for Rough River.

President Eisenhower would leave it out of his budget each year and NATCHER would see to it that the funds were made available. Senator Morton was not even a member of Congress at that time!

This writer appeared before a committee of Congress to ask for funds for Rough River. Congressman NATCHER made an appeal before that committee, former Senator Earle Clements made a strong appeal before the committee. Senator Cooper was requested to help us but he was too busy to show up for the meeting. Where was Morton? He was in the State Department.

Senator Morton's greatest claim to fame, in our estimation, is not his support of any progressive legislation but rather his votes against such legislation. For example, his vote against the Depressed Area Bill and his vote to uphold Eisenhower's veto of that bill. His vote against medical care for the aged also stands out like a sore thumb.

When the Senator shows us where he has voted for anything that will benefit Breckinridge County we will be the first to cheer for him. He can not get our cheers, however, by failing, as he did last week, to vote on anything as important to our county as the Public Works Bill."

* * *

September 27, 1962

One of the most controversial Members in the House is James C. Davis of the Fifth District of Georgia. He is a former judge and is one of the most positive men I have ever met in my life. He has used the District of Columbia legislative committee as a springboard for years in his anti-segregation fight and now is a defeated candidate. In the run-off yesterday, he received 61,000 votes and his opponent received 75,000. In his home county he only received a 2,000 majority. The vote in this particular county was 23,000 to 21,000. The people generally in Washington and especially the Washington newspapers are delighted.

The House yesterday overwhelmingly voted a resolution stating the determination of the United States to fight if necessary to prevent Cuba from becoming a military threat to any part of the Western Hemisphere. The vote was 384 to 7.

A road bloc of 50 State Highway patrolmen and deputy sheriffs yesterday repelled the third attempt by the Federal Government to enroll James H. Meredith to the University of Mississippi. Attorney General Robert Kennedy said that the Government would employ whatever means are necessary to enforce court orders for the administration of a Negro student to the University of Mississippi.

A sharp internal split over the Three Sisters Bridge stalled the District budget in the Senate Appropriations Committee. This is one of the controversial issues in the District budget.

This morning we appeared before the Bureau of the Budget in behalf of the water resource projects in Kentucky.

NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND MULTI-PURPOSE PRO-
JECTS

My statement is as follows:

As the Bureau prepares the Budget estimates for fiscal year 1964 I urge inclusion in the Civil Functions of the United States Corps of Engineers funds in the amounts and for the projects described below:

GREEN RIVER VALLEY SECTION OF KENTUCKY

A. Barren River Reservoir: For the current fiscal year the sum of \$10,110,000 is contained in the Budget request for continuation of construction of this project. This is a flood control Reservoir located in Allen and Barren

counties. I request that an adequate amount be included in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 to continue this project under construction.

B. Nolin Reservoir: For the current fiscal year the sum of \$2,536,000 is contained in the Budget request for continuation of construction of this project. This is a flood control Reservoir located in Edmonson County. I request that an adequate amount be included in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 to continue this project under construction.

C. Upper Green River Reservoir: This is a flood control Reservoir located in Taylor and Green Counties, and for the current fiscal year the sum of \$1,000,000 was added in the Public Works Bill to place this project under construction. I request that an adequate amount be included in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 to continue this project under construction.

D. Green and Barren Rivers: For the current fiscal year the Budget estimate for this project totals \$30,000. This project is now under survey and an adequate amount should be included in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 to complete this survey.

Green River is improved for navigation by a system of fixed locks and dams. Locks and Dams No. 1 and No. 2 have heretofore been reconstructed and the survey above will determine the feasibility of future canalization of Green and Barren Rivers and reconstruction of Locks and Dams No. 3 and No. 4. No. 3 and No. 4 were constructed in the year 1837 and are now obsolete.

OTHER PROJECTS IN KENTUCKY AND ON THE
OHIO RIVER

A. Barkley Dam: This project is under construction and for the current fiscal year the Budget estimate provides the sum of \$31,200,000 for continuation of construction. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

B. Cannelton Locks and Dam (Ohio River): For the current fiscal year the Budget estimate for this project totals \$2,750,000 to continue construction. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

C. McAlpine Locks and Dam (Ohio River): For the current fiscal year the Budget estimate for this project totals \$3,500,000 for use in continuing construction. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

D. Capt. Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam (Ohio River): For the current fiscal year the Budget estimate for this project totals \$10,200,000 for use in continuing construction. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1954 of an adequate amount to continue construction of this project.

E. Markland Locks and Dam (Ohio River): For the current fiscal year the Budget estimate for this project totals \$7,977,000. If additional funds are necessary to complete this project, I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of an adequate amount for this purpose.

F. Fishtrap Reservoir: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$6,700,000 for this project. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of the sum of \$12,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

G. Corbin: For the current fiscal year the Budget estimate provides for \$200,000. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of the balance of the Federal share to complete construction on this project.

H. Grayson Reservoir: The amount contained in the Bill for fiscal year 1963 for this project totals \$371,000. If an additional amount is added in the Senate to place this project under construction, then in that event I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of an adequate amount to continue construction. If this project does not go under construction in fiscal year 1963, then in that event I urge inclusion in the Budget for 1964 of the sum of \$500,000 to place this project under construction.

I. Cave Run Reservoir: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$75,000. I urge inclusion in the Budget for 1964 of the balance to complete the planning on this project.

J. Uniontown Locks and Dam (Ohio River): The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$200,000 to complete the planning on this project. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of an adequate amount to place this project under construction, with the funds to be used at the present site of the Uniontown Locks and Dam.

K. Laurel River Reservoir: The amount contained in the Public Works Bill at the time of its approval in the House totals \$653,000. If no additional amount is added in the Senate which would be for construction and if no part of the \$653,000 approved in the House is considered construction funds, then in that event I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of the sum of \$1,000,000 for use in placing this project under construction. If any part of the \$653,000 is considered construction funds, then an adequate amount should be placed in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 to continue construction.

L. Newburgh Locks and Dam (Ohio River): The House added the sum of \$150,000 for use in starting the planning of this particular project. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of the balance of funds necessary to complete the planning on this project.

M. Frankfort Floodwall: The House added \$25,000 to the Public Works Bill for use in planning this Floodwall. I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of the necessary amount to initiate construction of selected areas for this project.

N. Big Sandy River: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$49,200. If additional funds are needed to complete the survey, same should be added for fiscal year 1964.

O. Bunches Creek: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$10,500, which completes this survey. Awaiting favorable report.

P. Kinniconick Creek: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$23,000, which completes this survey. Awaiting favorable report.

Q. Salt River: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$25,000, which completes this survey. Awaiting favorable report.

R. Licking River: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$38,000, which completes this survey. Awaiting favorable report.

S. Rockcastle River: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$23,000, which completes this survey. Awaiting favorable report.

T. Humphrey Creek: The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1963 totals \$19,000. If this amount is inadequate to complete the survey, then I urge inclusion in the Budget for fiscal year 1964 of the balance necessary to complete this survey.

In addition to the Members of Congress, we have attending this meeting today Minor Clark, Commissioner of the Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Commission. Mr. Clark is accompanied by members of his Board. I join with Mr. Clark and his Board members in their request for the appropriation of the necessary amount for use in establishing a trout fish hatchery in Kentucky.

Carr Creek: \$100,000 for planning;
Eagle Creek: \$100,000 for planning;
Red River: \$100,000 for planning; These three are on the Kentucky River and will be authorized in the Omnibus Bill now pending before the House.

I desire to join with Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton and all of my colleagues in the House in their requests concerning all of the Kentucky projects.

September 28, 1962

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE

I was notified today that Camp Breckinridge would be declared surplus. For over five years I have worked diligently to either have this military reservation fully utilized or declared surplus and placed back on the taxroll. Finally my request was granted. The people in the southwestern section of Kentucky are simply jubilant!

I issued a press release immediately upon receiving word from the White House and the release is as follows:

"Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER was notified today by the White House that his request that Camp Breckinridge be declared surplus was approved.

For five years Representative NATCHER has insisted that Camp Breckinridge be reactivated and used or be declared surplus. This military reservation contains 36,000 acres of rich farm land in Union, Henderson and Webster Counties, Kentucky.

The land was purchased by the Federal government in 1941 for an Infantry training center and in 1942 it was placed in use by the Department of the Army. Upon the termination of hostilities this camp was deactivated until 1948, at which time it was reopened for one year. A second reactivation was effected in August of 1950 and in September 1953 this reservation was closed and retained on a standby basis. During a few weeks each summer it has been used for the summer training of Reserve components.

At all other times Camp Breckinridge has been under the control of caretakers.

After first calling upon the Department of the Army to reactivate this reservation, Representative Natcher was notified that this installation was essential to the needs of the Department of the Army and would not be declared surplus. Each year, Representative Natcher continued his request and when no action was taken to either reactivate and use fully or to declare surplus, on June 13, 1961 Representative NATCHER prepared and introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which is numbered H.R. 7626. Under the terms of this bill, the Secretary of the Army was directed to transfer Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky to the Administrator of General Services who should immediately provide for the disposal of such property by sale pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. After this bill was introduced a request was made that if Representative NATCHER would withhold action every consideration would be given to either reactivating or declaring this reservation surplus.

Representative NATCHER in making his plea to the Committee on Armed Services in the House and to the military authorities, as well as the White House, insisted that the Army had no peacetime operational requirement for Camp Breckinridge other than to continue to use same as a summer training camp for Reserve components, which was not adequate reason to bring about the economic suffering caused in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

Representative NATCHER has maintained throughout the years that this reservation changed the entire economy of Union, Webster and Henderson Counties. In this section of Kentucky facilities were expanded to meet the demands of the population increased by military personnel. This expansion eventually affected practically every segment of the economic life of these three Counties, and especially restaurants, hotels, communications, transportation, housing and entertainment facilities. In the period prior to 1942, Union, Webster and Henderson Counties had a rural economy. No property tax, of course, was paid on this land and since the Kentucky School System depends mainly upon such a tax for revenue, the loss of thousands of dollars in taxes, placed an undue burden upon the people of the three Counties involved. The 1960 Census, as pointed out by Representative Natcher, shows a loss in population in Union County, Webster County, and with only a slight gain in Henderson County. The major portion of the land in this reservation is located in Union County. Since this reservation has been used only for a short time during the summer months, no benefit, if any, was received by the people of this section of Kentucky.

This reservation contains thousands of acres of rich farm land. In addition, the northeast portion of the reservation contains oil and certain other sections contain great quantities of coal.

After introducing his bill, Representative NATCHER was assured by the Defense Department that a careful study would be made of his request. On two occasions, investigative teams were sent to Camp Breckinridge to make a general inspection and to meet with interested groups. A team of economists was sent down by the Pentagon during the month of August to sound out sentiment and to determine if the economy of western Kentucky would be benefitted if this dormant reservation were sold to private interests and divided into farms and industrial sites. Representatives of the General Services Administration and the Department of Commerce accompanied the team from the Pentagon.

The Federal government has invested some \$38 million in Camp Breckinridge since it was established in 1942. Its potential for industrial sites is enormous. It is served by rail connections and good highways. There is a small airport in the vicinity. All utilities are installed, including sewers and a sewerage disposal system. Breckinridge has an abundant water supply. It costs approximately \$800,000 a year to maintain this property on a standby basis. The buildings are all of a temporary nature, constructed of wood, and during the years have rapidly deteriorated. No permanent structures, from the standpoint of buildings, are located on this reservation and this was one of the main pleas made by Representative NATCHER in requesting that his bill be enacted or that this property automatically be declared surplus.

For months the Department of the Army maintained that they could not shut down one major installation and that this installation was considered a major installation.

Representative NATCHER maintained that it was too small for modern-day use and that it was only a temporary installation since no permanent structures were erected on this reservation. Another reason given by the Pentagon for refusal to declare this property surplus was due to the fact that it was generally believed that such a move would break a log jam of reservations scattered throughout the United States in the same category and thereby place the Pentagon in the position of giving up essential military reservations. Some one hundred reservations and depots are on a standby basis throughout the country and this argument was used by the Pentagon for the past five years.

Before the investigative teams were sent down this summer, Representative NATCHER succeeded in convincing the advisors to the President at the White House in such matters that his request was reasonable and should be granted. This information was conveyed to the President and the Department of Defense announcement today meets with the approval of the White House.

Representative NATCHER, upon being informed by the White House that his request had been granted, stated that this action would bring relief to people in a section of Kentucky who have suffered drastically for a number of years.

As provided for by Law, the White House, upon receiving word today from the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army, has notified Congress of its intention to declare this reservation surplus. General Services Administration will take over this military reservation and make the necessary arrangements for disposal.

October 1, 1962

During the past week the United States warned it would use atomic weapons, if necessary, to protect Berlin. Anti-Peronists were ousted from top military posts in Argentina. The new Imam, or king, of Yemen was reported dead as rebels seized the government in the tiny Middle East country. Algeria's new assembly named Mohammed Ben Bella the country's first premier. Close to 1,000 Spaniards died as floods swept the area around Barcelona. Brazil's future may rest on the outcome of next Sunday's elections.

The touchiest Federal-State dispute since the Civil War arose as the Government insisted Mississippi permit a Negro to enter a state university. A Soviet fishing port will be built in Cuba, said Cuban leader Castro. Tax revision and freer trade bills won House-Senate conference approval. Stock prices sagged badly for the first time in three months. Defense Secretary McNamara warned that the United States would use nuclear weapons to defend Berlin, if necessary. East Coast longshoremen prepared to strike as a month-old North Western Railway shutdown in the Midwest ended. The Senate restored most of the cuts the House made in foreign aid appropriations. Rescuers plucked 48 survivors out of the Atlantic after a chartered military flight carrying 76 went down.

Declaring Camp Breckinridge surplus has brought many favorable comments in Kentucky. An article entitled "Army Yields Breckinridge; Camp will Become Surplus." This article is as follows:

Washington, Sept. 28--The Army, which has resisted tenaciously for years all efforts to get it to abandon Camp Breckinridge, surrendered Friday and agreed to turn back to civilian

use the 36,000 acres in Western Kentucky.

The White House notified Representative WILLIAM E. NATCHER, Bowling Green, in whose district the camp lies, that it will be declared surplus. That means ownership will be transferred from the Department of The Army to the General Services Administration.

The G.S.A. will have the duty of disposing of the property, much of which is rich farmland. Part has coal reserves and part contain oil. A small-sized city of wooden buildings is equipped with all utilities, sewers, sewage system, and adequate water system to supply an industrial development.

Built as an infantry training center in 1941, the camp has been on a stand-by basis most of the time since the end of World War II. It was reactivated for a year in 1948 and for three years of the Korean fighting in 1950-53. Some reserves have received summer training there. It costs \$800,000 a year to maintain the camp.

In spite of the fact the camp was seeing little use, the Army Department vigorously fought attempts to have it declared surplus and turned back to civilian use. One of its arguments was that if it abandoned Camp Breckinridge, it would meet with added pressure to give up 100 other major installations held on a stand-by basis.

After four years of rebuffs from the Army, NATCHER introduced 14 months ago a bill which required the department to declare the camp surplus. The department agreed that if NATCHER would withhold action on his bill, it would make a new study of the problem.

Last month, a team of economists from the Pentagon, headed by Robert Steadman, made a study of the effects on the economy of Western Kentucky of retaining the camp or releasing it to civilian use. Their report is presumed to have influenced the decision, which was concurred in by the President's White House aides.

Located mostly in Union County, at the edge of Morganfield, the camp extends also into Henderson and Webster counties. The Government has spent \$38,000,000--on it since 1942.

The camp is served by rail lines and good highways, U. S. 60 running by its main gate. It also is served by a small airport built by the Federal Government just outside the reservation boundaries on the side nearest to Sturgis, Ky.

The in-and-out operation of the camp had a bad effect on the economy of the area, NATCHER told the Army. When it was in full use, the cities in the region, extending all the way to Evansville, Ind., felt a shortage of sleeping places and restaurants. When the camp was not in use, such establishments, along with taxicabs, movies, and other places of entertainment suffered depression.

NATCHER pointed out to the Army and the White House aides that the three counties have been deprived of school taxes on the 36,000 acres since 1942. He also declared that both Union County and Webster County have lost population, with Henderson registering only a slight gain.

* * *

We are working on an omnibus public works bill which we hope to pass before we adjourn. After final passage then the projects will be entitled to be considered for appropriations. This article also appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL and is entitled "500 Million Works Aid Advances". The article is as follows:

Washington, Sept. 28.--The Kennedy Administration's \$900,000,000 emergency public-works program containing millions in new aid for Kentucky has been rescued by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The committee voted Friday to appropriate \$500,000,000 immediately to get the program moving this fall.

Speedy approval of the committee's last-minute decision is expected by the full Senate and by the House.

Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER (D., Ky.) said the committee's action has the approval of House Appropriations Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon and was, in fact, requested by Cannon.

The public-works program was authorized by Congress this summer. But no money was voted to finance it. The White House has been fearful that Congress would adjourn and get out of town without making any appropriation.

The Administration said a \$500,000,000 population now would be more than adequate to finance projects to be undertaken in the remaining months of this year. When Congress reconvenes in January, the unappropriated balance for the \$900,000,000 program will be requested.

Kentucky probably will be eligible for about 3 or 4 percent of the total--from \$27,000,000 to \$36,000,000. The money is to be allocated to the states on the basis of population and economic conditions. States like Kentucky, with high rates of long-term unemployment, will have first priority.

The money will be used to initiate or speed federal public-works projects of all types.

In addition, the program will include federal grants of up to 75 percent for State and local public-works projects -- water and sewer systems, hospitals, public buildings, streets and sidewalks, and libraries.

Every project begun under the program must be completed within 12 months.

The \$500,000,000 voted by the committee Friday was part of a \$5,200,000,000 appropriation to finance the Atomic Energy Commission, river and harbor development, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other power agencies in the period from July 1962, to July 1963.

The river and harbor section contained nearly \$78,000,000 for work by the Army Corps of Engineers on Kentucky rivers.

This sum was almost identical to the amount approved earlier by the House. There were some minor changes, however.

An extra \$100,000 was put into the bill to begin planning the Booneville Reservoir on the south fork of the Kentucky River and the budget for the Corbin floodwall was doubled-- from \$200,000 to \$400,000. Both items were requested by Senator John Sherman Cooper (R.Ky.) and will be supported by NATCHER when the bill is sent back to the House for concurrence.

The Senate committee, did some trimming on the Kentucky allotment, too. It cut out of the budget \$361,000 that had been earmarked for the construction of fallout shelters at Barkley Dam, Markland Dam, and Captain Anthony Meldahl Dam on the Ohio River.

Although this appropriation for the current fiscal year is not finally disposed of, Congress is already taking up the question of what projects to embark upon.

The Senate Public Works Committee made some decisions on this question Thursday. It voted to authorize the army engineers to build a \$151,000,000 dam on the Cumberland River in McCreary County, Kentucky, at Devils Jump. This project is opposed by private-power interests and whether it will win the approval of the House Public Work Committee won't be known until Monday.

The Senate committee authorized three other major projects which are part of the plan to develop fully the Kentucky River system--a \$9,040,000 dam on Carr Fork, an \$8,060,000 dam on Red River, and a \$9,000,000 dam on Eagle Creek.

If and when the full Congress approves this work, the money will be sought by the Administration.

Two killed and many hurt in Ole Mississippi riots; Federal troops and National Guard Units arrived on the University of Mississippi Campus last night after two men had been killed and many injured in a 6-hour riot. Articles pertaining to the President's position and the riot are as follows:

"President Kennedy appealed to University of Mississippi students last night to observe law and order after Negro James H. Meredith was moved onto the campus under protection of Federal marshals.

Even while the President spoke rioting broke out in the campus as students and others protested against Meredith's registration, scheduled to take place today.

After his address the President conferred with his brother, the Attorney General, in the White House and at an early hour this morning both were reported to be keeping in touch with the developments on the university campus.

The President spoke to the Nation for nine minutes following news that Gov. Ross R. Barnett had caved in under the show of Federal force.

The fast-moving Mississippi crisis, the most serious in Federal-state relations since the Civil War, thus appeared to be moving into a new phase involving Meredith's place on the University campus.

The President's brief address, beginning at 10 p.m., from his White House office was conciliatory in nature. He pleaded earnestly for unity and the observance of Federal law.

By contrast, Barnett bitterly attacked the Federal Government, but he, too, said, "We must at all odds preserve the peace and avoid bloodshed."

Mr. Kennedy reminded his Southern listeners that any man is free to disagree with the law but that no man is free to defy it.

If the country reaches the point where men long ignore the courts and the Constitution, the President said, "then no law would stand free from doubt" and "no citizen would be safe from his neighbors."

Mr. Kennedy originally scheduled his address for 7:30 p.m., but at 6 p.m. the White House announced that he had asked for a postponement. It was clear that events were moving rapidly in Mississippi and that the President expected events to be more favorable at 10 p.m.

* * *

OXFORD, Miss., Sept 30--Federal troops and National Guard units arrived on the University of Mississippi campus tonight after two men had been killed and many injured in a 6-hour riot.

The riot erupted shortly after Federal marshals brought Negro James H. Meredith on campus this afternoon.

The dead were identified as Paul Guihard, a correspondent for a London newspaper and for France Presse, and Ray Gunter, 23, an Oxford resident.

About 2000 students and hundreds of outsiders took part in the campus battle.

Marshals battled the rioters for six hours before Federal troops arrived. A company of 200 military police, joined by units of the federalized National Guard, began to control the rioters. Mississippi State Police also returned to block entrances to the campus.

At least four persons were wounded by shot-guns fired by demonstrators.

One United States marshal was shot and critically wounded in the throat by a rioter and a State policeman was struck and wounded in the face with a tear gas shell.

Five persons were injured: Paul Grider of the Associated Press was hit in the back by a shotgun blast; television cameraman Gordon Yoder of Dallas was dragged from his auto and pummelled by the crowd; Fred Deckard of Shreveport, La., and Fred Powledge of Atlanta were beaten, and Dan McCoy of Newsweek was slugged and kicked to the ground.

The University hospital said at least 50 students were treated for cuts, bruises and tear gas burns. One coed, identified as Ann Gillespie, was reported in serious condition after being hit in the stomach with a tear gas shell.

A battle fought with tear gas and riot sticks by the marshals and with rocks, pipes and soft drink bottles by the students flared back and forth across the Ole Miss campus.

Many non-students flooded the campus when 43 State Police patrol cars quit the campus about 9:15 p.m. They left the gates unguarded when they were informed that 700 military policemen of the 503d MP Battalion of Memphis and the National Guard troops were on the way.

Troops held the upper campus near the University's Administration Building while stick and brick-carrying students and citizens hunted for Meredith.

* * *

October 2, 1962

Trouble continues in Mississippi. I received a right unusual telegram today from a Mr. W. Q. Smith in Dallas, Texas. It is as follows:

"Now that the fearless leader with his bayonets had conquered our children in the battle of the University of Mississippi and the State Rights myth is dead, you are urged to use all efforts to influence this strangely dedicated purpose to become interested in attacking with equal savagery some of the lesser national problems such as Cuba, Berlin-or his contemporary the equally glorious suppressor of the Hungarian revolt."

The Governor of Mississippi and the Attorney General of the United States last night told diametrically opposite stories of who was at fault at the rioting Sunday night and yesterday morning at the University of Mississippi. With two dead, a number seriously wounded, this is a serious problem. At the present time over 7,000 U. S. troops are in Oxford, Mississippi and more are moving in.

The WASHINGTON POST today carries an editorial entitled "The Federal Union". This presents one side of the story. The editorial is as follows:

"The President of the United States, faces with the open defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, by the Governor of Mississippi and the mobs gathered in support of the Governor's illegal position, was compelled to undertake the course which he reluctantly and sorrowfully adopted,

It is a bitter course for an American President, but one which many of his predecessors have been required to take in like circumstances. The Constitution and laws of the United States are paramount throughout this Union. It is not astonishing that this is so, considering the nature of the Federal compact. It is astonishing that reckless state officials, at this late date, have to have this truth demonstrated. Even the most superficial knowledge of the Nation's history should persuade any reasonable state official that this is so. What other meaning can be read into the suppression of the Fries rebellion by John Adams, the repudiation of South Carolina's nullification by Andrew Jackson, the long ordeal of the Civil War and every subsequent assertion of Federal supremacy?

The court, in opinion after opinion, and the Presidents in one assertion of authority after another, have made this so abundantly clear as to leave no honest doubt in the mind of any rational man. The United States Supreme Court, more than 80 years ago, in *ex parte Siebold*, bluntly declared that "The Government of the

United States may, by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to its laws..."

As recently as 1932 in *Sterling v. Constantin*, Chief Justice Hughes dealt with use of the National Guard to circumvent a Federal Court order in Texas, and warned that if this might be done, "It is manifest that the fiat of a state Governor, and not the Constitution of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land." In the same opinion, he put down the words that succinctly and explicitly state the law of the land:

"There is no such avenue of escape from the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution."

These matters of law seem so long, so well and so clearly settled that the disregard of their essential elements by state leaders trained in the law must continue to astonish and amaze the country. These facts seem so completely and irrevocably established that President Eisenhower, in July of 1957, was led to say that he could not imagine any set of circumstances that would ever induce him to send Federal troops into any area of the country to enforce the orders of a Federal Court. He could not "imagine" it, because he was sure of the "common sense" of America.

The "common sense" of America, nevertheless, deserted it at Little Rock, and President Eisenhower was compelled, against his wish and will, to use military power. The "common sense" of America failed again in Mississippi, and once again Federal military power has had to be used.

One must sadly wonder how many times the self-evident truth of Federal supremacy must be demonstrated. It is idle for governors to suppose that there is going to be another James Buchanan, willing to sit in silence and impotence with the Union disintegrating around him. Were this misfortune to occur again, it would be inevitable that the vacillation and evasion and abdication of one President would not settle the issue, but only lead to its settlement by a successor unwilling to allow the fragmentation of the Union that every President, by oath, is compelled to maintain.

Governor Ross Barnett led his people into a piece of inexplicable folly that has taken the lives of good men, that may take the lives of more, and that will complicate and exacerbate all the problems of his state, his region and his country. We have had enough, and far too much of such folly in this generation. Has it not been shown now, to the satisfaction of every doubting state official, for all time to come, that Andrew Jackson spoke for every American President we have had, but one, and for every American President we are likely to have, when, in 1830, he uttered his noble salute: "The Federal Union; it must be preserved."

October 4, 1962

Yesterday was another great day in the history of our country.

American Astronaut Walter M. Schirra, Jr. successfully completed a six-orbit journey around the earth and set the stage for an 18-orbit mission late this year or early next. An article appeared in the WASHINGTON POST concerning this matter and is as follows:

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Oct 3--American Astronaut Walter M. Schirra Jr. today successfully completed a six-orbit journey around the earth and set the stage for an 18-orbit mission late this year or early next.

From countdown to splashdown it was a flawless flight, the first such by an American astronaut.

Schirra was sent into space at 7:15 (EST) this morning. Nine hours and 14 minutes later, he set down in the Pacific within 9000 yards of his rescue aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Kearsarge

It was a 160,000-mile bull's eye. Today's flight came on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Space Age. On October 4, 1957, the Soviets ushered in the new era by sending Sputnik I into orbit.

From the moment Schirra was put into his first orbit until he climbed out of his capsule on the carrier's deck he had no major difficulties.

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration official's message to him that "you are doing a real good show up there" was the theme throughout the flight.

Schirra's own words, referring to his capsule, were: "This is a sweet little bird."

Schirra, like John H. Glenn and M. Scott Carpenter before him, found the sights from his space perch awesome.

At one point early in his flight, Schirra confessed: "I don't know how to describe all this. It's a real, real thrill."

Essentially, Schirra's trip was an engineering flight test. Six humans before him had demonstrated that man can live and work in space. Now, NASA officials wanted to check out the design, production and operation of space systems for longer duration flights.

Schirra provided them with the answers. Except for trouble with his temperature control during the first orbit, there were apparently no other difficulties, at least none that were reported in the off-again, on-again dialogue between Schirra and his fellow astronauts at various command centers.

More than anything else, Schirra demonstrated that an astronaut can drift on a trajectory through space without experiencing nausea and without consuming precious hydrogen peroxide fuel. Upon landing, he had 68 per cent of his automatic fuel and 80 per cent of his manual fuel left, which was about one-half the usage expected.

Schirra reported that there were no unusual attitude control problems during drifting. He also reached the point in his sixth orbit when he had to prepare for re-entry with 80 per cent of his fuel left in both manual and automatic systems.

Far less scientific observation had been planned for Schirra than for Carpenter. Schirra saw a "solid block of light" from three high-intensity flares ignited over Woomera, Australia, during a flare-visibility experiment. But because of clouds he missed seeing the light from high-powered lamps lighted at Durban, South Africa.

Schirra did take snapshots of South America, which has been seldom photographed from above.

Two experiments -- to test heat protective materials and to study cosmic radiation -- were pasted to the Sigma 7 spacecraft. Data from them will not be analyzed for some days.

Like Glenn and Carpenter, Schirra saw "fireflies," which he called "John's friends." He was also able, as was Carpenter, to bang them loose by knocking on the wall of his capsule.

"Several of the fireflies," Schirra said early in the flight, "have come around, at sunrise and sunset particularly. They seem to get brighter, for example, now in the daylight, rather like a white crystal which looks like ice."

A "first" was scored during the "perfect" flight, as it was called by Manned Spacecraft Center Associate Director Walter Williams. This was the visual sighting of Sigma 7 for 5 minutes by observers on the Indian Ocean tracking ship Coastal Entry.

The observers reported that the capsule was "as bright as venus."

This was the first reported visual sighting of a Mercury vehicle.

Schirra experienced no ill-effects from his flight and Mercury physicians were pleased with his medical data transmitted back to earth as the astronaut circled the globe.

America's newest space hero was blasted into orbit atop an Atlas Booster. His was the first U.S. manned space-flight launching that had not been delayed by adverse weather conditions.

Once in orbit, he was circling the earth every 88½ minutes at a speed of 17,560 miles an hour. He traveled as far out from the earth as 176 miles and as near as 100 miles.

When Schirra was told by astronaut Virgil I. Grisson that he could go for six orbits, Schirra exclaimed: "Hallelujah'."

Unlike the perilous moments at the end of both the Glenn and Carpenter flights, Schirra's re-entry was as flawless as the rest of his flight. He fired his first retro-rocket at 4:07 P.M. (EST). Then, in quick succession it was reported that the other two retro-rockets were fired: the retro pack jettisoned; the periscope retracted and both parachutes deployed.

At 4:28 p.m. (EST) Schirra landed 330 miles northeast of Midway Island. Forty-six minutes later, and 10 hours after he had blasted off from Cape Canaveral, he stepped from Sigma 7 onto the carrier deck of the Kearsage.

* * *

October 8, 1962

During the past week the Reds blocked British and Red Cross ambulances speeding to aid a West Berlin youth shot in East Berlin. President de Gaulle dissolved France's parliament after it censured the Pompidou government. Britain's Labor Party demanded major concessions for Commonwealth countries before Britain enters the Common Market. An American commercial airline and a primitive Asian tribe dominated diplomatic cross-fire over Laos. Russia accused a United States naval attache in Moscow of spying.

Astronaut Walter Schirra successfully completed a six-orbital space flight, the longest trip yet made by an American. Catholic Church leaders from all over the world streamed into Rome for an historic council on church affairs. An outbreak of violence at Mississippi University had broad political and economic impact. The United States mounted a diplomatic campaign to further isolate Communist Cuba. The French cabinet fell, victim of strong opposition to President de Gaulle's plan for popular election of presidents. The San Francisco Giants snatched the National League pennant from the Los Angeles Dodgers in a play-off and battled the New York Yankees in the World Series.

The recent flurry on Capitol Hill would seem to indicate that President Kennedy's program after months of delay has suddenly been released from a Congressional prison. This impression, to me, is highly deceptive. Much of the President's program is bottled up in Committee. During the present session, the President got the main thing he wanted - it was a new Trade Expansion Act granting him new powers to negotiate with the common market. He also got a Drug Control bill and a Tax Revision bill which, by the way, was watered down considerably. Still left untouched is Aid to Education and Urban Mass Transit. Major defeats were suffered in his program for Medical Care for the Aged and for a new Department of Urban Affairs. For several weeks, it seemed that some people believed that the new Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield and Representative John W. McCormack, our new Speaker were unable to give the necessary leadership for such a program. I believe that

after everything is carefully considered, both of these men have done right well under the circumstances. When you consider the Democratic majority in the House of 263 to 174, you must still consider that Mr. Kennedy has more votes on paper than he does in practice. The Conservatives in the deep South join with the Republicans on many occasions. The Members of Congress remember full well that Mr. Kennedy won his election by only 113,000 votes and a great many Members believe that the country wants to go slow instead of the rapid pace suggested by the "New Frontier."

Declaring Camp Breckinridge surplus seems to meet with the approval of the people in Kentucky. An editorial appeared in the UNION COUNTY ADVOCATE entitled "The Battle For Breck Is Won." This editorial is as follows:

"The battle of the people vs the Army over the fate of Camp Breckinridge is now a matter for the records. The people won, but not without the diligent, time-consuming and smart efforts of Congressman WILLIAM H. NATCHER who made the lone fight in Washington.

NATCHER believed that Camp Breckinridge, in its status as a stand-by camp with no future for utilization by the military, was a thorn in the side of the economy of Union County and the tri-county area. He knew the non-tax-paying federal reservation was depriving both the school system and the county government of thousands of dollars annually in revenue.

He also recognized the terrific shot-in-the-arm business-wise that would result if the 36,000 acres could be returned to use for agriculture and industrial purposes.

Many efforts had been made by community groups and local leadership to persuade the Army to either use the camp or return it to private ownership. Nothing happened until Congressman NATCHER took over the project as a major endeavor. Failing to persuade the Army, he introduced legislation last year to declare the reservation surplus. Recognizing power in the move, the Army agreed to a reappraisal of the situation if the Congressman would not push his bill. The reappraisal came in August when three economists representing the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce and General Services Administration made a survey of the Breckinridge situation, talked with area and community leaders, and returned to Washington with a report upholding the NATCHER contention that the camp should be returned to private ownership.

The Congressman's fight for the people vs the Army is significant in that Camp Breckinridge is the first military installation of comparable size in the United States to be declared surplus.

Now that the fight has been won, the utilization of the vast installation for the benefit of the whole area must be carefully planned if the full force and effect of the economic opportunity is to be fully realized.

It may be assumed with certainty that General Services Administration, the disposal agency, will employ every means to bring about a plan of sale that will be in the best interests of the community and the area. In the picture there will be no place for sharpshooters or persons after a fast buck. GSA, if we are properly advised, will make a final determination of a disposal plan only after lengthy conferences with area city and county officials and with

community leadership plus the State Department of Commerce, Kentucky's economic development agency.

If there are those who think that the ultimate in community benefit can be had overnight and without hard work, and a great deal of planning by all local agencies, they might as well be disillusioned now.

Agriculture and business interests here must necessarily combine their resources and their energies in working with state and federal agencies if there is to be full and complete utilization of the property for the public benefit. The problems will be many, but there are none that cannot be solved if the several segments of the local economy put forth the effort.

Congressman NATCHER has performed a real and lasting service to Union County and to the entire area. The return of Camp Breckinridge to private ownership will mean the difference between a drab business climate with limitations for expansion and a live, vibrant atmosphere charged with possibilities and opportunities for aggressive leadership.

* * *

The MESSENGER AND INQUIRER of Owensboro, Kentucky on the same date had an editorial entitled "NATCHER Wins a Valiant Struggle; Army Camp Is Declared Surplus". This editorial is as follows:

"Congressman BILL NATCHER has won a five-year struggle to organize a definite destiny for Camp Breckinridge, a 36,000-acre tract of rich farmland in Union, Henderson and Webster Counties.

NATCHER argued for two alternatives. Reactivate the camp as a fully going Army establishment or declare it as surplus so that the General Services Administration can sell the land.

The government purchased the land in 1941 for an infantry training center. Men began to prepare for war there in 1942. Breck brought the war close to this area as thousands of men physically geared themselves for combat.

With the end of hostilities, the camp closed but was reactivated for a year in 1948. It was put in operation for periods in 1950 and 1953 but since then it has been on a standby basis under caretaker status, except the few weeks it has been used each summer by Army Reserve units for training.

NATCHER has contended that since the end of World War II, Camp Breckinridge has had a nervous effect on the economy of the northern part of the Second Congressional District. When the camp was going full blast during the war, housing, transportation, restaurants and entertainment facilities were created to accommodate military personnel. For years now, the question of waiting for a reactivation has had a hesitating effect on persons who wanted a sure answer on whether they ought to remain poised to absorb the demands of services and the social life of Army people or turn their attention toward industrial development and a rekindling of agriculture.

NATCHER got his answer last week when President Kennedy, acting on a bill sponsored by the congressman, declared the camp to be surplus and put it up for sale.

NATCHER has contended the uncertain fate of the military reservation has held back the economic development of the three counties. For one thing, no property tax has been paid on this land and the schools in the area depend lustily on this tax. The congressman contended the three counties have lost thousands of dollars in school revenue while the camp was kept vaguely alive by a handful of custodians.

Getting Breckinridge declared surplus was not the easiest task NATCHER has undertaken. The Army has about 100 reservations scattered around the nation in the Breckinridge condition. The Army feared that putting Breck in the surplus classification would break a logjam on the others crying for complete deactivation.

But under NATCHER'S urging, the Pentagon sent a team of economists to the camp in August. Local sentiment was sampled and the investigators came to the conclusion that the dormant reservation should be sold to private interests.

In addition to being good farmland, Breckinridge has oil in its northeast section and has quantities of coal. It has good rail connections and is served by improved highways. The camp has an abundant water supply, all utilities, including sewers and a sewage disposal system. An airport is nearby, enhancing the area's potential for an industrial site.

The wooden buildings are all temporary, many in a dilapidated shape. There are no permanent

structures. The camp is now ripe for a renaissance.

Since 1942 the federal government has invested some \$38 million in Camp Breckinridge. To maintain the property on a standby basis is costing \$800,000 a year.

Breckinridge can close out with an honorable history. It trained soldiers for World War II and the Korean conflict and has kept reserve units keen during the summers. Now the site has an opportunity to become another star in the economic flag of western Kentucky.

Congressman NATCHER deserve a bow from all of us.

* * *

October 9, 1962

On Saturday of last week, Frank Chelf obtained permission from the Speaker for the Kentucky Members to express themselves upon the retirement of our friend, Brent Spence. Mr. Spence will be 88 his next birthday and is a right unusual man. A number of us praised him for his achievements as a Member of Congress.

It seems to me that the President in making his political swing around America today will certainly come to the conclusion that the Governors of the states taken as a whole are a poor lot. It is not so much that they are all bad but that they are not nearly as good as they ought to be. Most of the State Capitals are over their heads in problems and up to their knees in mid-gits. Men such as Wesley Powell of New Hampshire,

Barnett of Mississippi, Faubus of Arkansas and others. Not so long ago, we had Earl Warren of California, Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. Today Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York is the only Governor thought worthy of consideration for the Presidency. Most of the rest of them seem to be having trouble making any impression even within their own states.

For the past seven days, the House Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget and the Senate Subcommittee have been at loggerheads. For a great many years the Senate has attempted time after time to ignore the House and this is one time that we refuse to be ignored. There is quite a battle on here in Washington today between the advocates of freeways and a continuing highway program and the rapid transit group. On November 1 the National Capital Transportation Agency under the leadership of a man by the name of Stolzenbach will report their finding to the President as to a rapid transit system. According to my information, the amount proposed will be from 650 million to 700 million dollars. Stolzenbach and his crew have lobbied their idea for months on the Hill and are today exerting every pressure possible to keep the two subcommittees from appropriating \$300,000 for construction of the Three Sisters Bridge. They believe that the beginning of this bridge and the continuation of the Potomac freeway will lessen our chances for a rapid transit system. As chairman of the House Subcommittee, I am neither pro or con as far as the rapid transit system is concerned and sincerely believe there is a place for both in the City of Washington.

Not at a total cost of \$700 million, but at a reasonable cost. Our Subcommittee is unanimous 5-0. The Senate Subcommittee up until yesterday was 4-4 for including a language in their committee report to the effect that either the House or the Senate would have the right between now and March 1, 1963 to stop construction of the bridge. This ~~year~~^{present} our provision simply means that the Senate has ignored the House and since they were not kind enough to say that the House and the Senate could stop construction, if necessary, I am adamant as to the House's position that this language be deleted and that in its place a statement be inserted in the conference report under the statement on the part of the House to the effect that the Committee in Conference is agreed that construction of the Three Sisters Bridge should proceed according to the plan set forth in the budget in the amount of \$300,000 as provided in the bill.

Time will tell as to who the winner will be!

Japan, whose life blood is foreign trade, fears that the European Common Market is going to freeze her out and that the United States, with its new Trade Expansion Bill, soon may be cutting its tariffs in Europe's favor.

We are still in session and according to the bitterness now in existence between the House and the Senate over some of the bills pending, we may be here another week after this one.

The Senate has passed the \$3,928,900,000 foreign aid bill. With five other appropriations bills still unenacted, Congress made no progress whatsoever toward breaking the principal stalemate. This is a bitter House-Senate conference clash over agriculture appropriations. My chairman, Mr. Whitten of Mississippi and the Senate chairman, Mr. Richard Russell of Georgia both have their necks bowed. The Senate added \$25 million worth of research laboratories and the House in attempting to hold the line this year approved none for the House Members. Of the six (6) major laboratories in controversy: two (2) go to Georgia, the home state of Senator Russell; one (1) to Senator Hayden, the chairman of the Full Committee on Appropriations; one (1) to Senator Young, a member of the Subcommittee of North Dakota; one (1) to Senator Mundt, a member of the Subcommittee of South Dakota; and one (1) to Senator Ellender, a member of the Subcommittee from Louisiana. In addition to the above two laboratories to Georgia, Senator Russell, bless his heart, also included a peanut laboratory for Dawson, Ga. This peanut laboratory has not been approved by the peanut industry and Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas are bitterly opposed to any laboratory at this time. Senator Russell is quoted as saying that "The principle at issue" is whether the Senate is not to have the right to amend an appropriation bill in any respect and if the Senate surrenders on this issue they will lose their self-respect since the Senate is a coordinate body of the Congress. This is the first time that Senator Russell has really been quoted on his laboratory and military installation for Georgia. It is common knowledge on "The Hill" that before too long laboratories will have to be constructed upon laboratory roofs and the same applies to military installations.

\$3,928,900,000 for Foreign Aid

\$298,500,000 was yielded by the House and \$493,900,000 was yielded by the Senate. This is \$825,000,000 under the authorization bill and \$1,032,400,000 under the budget request made by the President.

Also caught in the Session's end tangle is a multi-billion dollar rivers and harbors bill which has been labelled "the pork barrel". The house voted to authorize \$225 billion and the Senate upped this amount to more than \$400 billion .

Behind the scenes we also have H.R. 10 which is the private pension bill overwhelmingly adopted by the House and Senate and providing for a retirement plan for doctors and others not covered by Social Security. It is rumored that President Kennedy will veto this bill at midnight tomorrow, the deadline for either a veto or enactment without signature. If we were in adjournment a "pocket veto" would probably be the result. The Senators are holding fast with the threat to override the veto.

Representative Clem Miller, Democrat of California, died in a plane crash on Sunday. He leaves a wife and 5 small daughters. His body and the body of the pilot and the pilot's young son were found yesterday in the wreckage of their light plane in the mountains 30 miles east of Eureka, California. Here was a man who was flying home on weekends to campaign and really suffering as the result of this, the longest session since 1951.

October 10, 1962

Congress yesterday groped uncertainly toward adjournment this week after setting Thursday night as another possible target date. Yesterday the Rules Committee finally granted a rule for the consideration of the rivers and harbors omnibus bill and now if we can only settle the differences in the appropriation bills we might have a chance to adjourn prior to Saturday.

The WASHINGTON POST today carries a right good editorial which spans a number of us properly. The editorial is entitled "Congress, Go Home". This editorial is as follows:

"The country is witnessing the amazing spectacle of a Congress in slow motion and seemingly reluctant to leave Washington even though election day is less than four weeks away. Of course the individual members, or most of them, are eager to be on the hustings. Many have already deserted their posts on Capitol Hill. Nevertheless, the mood of the House and Senate in general is one of dawdling along even at this late hour in the legislative cycle.

There are, to be sure, a number of reasons for this little finishing cantor in place of the mad rush that usually precedes adjournment. The river and harbors bill is a snarl. Sponsors of "HR 10," the bill allowing self-employed persons to take income tax deductions for contributions to pension funds for themselves, have been fearful that if Congress adjourns the President may pocket veto the bill. It is also true that the Senate and House are locked

in another bitter struggle over the appropriations power. This time it is the big supply bill for the Department of Agriculture which has precipitated the showdown. The Senate is simply not willing to bow to what it regards as unreasonable dictation from the House side.

Some compromise will have to be found, however, and it is strange that seemingly responsible members of Congress will allow this kind of controversy to delay adjournment when all the major controversial bills have been passed or laid aside. Having remained on the job so long in an effort to make an impressive record, some members seem to be in an almost masochistic mood. Yet the majority are undoubtedly eager to go home, and the problem of keeping quorums in Washington may soon be onerous.

The rank and file have a right to be exasperated over this slowdown at the finish. Despite failures in regard to some large issues, the Congress has worked hard since January and has passed a sizable volume of legislation. Members have earned the right to campaign during the next four weeks without having to worry about rushing back to Washington to vote.

What is needed is a spirit of accommodation that will allow Congress to quit before tempers are further frayed and before Congress smears over its creditable record with a new demonstration of feuds and factionalism running wild. If members drift away and leave both houses without a quorum while leaders continue to wrangle over secondary issues, the prestige of Congress will certainly sag. Congress ought to finish up its business and go home as an orderly body--not as a group of stragglers drive out of Washington by exasperating delays and frustrations.

October 11, 1962

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget, I have been under considerable pressure during the past ten days. The Senate Committee attempted to set up veto procedure in their committee report which I simply could not accept. The House Conferees stayed with me and the Senate Conferees refused to yield until an additional conferee was placed on the Conference. Today, I take the Conference Report to the House for final action and will make the following statement:

"MR. SPEAKER: The House considered budget estimates totaling \$299,134,478 for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1963. Our Committee recommended and the House approved a total of \$290,059,000. This was a reduction of \$9,075,478 below the budget estimates. The bill provided for a Federal payment of \$30 million, which was \$2 million below the budget estimate and the same amount appropriated for fiscal year 1962.

The bill as it passed the Senate contained \$289,253,300, which is a decrease of \$805,700 under the amount approved by the House. The increases in the Senate totaled \$2,420,798 and, due to late passage of the bill in that body, decreases totaled \$526,200. Other reductions totaled \$2,700,298.

For the first time since I have been a member of this Committee, the other body made reductions in our bill. Mr. Speaker, this is good procedure and I want you and the Members of the House to know that I commend the action of the Senate Subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations. We have worked in complete harmony, not only on the welfare program, but on all proposals for the welfare of our capital

city. Not only has the House Committee carefully considered the budget proposals, but the same action applies to the Senate.

The hearings on both sides disclosed that here in the District of Columbia we are faced with a large public welfare caseload, a difficult crime situation, and increasing governmental costs. All serious problems, but not insurmountable.

The Federal payment approved by the Senate Committee is in the same amount as the House bill.

At the time of the hearings before our Committee, the two additional juvenile judges had not been appointed; therefore, the request for more employees and housing space was not in order. We denied all of these requests. They were granted by the other body because the judges were subsequently named and the requests were then in order.

The Welfare Program was presented to our Committee in such a manner that we could not grant the additional request for employees which were to be used to correct the many deficiencies in this department. The full report from the General Accounting Office had not been received by our Committee when we concluded our hearings. At the time of the hearings on the other side, the final report was in and the Welfare Department was able to make certain sound proposals which could be accepted. Most of the additional employees added to the bill are in this section and were added by the other body after a reasonable program was submitted by the Department of Welfare.

We receded on a great many items in the two programs just described.

During the hearings on the House side, partisans of rapid transit and the proponents of the highway program used every political issue and every possible source of opposition to bring about confusion and disorder. We soon discovered that the rivalry between these two groups is dangerous and certainly not to the best interests of the future development of our capital city.

During the hearings before the House Subcommittee, two of the Commissioners requested that certain sections of the Inner Loop be held in abeyance and, since our Committee is not a policy making committee, we agreed to this request. We deleted \$170,000 for the East Leg; \$450,000 for the Northeast Freeway; and \$546,700 for Interchange "C". Our Committee believes that, where thousands of people will be displaced, every precaution should be taken prior to construction to protect these people before they are forced out of their homes. We have been assured by the Commissioners that, before funds are requested for the deleted items, some solution will be reached solving this major problem.

When the Commissioners appeared before our Committee in behalf of the budget requests for fiscal year 1963, the sum of \$300,000 was requested for the Three Sisters Bridge, and \$1,876,800 was requested for the Potomac River Freeway. We approved the two requests and the same action took place in the other body. After approving the \$300,000 for the Three Sisters Bridge, the Committee on the other side decided to include certain language in their Committee Report, which states as follows:

In approving the item of \$300,000 for construction of the Three Sisters Bridge, the Senate Committee on Appropriations takes this action with the understanding that the District of Columbia Highway Department will not proceed with the project until the report of the National Capital Transportation Agency has been submitted in November 1962, and if that report is against the Three Sisters Bridge, the Commissioners shall proceed with the construction of the bridge unless before March 1, 1963, action to negate such construction shall have been taken by either the Senate Committee on Appropriations or the House Committee on Appropriations.

Under no circumstances would we agree to such language and so informed the conferees on the other side. They refused to yield and a stalemate resulted.

I offered language to the conferees which states that the Committee of Conference is agreed that construction of the Three Sisters Bridge should proceed according to the plan set forth in the budget, in the amount of \$300,000 as provided in the bill. The conferees on the other side refused to drop the language in their Report and to accept this language. We refused to yield and, after several days, the vote of the conferees on the other side was tied 4-4. The Chairman of the Full Committee on the other side had another conferee names and the Senate finally yielded to the House. The Conference Report contains the language offered by me under the Statement on the part of the Managers, and takes the place of the Senate language contained in the Senate Committee's Report.

The action insisted upon by the House assured the City of Washington that the freeway program will proceed and there is a place in our capital city for both freeways and rapid transit.

* * *

October 12, 1962

If we are exceedingly lucky, we will adjourn sometime during the day. If not, we will adjourn tomorrow.

The District of Columbia Conference Report was approved in the House and the Senate yesterday. An article appeared in the Evening Star entitled "House Passes D. C. Budget". This article is as follows:

"The District budget, providing funds for projects ranging from a new bridge to a fresh approach to welfare problems, was passed by the House today.

The \$289-million budget for the current fiscal year now goes to the Senate.

Congressional action on the city's spending and revenue proposals had been delayed by welfare investigations and disputes over highway construction projects.

After being tied up for about a week, House-Senate conferees yesterday reached agreement on the budget.

The conferees had been deadlocked on the question of construction money for a Potomac River bridge at Three Sisters Islands.

A \$300,000 item for a start on the bridge, to be build just upstream from Key Bridge, is included in the budget. In reporting out the appropriations bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee included restrictive language on the construction money.

The report directed District officials to shelve construction plans for the bridge if there was this combination of events: A recommendation against the bridge in the National Capital Transportation Agency's November 1 report and a stop order by either the Senate or House Appropriations Committee before next March 1.

In a speech on the House floor today, Representative NATCHER, Democrat of Kentucky, chairman of the House District Appropriations Subcommittee, emphasized that the bridge money has been cleared.

Mr. NATCHER, who headed the House conferees, in referring to the deadlock, said:

"Under no circumstances would we agree to such language (as was included in the Senate Appropriations Committee report) and so informed the conferees on the other side. They refused to yield and a stalemate resulted."

Mr. NATCHER said that he offered language to the conferees that would give the go-ahead signal to construction of the bridge. For several days, he said, the House conferees stood firm and the Senate conferees were deadlocked, 4 to 4.

Yesterday Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, who favored construction of the bridge, maneuvered to break the 4-to-4 deadlock.

Senator Byrd, who headed the Senate conferees, employed a seldom-used procedure which resulted in the placing of a tie-breaking Senator on the conference team.

Senator Robertson, Democrat of Birginia, was named as a ninth conferee. Senator Robertson voted for the bridge and the budget was cleared for action.

Senator Case, Republican of New Jersey, and Senator Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, had led the fight for the restrictive language on the bridge item.

In presenting the conference report on the budget today, Mr. NATCHER said:

"The action (on the clearance of the bridge money) insisted upon by the House assures the City of Washington that the three-way program will proceed and there is a place in our capital city for both freeways and rapid transit."

Mr. NATCHER also said that:

"The (budget hearings) on both sides disclosed that here in the District of Columbia we are faced with a large public welfare case load, a difficult crime situation and increasing governmental costs. All serious problems, but not insurmountable."

In addition to a conference statement that there is no restriction on the use of the bridge money, the conferees also told the District not to use any highway money for construction of the proposed parkway through Clover-Archbold park.

The District, the conference committee said, should co-operate in "preservation of this national park."

Funds originally requested by the District Commissioners for three key links in the proposed inner loop freeway system--the east leg, the northeast freeway and the interchange "C"--have been shelved.

* * *

An editorial appeared in the EVENING STAR yesterday entitled "Robertson to the Rescue". This editorial is as follows:

"When a starting team bogs down, the prudent coach looks to his bench. Thus the Senate, at the behest of Quarterback Byrd of West Virginia, sent Fullback Robertson of Virginia into the game last night to break up the inane 4-4 impasse among Senate conferees on the District appropriations bill. And high time.

The only issue, as anyone remotely interested knows by now, was the dogged determination of four Senate conferees to impose some kind of condition on the District's use of a \$300,000 appropriation to start the construction of a new Potomac River bridge near the Three Sisters Islands. Their feelings, as nearly as we can make it out, is that contrary to all traffic estimates and the best judgment of the District Highway Department, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Federal Bureau of Public Roads and most of the experts in Virginia, maybe the bridge is not needed. They are not sure. They just say maybe. Wait, they say, until the National Capital Transportation Agency makes its proposals a few weeks from now for a rapid transit system.

The ironical part of the whole silly business, however, is that the so-called restrictive language which these mis-guided Senators succeeded in writing into the Senate Appropriations Committee report on the District budget had very little meaning anyway. It would not have halted planning for the bridge. It merely said that construction should not start if either of the congressional appropriations committees should take positive action--presumably based on the NCTA report--before next March 1 to forbid it. Well, the Commissioners now say they will carefully review the transit report before proceeding. But the practical consideration is that actual construction could not start before next March in any event. And if the NCTA report should present a truly substantial case against the bridge, which we do not anticipate at this time, there will be ample time for Congress, the Commissioners, newspapers and the community at large to rise up in wrath against the project.

This, in brief, is the background against which four Senators had succeeded until last night in delaying final congressional action on the entire appropriation which the District needs to keep alive for the remainder of this fiscal year. Senator Robertson, who happens to believe that a cloud of confusion should not needlessly be thrown over the Three Sisters project at this time, has performed a valuable service by breaking the Senate deadlock. And Representative NATCHER and his fellow conferees from the House, who happen to feel the same way, deserve no less applause for holding the Line on the bridge controversy until the Senator arrived.

* * *

October 13, 1962

We are ready to adjourn sine die. This has been a long and very difficult session of Congress. We have some accomplishments to our credit and a number of failures.

After adjourning last night due to failure to obtain a quorum, the leadership succeeded by long distance in bringing back some 30 off Members for a final roll call today. The last bill up was the Public Works Appropriations bill, and for some reason or other the leadership made a lot of deals since my chairman, Mr. Cannon of Mo., refused to permit the Supplemental Appropriations bill to be called up for action. The Supplemental Bill was filled with projects and items that had heretofore been turned down time after time. For instance, in this bill there were a great many navigation and flood control projects which were deleted by the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee in the House and not included in the Public Works Appropriations bill. This, of course, is not good and is contrary to all orderly procedure for the operation of the Congress. My chairman, an able man notwithstanding his 84 years, simply could not take such a deal. He refused to call up the Supplemental Bill and then the leadership decided to make a deal with Florida, Texas and Oregon for inclusion of public works projects in the Public Works Appropriations Bill Conference Report which was on the Floor for action. Last night before we adjourned my chairman moved the previous question and for some reason or other our Speaker, John McCormack, gavelled him down maintaining that my chairman's motion was a motion to recede and concur. The Membership, of course, know this was incorrect, and I was amazed to see the Speaker

and our Parliamentarian, Lew Deschler, going along with such a deal. In fact, this is the first time I have ever seen Lew Deschler, who has had an honorable record as parliamentarian for many years, ever deviate from the correct course of fairness and justness to all. After we were rolled and with only 90 some odd Members of the House staying with my chairman, he then took the Floor and for 30 odd minutes admonished not only the leadership but the Members who joined in on this deal as to just what they had done to their country. I voted with my chairman and I am proud of the fact that I did.

In his speech, he stated that he has served under 10 speakers and had never seen the high-handed tactics that had been practiced by our present Speaker. He further stated that the Majority Leader, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, came to him to make a secret deal against the combine he later joined provided Mr. Cannon would call up the Supplemental Bill. Mr. Cannon stated he would not enter into such shady dealings and the State of Oklahoma could take no pride in the action of Carl Albert who was destroying the high office of Majority Leader. Mr. Cannon then turned to Hale Boggs of Louisiana, who by the way is generally known in the House and whose actions surprises no one, and stating that Boggs in joining in with the deal with the leadership to defeat the Appropriations Committee and the people of this country had pushed aside Lew Deschler, the parliamentarian, and directed that he rule contrary to the request of the chairman (Mr. Cannon) on the motion on the previous question. No one of the Members named and described had courage enough to stand up and say a word.

Mr. Cannon was right from the first word of his speech and even though I disagree with him on occasions, we certainly received a lesson in statesmanship that I hope will do some good in the future.

I am just wondering how much of his speech will remain in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The Republican Party was jubilant, and if this speech were printed it could defeat half of the Members in Florida running for re-election and a number of others who joined the combine.

October 15, 1962

A story in the WASHINGTON POST entitled "Congress Goes Home; One Money Bill Dies" is as follows:

"Congress yesterday closed down one of the longest election-year sessions in history and headed for the hustings after passing two long-stalemated bills and abandoning a third.

The Senate adjourned at 3:40 p.m. The next session was set for Jan. 9, 1963. The crowded galleries applauded loudly as Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) made the motion "with regret, resignation and relief."

After opening the way for the belated adjournment by miraculously producing a quorum overnight, the House lingered on for awhile after the Senate went home. Following a round of speeches, it quit at 4:46 p.m.

President Kennedy told the congressional committees that called him to break the news, that he had no further business for them. Apparently he was happy to see them go.

"He said it's all right with him if it's all right with us," said Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R. Mass.), a member of the Senate delegation.

Two of the three big bills that have been barring the way to adjournment for a week-- the \$5,069,094,000 public works bill and a 2.4 billion dollar compromise water projects authorization, popularly known as "the pork barrel"--were rushed through both houses in less than 3 hours.

The third, a 5.5 million-dollar final supplemental appropriation bill was allowed to die rather than risk another balk at adjournment. Some \$1,265,000 in projects were rescued in the closing session and tied to the public works bill.

Mr. Kennedy reportedly had agreed to the strategy during an early morning phone conversation with the Speaker John W. McCormack (D. Mass.) from MrKeesport, Pa.

The off-again, on-again Congress, which approved a new peacetime record of \$102,262,154,651 in appropriations and came to life in mid-session to approve most of Mr. Kennedy's program, quarreled and exchanged roundhouse punches until the end.

One of the Senate's last acts was to blast the House with a resolution asserting that the Senate did, too, have "co-equal" power to initiate appropriation bills. The Senate offered to submit the question to an appropriate United States Appellate Court or to a commission of educators "specializing in the study of the English language."

It was a parting shot in a never-ending two-house "prestige" battle. The House recently had just as bigorously asserted that the House alone had the power of the purse.

Angry words from 83-year old Rep. Clarence Cannon (D. Mo.) powerful chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who yesterday lost the ball in a classic session-end tussle with the Leadership, meanwhile echoed through the House.

The bitter Cannon, after seeking unsuccessfully to delete \$205,000 in planning funds for a cross-Florida barge canal from the public works bill, slapped out personally at speaker McCormack and his two top lieutenants, House Majority Leader Carl Albert, (D-Okla.) and House Majority Whip Hale Boggs (D.La.).

Shouted the Missourian: "I have sat with ten speakers and I have never seen such biased and inept leadership."

The leaders had accomplished the seemingly impossible by rounding up absentee members overnight. They produced a quorum of 235 members, 17 more than needed to transact business.

On Friday night a point of no quorum by Cannon had stopped the adjournment drive abruptly, leaving leaders groping desperating for some way to bring the session to a close.

Though 14 members shy of a quorum before quitting time Friday night, the House nonetheless cast a majority vote against Cannon's motion to sidetrack the Florida barge canal from the bill. When the vote was taken again yesterday, with

the necessary quorum present, the count was 142 to 93 against the Missourian's motion. Cannon's vehement attack followed. But the vote had put the adjournment drive back on the road. From then on, it was just a matter of what hour and minute Congress would adjourn *sine die*.

The decision to dump the final supplemental bill was reached at top leadership conferences late Friday night, and later was cleared with the President. Every effort to steer it to conference past Cannon's objections had failed.

With a quorum fading in the Senate as well as the House (only 25 of the 100 Senators were in Washington yesterday), leaders felt they would risk legislative catastrophe in trying to reassemble Congress Monday.

They faced a new problem, however, in attempting to rescue enough projects from the Supplemental Bill to forestall a filibuster or worse by Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Oreg.) and some of the other interested Senate parties.

The problem was solved by an amendment to the public works conference report in the House, transferring three of the five Oregon projects from the supplemental to the public works bill. These projects totaled \$800,000 of the \$965,000 Morse had been seeking. Money for the Florida barge canal and two other areas were also added, bringing the additions to \$1,265,000.

Morse accepted the settlement in one of his shortest Senate speeches. He noted that a hearing next year had been promised on two Oregon projects not included, thanked leaders for their "cooperation", and sat down.

It had been a narrow squeak for Morse as well as for Oregon. Rep. Mike Kirwan (D. Ohio), one of the most influential members of the House Appropriations Committee, had knocked out every one of Morse's projects after the Oregonian fought Kirwan's D. C. aquarium bill.

Steered quickly through the House, then through the Senate to final passage, was the 2.4 billion-dollar compromise rivers and harbors bill which its sponsors insisted had been stripped of its "pork."

The storm-tossed bill carrying funds for some 207 projects is an election year must. In order to win a House green light for it, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D. Okla.), the Senate's public works powerhouse, had to agree to knock out six of the Senate's biggest projects. He had gone to the mat with powerful House member Rules Chairman Howard W. Smith (D. Va.) on the issue, and lost. But Kerr cheerfully promised the Senate the deleted projects will be favorably considered next year.

Sen. John J. Williams (R. Del.) spoke briefly, voicing his "disgust" with the Democratic congressional performance. He praised Mansfield personally, but complained that too many "prima donnas" have been carrying the New Frontier ball.

"Last year they obtained control of Congress and got it started," said Williams, "but now they do not know how to stop it."

But Cannon's House speech, bitterly assailing the House leadership, carried session-end oratory to its torrid peak.

In our battle (with the Senate over appropriations) we did not have the support of the leadership," said Cannon. Daily we were importuned by the Speaker to yield to the Senate, to surrender the prerogatives of the House, to agree on any terms. . .

"Last night my good friend Hale Boggs came here. . . He brushed the parliamentarian aside. He stood there like an avenging angel. You could not get to the Speaker at all. Our good friend from Oklahoma, Carl Albert, assiduously opposed every effort at principle, every effort at economy, everything that the (appropriations) Committee had done, after it had gone through months of study."

Cannon continued:

"The Majority Leader of the House came to me last night, after the roll-call started, and said "If you will agree to let this half-a-billion dollar (supplemental) bill go through" - the one they said they did not need--he said, "we will turn and support you and give you this motion (Cannon's motion to eliminate the Florida canal).

"In other words, gentlemen, justice is for barter and sale to the highest bidder. No one thinks about principle. No one thinks about the obligation of this office. They are ready to sell justice. . ."

Following Cannon's remarks Albert took the floor briefly to praise McCormack as "one of the truly great Speakers." He also lauded Boggs and his House Whip assistance to the leadership.

Then, without any allusion to Cannon, he offered the first of the motions that set the stage for adjournment.

The Senate before quitting passed and sent to the White House, a conference report on a bill earlier approved by the House, designed to give about 7000 skilled aliens immigrant status looking toward United States citizenship.

The bill also would clear the way for non-quota entry of up to 16,000 close relatives of U.S. citizens who applied for immigration before March 31, 1954.

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During the past week India dispatched an armed force to drive Red Chinese patrols from disputed border area.

West German Chancellor Adenauer announced a trip to Washington to confer on a threatened Berlin flare-up.

Conservatives and moderates held control of Brazil's congress after national elections.

Royalists fought to regain control of Yemen's government from military rebels.

President Betancourt suspended constitutional guarantees and blamed leftists for Venezuelan shooting incidents.

Thousands of Red North Vietnamese remained in neutral Laos after the deadline for removal of foreign troops.

France sent customs guards to the border of tiny Monaco as relations between the countries worsened.

Premier Ben Bella told the U.N. Algeria would follow a neutral course in foreign relations.

* * *

An editorial carried in the NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday entitled "Good-bye to the 87th", is as follows:

"The 87th Congress had a historic opportunity to demonstrate that a free society can deal creatively with the staggering problems of changing technology and changing group relations in a period of world upheaval. Its response in its second year, as in its first, was disappointingly inadequate to the dimensions of the challenge. The country's military needs were met with men, money and declarations of inflexible resolve; but there was little parallel recognition that the nation also requires improved schools, more dependable economic safeguards and other measures to strengthen our democracy.

President Kennedy opened the session with a plea to fulfill the world's hopes by fulfilling our own faith. Last week, at a Baltimore rally, he declared that "No Congress in our time had a more exceptional two years of positive and progressive accomplishment than the Democratic 87th. Unless he dates "our time" as beginning with his own inauguration, the Kennedy estimate can only be explained as an expression of campaign euphoria. The 87th could not even find the exit without stumbling.

I

The one outstanding accomplishment of Congress this year was its approval of the President's bold program for expansion of foreign commerce, but even this was hedged with protectionist devices and a particularly harmful change of policy toward trade with Poland and Yugoslavia, calculated to undercut the long-established American

effort to help these two Communist countries maintain economic and other ties with the free world.

The foreign aid program will have to get along on \$826 million less than Congress decided it ought to have when it initially authorized projects described by the President as the "minimum" required for military and economic assistance. In general, except for the foreign trade bill, there were no counterparts in the international field of such novel 1961 programs as the Peace Corps or the Alliance for Progress. In space activity, Congress backed the Administration in establishing a private corporation to own and operate the United States portion of a communications satellite network, and eagerly voted vast sums for the "race to the moon."

II

The most glaring deficiencies in the Congressional record were in the rejection of virtually all bills that entailed any element of originality or experimentation in coping with urgent domestic problems. The lone exception was the \$435 million job-retraining program, rescued from probable death in the House by Republican succor for the ill-led Administration forced. A much-mutilated tax bill finally cleared Congress. It contributed little to a more equitable tax structure, but it did make clear how hard it will be to get through the more sweeping tax reform the President intends to sponsor as his first order of business in the 88th Congress.

A Presidential message asserting that "no task before our nation is more important than expanding and improving the educational opportunities of all our people" failed to bring to life any shred of the Administration's ambitious pro-

gram for Federal school aid. Two other key New Frontier measures considered during the session were lost. One would have provided medical care for the aged under the Social Security system. The other would have created a new Cabinet-level department to administer urban affairs.

The plan for \$500 million in Federal aid to improve mass transit facilities in metropolitan areas was also on the casualty list. A similar fate befell the President's far-reaching recommendations for modernizing the whole structure of Government regulation in railroads, airlines and other basic forms of transportation. In the civil rights field a constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax was started on its tortuous way through the State Legislatures, but a more meaningful move to prohibit racial discrimination in the use of literacy tests was filibustered to death in the Senate.

Postal rates were raised to offset the deficit in postal costs, but the measure was hitched to a postal (and other civil service) pay increase with a resultant net loss to the Federal Government. Along with the Cape Cod project authorized a year earlier, two new national seashores represent the first major additions to the national park system on this continent in 16 years. Several other good conservation bills were passed, but the most important of all, the wilderness bill, was killed in the House. The farm bill was a compromise, in which the Administration salvaged a third of its initial goals.

III

The roster of unsolved problems left in the

wake of the 87th is not measured solely by unpassed bills. The President himself was often insufficiently inventive in proposing measures to shore up the economy or to extend civil rights. The measures he did back suffered from bumbling floor leadership on Capitol Hill and from a lack of sustained drive in the White House. Only on medical care for the aged was there any real Administration effort to generate mass support.

But the basic fault lies with lack of initiative in Congress itself. The conservative coalition in command devotes most of its energies to obstructing or denaturing Administration proposals without displaying any initiative for providing positive answers to problems that cannot eternally be deposited in the legislative ashcan.

The happy ending of the battle for an effective drug bill would have been improbably, and perhaps impossible, if Senator Kefauver and his subcommittee had not conducted two years of hearings and formulated comprehensive proposals for making drugs safer before anyone had ever heard of thalidomide. If there were less disposition on the part of other members of Congress to default in their job of determining what problems require action and legislating accordingly, the 87th would have left a richer heritage.

* * *

During the 87th Congress, the major legislation enacted is as follows:

Aid to Depressed Areas-Provided \$394 million for battling pockets of chronic unemployment in the United States.

Minimum Wage -- Raised the national minimum pay rate from \$1 an hour to \$1.25 and extended coverage to 3.6 million additional workers.

Social Security -- Increased minimum benefits for retired workers from \$33 to \$40 a month; permitted men as well as women to get benefits on a reduced basis at 62, and raised widows' benefits

Peace Corps--Established a corps of volunteer workers to labor and train others in underdeveloped countries.

Alliance for Progress--Appropriated \$600 million to get the President's special aid to Latin American program off the ground.

D.C. Vote-- Set up machinery to permit District residents to participate in presidential elections.

Housing--Provided for an omnibus program, to cost nearly \$5 billion, continuing and expanding old programs and establishing a new one for moderate-income housing.

Tax Revision--The first omnibus tax revision in eight years, this measure provided an incentive tax credit to spur investment in new industrial plant; raised levies on individual and corporate earnings abroad and set new regulations for business expense deductions.

Trade--The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 gave the President unprecedented authority to reduce substantially many tariffs and to eliminate some others altogether. It also provided for aid to workers and industries adversely affected by lower import duties.

Communications -- Provided for a privately owned, Government regulated space satellite communications system for telephone and television purposes.

Postal Rates -- Increased to 5 cents postage for first-class mail, to 8 cents for airmail, and to 4 cents for postcards.

Drug Controls - Set tighter Federal controls over sale and distribution of drugs, requiring information as to side-effects on label.

Foreign Aid--Voted \$3.9 billion in each of two years. Dropped Communist Poland and Yugoslavia from most-favored-nation category.

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In addition to the above, we enacted legislation providing for the following matters:

Road Program: Authorizes \$2.3 billion in matching Federal funds for highways through mid-1965.

Retired Benefits: Raises from \$1,200 to \$1,524 the maximum amount a retired person could subtract from otherwise taxable income. That amount, plus Social Security and other non-taxable retirement benefits, would raise to about \$6,000 the tax-free income a retired couple could receive.

Medical Deductions: Doubles the amount that can be claimed as an income tax deduction for medical and dental expenses. A married couple filing a joint return could claim up to \$20,000.

Postage and Pay: Raises first and second class postal rates one penny in January and grants 10 per cent pay raises to 1,600,000 postal workers and other Government employes over the next 15 months.

Pensions and Taxes: Allows physicians, lawyers, and other self-employed persons to claim tax deductions for contributions to pension funds they set up for themselves. They can set aside as much as 10 per cent of yearly income, up to \$2,500, then deduct half the amount from their income tax bill.

Air Pollution: Authorizes Federal investigations of air pollution problems involving more than one state and appropriates up to \$5,000,000 a year to curb smog and air pollution.

Wheat Quotas: Exempts 300,000 small wheat growers from the new farm law's penalties for overplanting. Many growers already have planted more winter wheat than could be harvested under the new legislation. The bill continues for another year the 15-acre exemption from acreage controls.